

TABLE I

No.	Bp (mm) or mp, °C	Recrysto solvent	Yield, %	Formula	Calcd, %			Found, %		
					C	H	N	C	H	N
I	113-114	Ethanol	94	C ₆ H ₁₃ NO	81.68	5.57	5.95	81.60	5.54	5.72
I ^a	292 dec			C ₂₂ H ₁₇ N ₃ O ₄	63.61	4.13	16.87	63.88	4.46	17.12
II	130.5-131.5	Methanol-ethyl acetate	81	C ₁₇ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₂			10.07			9.92
III	198-200 (0.5) ^b		59	C ₁₇ H ₁₈ N ₂			11.19			10.89
III ^c	152-153	Ethanol		C ₂₃ H ₂₁ N ₃ O ₇	57.62	4.42	14.61	57.95	4.74	15.13
IV	117-118	Ethanol	87 ^d 75 ^e	C ₁₃ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₂	73.94	5.52	9.58	73.82	5.75	9.42
V	190-195 (0.1)		73	C ₈ H ₂₀ N ₂	81.77	7.63	10.60	81.40	7.58	10.22
V ^f	193-194	Toluene-ethanol		C ₉ H ₁₁ ClN ₂	71.86	7.04	<i>g</i>	71.86	6.94	
V ^e	176-177	Methanol		C ₂₃ H ₂₂ N ₃ O ₇	58.41	4.70	14.20	58.68	4.79	13.75
VI	138-139	Toluene	95	C ₁₃ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₄			9.15			9.11
VII ^c	233-234	Dil methanol		C ₁₇ H ₁₅ N ₃ O ₇	50.62	4.25	17.37	50.38	4.53	17.06

^a Dinitrophenylhydrazene. ^b Lit.³ bp 194-202° (0.2 mm). ^c Picrate. ^d Method A. ^e Method B. ^f Hydrochloride. ^g Anal. Calcd: Cl, 11.79. Found: Cl, 12.31.

methyl-2-nitrovinyl)indole in 50 ml of pyridine. The reaction was exothermic and a solid appeared. After standing overnight the mixture was diluted with cold water, and the precipitate was collected and dried.

Reduction of 12.2 g of VI with 10 g of LiAlH₄ in 400 ml of THF gave 2.5 g of a substance, bp 165-170° (2 mm), mp 100-102°

(petroleum ether (bp 30-60°)-ethyl acetate), which was identified as *dl*- α -methyltryptamine (VII) by mixture melting point.

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Book Reviews

Survey of European Nonconventional Chemical Notation Systems.

Edited by DONALD E. H. FREER. Publication No. 1278, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, Washington, D. C. 78 pp.

This is a 78 page addendum to the 467 page publication no. 1150 entitled, "Survey of Chemical Notation Systems," which appeared in 1964 and covered those systems in active use in the United States. Since this is a supplement to the original publication, it utilizes the terms and definitions given in publication no. 1150. It should be emphasized that to benefit from the European report, one must have a copy of the original report 1150. The definitions of terms and the historical summary given in publication 1150 represent an important step toward standardization in this complex and swiftly growing field, and anyone interested in following it should carefully study those sections of the original report.

The present publication serves as an excellent supplement to the original report, and the two reports cover all work being done in this field, with the exception of some efforts in the Soviet Union and Japan. Those involved with chemical information retrieval, including the storage of chemical structural information as well as properties, will need to study both of these reports. Those who are working in this area are keenly aware of the fact that none of us has been formally trained for this type of work. Therefore, careful study of such publications as these two surveys is absolutely mandatory for anyone who is trying to keep up with the field of chemical information retrieval.

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Clinical Pharmacology (Dilling). Edited by STANLEY ALSTEAD, J. GORDON MACARTHUR, THOMAS J. THOMSON, and W. FERGUSON ANDERSON, with 6 contributors. 21st ed. Baillière Tindall and Cassell, London; The Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md., U. S. agents. 1965. xii + 741 pp. 14 × 19 cm. \$8.00.

This is a standard text of pharmacology, of the older type, for undergraduate medical students, with only a measure of effort to present conservative approaches to medical science on the level of molecular biology. The book carries useful descriptions of almost all the major drugs, and clinically well-founded recommendations for their use. The introductory chapters contain a modern version of *Materia medica*, but it is gratifying to see that the fundamentals of drug design and other topics in medicinal chemistry are presented, even though very briefly, to the budding pharmacologist. A section on the nomenclature of drugs is an extra bonus; however, it assumes that the second-year medical student has forgotten even the rudiments of organic chemistry and, therefore, reaches down to a quite primitive level. Prescription writing is taught well; an inadequate listing of insecticides appears to be out of place.

On the whole this book does not come up to the standard of the best American pharmacology texts.

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