

**Erratum****Computer Generation of Chemical Structures  
from Known Fragments**

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In this paper Fig. 3 on p. 418 was incorrect. The correct Fig. 3 should be:

Type in the numbers of selected fragments: 4, 5, 33, 33, 30, 34

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. —H                                   | 30. —OH                  |
| 2. —CH <sub>3</sub>                     | 31. —COOH                |
| 3. —CH <sub>2</sub> —                   | 32. =O                   |
| 4. =CH—                                 | 33. =CO                  |
| 5. =CCH <sub>3</sub> —                  | 34. —NH <sub>2</sub>     |
| 6. =C=C=                                | 35. —NH—                 |
| 7. —C≡C—                                | 36. —N=                  |
| 8. CH <sub>3</sub> —S—                  | 37. —F                   |
| 9. ≡C—CH <sub>2</sub> —S—               | 38. —Cl                  |
| 10. (=C—)CH—S—                          | 39. —Br                  |
| 11. (=C—)C—S—                           | 40. —I                   |
| 12. CH <sub>3</sub> —O—                 | 41. —SH                  |
| 13. ≡C—CH <sub>2</sub> —O—              | 42. —Ph                  |
| 14. (=C—)CH—O—                          | 43. —CH <sub>2</sub> —Ph |
| 15. (=C—)C—O—                           | 44. —O—Ph                |
| 16. ≡C—CH <sub>2</sub> —NO <sub>2</sub> | 45. —S—                  |

Fig. 3. A part of the menu, used for the definition of the chemical nature of fragments. For two different trivalent, two identical bivalent and two different monovalent fragments (corresponding to the input sequence in Fig. 1), entries 4 and 5, two 33, 30 and 34 were chosen, respectively