Additions and Corrections

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

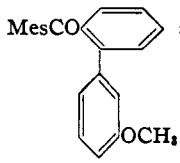
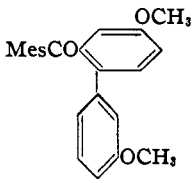
1942, VOL. 64

A. L. Wilds. The Synthesis of 2'-Ketodihydro-1,2-cyclopentenophenanthrene and Derivatives of Phenanthro-[1.2-*b*] furan.

Page 1426. After line 4, column 1, insert the words "from ethyl alcohol."

Page 1427. Column 1, line 6, for VIII, read XII.—A. L. WILDS.

Reynold C. Fuson, E. M. Bottorf and S. B. Speck. The Reaction of the Grignard Reagent with Esters of Highly Hindered Acids.

Page 1452. The formula  should be 

—REYNOLD C. FUSON

Herman Alexander Bruson. The Chemistry of Acrylonitrile. I. Cyanoethylation of Active Methylene Groups.

Page 2459. Column 2, line 25 from end, for "m. p. 65°" read "m. p. 89–90°."—HERMAN A. BRUSON.

1943, VOL. 65

Milton Joffe and Philip L. Harris. The Biological Potency of the Natural Tocopherols and Certain Derivatives.

Page 926. Column 2, next to last line, for "4.0 mg." read "6.0 mg."—PHILIP L. HARRIS.

H. H. Hatt and Emily F. M. Stephenson. Heterocyclic Nitrogen Compounds and the Stereochemistry of Tervalent Nitrogen.

Page 1786. In column 1, line 7, the second author's name should read EMILY F. M. STEPHENSON.

J. F. Burckhalter, Eldon M. Jones, W. F. Holcomb and L. A. Sweet. N-Substituted 2-Methoxy-6-chloro-9-amino-acridines.

Page 2015. Column 1, line 38, for "ether layer" substitute "aqueous solution with ammonia. The free base was taken up in ether, the extract dried over potassium carbonate, and the hydrochloride of the desired acridine precipitated from the filtered solution."—J. H. BURCKHALTER.

1943, VOL. 65

C. S. Marvel and G. L. Schertz. Copolymers of *p*-Chlorostyrene and Methyl Methacrylate.

Page 2057. The authors write: "Our attention has been called to the fact that some mistakes in arithmetic have caused us to report some incorrect α values in this article. We have now recalculated all of the α values and the following table gives the new values and the amount they differ from the values reported before.

TABLE I

CORRECTED α VALUES FOR METHYL METHACRYLATE AND *p*- AND *m*-CHLOROSTYRENE

Polymer no.	α	Diff.	Polymer no.	α	Diff.
1	1.30	+0.01	20	1.49	+0.01
3	1.27	− .01	21	1.36	
4	1.56	+ .01	22	1.38	
5	1.40		23	1.42	
6	1.42	− .02	24	1.55	− .09
7	1.49	+ .04	25	1.53	+ .12
8	1.43	+ .02	26	1.61	+ .01
9	1.37		27	1.09	− .50
10	1.66	+ .22	28	1.26	− .02
11	1.54	+ .18	29	1.42	
12	1.51		30	1.48	− .01
13	1.40	+ .01	31	1.20	− .02
14	1.51	+ .01	32	1.30	+ .03
16	1.59	+ .02	33	1.58	
17	2.18	+ .58	34	1.49	+ .01
18	1.53	+ .03	35	3.25	1.75
19	1.35	+ .08	36	1.42	

In most cases the new values are not enough different from those originally reported to be significant, since the errors in measuring α are great enough to permit a variation of ± 0.2. The polymer runs numbered 17, 27 and 35 require comment since they deviate widely from the mean. The α value of 3.25 obtained for *m*-chlorostyrene and methyl methacrylate is so completely out of line that it must be due to an error in the experimental work. The high α value of 2.18 in experiment 17 and the low α value 1.09 in experiment 27 found with *p*-chlorostyrene and methyl methacrylate are probably due to the same cause since experiments very similar to these in all respects give α values in the standard range of 1.46 ± 0.2.

We are indebted to Dr. Frank Mayo for calling our attention to the errors in the α values originally reported.—CARL S. MARVEL.

1944, VOL. 66

Welcome I. Weaver, J. K. Simons and Wilmer E. Baldwin. Morpholinomethyl Derivatives of Urea and Substituted Ureas.

Page 224. In column 4, line 18, for "$C_{16}H_{21}N_3O_4$" read "$C_{18}H_{21}N_3O_4$."

Footnote *m* of Table I should read: "This is the name of the parent compound."

In Table II, the last two empirical formulas in column 4 should have C_{11} and C_{12} instead of C_{10} and C_{11}.—WELCOME I. WEAVER.