syntheses of some (few) organometallic compounds, such as triphenylaluminum, ruthenocene and some ferrocene derivatives; procedures for a number of organophosphorus compounds ($i\text{-}Pr_2PCl$, $ClCH_2PSCl_2$, $Me_2P(S)P(S)Me_2$, $Ph_2PC_6H_4Br\text{-}p$, $[Ph_3PCH{=}CH_2]Br$, $PhCH{=}CHPOCl_2$ and 3-methyl-1-phenylphospholene oxide); preparations of some ligands for transition metal chemists (2,2'-bipyridine, $ArN{\equiv}C$, $1,2\text{-}(RS)_2C_6H_4$); methods for many generally useful reagents such as diazomethane, benzyne, ketene, α-pyrone, trimethyl- and triethyloxonium tetrafluoroborates, potassium t-butoxide and zinc—copper couple. Also useful are the details provided concerning the purification of the common solvents which the organic and organometallic chemist uses. However, the many other organic compounds of diverse types whose preparations are described here may also play a part in the future development of organometallic chemistry.

The utility of this volume is enhanced by the excellent indices which include a reaction index, a compound index, a formula index, a solvent and reagent index, an apparatus index, an author index and a general index.

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Organometallic Compounds. Methods of Synthesis, Physical Constants and Chemical Reactions. 2nd Edition (Edited by M. Dub), *Vol. 2. Compounds of Germanium, Tin and Lead, Including Biological Activity and Commercial Application. First Supplement*; by R.W. Weiss, Springer-Verlag, Berlin/Heidelberg/New York, 1973, xxv + 1116 pages, DM 112.90; US $50.80 (Approx.)

This supplement surveys the literature and patents on organometallic compounds of germanium, tin, and lead covered by volumes 62—69 of Chemical Abstracts, though the information given is mainly taken from the original publications not the abstracts. Methods of synthesis, physical constants, and reactions are briefly indicated, and any information on biological activity and commercial application is included. The coverage naturally includes organometallic compounds containing germanium, tin, or lead bonded to transition metals.

This set of publications is very useful in any organisation concerned with organometallic chemistry, and certainly all purchasers of the earlier volumes will wish to add this one to their set. But for those concerned with organic derivatives of Group IV it is an essential, and many will wish to have it available in the laboratory as well as in the library. The presentation is economical of space, and the book represents very good value at today's prices.

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