

was available. The present findings thus confirm the opinion already expressed^{3a} that bis-azo dye formation is not controlled only by the disposition of nuclear double bonds and the reactivity of positions in the original compound, but is subject to various other factors, such as solubility related to the mono-azo dye and its reactivity.

The results obtained with 7-hydroxy-5-methylcoumarin were not very different from those with 7-hydroxycoumarin, thus showing that the introduction of an alkyl substituent in the benzene part has not changed the reactivity of 7-hydroxycoumarin to any degree.

Summary

The 5-hydroxycoumarins behave very similar to 7-hydroxycoumarins in regard to azo-dye formation with one and more than two molecular proportions of diazotised *p*-nitraniline. The significance of these results is discussed.

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A Correction.—In the paper entitled “Fixation of Aromatic Double Bonds” by Rangaswami and Seshadri (*Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, A, 1941, 14, 547–71), the inclusion of the word “7-hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin” in the first line on page 565 is a mistake. This compound gives a bis-azo dye with one molecular proportion of diazonium salt, only in sodium hydroxide medium (*vide* reference 3 in the present paper) and under these circumstances there is the possibility of the pyrone ring opening out.