

Figure S1 - ¹H-NMR spectrum of [Ru(η⁶-*p*-cym)(μ-meaha)]₂(CF₃SO₃)₂ (5) in d⁶-DMSO

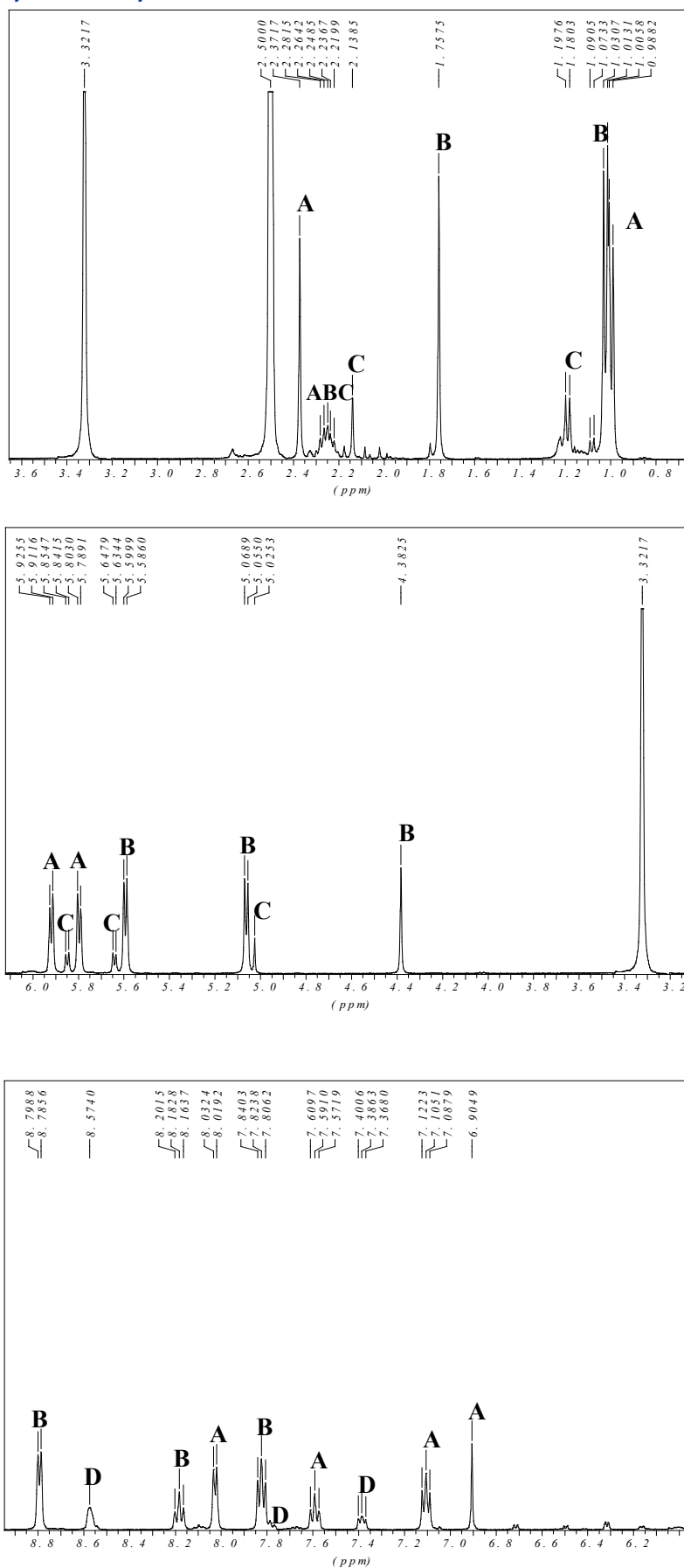


Fig. S2 - ¹H-NMR spectrum of $[\text{Os}(\eta^6\text{-}p\text{-cym})(\square\text{-OH})\text{py}]_2(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)_2$ (**16**) in $d^6\text{-DMSO}$. A-C indicate the species $[\text{Os}(\text{py})(\eta^6\text{-}p\text{-cym})(\square\text{-OH})_2\text{Os}(\eta^6\text{-}p\text{-cym})]^{2+}$ (A), $[\text{Os}(\eta^6\text{-}p\text{-cym})(\square\text{-OH})\text{py}]_2^{2+}$ (B) and $[\text{Os}(\eta^6\text{-}p\text{-cym})(\square\text{-OH})]_2^{2+}$ (C) formed after partial or full dissociation of pyridine (D) in solution

