The phosphorescence of in aqueous solution is quenched by 1,1'-bis(2-sulfoethyl)-4,4'-bipyridinium inner salt (BSEP). Transient absorption attributable to BSEP $(\lambda_{max} \sim 610 \text{ nm})^{19}$ is observed in flash kinetic spectroscopic studies of aqueous solutions containing Pt₂(P₂O₅)₄H₈⁴⁻ and BSEP, thereby establishing an electron-transfer quenching mechanism:

$$Pt_2(P_2O_5)_4H_8^{4-} + BSEP \xrightarrow{k_q} Pt_2(P_2O_5)_4H_8^{3-} + BSEP^{-}$$

Stern-Volmer analysis of the quenching yields $k_q = 5.5 \times 10^9$ M⁻¹ s⁻¹ ([Pt₂(P₂O₅)₄H₈⁴⁻] $\sim 10^{-4}$ M; 0.1 M NaClO₄; 25 °C). Both the quenching reaction and the bimolecular back-electrontransfer $(k = 1 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ for Pt}_2(\text{P}_2\text{O}_5)_4\text{H}_8^{3-} \text{ and BSEP}^-)$ are near the diffusion limit for such processes in aqueous solution at 25 °C.

The ${}^{3}A_{2u}(d\sigma *p\sigma)$ state of $Pt_2(P_2O_5)_4H_8^{4-}$ is an extremely powerful one-electron reductant in aqueous solution. Preliminary experiments have shown that species such as $Os(NH_3)_5Cl^{2+}$ ($E_{1/2}$ = -1.09 V vs. SCE)²⁰ and nicotinamide $(E_{1/2} = -1.44 \text{ V vs.}^{1/2})$ Ag/AgCl; CH₃OH, pH 7.2)²¹ are readily reduced by Pt₂-

(P₂O₅)₄H₈^{4-*}. From these and related experiments it is apparent that $Pt_2(P_2O_5)_4H_8^{4-*}$ is a stronger reducing agent $[E^{\circ}(3-/4-*)]$ $<-1 \text{ V vs. NHE}]^{22}$ than Ru(bpy)₃^{2+*} (E° = -0.88 V vs. NHE)²³ in aqueous solution. We are now exploring several aspects of the photoredox chemistry of Pt₂(P₂O₅)₄H₈⁴, as the ease of generation of Pt₂(P₂O₅)₄H₈^{4-*} suggests that it will be a useful reagent for a variety of substrate reductions.

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Additions and Corrections

On the Nonconcertedness of Allylic Cation Promoted π -Cyclization Reactions [J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1981, 103, 1285]. MLADEN LA-DIKA, IVO BREGOVEC, and DIONIS E. SUNKO,* Department of Chemistry, Faculty of National Sciences and Mathematics, University of Zagreb, 41000 Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Page 1286: Structures 7 and 8 should be:

Stereochemical Analysis of γ -Replacement and γ -Elimination Processes Catalyzed by a Pyridoxal Phosphate Dependent Enzyme [J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1981, 103, 4921]. MICHAEL N. T. CHANG and CHRISTOPHER T. WALSH,* Departments of Chemistry and Biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139.

Page 4925, Scheme VII: The last species is 4-S-2-ketobutyrate, not 4R as written.

Page 4925, 5th and 6th lines from the bottom, first column: The text should read "conversion of (Z)- and (E)- $[4-^2H]$ -vinylglycines to (4S)- and (4R)-[1H,2H,3H]-2-ketobutyrates, respectively, can be interpreted." The S and R designations were inadvertently transposed.

Page 4923, Table II, line 3: The numbers 1027.5 and 1029.3 are incorrectly transposed. The (E)-[4- 2 H]-vinylglycine yields the 1029.3 sample of homoserine, the (Z)-vinylglycine yields the 1027.5 sample.

Synthesis, Structure, and Stability of (i,o)-Bicyclo[6.2.2]dodeca-9,11-dienes. Generation of Unusually Expanded Carbon-Carbon-Carbon Bond Angles [J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1981, 103, 215]. PAUL G. GASSMAN* and REBECCA C. HOYE, Department of Chemistry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455.

Page 217: In Table II for atom O2, the z value should be 0.4691 (1) instead of 0.4961 (1).

α-Disulfoxide and Sulfinic Anhydride in the Peroxy Acid Oxidation of 2-Methyl-2-propyl 2-Methyl-2-propanethiosulfinate [J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1981, 103, 6232-6235]. FILLMORE FREEMAN* and CHRISTOS N. ANGELETAKIS, Department of Chemistry, University of California, Irvine, California 92717.

Authors should read: Fillmore Freeman* and Christos N. Angeletakis, Department of Chemistry, University of California, Irvine, California 92717, and Tom J. Maricich, Department of Chemistry, California State University, Long Beach, California 90840.

⁽¹⁹⁾ Maverick, A. W. Ph.D. Thesis California Institute of Technology,

⁽²⁰⁾ Gulen, J.; Page, J. A. J. Electroanal. Chem. 1976, 67, 215-230.

⁽²¹⁾ Meites, L.; Zuman, P.; Scott, W. J.; Campbell, B. H.; Kartos, A. M. "Electrochemical Data"; Wiley; New York, 1974; Part 1, AG85.

⁽²²⁾ It has not been possible to obtain a better estimate of $E^{\circ}(4^{-*}/3^{-})$ from spectroscopic and electrochemical measurements, because the electrochemical oxidation of Pt₂(P₂O₅)₄H₈⁴ in aqueous solution at 25 °C is not reversible (cyclic voltammetric measurements; graphite electrode; scan speed, 500 mV/s; K₄(Pt₂(P₂O₅)₄H₈], 0.1 M NaClO₄).

⁽²³⁾ Navon, G.; Sutin, N. Inorg. Chem. 1974, 13, 2159-2164.