

Additions and Corrections

Bonding to Interstitial Main-Group or Transition-Metal Atoms in Cubic Clusters Related to $\text{Ni}_9(\mu_4\text{-Te})_6(\text{PET}_3)_8$ [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1990, 112, 8737]. RALPH A. WHEELER

Page 8738: The triply degenerate HOMO of $\text{Ni}_9(\mu_4\text{-Te})_6(\text{H})_8^{8-}$ in the center of Figure 1 should contain four, rather than six, electrons.

Preferred electron counts for all hypothetical compounds of the type $\text{Ni}_9\text{Te}(\mu_4\text{-Te})_6(\text{L})_8$ should be decremented by four.

Page 8737, The Abstract, line 6, should read: ...126 or 110 electrons are optimum for $\text{Ni}_9\text{Te}(\mu_4\text{-Te})_6\text{L}_8$.

Page 8740, right column, line 17, should read: ...the hypothetical $\text{Ni}_9\text{Te}(\mu_4\text{-Te})_6(\text{H})_8^{8-}$ cluster with 126 skeletal electrons.

Page 8741, left column, line 20, should read: ...The large energy gap below t_{2g} implies that 110, as well as 126, is an optimum electron count for $\text{Ni}_9\text{Te}(\mu_4\text{-Te})_6(\text{L})_8$. The figure also implies that electron counts of 120 and 116...

Page 8741, left column, line 26, should read: ...a 0.71-eV HOMO-LUMO gap at 116 electrons for $\text{L} = \text{Cl}^-$...

Page 8741, right column, line 10, should read: ...Energy gaps near the HOMO of Figure 2 indicate that 126 and 110 are optimum electron counts...

Calculations are unaffected by the corrections, as the appropriate electron counts were used.

Photoinduced Intramolecular Proton Transfer as the Mechanism of Ultraviolet Stabilizers: A Reappraisal [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1990, 112, 747]. JAVIER CATALÁN,* FERNANDO FABERO, M. SOLEDAD GUIJARRO, ROSA M. CLARAMUNT,* M. DOLORES SANTA MARÍA, M. DE LA CONCEPCIÓN FOCES-FOCES, FELIX HERNÁNDEZ CANO, JOSÉ ELGUERO, and ROBERTO SASTRE

Page 756: Because the second-order harmonic of high frequency originated by the grating monochromator of excitation had not been completely eliminated, the experiment shown in Figure 8 cannot be considered proof of the existence in Tinuvin P of a triplet at higher wavelength than the one at 477 nm assigned by Werner. However, the conclusion reached in our work must be maintained on the basis of the alternative evidence presented in the article, together with additional results on the phosphorescence of biacetyl (with origin at 520 nm) and anthracene (with origin at 670 nm) in 2-methyltetrahydrofuran, which are both quenched by Tinuvin P.

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Computer Software Reviews

GRAPHER. Ver 1.79C. Golden Software, Inc., 809 14th St., P.O. Box 281, Golden, CO. Single user price, \$199.00.

Grapher is a flexible program for creating *X-Y* plots on IBM-compatible computers. It is readily installed and configured to the user's hardware. Upon starting the program, the main menu presents the user with options to enter/edit data; import a graph; format a graph; output; and set the configuration. Limited on-line help is presented as prompts that accompany each menu selection. Several example graphs are provided along with a short tutorial and a readable reference manual. Two programs, VIEW and PLOT, are provided to allow the user to see multiple plots at different magnifications and to optimize plot files prior to output. However, these are not callable from the main program.

The menu options of GRAPHER provide for the following: Importing data—ASCII format (e.g. LOTUS .PRN files); Fitting—linear, polynomial, exponential, logarithmic, cubic spline; Plotting—error bars (several options), linear/log axes, grids, clipping; Labels—multiple fonts, vary size/position/angle/color; Save—data, graphs, labels, axes, grids.

The program handles most common procedures and requires a relatively small time investment to learn the protocols. The main program has several strengths and some weaknesses.

The strengths include (1) the ability to view the graph at any time (F2); (2) the ability to see the graph parameters at any time (F1); (3) the spreadsheet data format/functions; (4) the large number of fonts provided/ability to modify and create; (5) good support of output devices; and (6) the price.

The weaknesses include (1) the lack of on-line help; (2) limited numbers of graph types; (3) the difficulty in performing some tasks—multiple *X* or *Y* axes, multiple plots/page; and (4) no pointing device supported (mouse).

Overall I have found this to be a more than adequate graphing package. It lacks some of the features found in other programs such as SigmaPlot (general non-linear curve fitting, pull-down menus, large choice of plot types and symbols), but it is available at about half the price.

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