water, and the precipitate isolated and recrystallized (acetone) to yield **9** (228 mg, 82%) as white platelets.

According to Scheme I, HI/P could be used to transform suitable phthalide derivatives (e.g., **13**) prepared by tandem-directed metalation[20] to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in an efficient manner.

Work on this and other applications of HI/P is in progress and will be reported in due course.

Acknowledgment. Thanks are due to J. Behrendt and M. Mork for able technical assistance. This work was supported by the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk.

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Received November 4, 1980

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[20] Newman, M. S.; Kannan, R. *J. Org. Chem.* **1979**, *44*, 3388. Watanabe, M.; Snieckus, V. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1980**, *102*, 1457.

Additions and Corrections

Vol. 44, 1979

Thomas J. Curphey. Trifluoroacetylation of Amino Acids and Peptides by Ethyl Trifluoroacetate.

Page 2807. Column 1. Line 31 should read L-serine (1.05 g, 10 mmol) not L-serine (1.5 g, 10 mmol).

R. B. King,* J. Bakos, C. D. Hoff, and L. Markó. Poly(tertiary Phosphines and Arsines). 17. Poly(tertiary Phosphines) Containing Terminal Neomethyl Groups as Ligands in Asymmetric Homogeneous Hydrogenation Catalysts.

Page 3096. The carbon-13 NMR data for NmenP(H)Ph listed in Table I (sixth entry in the table) are in error. The correct values are as follows: C-1, 31.6 (8), 31.3 (4.9); C-2, 40.9; C-3, 39.0 (12.2), 38.3 (18.3); C-4, 49.8 (8.6), 49.4 (12.2); C-5, 27.7 (12.2), 27.3 (12.2); C-6, 38.8; C-7, 23.6; C-8, 37.0 (9.8), 36.6 (9.8); C-9, 22.3; C-10, 21.9.

Frederic C. Chang. Potential Bile Acid Metabolites. 2. 3,7,12-Trisubstituted 5β-Cholanic Acids.

Page 4570. In the third column of Table I under δ,[d] the third entry (7α-OH) should read 3.92, the fourth entry (12α-OH) 3.97, and the sixth entry (3α-OTs) 4.35.

Herbert V. Ansell and Roger Taylor.* Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution. 25. Acid-Catalyzed Hydrogen Exchange of 9-Tritiated Polymethylphenanthrenes: Effect of Ring Distortion on Aromatic Reactivity and Substituted Effects.

Page 4907. Compound **4** in Table I has been misprinted. The 2-methyl substituent is missing. The compound should be 2,4,5,7-tetramethylphenanthrene-9-T.

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Arthur F. Kluge,* Michael L. Maddox,* and Graham S. Lewis. Formation of Quinoxaline Monoxides from Reaction of Benzofurazan Oxide with Enones and ^{13}C NMR Correlations of Quinoxaline *N*-Oxides.

Page 1911. In the monoxide portion of Table II compounds **15** and **16** should be **17** and **18** and compounds **19–23** should be deleted. In the dioxide portion, compounds **17–21** and **23** should be **19–24**, respectively.

Howard Alper* and Khaled Hachem. Rhodium(I)-Catalyzed Biphasic Isomerization of Allylic Alcohols.

Pages 2269–2270. The concentration of sodium hydroxide used is 6 M, not 8 M.

Roy Odle, Burke Blevins, Matt Ratcliff, and Louis S. Hegedus.* Conversion of 2-Halo-*N*-allylanilines in Indoles via Palladium(0) Oxidative Addition–Insertion Reactions.

Page 2710. In the aniline column of Table I, 2-bromo-3,4-dimethoxy-*N*-allyl should be 2-bromo-4,5-dimethoxy-*N*-allyl.

Thomas N. Sorrell* and Paul S. Pearlman. Preparation of Aldehydes from Acid Chlorides Using Copper Tetrahydroborate Complexes.

Pages 3449–3451. The work described by our paper is a compilation of results both from our laboratory and from the laboratory of Dr. G. W. J. Fleet at Oxford. Although we included the references to his work, it may not be readily apparent what input each group has made except to those closely associated with the field. The use of triphenylphosphine in the reaction of $(Ph_3P)_2CuBH_4$ with acid chlorides and the use of cuprous chloride for removing triphenylphosphine from organic reaction mixtures were both introduced by Fleet (*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1978**, 1437–1440). Furthermore, the large-scale preparation of $(Ph_3P)_2CuBH_4$ described in our manuscript is identical with Fleet's original synthesis (*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1979**, 975–978) except that because we could not obtain product with as high a melting point as he reported, we added what amounts to a purification step wherein the crude product is treated with additional triphenylphosphine and sodium borohydride. We did not intend that our report constitute a new procedure, and Dr. Fleet deserves full credit for developing a practical method for preparing this synthetically useful reagent.