REVIEWS

Foreign Compound Metabolism in Mammals, Vol. 4. A Specialist Periodical Report. Edited by D. E. HATHWAY, et al. The Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, WIV OBN, England. 1977. 411 pp. 14 × 22 cm. Price \$55.00. Available from Special Issues Sales, American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

This book, which continues the excellent literature reviews previously assembled by Dr. Hathway and associates in former volumes of this series, covers the period 1974–1975. The material is organized into four chapters: Drug Kinetics; Biotransformations; Mechanisms of Biotransformation; and Species, Strain, and Sex Differences in Metabolism. As may be deduced from these headings, the major portion of the book is devoted to the biotransformation of foreign compounds. In addition to drugs, the compounds covered include food additives and contaminants, carcinogens, toxins, and agricultural and industrial chemicals.

An interesting feature of the book's format is the manner in which the elements of a reference and textbook are combined. The first two chapters are organized by classes of compound so that one can readily learn what has been published on specific compounds of interest. The latter two chapters are built along conceptual lines in that the material is segregated into discussions of the reported mechanisms of various metabolic reactions and of the species differences found for selected biotransformations.

An outstanding accomplishment of the authors is the clarity of writing. One error noted, the more specific placement of a hydroxyl group on a fluorinated phenyl ring (p. 115) than was published in the original article, is an important reminder of the need to check back to the original sources.

This volume is considered an essential item in the library of every serious student of drug disposition. Furthermore, the purchase of this book is one direct way we may encourage Dr. Hathway and his colleagues to continue their very useful contributions to this somewhat nebulous discipline.

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International Symposium on Marine Natural Products. Edited by R. H. THOMPSON. Pergamon, Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, NY 10523, 1976. 44 pp. 19 × 28 cm. Price \$8.00.

This publication contains five plenary lectures presented at the International Symposium on Marine Natural Products held in Aberdeen, Scotland, September 8-11, 1975, under the auspices of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (Organic Chemistry Division) in conjunction with the Chemical Society, Perkin Division. The book is a handy, compact reproduction of the lectures, which originally appeared as a series of articles in *Pure and Applied Chemistry*, vol. 48, pp. 1–44, in 1976.

B. Tursch reviews in the first lecture the recent developments in the chemistry of Alcyonaceans or soft corals which are abundant in the Indo-Pacific region. A series of sesquiterpenes, diterpenes, and sterols isolated from this group of organisms is reviewed. The origin of the compounds in these coelenterates is discussed, with particular reference to organisms living in symbiosis with them—viz., intracellular dino-flagellate algae known as zooxanthellae. These latter organisms are suspected of being responsible for the synthesis of terpenoids encountered in the Alcyonaria. The biological significance of the symbiosis is discussed in particular reference to the obvious protection of Alcyonaceans by toxic terpenoids produced by the zooxanthellae.

In the second paper, L. Minale reviews the natural product chemistry of the marine sponges. He reports that over 100 new compounds have been derived from marine sponges, particularly bromo compounds, terpenes, diterpenes, and sterols. In some cases, the origin of the compounds is discussed as, for example, with the brominated compounds. Here the author states that it appears possible that the brominated compounds isolated from sponges, like the bromoterpenes from molluscs, were originally fabricated by algae symbionts. The author also provides data showing that sponges often have terpenes in large amounts, most of which possess unique structural features without parallel in terrestrial sources.

The third paper deals with the biomimetic synthesis of marine natural products. Dr. D. J. Faulkner presents extensive chemical evidence that the biosynthetic pathways to many halogenated marine natural products are based on bromonium-ion-initiated cyclization reactions. The synthesis of 10-bromochamigrene is used to illustrate the efficacy of biomimetic synthesis.

Paper four by Dr. Y. Kato and Dr. P. J. Scheuer deals with the aplysiatoxins and their structure determination. These authors report that under the influence of ethanolic acetic acid the aplysiatoxins rearrange with retention of all carbon atoms. Furthermore, an osmate of the anhydrotoxins was able to be reduced to a glycol that resists oxidative cleavage but loses water and rearranges with acid. These reactions and others coupled with consideration of PMP data lead to partial assignment of the relative stereochemistry of the toxins.

The fifth and final paper by Dr. J. T. Baker provides an excellent review of the natural product research on Australian marine organisms for 1959–1975. The overview is thorough and complete, citing all authors, organisms studied, compounds isolated, and structures elucidated.

