and toluene were vacuum transferred from Na/benzophenone ketyl and stored under nitrogen before use. Technical grade (90%) bis(acetylacetonate)nickel(0) and 1.0 M solutions of diisobutylaluminum hydride (DIBAH) in tetrahydrofuran were obtained from Aldrich and used as received. 1,5-Cyclooctadiene (redistilled grade) was obtained from Aldrich and freeze–pump–thaw degassed (three cycles) prior to use; 90-MHz ^{1}H NMR spectra were recorded on a 90-MHz JEOL FX-90 instrument and were referenced to tetramethylsilane.

Bis(1,5-cyclooctadiene)nickel(0). A 250-mL Schlenk flask equipped with a stir bar and a pressure-equalizing addition funnel was charged with technical grade bis(acetylacetonate)nickel(II) (4.67 g, 0.0182 mol, 1.00 equiv) and briefly dried under vacuum with a heatgun. After cooling and establishing a positive nitrogen atmosphere, the solid was suspended in tetrahydrofuran (25 mL) and treated with 1,5-cyclooctadiene (7.93 g, 0.0723 mol, 4.00 equiv). The suspension was cooled to −78 °C with a dry ice/acetone bath to give a green slurry. A 1.0 M solution of DIBAH (45.4 mL, 0.0454 mol, 2.50 equiv) in tetrahydrofuran was transferred to the addition funnel under nitrogen via a cannula. The DIBAH solution was added over 1 h to give a dark, reddish brown solution which was allowed to warm to 0 °C over a 1-h period. The solution was treated with diethyl ether (65 mL) to give a light yellow precipitate. The suspension was cooled to −78 °C and allowed to stand for 12 h to complete precipitation. The solid product was isolated by filtration at −78 °C via a filter paper tipped cannula, washed with cold diethyl ether (15-mL portions) until brown residues were removed, and dried in vacuo. Ni(COD)$_2$ was obtained as a pale yellow powder (3.2 g, 72%) and was suitable for immediate use. 90-MHz ^{1}H NMR (C_6D_6): δ 4.28 (8 H, broad singlet), 2.10 (16 H, broad singlet).

Recrystallization of Bis(1,5-cyclooctadiene)nickel(0). In a glovebox, crude Ni(COD)$_2$ (3.2 g) was dissolved in a minimum volume of toluene (ca. 25 mL/g) at 25 °C and rapidly filtered through Celite to remove metallic nickel. The deep yellow solution was allowed to stand at −78 °C for 12 h to give bright yellow-orange needles. Removal of the supernatent at −78 °C through a filter paper tipped cannula, followed by pentane wash (2 × 15 mL), gave pure material (1.28 g, 40% recovery).

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Registry No. Ni(COD)$_2$, 1295-35-8; Ni(acac)$_2$, 3264-82-2.

Additions and Corrections

Vol. 54, 1989

John J. Chapman* and Jack R. Reid. An Electrophile-Assisted Nonsolvent Synthesis of Alkyl Macroisocyclic Ethers: An Improved Nonsolvent Williamson Synthesis of Medium-Sized Alkyl Carbocyclic Ethers.

Page 3757, column 2, lines 23–28, should read as follows. Nonsolvent ether syntheses utilizing aliphatic alcohols in one study and easily reacted aromatic species in another, with either KOH or NaOH in the presence of 2 mol % of Aliquat 336, were recently reported by Loupy et al.[23,31] Many of the reported products have alternatively been prepared in solvent systems with little or no apparent difficulties.[4,13-16,21,24]

Page 3758. We failed to cite the paper by Barry et al. [Barry, J.; Bram, G.; Decodts, G.; Loupy, A.; Pigeon, P.; Sansoulet, J. "Alkylations en Absence de Solvant Organique-3: Preparation D'ethers Aliphatiques par Alkylation des Alcoolates Dans des Conditions Douces et Economiques". *Tetrahedron* **1984**, *40*, 2945]. This paper should be listed as ref 31. We apologize for this omission.

Page 3759, column 1, line 18. Cyclododecanol should be deleted and replaced by cyclotetradecanol.

Page 3759, column 1, line 26. Cyclododecanol should be deleted and replaced by cyclopentadecanol.