

molecules (P.C. Ford and A.F. Friedman), including excellent sections on CO₂ and on C–H activation. The book concludes with two very applied chapters, one on energy production (V.N. Parmon and K.I. Zamaraev) and one on environmental aspects (D.F. Ollis, E. Pelizzetti and N. Serpone). The index is adequate, but not remarkable.

I believe this to be an outstanding volume, at a remarkably cheap price. It is a definitive statement about a fascinating field of growing importance. My only regrets are the absence of a short concluding chapter on the future of the field, and the rather poor quality of the paper upon which the book has been printed. The book can be unreservedly recommended, and my congratulations go to the editors for their careful planning and their brilliant selection of authors. If there were a prize for multi-author works, this volume would be a strong contender.

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Gmelin Handbook of Inorganic Chemistry, 8th Edition, Pb. Organolead Compounds, Part 2, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1990, xi + 273 pages, DM1203.00. ISBN 3-540-93606-8 and 0-387-93608-8.

This volume (by F. Huber) is concerned entirely with tetraethyllead, mainly the methods for its preparation and analysis, spectra, physical properties, chemical reactions, physiological properties, uses, and environmental presence. Much information is concisely and clearly presented in good English, and those interested in tetraethyllead will find here either all of the available information they seek or references to it. I found especially interesting and informative the section on reactions with electrophiles.

The literature has been comprehensively surveyed up to the end of 1988 but there are some later references.

This is another worthy addition to the highly respected Handbook.

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