Significance: Herein, the authors describe the first total synthesis of (+)-notoamides F, I, and R, and (-)-sclerotiamide, isolated from the marine fungi *Aspergillus* sp. The synthetic strategy relies on a cobalt-mediated radical cycloisomerization and an aza-Prins cyclization to construct the bi-cyclo[2.2.2]diazaoctane core.

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Comment: Treatment of diamide D with FeCl₃ induces an oxidative aza-Prins cyclization to give ester F in 67% yield. After Grignard addition of indole G, cobalt-mediated radical cyclization delivers K, which can be further transformed into (+)-notoamide I in three steps. From there, the other three natural products can be accessed.