



**Figure 3.** Eyring plot of data from line-shape analysis (compounds 1 (O), 5 (∇), and 6 (+)).

Over the temperature range, the study of exchange-broadened spectra allows the isomerization rate to be evaluated. From measurements of  $k$  at different temperatures (373–293 K) the free energy of activation was calculated to be as shown in Table III. The results suggest that a single mechanism is operative throughout the temperature range because the Eyring plots are linear (see Figure 3). The values of the energy of activation ( $\Delta G^\ddagger < 15 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ) are similar for the four compounds showing little dependence on the substituents around the silicon atom. These values of  $\Delta G^\ddagger$  are lower than the

energies of activation observed in case of other fluxional octahedral nonmetal species.<sup>8</sup>

In conclusion our results show that the hexacoordinate dissymmetric geometry observed by X-ray analysis in the solid state is maintained in solution. Significantly hexacoordination occurs also when the silicon atom is bound only to carbon (compound 6). These observations provide good support for the postulate of the participation of such structures as intermediates in the course of reactions involving nucleophilic activation at silicon, as proposed for the Michael reactions and aldolization reactions of silyl enolates<sup>9</sup> or in group transfer polymerization.<sup>10</sup> Furthermore the fluxional behavior observed for both penta-coordinate<sup>11</sup> and hexacoordinate silicon compounds could be indicative of the difficulty in using chiral silicon compounds for inducing asymmetry in some organic reactions.<sup>12</sup>

(8) Michalak, R. S.; Wilson, S. R.; Martin, J. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1984**, *106*, 7529.

(9) (a) Corriu, J. R. P.; Perz, R.; Reyé, C. *Tetrahedron* **1984**, *39*, 999 and references therein. (b) Noyori, R.; Nishida, I.; Sakata, J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1983**, *105*, 1598.

(10) Sogah, P. Y.; Farnham, W. B. In *Organosilicon and Bioorganosilicon Chemistry*; Sakurai, H., Eds.; Ellis Horwood: Chichester, 1985; p 219 and references therein.

(11) (a) Corriu, R. J. P.; Kpton, A.; Poirier, M.; Royo, G.; Corey, J. Y. *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1984**, *277*, C25. (b) Boyer, J.; Corriu, R. J. P.; Kpton, A.; Mazhar, M.; Poirier, M.; Royo, G. *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1986**, *301*, 131. (c) Corriu, R. J. P.; Mazhar, M.; Poirier, M.; Royo, G. *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1986**, *306*, C5. (d) Stevenson III, W. H.; Martin, J. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1985**, *107*, 6352. (e) Damrauer, R.; Danahey, S. E. *Organometallics* **1986**, *5*, 1490.

(12) (a) Kira, M.; Sato, K.; Sakurai, H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1988**, *110*, 4599. (b) Kohra, S.; Tominaga, Y.; Hosomi, A. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1988**, *29*, 89.

## Additions and Corrections

John C. Cochran,\* Lois E. Williams, Brian S. Bronk, Julie A. Calhoun, Julianne Fassberg, and Kimber G. Clark: Protodestannylation of Carbomethoxy-Substituted Vinylstannanes: Kinetics, Stereochemistry, and Mechanisms. **1989**, *8*, 804.

There are several typographical errors in the registry paragraph of the original paper. The following is the corrected version thereof.

HC≡CCO<sub>2</sub>Me, 922-67-8; MeO<sub>2</sub>CC≡CCO<sub>2</sub>Me, 762-42-5; EtO<sub>2</sub>CC≡CCO<sub>2</sub>Et, 762-21-0; HC≡CCO<sub>2</sub>Et, 623-47-2.