This book is highly recommended as a valuable reference source for all scientists interested in the progress of marine chemistry and pharmacology.

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Alicyclic Chemistry. Vol. 5. A Specialist Periodical Report. Edited by W. PARKER et al. The Chemical Society, Burlington House, London W1V OBN, England, 1977. ix + 438 pp. 14 × 22 cm. Price \$56.00. Available from Special Issues Sales, American Chemical Society, 1155 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

This volume is the fifth in a series of literature summaries dealing with alicyclic chemistry including such topics as synthesis, reactions, stereochemistry, physical properties, and spectroscopy of small, medium, and large carbocyclic systems. The literature published during 1975 is covered. The book is divided into five chapters, each of which is authored by scientists having authoritative expertise in a given area of alicyclic chemistry.

Chapter 1 (B. Halton, New Zealand, 100 pages) discusses the chemistry of three-membered ring systems. Previous volumes in this series discussed three- and four-membered rings in a single chapter. Chapter 2 (I. Watt, Scotland, 91 pages) describes four-membered rings. Chapter 3 (N. M. D. Brown and D. J. Cowley, Northern Ireland, 31 pages) discusses five- and six-membered rings and related fused systems. Medium- and large-ring compounds are described in Chapter 4 (E. J. Thomas, England, 70 pages), and the bridged and caged carbocyclics are discussed in Chapter 5 (G. B. Gill, England, 126 pages).

Discussion of the literature of 1975 dealing with three-membered rings and bridged carbocyclics is enhanced by bibliographies of books, reviews, and discussions relevant to the chemistry of these systems. Each chapter usually begins with a review of theory and structure of the individual alicyclic systems. Major emphasis on the preparation and reactions of each ring system is provided. In addition to discussion of the parent saturated ring system in each class, the authors provide literature surveys of the unsaturated members as well as functional analogs such as ketone, alcohol, and amine derivatives. The text is well illustrated with structures, mechanisms, and reactions. Arabic numerals are used to denote specific structures and, in certain chapters, these numbers total 500 or more. Fortunately, Roman numbers are not employed.

In the introduction, the editor attempts to answer previous critical reviews of this series regarding the lack of a subject index. Professor Parker indicates that inclusion of such an index would entail too great an expenditure of time, money, and administrative effort and points out that the detailed table of contents might suffice in this regard. The book retains an extensive author index, and each chapter has comprehensive references to literature citations. These references are provided in close proximity to their citation in the text.

Overall, this publication is very readable and should prove to be valuable to scientists having research and/or academic interest in alicyclic chemistry. This volume should be purchased by institutional libraries. The relatively high cost of the book will prevent all but the specialist from investing in its purchase. The editors are aware of the cost factor and indicate that they are examining methods for producing a less expensive publication.

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USAN and the USP Dictionary of Drug Names. Edited by MARY C. GRIFFITHS, MARIE J. DICKERMAN, and LLOYD C. MILLER. U. S. Pharmacopeial Convention, 12601 Twinbrook Parkway, Rockville, MD 20852. 1977. 382 pp. 21 × 28 cm. Price \$18.50.

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The 1977 edition of this now standard reference source lists more than 11,000 entries, including 1616 USAN (all U.S. Adopted Names selected and released from June 1961 through June 1977), 2239 investigational drug code designations, USP and NF official names, FDA established names, brand names, abbreviations, and trivial names. Each entry includes a pronunciation guide, the pharmacological category, and reference to sources of additional information.

The book contains a cross-index of names by pharmacologic-therapeutic categories and three appendixes: Guiding Principles for Coining U.S. Adopted Names, Molecular Formulas and Corresponding USAN, and Names and Addresses of Domestic Firms.

Staff Review

NOTICES

NMR: An Introduction to Proton Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy. By ADDISON AULT and GERALD O. DUDEK. Holden-Day, 500 Sansome St., San Francisco, CA 94111, 1976. 142 pp. 15 × 21 cm. Price \$4.95.

Intended as a comprehensive nontheoretical introduction to NMR spectroscopy, the text covers both the interpretation of NMR spectra and the practical, experimental aspects of preparing the sample and obtaining the spectrum. Particular attention is given to the central concepts of magnetic equivalence and the requirements for observing a first-order spectrum. A large number of illustrative proton NMR spectra of high quality are presented and interpreted. The book is suitable as a supplementary text in organic chemistry courses. Understanding of the text requires no mathematics or advanced chemistry.