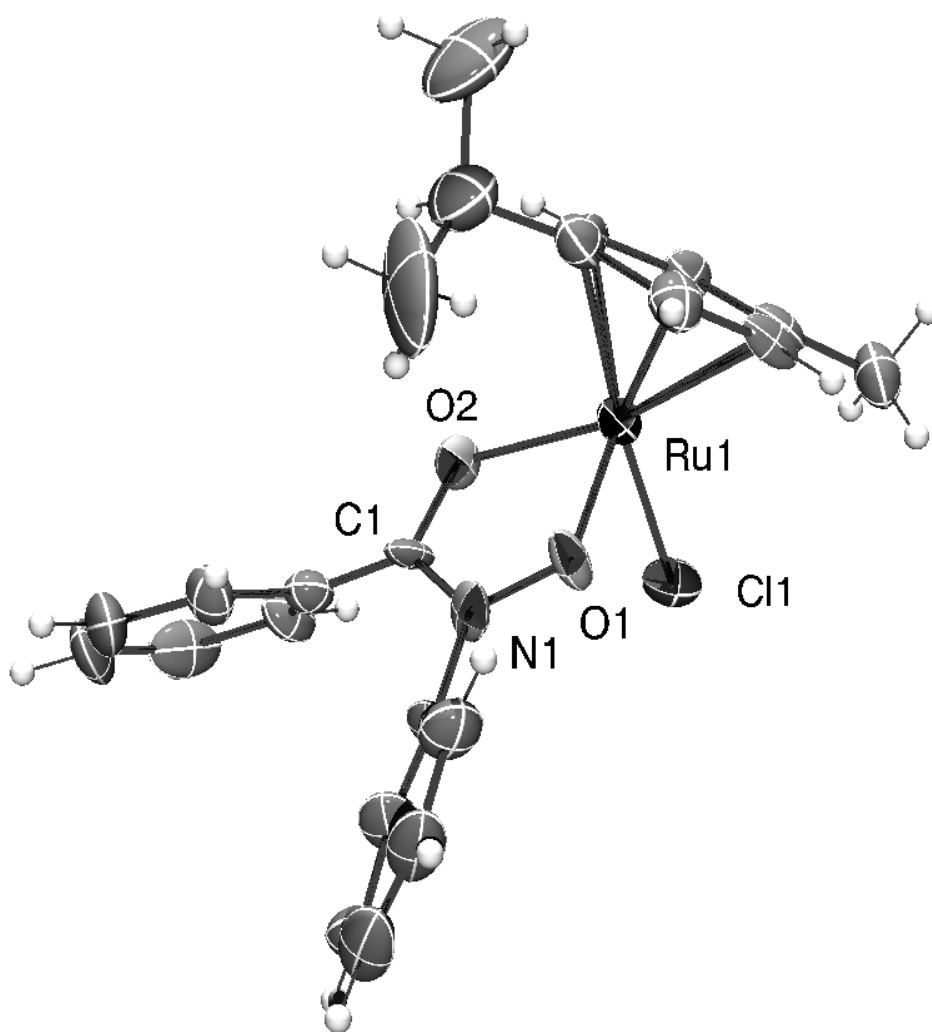


Figure S3 X-Ray structure of $[\text{Ru}(\eta^6\text{-}p\text{-cym})(\text{phebha})\text{Cl}]$ (**9**). Thermal ellipsoids show 50 % probability with partial numbering scheme. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°): Ru(1)-Cl(1) 2.411(3), Ru(1)-O(1) 2.097(14), Ru(1)-O(2) 2.062(15), Ru(1)-C_{arene}(avr.) 2.166(23); O(1)-Ru(1)-O(2) 77.5(3), Cl(1)-Ru(1)-O(1) 85.3(5), Cl(1)-Ru(1)-O(2) 84.3(5).

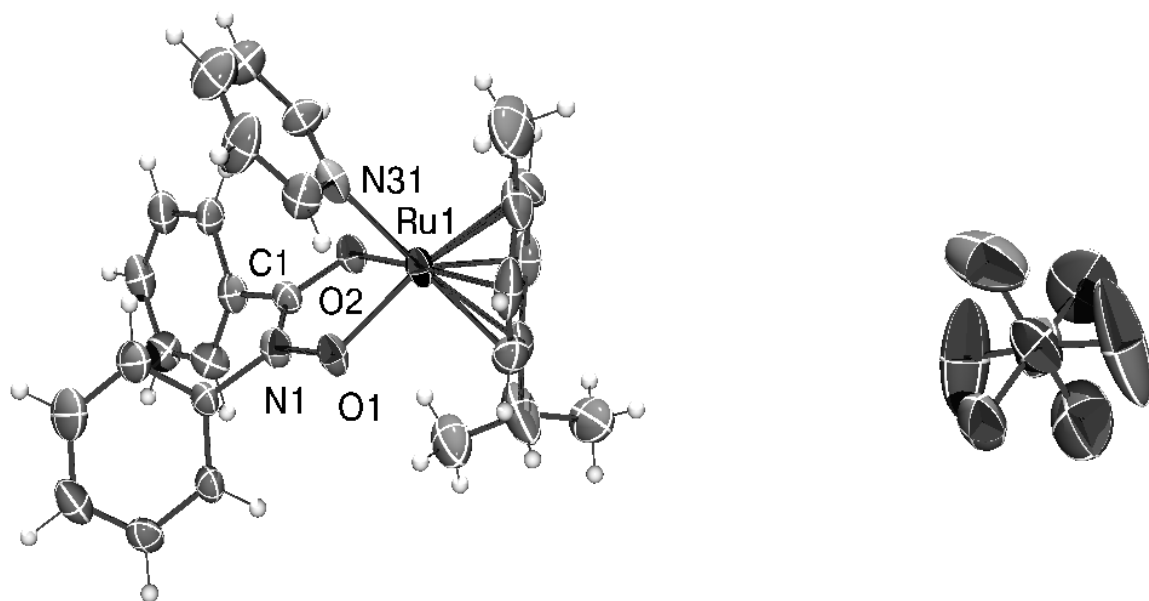


Figure S4 - X-Ray structure of $[\text{Ru}(\eta^6\text{-}p\text{-cym})(\text{phebha})(\text{py})]\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3$ (**14**). Thermal ellipsoids show 50 % probability with partial numbering scheme. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°): Ru(1)-O(1) 2.029(7), Ru(1)-O(2) 2.075(6), Ru(1)-N(31) 2.144(10), Ru(1)-C_{arene}(avr.) 2.17(4); O(1)-Ru(1)-O(2) 79.1(3), N(31)-Ru(1)-O(1) 82.3(3), N(31)-Ru(1)-O(2) 82.8(3).