13, 786 (1974).

(14) A. E. Smith, *Inorg. Chem.*, **11**, 2306 (1972).

(15) J. H. Enemark and R. D. Feltham, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, **69**, 3534 (1972).

(16) J. P. Collman and W. R. Roper, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **87**, 4008 (1965).

(17) See, for example, J. M. Kruse, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., U.S. Patent 3 342 847 (Sept 1967). While not explicitly stated, the reaction may proceed through the coupling of nitrosyl and allyl to form 3-nitrosopropene which after tautomeric shifts and dehydration yields the α,β-unsaturated nitrile.

(18) ^{31}P NMR spectra were recorded with a JEOL PS-100 FTNMR spectrometer equipped with a JEOL EC-100 computer using a benzene-d_6 internal lock. Downfield chemical shifts are reported as positive.

(19) The presence of oxidized phosphine may be due to traces of air which caused partial decomposition of the complex in solution. This resonance was unchanged throughout the course of the experiment.

(20) It should be reiterated that the nitrosyl bonding mode in **2** is not based on a change in ν_{NO} upon CO coordination. In fact, $\Delta\nu_{NO}$ is not a sensitive probe in systems of this type, and, in some cases, the linear (NO^+) to bent (NO^-) conversion of coordinated nitrosyl has been accompanied by a slight increase in ν_{NO} as we observe in the present case. See ref 4 for example in which $Rh(NO)L_3$ (ν_{NO} 1610 cm^{-1}) is observed to form the bent nitrosyl species $Rh(NO)I_2L_2$ (ν_{NO} 1630 cm^{-1}).

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Additions and Corrections

Photochemical Cycloaddition of Singlet and Triplet Diphenylvinylene Carbonate with Vinyl Ethers [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **98,** 8438 (1977)]. By FREDERICK D. LEWIS,* RICHARD H. HIRSCH, PAULA M. ROACH, and DOUGLAS E. JOHNSON, Department of Chemistry, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

Equations 10 and 15 should read as follows:

$$\frac{1}{\Phi_A} = \frac{k_{-e} + k_a + k_{ed}}{k_a} + \frac{k_{-e} + k_a + k_{ed}}{\tau k_a k_e[E]} \qquad (10)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Phi_T} = \frac{(k_a + k_{bd})(k_b + k_{-e} + k_{ed})}{k_a k_b} + \frac{(k_a + k_{bd})(k_b + k_{-e} + k_{ed})}{k_e k_a k_b \tau_T[E]} \qquad (15)$$

The intercept/slope ratio of eq 15 is $k_e\tau_T$, which replaces eq 16. The ordinate of Figure 1 should be labeled $\Phi_A{}^{-1}$ and the numerical values on the ordinate divided by 10.

Concerning the Stereochemistry of the S_N2' Reaction in Cyclohexenyl Systems [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **99,** 3850 (1977)]. By G. STORK* and A. F. KREFT, III, Department of Chemistry, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

On p 3850, last paragraph, the statement, "It was however accompanied by the isomer **4** (**2**:**4** = 61:23)" should be followed by . . . "in addition to 10% S_N2 and 6% S_N1 products".

On p 3851, next to last paragraph, "~60:40 (28% **5**, 12% 6 . . .)" should read "~70:30 (28% **5**, 12% **6**)". In the same paragraph "a syn to anti ratio of 35:65 (17.5% **5**, 32.5% **6**; . . .)" should be "a syn to anti ratio of 35:65 (17.5% **6**, 32.5% **5**)".

Concerning the Stereochemistry of the S_N2' Reaction. "Concerted" Allylic Displacement in an Acyclic System: Anti Displacement with Thiolate Anion [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **99,** 3851 (1977)]. By G. STORK* and A. F. KREFT, III, Department of Chemistry, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

Add to footnote 9: "The unlikely possibility that the tetrahydropyranyl ether in ii might have participated as a neighboring group in the sulfide displacement was eliminated by showing that levorotatory 2-methyltetrahydrothiophene is obtained by lithium aluminum hydride reduction of the tosylate of i, followed by cyclic sulfide formation via the dimesylate, as well as by lithium aluminum hydride reduction of the tosylate of iii.

Ionization of Carbonyl Compounds in Sulfuric Acid. Correction for Medium Effects by Characteristic Vector Analysis [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **99,** 4229 (1977)]. By JOHN T. EDWARD* and SIN CHEONG WONG, Department of Chemistry, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2K6.

