

**Table II.** Comparisons of Internuclear Distances in Models with Calculated Results

Distance	$\theta = 0^\circ$ <sup>a</sup>		$\theta = 35^\circ$ <sup>a</sup>		
	Mea- sured on model, Å	Calcd from exptl ratios, Å	Mea- sured on model, Å	Calcd from exptl ratios, Å	Calcd from exptl ratios, Å
$r_{1'2'}$	2.8	...	2.9	3.2	...
$r_{1'8}$	2.5	2.3	2.6	...	2.4
$r_{2'8}$	3.7	3.4	4.6	3.8	3.5

<sup>a</sup>  $\theta$  is the angle between the glycosidic bond and its projection on the plane of the base. In the second case, the plane of the base is tilted away from the ribose.

The left-hand side of eq A4 should read  $f_i^d$ , and the fourth line following eq A4 should read: and  $f_i^j = (\langle I_{zj} \rangle - I_{0j})/I_{0j}, \dots$

#### A Classical 7-Norbornenyl Cation. Competition between Aryl and Alkenyl Functions in Stabilizing 7-Aryl-

7-norbornenyl Cations [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **92**, 3783 (1970)]. By HERMAN G. RICHEY, JR., JAMES D. NICHOLS, PAUL G. GASSMAN, ALLISON F. FENTIMAN, JR., S. WINSTEIN, M. BROOKHART, AND R. K. LUSTGARTEN, Department of Chemistry, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024.

Footnote *f* of Table I should read: Resembles a triplet, spacing between absorptions  $\sim 2$  Hz.

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Contact Shifts of Some Binuclear Iron(III) Phenanthroline Complexes [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **92**, 4141 (1970)]. By MARK WICHOLAS, Department of Chemistry, Western Washington State College, Bellingham, Washington 98225.

The sentence immediately following Table I should read: Here, save for the 2,9-proton resonance, the half-widths in  $[\text{Fe}_2(\text{phen})_4\text{O}]\text{Cl}_4$  are between 50 and 200 Hz.<sup>9</sup>

## Book Reviews

**A Handbook of Alkaloids and Alkaloid-Containing Plants.** By ROBERT F. RAFFAUF, College of Pharmacy, Northeastern University, Boston, Mass., in association with Smith Kline and French Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa. Wiley-Interscience, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 605 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 1970. 16 × 23.5 cm. \$50.00.

The explosive growth of knowledge in the area of alkaloid chemistry during the last twenty years has been attended by many reviews, monographs, and treatises, by which the needs of inquirers wishing to learn the chemistry of most groups of alkaloids are well served. It has been less easy to explore the relationships between alkaloids and the plants they occur in, or to document the known occurrences of alkaloids throughout the plant kingdom. This book has been compiled to fill this gap and should be a valuable reference text for alkaloid chemists, phytochemists, and others in the field.

The first section of the book is a listing of alkaloids in alphabetical order of the plant families in which they occur. In this section the molecular formula, molecular weight, melting point, optical rotation, and literature reference are given for each alkaloid. Here the net has been cast widely, and "alkaloids" include peptide-like compounds and simple nitrogenous natural products; moreover, the occurrence of compounds like bufotenine in both plants and animals is shown. Then follows an alphabetical listing of the

alkaloids with synonyms, referred back to the first section. An alphabetical listing of plant genera and the alkaloids produced within each genus is given next, followed by lists arranged by molecular formula and molecular weight. Two sections then follow in which the alkaloids are listed, again by genera in which they are found, and structures are given for them. The great variety of structures has been organized by referring each alkaloid to a basic skeletal formula in the second of these sections, and indicating with each reference in the first the variations to be made on that skeleton to give the structural formula of the alkaloid. The structures do not include stereochemical information. Some errors have crept in; for example, in the *Alstonia* alkaloid section the structure for macralstonidine is incorrect and that for macralstonine is missing; but a very great deal of information has been arranged and made readily accessible. The bibliography of 2076 references, in which the standard texts by Henry, Manske and Holmes, Boit, and Wil-laman and Schubert are all encompassed in reference 1, is the last section. The literature is covered through mid-1968.

This book clearly meets a real need, and should be found in every library reference section on natural products. It will also be valuable to specialists in the field.

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