Richard H. Wiley and B. J. Wakefield: 2,4′-Diphenylbiphenyl.

Page 132. The authors wish to acknowledge the prior report describing 2,4′-diphenylbiphenyl, m.p. 118°, by Dale [*Acta Chemica Scand.*, 11, 650 (1957)]. Comparison of the ultraviolet and infrared data for our product and those for Dale's product and for terphenyl, a possible by-product of the reaction used in our synthesis, indicate that our product is a mixture of terphenyl and 2,4′-diphenylbiphenyl. The authors appreciate the helpful comments of Professor D. H. Hey and Dr. J. C. Cade in re-interpreting these data. Richard H. Wiley, August 2, 1960.

Harry S. Blanchard: Oxidation of Hindered Phenols.

Page 264. In col. 2, lines 28 and 29, for "2,6,2′,6′-tetra-*t*-butyldiphenoquinone" read "3,5,3′,5′-tetra-*t*-butyldiphenoquinone."

Page 265. In col. 2, lines 36 and 49, for "2,6,2′,6′-tetra-*t*-butyldiphenoquinone" read "3,5,3′,5′-tetra-*t*-butyldiphenoquinone." Harry S. Blanchard, June 8, 1960.

Albert W. Burgstahler and Charles E. Aiman: A Direct Synthesis of DL-Baikiain.

Page 490. The alkylation step has been improved by the use of sodium ethoxide in absolute ethanol. After addition of the dichlorobutene (1.05 moles) to the sodioacetamidomalonate (1.00 mole) at 60–70°, a second mole of ethoxide in ethanol is added slowly at this temperature, and heating is continued until the mixture is almost neutral (2–3 hr.). After alkaline hydrolysis, the mixture is acidified with dilute hydrochloric acid and evaporated rapidly under reduced pressure. The alcohol-soluble portion of the residue is then refluxed for 6 hr. with ten times its volume of 10*M* hydrochloric acid (carbon dioxide evolution, darkening). Concentration of the decolorized solution (Norit) gives nearly colorless, well formed crystals of DL-baikiain hydrochloride in 60–65% yield. For recrystallization of the product in amounts greater than 10 g. it is advantageous to use dilute ethanol as the solvent. Albert W. Burgstahler, August 15, 1960.

Moses J. Namkung and T. Lloyd Fletcher: Derivatives of Fluorene. VII. New Mono and Dinitro Compounds and Some of Their Reactions.

Page 741. Footnote (9), for "2,4,7-triaminotriaminofluoren-9-ol" read "2,4,7-triaminofluoren-9-ol." T. Lloyd Fletcher, July 19, 1960.

J. A. Cella, E. A. Brown, and R. R. Burtner: Steroidal Aldosterone Blockers. I.

Page 745. Chart III, for the structure representing VIa, VIb, and X insert a double bond from C_4 to C_5. Edward A. Brown, September 19, 1960.

James R. Cox, Jr., Casimir L. Gladys, Lamar Field, and D. E. Pearson: General Formation of Aryl Dithiolcarbonates and Ethyl Ethylxanthate in the Leuckart Thiophenol Synthesis.

Pages 1083–1092. After return of proof, conversation with Dr. T. C. Owen of the City College of Technology, Liverpool, led to concern that the infrared spectrum of XXIII, presumed to be bis(*p*-nitrophenyl)dithiolcarbonate, lacked a band closer to *ca.* 1700 cm.$^{-1}$ than *ca.* 1590 cm.$^{-1}$ Since the other dithiolcarbonates showed bands close to 1700 cm.$^{-1}$, probably the carbonyl frequency, we began to suspect that the analysis reported for XXIII erred in sulfur. Other analyses and comparisons with a commercial sample (m.p. 177–181°, undepressed by XXIII; identical infrared spectra) indicate that XXIII in fact is bis(*p*-nitrophenyl)disulfide. (*Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{12}HgN_2O_4S_2$: C, 46.74; H, 2.61; S, 20.80. Found: C, 47.06; H, 2.76; S, 20.91, 21.11).

Since no connection is proved between the disulfide and the dithiolcarbonate, the *p*-nitrobenzenediazonium salt cannot be stated at present to be one of the general group which yields dithiolcarbonates. C. L. Gladys, L. Field, and D. E. Pearson, July 12, 1960.

Hsi-lung Pan and T. Lloyd Fletcher: Derivatives of Fluorene. IX.

Page 1107. In col. 1, lines 24 and 25, for "4-methoxyfluorene" read "4-methoxyfluorenone." Hsi-Lung Pan, September 9, 1960.

Alfred Richardson, Jr., and E. D. Amstutz: Study of the Synthesis and Chemistry of the 5,6-Dihydroimidazo[ij]-quinoline Series.

Page 1143. In col. 1, line 6 to read "Like the 2-mercapto compound (XII), the product appeared to exist mainly as the keto form (the absorption spectrum Fig. 5 resembled that of 8-amino-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline), which is essentially an *N*-substituted phenyleneurea." A. Richardson, Jr., and E. D. Amstutz, October 11, 1960.

G. Winston Barber, Durey H. Peterson, Maximilian Ehrenstein: Investigations on Steroids. XXXI. Preparation of 19-Hydroxycorticosterone.

Page 1170. Footnote (17), line 1, for "19-hydroxycorticosterone" read "19-hydroxycortexone." Maximilian Ehrenstein, July 27, 1960.

Alfred A. Schleppnik and C. David Gutsche: Synthesis and Reactions of Monosubstituted Triptych-Boroxazolidines.

Page 1378. Footnote (6) incorrectly states that the "triptych-boroxazolidine" nomenclature was suggested in the "Preliminary Report of the Advisory Committee on the Nomenclature of Organic Boron Compounds." This designation was proposed instead by H. K. Zimmerman [*Ann.* **619**, 28 (1958); *Ann.* **620**, 4 (1959)], based on an earlier suggestion of H. C. Brown [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **73**, 2808 (1951)]; The Advisory Committee favors the designation of "2,8,9-trioxa-5-aza-1-borabicyclo[3.3.3]undecane(N-B)" for Compound I. C. D. Gutsche, October 27, 1960.

F. W. Grant and W. B. Cassie: Hexachloroacetone as a Source of Dichlorocarbene.

Page 1433. For "2,2-dichlorobicyclo[4.1.0]heptane" read "7,7-dichlorobicyclo[4.1.0]heptane." F. W. Grant, September 13, 1960.

John C. Sowden and Irene I-ling Mao: The Conversion of 1-*O*-Methyl-L-sorbose to "α"-L-Glucosaccharinic Acid by Alkali.

Page 1461. Footnote (5) to read "J. C. Sowden and D. R. Strobach, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **82**, 3707 (1960)." J. C. Sowden, August 15, 1960.