"2-Hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one" on line 6, first column, p 4231, and Compd (1), Table II, p 4231, should be "3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one".

Catalysis of Superoxide Dismutation by Iron–Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid Complexes. Mechanism of the Reaction and Evidence for the Direct Formation of an Iron(III)–Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid Peroxo Complex from the Reaction of Superoxide with Iron(II)–Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **99,** 5220 (1977)]. By GREGORY J. MCCLUNE, JAMES A. FEE,* GARY A. MCCLUSKY, and JOHN T. GROVES,* Biophysics Research Division and Department of Biological Chemistry, and Department of Chemistry, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

Author Gary A. McClusky's name was mispelled. There should be no "e" in the name.

Kinetics and Mechanism of the Alkyl and Aryl Elimination from η^5-Cyclopentadienylalkyl(and -aryl)dicarbonyliron(II) Complexes Initiated by Mercury(II) Halides [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **99,** 5295 (1977)]. By LOUIS J. DIZIKES and ANDREW WOJCICKI,* McPherson Chemical Laboratory, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

The caption for Figure 2 (p 5301) should end in: ". . . with $HgCl_2$ in isopropyl alcohol at 25 °C".

"Hydrophobic Interaction" and Solvation Energies: Discrepancies between Theory and Experimental Data [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **99,** 5408 (1977)]. By RICHARD D. CRAMER III, Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101.

In Table I, the entries in the last column for Kr, Xe, and CF_4 should read 34.52, 42.21, and 45.37, respectively. However, all the correlations and conclusions reported are unchanged, being based on the correct molecular volume values".

Disproportionation of Saturated Alkali Metal Ketyls to Give Enolates and Alcoholates: a General Reaction That Has Been

Overlooked [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **99,** 6280 (1977)]. By VALENTIN RAUTENSTRAUCH* and MICHEL GEOFFROY, Research Laboratories, Firmenich SA, 1211 Genève 8, and the Département de Chimie Physique, Université de Genève, 1211 Genève 4, Switzerland.

On page 6282, column 1, line 26, "large.^{13a}" should read "large.^{12a}". On page 6283, column 1, line 6, "**4**-*6*-d_2/**4**-*1*-*d*-*6*-d_2^{19}" should read "**4**-*6*-d_2/**4**-*1*-*d*-*6*-d_2"; column 2, line 53, "**3**-*6*-d_1" should read "**3**-*6*-*d*".

On page 6284, column 1, line 5, the sentence should read: ". . . we indeed find less of the pinacols . . ."; Table II, column 5, should read "50, 50, 30, 30, 50"; footnote *a*, "Runs 27-29" should read "Runs 27, 28, 31", and "runs 30, 31" should read "runs 29, 30".

Peptide Hydrogen Bonding. Conformation Dependence of the Carbonyl Carbon-13 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Chemical Shifts in Ferrichrome. A Study by $^{13}C-\{^{15}N\}$ Fourier Double Resonance Spectroscopy [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **99,** 6846 (1977)]. By MIGUEL LLINÁS,* DONALD M. WILSON, and MELVIN P. KLEIN, Laboratory of Chemical Biodynamics (Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory) and the Department of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley, California.

On page 6848, column 2, second paragraph, line 9, change Orn^2 to Orn^1; in line 13, change Orn^2 to Orn^1; and in line 14 change Orn^2 to Orn^1 and Orn^1 to Gly^3. The sentences should read:

" . . . It should be noticed that the Orn^1 and Gly^2 $^{13}C{=}O$ resonances, which are unresolved in Me_2O, shift exactly the same upon going to TFE exhibiting in this solvent also identical chemical shifts (Figure 3). This is of interest because while both the Orn^1 and Gly^2 carbonyls are exposed, their linked NH's are buried and protected in case of Orn^1 (Gly^3 NH) but external and solvated in case of Gly^2 (Gly^1 NH) which indicates . . . ".

*Book Reviews**

Chemistry of Nonaqueous Solvents. Volume 4. Edited by J. J. LAGOWSKI. Academic Press, New York, N.Y. 1976. xiv + 311 pp. $31.50.

