Corrigenda

Complexes of Aminobenzylamines. Part I. Complexes of *o*-Aminobenzylamine with Copper(II), Cobalt(II) and Nickel(II)

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Experimental

Materials and methods

Anhydrous CuCl_2 , CuBr_2 , NiCl_2 , NiBr_2 , CoCl_2 , CoBr_2 together with $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 2-aminobenzenonitrile and $\text{Li}[\text{AlH}_4]$ were purchased from Fluka, ROC/RK Merck and used without further purification.

I.r. spectra were recorded on Perkin-Elmer 577 and 597 spectrophotometers, in KBr pellets or Nujol mulls on KBr plates. Diffuse reflectance spectra were recorded in a Varian 634 spectrophotometer by diluting the samples with MgO . U.v.-vis. spectra were recorded on Bosch-Lomb-Shimadji Spectronic 210 W, Hitachi 100-70 and Cary 17 spectrophotometers using 1 cm rectangular quartz cells. E.s.r. spectra were recorded on a Varian Y-4502 Spectrometer using DPPH as internal reference. Molar conductance measurements were performed on a Metrohm Ltd., Herisau E-527 conductoscope. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were made by the Fara-

day method using $\text{Hg}[\text{Co}(\text{CNS})_4]_2$ as reference. M.ps. are uncorrected. C, H and N elemental analyses were performed by Dr. Mantzos of the National Hellenic Research Foundation, in Athens. Halogens were determined potentiometrically or by precipitation as AgX ($\text{X} = \text{Cl}$ or Br). Metal analyses was made by following the appropriate method either titrimetrically or by precipitation⁽⁴⁸⁾.

Preparation of the complexes

All the complexes described above, were first dried at room temperature in a vacuum desiccator containing CaCl_2 . The drying was continued to constant weight at 90°C under vacuum over P_2O_5 .

The deuterated *o*-aba and its complexes were prepared by shaking small quantities with D_2O for 24 h.

The ligand *o*-aba was prepared according to the method of Amundsen and Nelson⁽⁴⁹⁾.

The preparation of the complexes is briefly described in the Table.

Complex	Starting materials	Solvents	Reaction time and temperature	Washing the precipitate	Yield %
CuLCl_2	CuCl_2 (anhydrous) (4 mmols) + Ligand (2 mmols)	$\text{EtOH} + \text{EtOAc}$, 1 : 1 proportion (20 cm^3)	5 h (25°C)	$\text{EtOAc} + \text{petroleum ether}$	90
CuL_2Cl_2	CuCl_2 (anhydrous) (2 mmols) + L (4.4 mmols)	$\text{EtOH} + \text{EtOAc}$, 1 : 2 proportion (30 cm^3)	5 h (25°C)	$\text{EtOAc} + \text{petroleum ether}$	90
CuL_2Br_2	CuCl_2 (anhydrous) (2 mmols) + L (4.4 mmols)	$\text{MeOH} \cdot \text{EtOAc}$, 1 : 2 proportion	24 h (25°C)	$\text{MeOH} + \text{petroleum ether}$	90
CoLX_2	CoX_2 (anhydrous) (4–6 mmols) + L (2 mmols)	$\text{EtOH} + \text{EtOAc}$ (20 cm^3)	24 h (25°C)	$\text{EtOAc} + \text{petroleum ether}$	70
CoL_2X_2	CoX_2 (anhydrous) (2 mmols) + L (4.2 mmols)	$\text{EtOH} + \text{EtOAc}$, 1 : 1 proportion (20 cm^3)	24 h (25°C)	$\text{EtOAc} + \text{petroleum ether}$	75–85
CoL_3X_2	CoX_2 (anhydrous) (2 mmols) + L (6.3 mmols)	EtOH (20 cm^3)	24 h (25°C)	$\text{EtOAc} + \text{petroleum ether}$	70–80
NiLCl_2	NiCl_2 (anhydrous) (4 mmols) + L (4 mmols)	EtOH (20 cm^3)	24 h (25°C)	$\text{EtOAc} + \text{petroleum ether}$	90
NiLBr_2	NiBr_2 (anhydrous) (3 mmols) + L (3 mmols)	EtOH (20 cm^3)	24 h (25°C)	$\text{EtOH} + \text{petroleum ether}$	90
NiL_2Cl_2	$\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (2 mmols) + L (4.3 mmols)	EtOH (20 cm^3)	12 h (25°C)	$\text{EtOH} + \text{petroleum ether}$	80
NiL_2Br_2	NiBr_2 (anhydrous) (3 mmols) + L (6.2 mmols)	MeOH (20 cm^3)	12 h (reflux)	$\text{MeOH} + \text{petroleum ether}$	85
NiL_3Cl_2	$\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (2 mmols) L (6.5 mmols)	$\text{EtOH} + \text{EtOAc}$ (20 cm^3)	24 h (25°C)	^b EtOAc	90
NiL_3Br_2	NiBr_2 (2 mmols) L (6.4 mmols)	$\text{EtOH} + \text{EtOAc}$ (20 cm^3)	24 h (25°C)	$\text{EtOAc} + \text{petroleum ether}$	90
$\text{Ni}_2\text{L}_3\text{Cl}_2$	NiCl_2 (2 mmols) L (4 mmols)	EtOH (20 cm^3)	24 h (reflux)	$\text{EtOH} + \text{petroleum ether}$	70