

each set had a different ϕ angle (0° , 88° , and 180°) for the crystal, and each exposure of 30 s covered 0.3° in ω . The crystal-to-detector distance was 4 cm, and the detector swing angle was -35° . Coverage of the unique set is over 99% complete. Crystal decay was monitored by repeating 30 initial frames at the end of data collection and analyzing the duplicate reflections and was found to be negligible. The unit cell parameters were determined using SMART (Siemens, 1996a).¹³ The three sets of data collected were reduced using the program SAINT (Siemens, 1996b).¹⁴ The structure was solved with Direct methods using the program SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 1997).¹⁵ All the non-hydrogen atoms were located from the trial structure and then refined anisotropically with SHELXTL using full-matrix least-squares procedure. The hydrogen atom

positions were fixed geometrically at calculated distances and allowed to ride on the parent carbon atoms. The final difference Fourier map was found to be featureless.

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Supporting Information Available: Crystallographic data (CIF and PDF) (excluding structure factors) and tables of atomic coordinates, thermal parameters, and bond distances and angles for complexes **1** and **2** and a figure giving an additional view of **1**. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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(13) Siemens (1996a). *SMART Software Reference Manual*; Siemens Analytical X-ray Systems, Inc.: Madison, WI, 1996.

(14) Siemens (1996b). *SAINT v4 Software Reference Manual*; Siemens Analytical X-ray Systems, Inc.: Madison, WI, 1996.

(15) Sheldrick, G. M. *SHELXTL V5.1 Software Reference Manual*; Bruker AXS, Inc.: Madison, WI, 1997.

Additions and Corrections

2000, Volume 19

Thomas Koch, Steffen Blaurock, Fernando B. Somoza, Jr., Andreas Voigt, Reinhard Kirmse, and Evamarie Hey-Hawkins*: Unexpected P–Si or P–C Bond Cleavage in the Reaction of $\text{Li}_2[(\text{C}_5\text{Me}_4)\text{SiMe}_2\text{-PR}]$ ($\text{R} = \text{Cyclohexyl}$, $2,4,6\text{-Me}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_2$) and $\text{Li}[(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)\text{CMe}_2\text{-PHR}]$ ($\text{R} = \text{Ph}$, $t\text{Bu}$) with ZrCl_4 or $[\text{TiCl}_3(\text{thf})_3]$: Formation and Molecular Structure of the *ansa*-Metallocenes $[(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_4)_2\text{SiMe}_2\text{ZrCl}_2]$ and $[(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4)_2\text{CMe}_2\text{MCl}_2]$ ($\text{M} = \text{Ti}$, Zr).

Pages 2559–2560. Full details of the crystallographic study of $[(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4)_2\text{CMe}_2\text{MCl}_2]$ ($\text{M} = \text{Ti}$, Zr) were previously reported: Shaltout, R. M.; Corey, J. Y.; Rath, N. P. *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1995**, 503, 205.

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