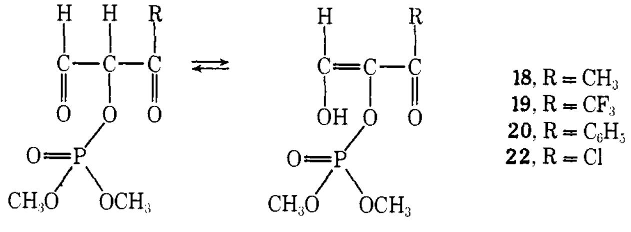
of Glycoaldehyde, α-Hydroxy β-Keto Aldehydes, and Hydroxymalonaldehyde Chloride [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **91**, 496 (1969)]. By FAUSTO RAMIREZ, S. L. GLASER, A. J. BIGLER, and J. F. PILOT, Department of Chemistry, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, New York 11790.

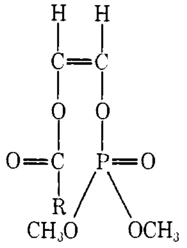
The products of the reaction of 2,2,2-trimethoxy-2,2-dihydro-1,3,2-dioxaphospholene, **7** (made from glyoxal and trimethyl phosphite), with acetyl chloride, trifluoroacetyl chloride, benzoyl chloride, and phosgene, $COCl_2$, were formulated as oxo-enol tautomers of phosphate esters of α-hydroxy β-keto aldehydes and hydroxymalonaldehyde chloride, respectively, **18**, **19**, **20**, and **22**.



18, R = CH_3
19, R = CF_3
20, R = C_6H_5
22, R = Cl

incorrect

These structural assignments are incorrect. The substances should be formulated as *phosphate–carboxylate esters* of the *enediol tautomer of glycolaldehyde*



18, R = CH_3
19, R = CF_3
20, R = C_6H_5
22, R = Cl

correct

The experimental data in Tables I and II remain valid, but the speculations contained in the section entitled Spectral Characteristics of the Hydroxy Aldehyde Phosphates are invalid when they apply to formulas **18**, **19**, **20**, and **22**. The new formulations are consistent with the published data and with other information to be published. The remaining experimental data and discussion in the paper, pertaining to the phospholene **7** and to the phosphoglycolaldehyde **11** ("diose phosphate"), are not affected by this correction.

The *glyoxal–trimethyl phosphite adduct*, **7**, undergoes mainly O-acylation by acid chlorides and by phosgene. In contrast, the *biacetyl–trimethyl phosphite adduct*, **3**, undergoes C-acylation by acid chlorides and by phosgene, as stated in this paper and as demonstrated in a previous one [*cf.* F. Ramirez, S. B. Bhatia, A. J. Bigler, and C. P. Smith, *J. Org. Chem.*, **33**, 1192 (1968)]. The incorrect formulation resulted from the unwarranted assumption that the unsubstituted and the substituted phospholenes, **7** and **3**, reacted with the acid chlorides by the same mechanism under the same conditions.

Chemical Synthesis and Structure Proof of a Stereoregular Linear Mannan, Poly-α-(1→6′)-anhydro-D-mannopyranose [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **91**, 1161 (1969)]. By JEAN FRECHET and CONRAD SCHUERCH, Chemistry Department, State University College of Forestry, Syracuse, New York 13210.

In Table I, the column headed "monomer solvent ratio" should read "[monomer] × 100/[solvent] ratio."

Thermal Reactions of Sulfonyl Azides [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **91**, 2273 (1969)]. By DAVID S. BRESLOW, MARTIN F. SLOAN, NORMAN R. NEWBURG, and WILLIAM B. RENFROW, Research Center, Hercules Inc., Wilmington, Delaware 19899.

In Table V, the gas evolved from *p*-toluenesulfonyl azide should read 102%.

The Solid-State Structure of Monothiodibenzoylmethanato-π-methallylpalladium(II) [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **91**, 2504 (1969)]. By STEPHEN J. LIPPARD and SHEILA M. MOREHOUSE, Department of Chemistry, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

In Table I, the *x* coordinate of C15 was published as 0.460; it should be −0.460. All calculations reported in the paper were done using the correct value. We thank Dr. W. Todd Wipke for drawing this to our attention.

Variable-Temperature Proton Resonance Spectra of *Trihapto*cycloheptatrienylmetal Complexes [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **91**, 3089 (1969)]. By M. A. BENNETT, R. BRAMLEY, and R. WATT, Research School of Chemistry, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.

In footnote *f* of Table I it was stated that the assignment of protons H_4 and H_3 in $C_8H_8Fe(CO)_3$ in ref 7 [R. Grubbs, R. Beslow, R. Herber, and S. J. Lippard, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **89**, 6864 (1967)] differed from the assignment in ref 8 [W. K. Bratton, F. A. Cotton, A. Davison, A. Musco, and J. W. Faller, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S.*, **58**, 1324 (1967)], and that we followed the latter. This is incorrect; ref 7 and 8 are in complete agreement, and we follow the assignment of both. Footnote *f* therefore should be disregarded.

Generation of Aryl Nitrenes in the Presence of Acetic Acid by Deoxygenation of Aromatic Nitro and Nitroso Compounds [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **91**, 3392 (1969)]. By RICHARD J. SUNDBERG, RICHARD H. SMITH, JR., and JOHN E. BLOOR, Department of Chemistry, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901.

The legend below should accompany the structural formulas on page 3392: **a**, $R_1, R_2 = H$; **b**, $R_1 = CH_3$, $R_2 = H$; **c**, $R_1 = H$, $R_2 = CH_3$; **d**, $R_1, R_2 = CH_3$.

Interactant Structure and Complex Stability for Complexes of Theophylline with Cinnamate Esters and Related Compounds in Aqueous Solution [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **91**, 3597 (1969)]. By KENNETH A. CONNORS, MARTIN H. INFELD, and BERRY J. KLINE, School of Pharmacy, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

The estimated planar areas in Table II, Figure 4, and Figure 5 are too large by a factor of 2.43. This was a consequence of a scaling factor error. We are indebted to Mr. Harald Christiansen for calling this to our attention.