This volume, subtitled "Solution Phenomena and Aprotic Solvents", complements parts of the first three volumes. Three of its seven chapters are devoted to general phenomena: conductivity, hydrogen bonding, and redox systems. The others review in detail the following solvent systems: tetramethylurea, inorganic acid chlorides with special reference to antimony trichloride, cyclic carbonates, and sulfolane. The chapters are contributed by an international selection of chemists. Large amounts of tabulated data make this a particularly useful reference work for chemists of all kinds.

The Chemistry of Nonbenzenoid Aromatic Compounds. II. Edited by R. KREHER and T. H. DARMSTADT. Butterworths, London. 1975. v + 258 pp. No price.

This is a reprint of Volume 44, No. 4, *Pure and Applied Chemistry*, in hard-bound form, and contains the plenary lectures from a 1974 symposium on the title subject. As such, it has no preface, foreword, or index.

Les Colorants Synthetiques. By M. HEDAYATULLAH. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris. 1976. 166 pp. No price.

This paperbound volume is part of the series "Le Chimiste". In nine chapters, it treats color and electronic state, classification of dyes, raw materials and intermediates, and the main classes of dyes, including reactive dyes. The subjects are lightly reviewed, with very few references (mostly to books), as is appropriate to a work emphasizing breadth rather than depth.

Eukaryotic Cell Function and Growth Regulation by Intracellular Cyclic Nucleotides. Edited by J. E. DUMONT, B. L. BROWN, and N. J. MARSHALL. Plenum Press, New York, N.Y. 1976. xviii + 835 pp. $63.50.

This is a book of proceedings of a NATO Course held in Belgium in 1974. The affair drew chemists, biochemists, physicists, mathematicians, biologists, and physicians, a fact reflecting the scope of the papers, from fundamental to clinical. Most of the papers appear to be concerned with cyclic AMP. There is a minuscule index.

Introduction to Materials Science Engineering. By K. M. RALLS, T. H. COURTNEY, and J. WULFF. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, N.Y. 1976. xv + 665 pp. $18.95.

This is a textbook for beginning engineering students which aims to teach the relationship between the properties of solid substances (ceramic, metallic, polymeric, etc.) to their internal structure and external environment. It assumes very little knowledge of elementary chemistry and physics, but moves rapidly into them, and reaches a level of moderate technological sophistication. Because it deals with such practical aspects of chemistry as diffusion, corrosion, elasticity, deformation, electrical conduction, magnetic and optical properties, etc., it provides an interesting complement to the conventional introductory chemistry program; in fact, the education of both chemists and premedical students could benefit by a better acquaintance with the outlook of a book of this sort.

Industrial Crystallization. Edited by J. W. MULLIN, Plenum Publishing Corp., New York, N.Y. 1976. x + 473 pp. $32.50.

The Sixth Industrial Crystallization Symposium was held in Czechoslovakia in 1975; for the first time, the Symposium papers have been collected in a book of proceedings. The 44 papers are classified into groups: Secondary Nucleation; Crystal Growth Kinetics; Crystal Habit Modification; Crystallizer Design; and Crystallizer Operation and Case Studies. The approach varies from fundamental to applied but is essentially oriented to chemical engineering. The book is produced from uniform typescript and includes an index which, albeit inadequate, is an improvement over many volumes of proceedings.

Localization and Delocalization in Quantum Chemistry. Volume II. Ionized and Excited States. Edited by O. CHALVET, R. DAUDEL, S. DINER, and J. P. MALRIEU. D. Reidel Publishing Co., Dordrecht, Holland, and Hingham, Mass. 1976. viii + 474 pp. $39.00.

This volume contains the Proceedings of an international seminar. There are 25 papers, with a strongly French flavor. They are grouped under four headings, concerned with localizability of electrons in ionized and excited states, calculation of wave functions, excitons and localization, and electron localization and chemical reactivity. The book is nicely typeset on glossy paper and includes an "index of names" and a useful subject index.

Marine Natural Products Chemistry. Edited by D. J. FAULKNER and W. H. FENICAL. Plenum Press, New York, N.Y. 1977. x + 433 pp. $42.50.

A NATO conference held in 1976 gave rise to this volume of proceedings. Its purpose was to bring together organic chemists, ecologists, biologists, and pharmacologists. The papers are a mixture of reports of original research and reviews. The 38 contributions are reproduced from typescript, with liberal use of structural formulas and tables; the bibliographies are extensive. There are two indexes: one on genus and species; one on other subjects. It is a particularly interesting volume for organic chemists.

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* Unsigned book reviews are by the Book Review Editor.