imaging plates of a Mac Science DIP3000 diffractometer with graphite-monochromated Mo Kα radiation and an 18-kW rotating anode generator. Data reduction and determination of cell parameters were made by the MAC DENZO program system.[17] The structures were solved by direct methods (SIR)[18] in CRYSTAN-GM (software package for structure determination) and refined by full-matrix least-squares procedures. Anisotropic refinements for non-hydrogen atoms were carried out. All the hydrogen atoms, partially located from difference Fourier maps, were isotropically refined.

(17) Otwinowski, Z. Oscillation Data Reduction Program. In *Proceedings of the CCP4 Study Weekend: "Data Collection and Processing"*, Jan 29−30, 1993; complied by L. Sawyer, N. Isaacs, S. Bailey; SERC Daresbury Laboratory, England, pp 56−62.

(18) Altomare, A.; Cascarano, G.; Giacovazzo, C.; Guagliardi, A.; Burla, M. C.; Polidori, G.; Camalli, M. *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* **1994**, *27*, 435.

Supporting Information Available: Tables of X-ray parameters, positional and thermal parameters, and bond distances and angles and ORTEP diagrams (59 pages). Ordering information is given on any current masthead page.

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Additions and Corrections

1996, Volume 15

Jinfeng Ni,* Yuhua Qiu, Tamara M. Cox, Cynthia A. Jones, Chala Berry, Laura Melon, and Simon Bott*: Carbon Dioxide Chemistry: Characterization of the Carbon Dioxide Reaction Product of a Dinuclear Titanium Complex

Page 4669. Contrary to what was stated, the molecular structure of the complex $[CpTi(\mu\text{-}H)]_2(C_{10}H_8)$ has been solved and the Ti−Ti separation is 2.989 Å (Troyanov, S. I.; Antropiusova, H.; Mach, K. *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1992**, *427*, 49).