However, no dealkylation was observed. Similar results were obtained in control experiments when 2,4,6-tri-*tert*-butylpyridine was treated with CF_3SO_3H–SbF_5 (1:1)/Freon-113 in excess benzene. Facile N-protonation substantially reduces the reactivity of the pyridine ring for further electrophilic attack and protonation ipso to the *tert*-butyl groups needed for transalkylation is prevented.

Experimental Section

2,6-Di-*tert*-butylpyridine (10 mmol) was reacted with 5 mmol of nitronium tetrafluoroborate in 30 mL of dry methylene chloride (or a 1:1 w/w mixture of methylene chloride and sulfolane) with good mixing at room temperature for 4 h. The reaction mixture was subsequently quenched with a solution of sodium bicarbonate/ice water and extracted with ether, and the organic layer was separated, dried, and analyzed by GC–MS using a Finnigan Model Incos-50 GC-MS spectrometer. Apart from unreacted starting material 28% (by GC), 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4-nitropyridine [*m*/*e* 236 (M, 2), *m*/*c* 191 (M − NO_2, 100)] and 6% (by GC) 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-3,4-dinitropyridine [*m*/*c* 281 (M, 33)] were obtained.

Nitration of 2,4,6-tri-*tert*-butylpyridine under similar conditions gave apart from unreacted starting material 36% (by GC) 2,4,6-tri-*tert*-butyl-3-nitropyridine [*m*/*c* 292 (M, 3), *m*/*c* 247 (M − NO_2, 100)].

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Additions and Corrections

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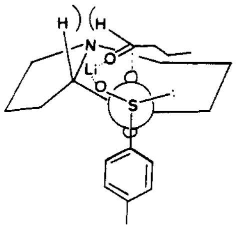
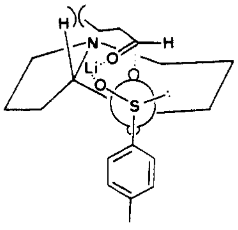
Duy H. Hua,* S. Narasimha Bharathi, Paul D. Robinson, and Atsuko Tsujimoto. Asymmetric Total Syntheses of Elaeokanines A and B via α-Sulfinyl Ketimine.

Page 2130, Scheme IV: structures "Transition State A_1" and "Transition State B_1" should be drawn as shown below



13a

Transition State A1



13a

Transition State B1

Page 2130, column 1, paragraph 2, line 7: the sentence "Greater repulsion ... product." should read "Transition state B_1 shows greater repulsion between the C-8a hydrogen of **13a** and the propyl group of butyraldehyde than with the formyl hydrogen in transition state A_1. And, greater repulsion between the C-6, C-7 hydrogens of **13a** and the propyl group of butyraldehyde in transition state B_2 than between these hydrogens and the formyl hydrogen of butyraldehyde in transition state A_2 accounts for the absence of the C-1′-(*R*) product."

B. Mario Pinto,* Michiel M. W. Buiting, and Kerry B. Reimer. Use of the [β-(Trimethylsilyl)ethoxy]methyl (SEM) Protecting Group in Carbohydrate Chemistry. Fully Functionalized Rhamnose Acceptors and Donors for Use in Oligosaccharide Synthesis.

Page 2177. Regarding the statement that the scope of the SEM protecting group has not been evaluated in the field of carbohydrate chemistry (ref 5), we wish to point out that the use of the β-(trimethylsilyl)ethyl group for protection of the anomeric center in carbohydrates is formally analogous and has been investigated.[1] Our work deals specifically with the protection of nonanomeric, secondary alcohol functions as SEM acetals.

The deprotection or manipulation of the β-(trimethylsilyl)ethyl glycosides by fluoride assisted reaction or by electrophilic catalysis has also been reported.[1]

Finally, we note that Lipshutz and Miller[2] have recently reported a new set of standard conditions for removal of SEM acetals.

(1) Lipshutz, B. H.; Pegram, J. H.; Morey, M. C. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1981**, *22*, 4603. Jansson, K.; Frejd, T.; Kihlberg, J.; Magnusson, G. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1986**, *27*, 753; **1988**, *29*, 361. Jansson, K.; Ahlfors, S.; Frejd, T.; Kihlberg, J.; Magnusson, G. *J. Org. Chem.* **1988**, *53*, 5629. Jansson, K.; Magnusson, G. *Tetrahedron* **1990**, *46*, 59.

(2) Lipshutz, B. H.; Miller, T. A. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1989**, *30*, 7149.

Stanislaw Lochynski, Henry J. Shine,* Miroslaw Soroka, and T. Krishnan Venkatachalam. Evidence for Electron Transfer in Reactions of Thianthrene Cation Radical with Dialkyl Mercurials.

Page 2704, in Table I, column 14 headed 2-RTh^b, line 4 should read 6.3^e rather than 1.3^e.