in theoretical terms some still need more detailed consideration; for example the rather surprising similarity of the effects of Me and MeO groups on the acidities of the silanols $Me_x(MeO)_{3-x}SiOH$.

This series makes a valuable contribution to the development of organosilicon chemistry, and some reviews will be of use to a wide range of chemists; in this volume, for example, synthetic organic chemists will find much of interest in the well-organized account of α , β -epoxysilanes.

Colin Eaborn School of Chemistry and Moleculsar Sciences University of Sussex Brighton BN1 9QJ UK

Gmelin Handbook of Inorganic and Organometallic Chemistry. 8th Edition

Organogermanium compounds. Part 4. Compounds with germanium-hydrogen bonds

U. Krüerke, C. Siebert and B. Wöbke (eds.) Berlin, 1994. 364 + xiv pages. DM 2200 ISBN 3-540-93696-3

This volume, compiled by J.E. Drake, C. Siebert, and B. Wöbke, continues in the excellent tradition of the Gmelin series. It is concerned with mononuclear compounds containing only Ge–C and Ge–H bonds; those containing Ge–H bonds along with bonds to non-carbon atoms, such as halogen, oxygen, or nitrogen, have been, or will be, dealt with in other volumes. Over half of the volume is concerned with monohydrides of the type GeR₃H and GeR₂RH; and GeR₂H₂, GeRR¹H₂ and GeRH₃ take up 23, 8, and 60 pages, respectively. There is the usual empirical formula index and a (very useful) ligand formula index. The literature up to the end of 1992 is fully covered, and there are a few later references.

What a superb series this is, and what a pity that the price of the volumes means that it is often not found in all the institutions in which it should certainly be available. (The progressive rise in the value of the German currency unfortunately makes purchase even less likely in most other countries.)

Colin Eaborn

School of Chemistry and Molecular Sciences University of Sussex Brighton BN1 9QJ UK Gmelin Handbook of Inorganic and Organometallic Chemistry. 8th Edition Sn organotin compounds. Part 21. U. Krüerke (ed.),

Berlin, 1994, 309 + xiii pages. DM 1890.00 Sw.Fr.1853.00 ISBN 3-540-93690-4

This is the latest addition to the comprehensive series on organotin compounds that now comprises 21 volumes, with more to come. This volume, which was compiled by H. Schumann and I. Schumann, is concerned with organotin compounds containing bonds between tin and transition metals of Groups III–VII (3–7), specifically, Y, La, Pr, Nd, Yb, U, Ti, Zr, Hf, V, Nb, Ta, Cr, Mo, W, Mn and Re. The usual information is given for each compound, viz. preparation, physical properties and reactions, much of it in convenient tabular form. In addition, in a feature of great value in this series on organotin compounds, there are lists of relevant recent reviews dealing with physical properties, reactions, analysis, environmental aspects, and uses of organotin compounds in general.

The excellent set of volumes on organotin compounds becomes more and more valuable as it becomes more comprehensive. It is hard to believe that any laboratory concerned with research on or use of organotin compounds can function wholly efficiently without having it available.

Colin Eaborn

School of Chemistry and Molecular Sciences University of Sussex Brighton BN1 9QJ UK

Organic Reactions. Equilibria, Kinetics and Mechanism F. Ruff and I.G. Csizmadia. Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1994. 480 pages. Dfl. 380.00; USD 217.25 ISBN 0-444-88174-3

Although this book has very little organometallic content I think a review in this Journal is justified because it describes general methods of determination of mechanism that are applicable also to organometallic chemistry, and does so with exceptional clarity.

The overall content is much like that of the many previously available books on organic reaction mechanisms. Chapters on methods of elucidating mechanisms, (especially those involving kinetic studies) and on energetics, are followed by those on: structure-activity relationships; isotope effects; environmental effects (of solvents and salts); acids; bases; electrophiles, and nucleophiles; and homogeneous catalysis (including a brief introduction to catalysis by transition metal ions or complexes). Where it differs from most of the other