

to Volume 1, as follows: Aldehydes and Ketones (107 pages, by G. Pattenden); Monobasic Carboxylic Acids (34 pages, by C.Y. Hopkins); Carbon Monoxide Isocyanides and Fulminic Acid (10 pages, by C.W. Bird); Carbonic Acid and its Derivatives (117 pages, plus a 12 page Addenda, by R. Howe); Dihydric Alcohols, Glycols and their Derivatives (12 pages, by A. Nechvatal); Hydroxy-aldehydes and -ketones, Related Compounds and Dicarbonyl Compounds (11 pages, by A. Nechvatal); Aliphatic Monohydroxycarboxylic Acids and Related Compounds (18 pages, by D.E. Ames); Aliphatic Nitro- and Aminomonocarboxylic Acids and Related Compounds (54 pages, by H.D. Law); Aldehydic and Ketonic Monocarboxylic Acids and Related Compounds (16 pages, by D.E. Ames); Aliphatic Dicarboxylic Acids and Related Compounds (34 pages, by V. Matthews). There is a good subject index.

Newer organometallic methods of synthesis, including transition metal catalysed processes, seem to have been appropriately included, but the coverage of organometallic compounds as such is necessarily very limited. Thus, the chapter on carbon monoxide has only 2 pages on metal carbonyls and only about 1 page on hydroformylation and related reactions; while there are references to original and review literature to meet this deficiency, none of these are to publications later than 1969.

The many users of this series of volumes will certainly wish to have this supplement in their libraries.

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Nitrogen N.m.r., edited by M. Witanowski and G.A. Webb, Plenum Press, New York & London, 1973, ix + 403 pages, \$32.00.

The development of enhanced sensitivity techniques in nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy is making it possible to study routinely nuclei which have been hitherto the concern of the specialist. However, whereas the preparative chemist can readily envisage that results from nuclei other than hydrogen, but with the same nuclear spin of $\frac{1}{2}$, will be comprehensible using the ideas with which ^1H NMR spectroscopy has made him familiar, he is generally not so clear about how to deal with nuclei with spins greater than $\frac{1}{2}$. This useful book should therefore be of considerable value.

The major part of this book deals with ^{14}N NMR, and all aspects of the technique are considered. The theoretical background to nitrogen NMR is discussed first, and then the experimental techniques used to obtain spectra. The complications due to the ^{14}N quadrupole are considered in some detail, but here, as elsewhere, it is not necessary to understand the theory in order to obtain valuable guidance from this book. There are then three large and apparently comprehensive reviews on nitrogen chemical shifts in organic compounds, correlations of coupling constants and structure, and ^{14}N NMR

spectroscopy in inorganic compounds. Specific mention of organometallic compounds is, as yet, rare, but the application is obvious.

One final thought: although the price of this book, \$32, appears large, the inflation in book prices has generally preceded world inflation. Are we then to regard this price as now reasonable, or even low? I fear the worst for the future.

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