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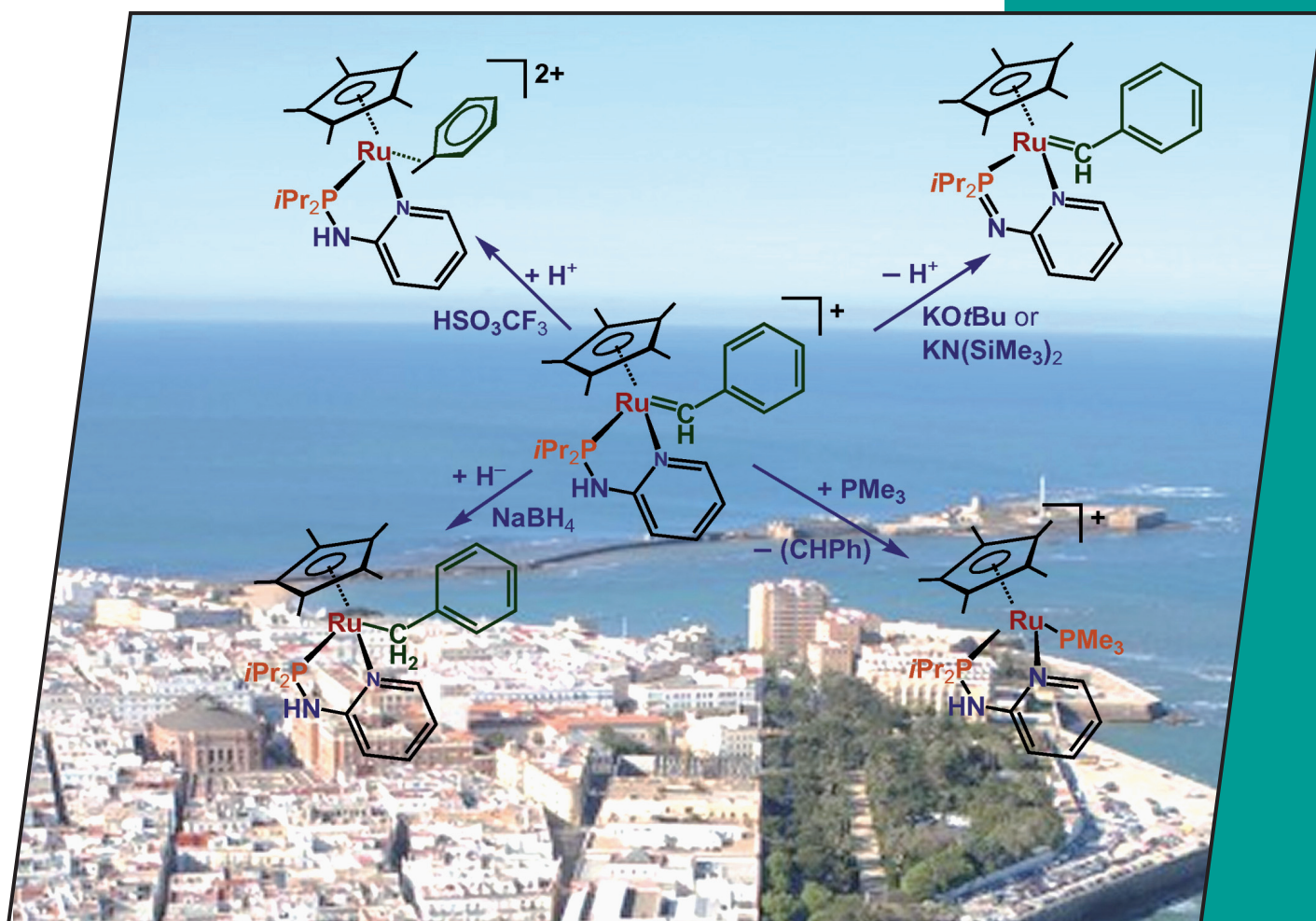
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### Cover Picture

Ignacio Macías-Arce, M. Carmen Puerta, and Pedro Valerga  
Hybrid Ligand Ruthenium Complexes

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## COVER PICTURE

The cover picture shows various reactions of the carbene complex  $[\text{Ru}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)\{\kappa^2\text{-P,N-PiPr}_2\text{NHC}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}\}(=\text{CHC}_6\text{H}_5)]^+$  over a view of Cádiz (phoenician Gadir), one of the oldest european continuously inhabited cities. These processes illustrate its ambiphilic character. It reacts as a nucleophile with Brønsted acids, yielding a complex with an  $\eta^2$ -benzyl ligand. There are some previously described examples of this coordination mode for early transition metal benzylidene complexes, but this represents the first example of a structural characterization in the case of ruthenium complexes. The electrophilic behaviour of  $[\text{Ru}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)\{\kappa^2\text{-P,N-PiPr}_2\text{NHC}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}\}(=\text{CHC}_6\text{H}_5)]^+$  has been shown by reaction with hydride, giving rise to an  $\eta^1$ -benzyl complex. Normally, NMR studies allow unambiguous characterization of the  $\eta^1$  coordination of a benzyl ligand. However, especially for late transition metal complexes, distinction between the usually disregarded  $\eta^2$  and the generally considered  $\eta^3$  mode is difficult. We propose, from this study, that the presence of an  $\eta^2$ -benzyl ligand in metal complexes should not be ruled out only on the basis of their NMR spectra. The carbene complex also reacts with other bases like  $\text{KOtBu}$ ,  $\text{KN}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2$  and  $\text{PMe}_3$ . Details are discussed in the article by I. Macías-Arce, M. C. Puerta and P. Valerga on p. 1767 ff.