Infrared Absorption Spectroscopy, Second Ed. By KOJI NAKANISHI and PHILIPPA H. SOLOMON. Holden-Day, 500 Sansome St., San Francisco, CA 94111, 1977. 287 pp. 17 × 25 cm. Price \$10.95.

This book is intended to be an introduction to IR spectroscopy for students and a reference source for practicing researchers. It includes a general discussion of the IR spectrum, tables of characteristic frequencies for different classes of organic compounds, a discussion of band position and intensity, and an introduction to Raman spectroscopy. Many problems and their solutions are given, enhancing the self-teaching utility of the book.

Modern Practice of Gas Chromatography. Edited by ROBERT L. GROB. Wiley, 605 Third Ave., New York, NY 10016, 1977. 654 pp. 16 × 24 cm. Price \$22.50.

This book is organized into three parts. Part 1 is for readers interested in the theory and basics of GC, Part 2 is for those desiring information about the techniques and instrumentation, and Part 3 is for readers who are already knowledgeable about GC and want to familiarize themselves with applications.

Atlas of Cell Biology. By JEAN-CLAUDE ROLAND, ANNETTE SZÖLLÖSI, and DANIEL SZÖLLÖSI. Little, Brown, Boston, MA 02106, 1977. 117 pp. 20 × 25 cm.

Directed at students of introductory cell biology, this book contains nearly 250 illustrations that simplify and enhance the fundamental aspects of this discipline. By grouping photomicrographs with simple functional diagrams, it shows the structure of various kinds of cells and illustrates exactly how cells work. An appendix explains when to use the various methods of cell examination, how to prepare a sample, and how the laboratory instruments work.

- The Essential Guide to Prescription Drugs: What You Need to Know for Safe Drug Use. By JAMES W. LONG. Harper & Row, 10 East 53rd St., New York, NY 10022, 1977. 752 pp. 16 × 23.5 cm. Price \$8.95.
- Advances in Chromatography, Vol. 14. Edited by J. CALVIN GID-DINGS, ELI GRUSHKA, JACK CAZES, and PHYLLIS R. BROWN. Dekker, 270 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016, 1976. 459 pp. 15.5 × 23.5 cm. Price \$34.50.
- British Pharmacopoeia 1973 Addendum 1977. Her Majesty's Stationery Office (PMIC), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, ECIP 1BN, England, 1977. 51 pp. 21×30 cm.
- Actinomycetes: The Boundary Microorganisms. Edited by TADASHI ARAI. University Park Press, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Baltimore, MD 21202, 1976. 651 pp. 17 × 26 cm. Price \$98.60.
- Clinical Toxicology, Vol. XVIII. Edited by W. A. M. DUNCAN and B. J. LEONARD. Excerpta Medica, 305 Keizersgracht, P.O. Box 1126, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1977. 348 pp. 16 × 24 cm. Price \$35.75. Available from Elsevier North-Holland, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, NY 10017.
- The Molecular Biology of Animal Viruses, Vol. 1. Edited by DEBI PROSAD NAYAK. Dekker, 270 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016, 1977. 542 pp. 18 × 24 cm. Price \$49.75.
- Proceedings Of The First Cleveland Symposium On Macromolecules. Edited by A. G. WALTON. Elsevier North-Holland, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, NY 10017, 1977. 309 pp. 18 × 24 cm. Price \$97.50.
- Antibiotics In Clinical Practice, Third Ed. by HILLAS SMITH. University Park Press, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Baltimore, MD 21202, 1977. 413 pp. 14 × 22 cm. Price \$19.50.
- Prolactin and Human Reproduction. Edited by P. G. CROSIGNANI and C. ROBYN. Academic (London), 24–28 Oval Road, London, NW1 7DX, England, 1977. 305 pp. 15 × 23 cm. Price \$20.50.

NEW JOURNALS

- Drug and Chemical Toxicology: An International Journal for Rapid Communication. Edited by JOHN G. KELLER. Dekker, 270 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016. Price for Vol. 1 (1977–1978) \$40.00 (four issues).
- Leukemia Research. Edited by SVEN-AAGE KILLMANN, C. N. MULLER-BERAT, JEAN BERNARD, and EUGENE P. CRONK-ITE. Pergamon, Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, NY 10523. Price \$50.00 (four issues).