olefinic); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$) 28.7, 120.8, 128.4, 128.5, 128.9, 134.6, 136.8, 197.2. Anal. Calcd for $C_{10}H_9BrO$: C, 53.3; H, 4.03. Found: C, 53.2; H, 3.98.

(*E*)-4-Phenyl-4-nitro-3-bromo-3-buten-2-one (5). To either (*E*)- or (*Z*)-4 (15.5 g, 69 mmol) was added nitric acid (50 mL) at −5 °C. The resultant mixture was stirred vigorously before slow addition of sodium nitrite (9.16 g, 133 mmol) in small portions for 30 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at −5 °C for 30 min. After removal of cooling bath the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 h before quenching the reaction by adding saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution. The reaction mixture was neutralized by adding saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution, and the reaction product was extracted with CH_2Cl_2. The organic layer was washed successively with water and brine, dried over anhydrous $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The reaction product (*E*)-5 was purified by column chromatography and recrystallized with CH_2Cl_2–hexane to give a yellow crystalline produce (7.2 g, 38%): mp 66–68 °C; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) 2.6 (s, 3 H, methyl), 7.72 (s, 5 H, phenyl); IR 722, 1183, 1526, 1711, 2163 cm^{-1}. Anal. Calcd for $C_{10}H_8N_1O_3Br$: C, 44.4; H, 2.98; N, 5.18. Found: C, 44.6; H, 2.95; N, 4.90.

(*E*)-4-Phenyl-3,4-dithiocyanato-3-buten-2-one (6). Sodium thiocyanate (0.9 g, 11.1 mmol) was added into a solution of (*E*)-5 (1.0 g, 3.7 mmol) dissolved in 10 mL of ethanol. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. After observing that all starting material on TLC was consumed, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to dryness. The reaction product was dissolved with EtOAc and water. The organic layer was combined, washed with water and brine successively, dried over anhydrous $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The reaction product was purified by column chromatography and recrystallized to give a crystalline product (0.53 g) in 55% yield: mp 103–104 °C, ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) 2.78 (s, 3 H, methyl), 7.31–7.78 (m, 5 H, phenyl); IR 736, 1242, 1361, 1480, 1522, 1664, 2157 cm^{-1}. Anal. Calcd for $C_{12}H_8N_2S_2O$: C, 55.3; H, 3.09; N, 10.7; S, 24.6. Found: C, 55.3; H, 3.05; N, 10.5; S, 24.6. The reactions with 0.7 and 0.5 molar equiv of sodium thiocyanate relative to the substrate 5 gave 6 in 17% and 10% yield; each with the recovery of starting material.

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Registry No. (*E*)-1, 24127-62-6; (*Z*)-1, 21788-36-3; (*E*)-2, 136132-16-6; (*Z*)-2, 136132-17-7; (*E*)-3, 136132-19-9; (*E*)-4, 31207-17-7; (*Z*)-4, 22965-96-4; (*E*)-5, 136132-18-8; (*E*)-6, 136132-20-2; (*E*)-4-phenyl-3-buten-2-one, 1896-62-4.

Supplementary Material Available: X-ray crystallographic data for compound 3 including experimental details, a computer-generated plot of the crystallographic asymmetric unit, and tables of isotopic and anisotropic thermal parameters, bond distances, and bond angles (5 pages). Ordering information is given on any current masthead page.

Additions and Corrections

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Alfred Hassner,* Simha Naidorf-Meir, and John Dillon. α-Substituted Cyclobutanones as Protecting Groups for Carboxylic Acids.

Page 4954. John Dillon's name was inadvertently omitted from the list of authors.

Duy H. Hua,* S. Narasimha Bharathi, Fusao Takusagawa, Jagath A. K. Panangadan, Mu-Huang Hung, Ana A. Bravo, and Angela M. Erpelding. Stereoselective Addition Reactions of Chiral α-Sulfinyl Ketimine Anions with Ene Esters. Facile Asymmetric Synthesis of Indolo[2,3-*a*]quinolizidine and Yohimbanoid Alkaloids.

Pages 5660–5661: The stereochemical assignments of compounds 3, 16, 17, 18a, and 18b and products from their subsequent transformations are incorrect.

Compound 3: Johns et al. (*Aust. J. Chem.* **1966**, *19*, 1951) reported a rotation of −12.5° for this compound. Under Registry no. 4802-79-3 for this compound, we found no references on the synthesis of optically active 3. Professor A. I. Meyers has brought to our attention the fact that the −12.5° value was found to be erroneous and the more recent literature values are as follows: −86.5°, −84°, and −85° (Meyers, A. I.; Sahda, T.; Loewe, M. F. *J. Org. Chem.* **1986**, *51*, 3108 and references cited therein).

We mistakenly reported our value as −14°: the value we observed was −19.14°. This value is inconsequential, however, because we have now found that our isolated 3 was enantiomerically impure (vide infra). We also reported 3 as the *R* enantiomer (the major isomer); Professor Meyers pointed out that ours was the *S* enantiomer.

Compounds 16 and 17: Reduction of 15 with $NaCNBH_3$ was stated as being stereoselective to give 16 exclusively. We have now found that the diastereomeric syn hydrogenation product is also formed, but because of its poor solubility in the chromatographic solvent system we used, it was neither detected nor isolated in our chromatographic procedure but constituted an impurity in 16. Thus, 17 and 3 became contaminated with their respective enantiomers, of which we were unaware.

Compounds 18a and 18b: As stated, these compounds were believed to be rotamers on the basis of the results noted in ref 25. Further investigation showed them to be diastereomers, to which the reaction and products noted in the reference must be reassigned.

These errors have now been corrected and the proper data and results have been incorporated into a forthcoming article in this journal.