Additions and Corrections

Stereocontrolled Preparation of Tetrahydrofurans from Acid-Promoted Rearrangements of Allylic Acetals [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1991**, *113*, 5354–5365]. MARK H. HOPKINS, LARRY E. OVERMAN,* and GILBERT M. RISHTON

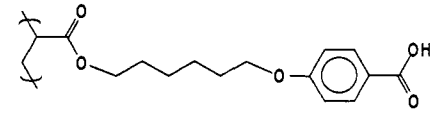
In a recent substructure search of *Chemical Abstracts* we discovered a series of papers by Mousset, Martinet, and co-workers that are directly relevant to the transformations reported in this and the following publication. In 1969 these investigators reported the formation of 3-formyltetrahydrofurans as side products in the montmorillonite clay-promoted synthesis of acetals from *meso*-2,5-dimethyl-1,5-hexadien-3,4-diol.[1] These workers clarified the stereochemistry of the tetrahydrofuran products and proposed a Prins-pinacol mechanism nearly identical to the one established by our investigations.[1c,2] The use of other Lewis acids and the extension of this rearrangement to the synthesis of 3-acetyltetrahydrofurans from acid-promoted rearrangements of acetals derived from 1,5-alken-3,4-diols and 4-phenyl-1-alken-3,4-diols was also described.[3]

(1) (a) Martinet, P.; Mousset, G.; Colineau, M. *C. R. Acad. Sci., Ser. C* **1969**, *268*, 1303. (b) Martinet, P.; Mousset, G. *Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr.* **1970**, 1071. (c) Martinet, P.; Mousset, G. *Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr.* **1971**, 4093.
(2) (a) Chambenois, D.; Mousset, G. *C. R. Acad. Sci., Ser. C* **1972**, *274*, 715. (b) Chambenois, D.; Mousset, G. *Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr.* **1974**, 2969.
(3) (a) Chambenois, D.; Mousset, G. *C. R. Acad. Sci., Ser. C* **1972**, *274*, 2088. (b) Malardeau, C.; Mousset, G. *Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr.* **1977**, 988.

Use of Intermolecular Hydrogen Bonding for the Induction of Liquid Crystallinity in the Side Chain of Polysiloxanes [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1992**, *114*, 6630–6639]. UDAY KUMAR, TAKASHI KATO, and JEAN M. J. FRÉCHET*

Page 6632: Structure **15** was shown incorrectly. The correct structure **15** is a poly**acrylate** as shown below:

15



Photochemical and Photophysical Studies of Bicyclo[4.3.0]non-1(6)-en-2-one [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1992**, *114*, 7029–7034]. DAVID I. SCHUSTER,* JAN WONING, NIKOLAS A. KAPRINIDIS, YANPING PAN, BING CAI, M. BARRA, and CHRISTOPHER A. RHODES

It is stated on p 7030, first paragraph, and again in the Conclusions that the title compound (BNEN) does not undergo [2 + 2] photocycloaddition to alkenes. Although that is indeed the case for the specific systems described in this paper, photocycloaddition of BNEN to (*Z*)- and (*E*)-2-butene was reported by Cargill some time ago [*J. Org. Chem.* **1973**, *38*, 1218–1221] in a paper that was specifically cited in Schuster's 1989 review of enone photochemistry (ref 1e). This unfortunate lapse in memory in no way affects the principal conclusions of the present paper.

Computer Software Reviews

CoPlot 2.1/CoDraw 2.1/CoStat 4.1. CoHort Software: P.O. Box 1149, Berkeley, CA, 94701. List price $159.00 each or $395.00 for all three plus shipping (student prices $99.00 each or $259.00 for all three plus shipping); volume discounts and network versions are available. The requirements are as follows: IBM PC or PS/2 compatible computer using DOS 2.0 or higher (3.0 for networked versions) with 640K memory (510K available) for CoPlot and 512K memory (420K available) for CoDraw or CoStat. CoPlot uses 900K hard drive disk space, CoDraw 700K, and CoStat 600K. All three programs can be run using only floppy drives, but a hard drive is recommended. All programs can use, but do not require, a Microsoft compatible mouse or a digitizer (SummaSketch or Kurta IS/ONE). A graphics card is required for CoPlot and CoDraw. The programs are not copy protected.

CoHort Software has designed three independent software packages that can be used in conjunction with one another to assist the scientist in analyzing and graphing scientific data. The CoPlot package provides a menu-driven user interface for interactively creating a variety of plot types from imported or entered data and generates output for a large variety of hardcopy devices. CoDraw is a general purpose drawing program that can be used interactively or with user constructed command files to create technical drawings. CoStat is a statistical software package that provides a wide variety of statistical tests, regression analyses, correlation measurements, etc. and the ability to produce simple plots of the results.

Installation of all three packages is straightforward except for the procedure necessary to configure the internal memory. CoPlot, CoDraw, and CoStat are initially configured to use the main memory of the microcomputer (often 640K). The programs can also access EMS memory (but not extended memory directly) or a RAM disk. The manuals offer a short tutorial on the steps necessary to use this extra memory, but users not familiar with the memory structure of current microcomputers may find the instructions confusing. This portion of the installation procedure is more automated in other similar software packages.

Each of the manuals for the three programs follow the same format, which consists of a series of small tutorials at the beginning followed by a fairly complete reference section. The tutorials focus on subjects that are of interest to the scientist and cover all the basic aspects of the program. Included with each manual is an extensive list of more recent revisions for all three programs. Considering the maturity of these programs, the revisions should have been included in the manual proper.

CoPlot and CoDraw share the same menu-driven style interface. This user interface is somewhat cumbersome to use because a relatively small amount of information is set before the user in each menu. However, the design is logical and the user can quickly pop in and out of the many menus. The menu design leaves a relatively small work space for the figure or plot so that even with a high-resolution monitor the image may appear unclear or distorted. Fortunately, the user can zoom-in on any portion of the figure or temporarily erase the menu in order to examine a small portion of the design.

A distinct advantage of the CoPlot and CoStat packages over similar programs is the focus on scientific applications. For instance, the CoPlot package has the capability to make "multi-channel" graphs which allow the user to simultaneously display output obtained from a time-resolved experiment during which several variables were monitored. One can also form other useful plot types such as three-dimensional and polar graphs. The program CoStat offers a wide variety of statistical procedures for analysis of scientific data. A list of all the procedures would be prohibitively long, but a few of the more prominent are as follows: determination of correlation coefficients; analysis of variance; tests of skewness and kurtosis; calculation of binomial, normal, and Poisson distributions; chi-square tests of goodness of fit; Kendall and Spearman coefficients of rank correlation; Kruskal–Wallis test (non-parametric tests); and multiple and polynomial regression.

As listed at the beginning of this review, CoPlot, CoDraw, and CoStat can be bought as a set. This integrated package gives the user a powerful and convenient method of handling data and producing finished plots. For example, one can import data into CoStat, analyze it, and then enter CoPlot while still in CoStat to form a graphical representation of the analysis or data. This can be accomplished because CoPlot and CoStat use the same data file format. The editor that manipulates the data files can also perform operations (FFT's for example) the results of which can be used in either program. The CoPlot and CoDraw programs are also integrated through the use of a common drawing format. One can create a plot using CoPlot, export it to an external "drawing" file, import this file into CoDraw, and then add details to the figure before printing the