A $\bar{\mu}$ of 0·080 Å and a Θ_M of 232 °K. were obtained for UN from the above expression.

The writers wish to thank Ralph Kraft, formerly with the Ceramics group, for the UN samples, Dr Stanley Flikkema for the use of his sample spinner and Dr LeRoy Heaton for helpful suggestions. This work was performed under the auspices of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

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Notes and News

Announcements and other items of crystallographic interest will be published under this heading at the discretion of the Editorial Board. Copy should be sent direct to the Editor (P. P. Ewald, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 333 Jay Street, Brooklyn 1, N.Y., U.S.A.) or to the Technical Editor (R. W. Asmussen, Chemical Laboratory B of the Technical University of Denmark, Sølvgade 83, Copenhagen K, Denmark)

Pittsburgh Diffraction Conference

The annual Pittsburgh Diffraction Conference will meet at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on November 5 through 7, 1958. Submitted papers will be presented in the fields of X-ray, neutron, and electron diffraction. In addition invited speakers will include

J. Bardeen (Recent Developments in the Theory of Superconductivity),
R. D. Heidenreich (Electron Micro Probe Analysis),
A. N. J. Heyn (X-ray Studies of Fibrous Polymers), and
W. B. Pearson (Intermetallic Compounds).

For programs or further information write J. R. Townsend, Physics Department, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Preliminary Single-Crystal X-ray and Optical Study of Nor-Harman, $C_{11}H_8N_2$

Errors occur in the above article by Lilabati Ray (*Acta Cryst.* (1957), **10**, 707). The refractive indices published are: $\alpha = 1{\cdot}758$, $\beta = 1{\cdot}759$ and $\gamma = 1{\cdot}806$. These values should be replaced by: $\alpha = 1{\cdot}753$, $\beta = 1{\cdot}764$ and $\gamma = 1{\cdot}783$.

The Interpretation of Difference Maps

Errors occur in the above paper by Yuen C. Leung, Richard E. Marsh and Verner Schomaker (*Acta Cryst.* (1957), **10**, 650). Equations (2·7) and (2·8) should be written as approximate equalities, and a minus sign should precede the $4\pi^2$ in both. The signs of the left-hand members of (2·9), (2·10), (2·11), and (3·7), as well as the expressions for Δx, Δy and Δz just before the beginning of section 3, should be changed to minus, and likewise for the argument $\frac{1}{4}(\Delta B_1 h_1^2 + \Delta B_2 h_2^2 + \Delta B_3 h_3^2)$ in (3·1), (3·2), (3·4), and (3·8). The sign of the second term of the right-hand side of (3·9) should be plus. The derivatives expressed by $\frac{\delta \varrho_c(0)}{\delta B_i}$ in (3·5) and (3·7), should be written $\frac{\delta \varrho_c(0)}{\delta \Delta B_i}$ instead. The respective symbols f and T should be replaced throughout by f_0 and T_0.

Book Reviews

Works intended for notice in this column should be sent direct to the Editor (P. P. Ewald, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 333, Jay Street, Brooklyn 1, N.Y., U.S.A.). As far as practicable books will be reviewed in a country different from that of publication.

X-ray Crystal Structure. By D. MCLACHLAN, Jr. Pp. xiii+416 with many figs. New York; Toronto; London: McGraw-Hill. 1957. Price $15·00; £5.16.6.

In the preface to this book which is largely based on lecture notes used at the University of Utah, the author writes 'Although the lone investigator is borne in mind throughout the book, it has been hoped that the book may also be use as a university text in a two-quarter course in structure analysis'. The author, who has a long and varied experience in his subject, declares that the book is intended to bridge the gap which exists between books on X-ray crystallography written in a *popular* style and those written with *rigor*. It is the reviewer's opinion that the book fails to achieve its purpose; few lecturers would be prepared to recommend it in its present form and the lone investigator would quickly run into difficulties.

The reviewer makes two major criticisms. The first is concerned with the presentation. Too much of the material, including some of the fundamental ideas in crystallography, is treated sketchily or is badly organized and presents unnecessary problems to newcomers to the subject. One wishes that basic concepts had been ex-