Rather than provide specific literature citations within the text, some general references categorized as "Further Reading" for each chapter are listed at the end of the book. This makes it difficult for someone unfamiliar with this subject to quickly find details about a specific biotransformation, or to identify the most appropriate references to further explore important concepts. It is also worth noting that the latest reference in the "Further Reading" was published in 1994, with most references prior to 1992; thus, the utility of the reference list for current research activities may be limited. Also, although the text is generally easy to read, some important points are lost within long narrative sections, and the author moves very quickly between topics. Better use of subheadings within the chapters would have significantly diminished this problem.

Overall, this book will provide chemists a greater understanding and appreciation of biological systems as alternatives and adjuncts to chemical methods, and good specific examples directly relevant to chemical syntheses are provided for illustration. In this context, the book is likely to be useful for teaching purposes, but less useful as a reference text. I recommend the purchase of this book by those who are unfamiliar with this subject and wish to learn about the scope of possibilities in using biological systems to effect chemical modifications. The price of the book (\$19.95) is reasonable.

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Virtual Activity, Real Pharmacology. Different Approaches to the Search for Bioactive Natural Compounds. Edited by Luisella Verotta (Università Degli Studi Di Milano). Research Signpost, Tivandrum, India. 1997. xi + 237 pp. 18 × 23.5 cm. \$40.00. ISBN 81-86481-17-6.

This edited volume contains a total of 15 contributions, all of which are focused on natural products drug discovery to a greater or lesser extent. A broad range of different terrestrial and marine organisms is covered in the book, and a central theme is the wide structural variation of secondary metabolites which can be correlated with important biological activities. One has to hunt around a little for the meaning of the primary title of this book, since this is not explained in the Preface or other introductory material and is mentioned only on p 223 in a chapter on Combretum species by the volume's Editor (L. Verotta) and C. B. Rogers. Thus, it is pointed out therein that very rarely does the "virtual activity" represented by ethnobotanical observations on folk medicinal remedies lead to reproducible laboratory biological data ("real pharmacology").

The individual chapters of *Virtual Activity, Real Pharmacology* offer different perspectives on the search for novel bioactive natural products, and some are focused on constituents of a single species or genus, including contributions on *Aconitum napellus* (M. L. Colombo), *Ferula communis* (G. Appendino), *Thapsia* (P. Avato), as well as the above-mentioned chapter on *Combretum*. Other chapters deal with compounds from restricted groups of organ

isms, inclusive of lichens (A. G. González et al.) and Ecuadorian plants (G. Vidari et al.), while others are concerned with specific compound groups, namely, cyclopeptide alkaloids (L. Barboni and E. Torregiani), taxane derivatives (E. Bombardelli and A. Riva), and protoilludane sesquiterpenoids (G. Nasini and A. Vajna de Pava). The contributions by G. M. König and A. D. Wright (antimalarials from the marine environment) and by E. Bombardelli et al. (medicinal plant constituents for treating alcoholism) feature specific biological activities, while those by B. Botta et al. (plant cell culture), O. R. Gottlieb and M. R. de M. B. Borin (morphology-metabolism-geography based evolutionary trends), J.-L. Wolfender et al. (LC/MS), and R. Aquino et al. (techniques of activity-guided isolation and structure elucidation) are mainly methodological in coverage. Most of the chapters are clearly written, adequately illustrated, and well referenced.

Despite the obviously good intentions of the Editor, the diligence on the part of the contributors, and the reasonable price of this volume, this book cannot be recommended for purchase by members of the scientific community or the institutions to which they belong. Unfortunately, the production of this volume by the publishers does not come anywhere close to internationally accepted standards. There are literally thousands of unacceptable typographical and other errors. This reviewer is left wondering whether the contributors were ever allowed to proofread the galleys of their chapters. There is no index whatsoever, no consistency of font style or size, and many other unnecessary problems with the typesetting such as paragraph indentations. In a volume such as this, when the native language of many of the contributors is not English, it is imperative that there be a copyediting stage to smooth out minor grammatical problems. Simply stated, the overall appearance of the book simply does not do justice to the generally very good scientific input. It is to be hoped that any future volumes by this same publisher on natural products topics will not suffer from the same production deficiencies as are evident in Virtual Activity, Real Pharmacology.

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The Pharmacology of Chinese Herbs, Second Edition. By K. C. Huang (University of Louisville). CRC Press, Inc., Boca Raton, FL. 1998. xxi + 512 pp. 17.5×25 cm. \$129.00. ISBN 0-8493-1665-0

The second edition of this book testifies to the rapid global flourishing of herbal products, as both "natural food products" and alternative medical treatments. This burgeoning interest has sparked both concern and attention from medical and scientific researchers. The efficacy of traditional herbal has been proven by its use in China for both past centuries and at the current time. However, the recent focus of research has been aimed at applying modern technology to prove the validity and value found in this unique approach and to develop safe, effective herbal drugs.

The book is arranged as in the previous edition. Section I gives an introduction to Chinese medical terminology, as