Tetrahedron, 1965, Vol. 21, p. 686. Pergamon Press Ltd. Printed in Northern Ireland

# ERRATUM

M. Ballester and J. Riera, The Ultraviolet Spectrum of Alkyl Benzenes. Evidence for Carbon–Hydrogen and Carbon–Carbon Bond Hyperconjugation (Baher–Nathan Effects).

In connection with our recent paper[1] on ultraviolet spectrum and our statement there that the most intense secondary band for a benzene derivative ever reported was, as far as we knew, that of benzocyclobutene, we have been informed by Professor M. P. Cava that his benzo(1,2:4,5)dicyclopentene has an even higher absorption ($\bar{\varepsilon}$, 4600).[2]

The value of the migration (spectroscopic) moment for the substituent *o*-$(CH_2)_2$ calculated by us from benzocyclobutene is about 33·6 units.[1] The resultant moment for benzo(1,2:4,5)dicyclobutene should therefore be twice as high and, consequently, the calculated maximum (smoothed) absorptivity is

$$\bar{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon_v + (2m)^2 = 180 + 4516 = 4696,$$

in excellent agreement with the observed value (a 2% error).

We wish to acknowledge our appreciation to Professor Cava for his private communication and also our regret for our omission.

[1] M. Ballester and J. Riera, *Tetrahedron* **20**, 2217 (1964).
[2] M. P. Cava, A. A. Deana and K. Muth, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **82**, 2524 (1960).