3120 *Organometallics* **1995,** *14,* 3120

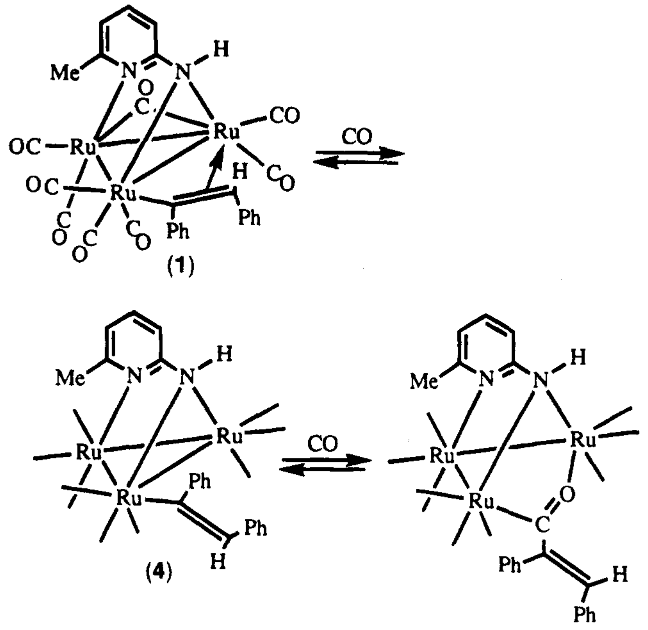
Additions and Corrections

1994, Volume 13

Javier A. Cabeza,* José M. Fernández-Colinas, Angela Llamazares, Víctor Riera, Santiago García-Granda, and Juan F. Van der Maelen: Carbonyl Clusters as Homogeneous Catalysts. Kinetic and Molecular Aspects of the Hydrogenation of Diphenylacetylene Promoted by an Alkenyl-Bridged Triruthenium Cluster Complex.

Page 4352. The η^1-alkenyl derivative [$Ru_3(\mu_3$-ampy)(η^1-PhC=CHPh)$(CO)_9$] (**4**) is not the final product of the reaction of [$Ru_3(\mu_3$-ampy)(μ-PhC=CHPh)$(CO)_8$] (**1**) with carbon monoxide, but just a possible (unobserved) intermediate. The final product of this reaction is the μ-α,β-diphenylpropenoyl derivative [$Ru_3(\mu_3$-ampy)(μ-O=CCPh=CHPh)$(CO)_9$][1] (Scheme 1). Although this compound is only stable in solution under a CO atmosphere, it has now been characterized by its ^{13}C NMR spectrum and by reactivity studies. Its ^{13}C NMR spectrum (CD_2Cl_2, −70 °C) contains a resonance at 301.4 ppm (acyl carbon) which was initially overlooked. α-Phenylcinnamaldehyde and α-phenylcinnamyl alcohol (GC−MS identification) are produced when a CO-saturated solution of this cluster in dichloromethane is treated with [PPN][BH_4].

Scheme 1



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[1] Nombel, P.; Lugan, N.; Mulla, F.; Lavigne, G. *Organometallics* **1994**, *13*, 4673.

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