are required for analysis. Previous results have shown that *N*,*N*-dimethylhydrazone spectra are diagnostic for double bonds at the 2, 3, and 4 positions;[6] we can now add the positions 5 and 6 to this list. In addition, since these mass spectra are easily obtained by GC-MS, the determinations can be carried out without having to isolate the aldehydes in pure form. Although several microanalytical techniques are available for double bond localization.[7−9] the simple observation of cyclopentene or cyclohexene elimination may nevertheless be useful, especially since long-chain unsaturated aldehydes are encountered frequently as natural product components, for example, in plant oils or insect allomones and pheromones.

## Experimental Section

Low-resolution electron-ionization (70 eV) mass spectra were obtained using a HP 5890 gas chromatograph linked to an HP 5970 mass selective detector (MSD). High-resolution mass spectrometry was performed on a Finnigan-MAT 731 instrument ($R = 10000$). All isomers of monounsaturated aldehydes were prepared from the corresponding alcohols available from the synthetic pheromone collection of the Research Institute for Plant Protection (Wageningen, The Netherlands).[10] (*Z*)-5-[1-$^{2}$H$_{1}$]-Tetradecenal and (*Z*)-6-[1-$^{2}$H$_{1}$]tetradecenal were prepared by the reduction of the corresponding nondeuterated aldehydes with $LiAlD_4$ followed by oxidation with pyridinium dichromate. (*Z*)-5-[5,6-$^{2}$H$_{2}$]Tetradecenal was prepared using 5-hexyn-1-ol as the starting material. After the protection of the hydroxy group of 5-hexyn-1-ol with TBDMS chloride, it was coupled with octyl bromide (BuLi/HMPT). The product was reduced with $D_2$/Lindlar catalyst, and after the removal of the protecting group, the alcohol was oxidized to the corresponding aldehyde with PDC. Derivatization was brought about by mixing the aldehydes with 50% *N*,*N*-dimethylhydrazine in hexane.[4]

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# *Additions and Corrections*

### Vol. 62, 1997

**Takashi Takahashi,* Satoshi Tomida, Yasuharu Sakamoto, and Haruo Yamada.** New Approach to the Steroid BCD-Ring Using Tandem Radical Cyclization.

Page 1912. $^{1}$H NMR data of (10α,17*β*)-des-A-pregnane-5,20-dione (**4**) and (10α,17α)-des-A-pregnane-5,20-dione on page 9 of the Supporting Information are incorrect.

**Supporting Information Available:** A new page 9 with corrected $^{1}$H NMR data (1 page). This material is contained in libraries on microfiche, immediately follows this article in the microfilm version of the journal, and can be ordered from the ACS; see any current masthead page for ordering information.

JO9740195

### Vol. 60, 1995

**Bin Ye and Terrence R. Burke, Jr.*.** A Concise Synthesis of the Differentiating Antibiotic L-Azatyrosine.

Page 2640. As pointed out by Sheldrake et al. (*J. Org. Chem.* **1997**, *62*, 3008−3009), our starting material **5** was 3-hydroxy-2-iodopyridine rather than 5-hydroxy-2-iodopyridine as we originally reported. Accordingly, compounds subsequently derived from this starting material have ring oxy substituents at the 3-position rather than the 5-position as we reported.

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