

Book Reviews

Works intended for notice in this column should be sent direct to the Book-Review Editor (R. F. Bryan, Department of Chemistry, University of Virginia, McCormick Road, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901, USA). As far as practicable, books will be reviewed in a country different from that of publication.

Acta Cryst. (1993). B49, 1074

Macrocyclic chemistry: aspects of organic and inorganic supramolecular chemistry. By B. DIETRICH, P. VIOUT and J.-M. LEHN. Pp. 384. Weinheim: VCH Verlagsgesellschaft, 1993. Price DM 148.00, £61.00. ISBN 3-527-28330-7.

In the preface of this book Lehn writes that it is based on a series of lectures in macrocyclic chemistry, given by him, and that the lecture notes were extended by the other two authors. He also states that it should cover the vast field of macrocyclic chemistry extensively but not exhaustively.

The book is divided in two main parts, the first on Macrocyclic Synthesis, the second is titled Macrocyclic Complexes - Cryptates. Part I is almost pure chemistry, with chapter 1 discussing general synthetic principles, chapter 2 special cyclization reactions and chapter 3 ring-closure methods. It is an impressive and rather comprehensive collection of methods employed in the synthesis of macrocyclic compounds, and covers, among others, porphyrin synthesis, crown ethers, macrolides and macrocyclic lactams. Cryptands are treated in part II of this book. In the discussion of macrolides I missed mention of the interesting macrolactonization method of Yamaguchi, used to produce macrocyclic oligolides from chiral 3-hydroxybutyric acid. This method led to isolation of cyclic compounds with from three to ten 3-hydroxybutyric acid units; interesting in view of the importance of PHB (polyhydroxybutyric acid) as a biodegradable polymer. To fully understand part I, however, a fairly thorough training as an organic chemist is a prerequisite.

Part II is probably more interesting for structural chemists. After introducing the principles of complexation of cations by macrocyclic compounds, chapter 1 discusses synthetic macrocyclic complexes, mainly of the crown ether type. Illustrated with typical examples, all important aspects are treated: complementarity of macrocycle cavity and cation, anion effect, participation of water, second coordination sphere, heteroatoms other than oxygen as complexation sites. Chapter 2 deals with natural macrocyclic ionophores and discusses structural aspects of valinomycin group ionophores, cyclic peptides and the nactins. Ionophores of the nigericin group are not mentioned; they are, of course, not really macrocyclic molecules - forming rings only *via* end-to-end hydrogen bonds. This chapter gives the impression of a somewhat arbitrary collection of compounds, but nevertheless brings home the important points. Chapter 3, dealing with cryptands, is the largest (115 pp.), and the reader can feel that this is where the authors are really at home and at their best. The coverage here is extensive and exhaustive. After discussing synthetic strategies, structural and thermodynamic aspects of metal cryptates are treated, with emphasis on stability and selectivity.

For whom, then, is this book? It will be an excellent introduction for advanced students who start working in this

field, either as synthetic or structurally oriented chemists. They get an up-to-date overview, competently written by the experts, and a broad list of references which will lead them further into the subject. It will also be helpful for researchers working in other fields who want to know what is going on in supramolecular chemistry. Specialists will not find a lot of new information, but will surely want to have this book on their shelves. Crystallographers will probably find the book rather weighted toward chemistry; on the other hand, synthetic chemists will find valuable structural information - mostly in pictorial and, therefore, easily digestible form.

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Acta Cryst. (1993). B49, 1074-1075

Inorganic structural chemistry. By ULRICH MÜLLER. Pp. viii + 264. Chichester: John Wiley, 1993. Price £14.95 (paperback). ISBN 0-471-93717-7.

The teaching of upper-level undergraduate inorganic chemistry is currently in a period of extensive change and experimentation. Particularly in US colleges and universities, new courses are being created and existing ones redesigned, partly in response to an expansion of the inorganic requirement for accreditation in bachelor-level degree programs by the American Chemical Society, but also reflecting a major renaissance in the subject itself. The rapid growth of interdisciplinary fields such as organometallic and solid-state chemistry and materials science is not only opening new markets for specialized monographs in these areas, but has also led to the redesign of general advanced inorganic texts. Professor Müller's book is in an intermediate category, narrower in scope than a general text but nevertheless covering considerable territory of importance to inorganic chemistry. Some chemists may find it problematic to treat 'structural' inorganic chemistry as an entity separate and apart from, say, reactivity and reaction mechanisms (especially as modern chemistry emphasizes the close intertwining of these aspects). Nevertheless, there is a place for a well written volume that concisely sets forth the main points of inorganic structure in language that is clearly understandable to the average advanced undergraduate, and is suitable as either a reference or a supplemental text in an inorganic course for third- or fourth-year majors. This well organized and attractively produced book, an English language version of the author's earlier prize-winning *Anorganische Strukturchemie*, certainly meets these criteria.

The suitability of this work as a text is enhanced by several features, including excellent artwork and the inclusion