

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

NOTICE TO READERS.—For the convenience of those who may wish to cut out the corrections and attach them to the margins of the articles corrected, they have been printed only upon one side of the page, and with ample space between each item.

1928. VOLUME 50

The Tautomerism of Brilliant Cresyl Blue, by Walter C. Holmes.

Pages 1989–1993. The author has supplied an explanatory correction: "The violet coloring matter which was isolated from an acid aqueous solution of cresyl blue by means of chloroform is not, as was mistakenly assumed, the violet tautomer of the dye which is present in aqueous solutions in increasing proportions as the dye concentration is increased. This is proved conclusively by the fact that it may not be thus isolated from other samples of the dye of different manufacture. It has been shown to be a subsidiary coloring matter which may, or may not, be present in varying small proportions in cresyl blue.

"It appears probable, as was suggested to the writer by Barnett Cohen, that the violet dye which is extracted with chloroform is an oxazone compound formed through the displacement of the free amino group in cresyl blue by oxygen. It has long been recognized that this type of hydrolysis occurs with naphthophenazoxine derivatives. It has been claimed that it does not occur with diphenazoxine derivatives, of which cresyl blue is an example, but evidence has been obtained that this conclusion is mistaken."—W. C. HOLMES.

1929. VOLUME 51

Kinetic Studies on Ethylene Oxides, by J. N. Brønsted, Mary Kilpatrick and Martin Kilpatrick.

Pages 428–461. The following statement has been transmitted by Dr. Lennart Smith: "In an article by J. N. Brønsted, entitled 'Kinetic Studies on Ethylene Oxides,' published in *THIS JOURNAL*, 51, 428 (1929), there is the statement on page 431: 'After the present investigation was begun, Smith, Wode and Widhe published measurements on the rates of addition of water to ethylene oxide and to epichlorohydrin at 25° in solutions . . .'

"This statement is incomplete and for that reason misleading. These results were presented in preliminary form in lectures before the Chemical Society at Lund in the autumns of 1923 and 1924, and were reviewed in *Sv. kem. tidskrift*, 36, 4 (1924), and 37, 30 (1925). In May, 1925, I delivered a summarizing lecture at Copenhagen, where all of the numerical material concerning the ethylene oxides was included. Professor Brønsted attended this last-mentioned lecture and was the first to speak in the discussion of it."—LENNART SMITH.

1929. VOLUME 51

The Heat of Adsorption of Oxygen on Charcoal, by Melville J. Marshall and Harold E. Bramston-Cook.

Page 2024. "The disagreement between some of the data in Table III and the curve in Fig. 3 is not caused by an error in the data, but is due to the fact that, after the curve had been drawn, slightly more accurate values of $-dc/dQ$ were substituted in that region of the table above $Q = 69,800$ calories. The extent of the error produced