

thesis of a novel reagent, which will supersede the fluorogenic ninhydrin reaction for the assay of primary amines, shall be the subject of a forthcoming report.

Acknowledgments. We thank Dr. S. Udenfriend for drawing our attention to this problem and Drs. W. Dairman and K. Samejima for providing their results

prior to publication. We also express our gratitude to Professor G. Büchi for stimulating discussions.

M. Weigle,* J. F. Blount, J. P. Teng
R. C. Czajkowski, W. Leimgruber

Chemical Research Department, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc.
Nutley, New Jersey 07110

Received February 18, 1972

Additions and Corrections

The Kinetics, Isotope Rate Effect, and Mechanism of Dehydrobromination of *cis*-1,2-Dibromoethylene with Triethylamine in Dimethylformamide [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **91**, 468 (1969)]. By W. K. KWOK, W. G. LEE, and SIDNEY I. MILLER,* Department of Chemistry, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois 60616.

Professor J. M. Lehn pointed out to us that the molecule we took to have the structure **5M**, $\text{BrCH}=\text{CHN}(\text{CH}_3)_3+\text{Br}^-$, was really $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CBrN}(\text{CH}_3)_3+\text{Br}^-$. The former assignment of Bode's was corrected by

F. Klages and E. Drerup, *Liebigs Ann.*, **547**, 65 (1941), and confirmed by M. Ohtsura, K. Tori, J. M. Lehn, and R. Seher, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **91**, 1187 (1969). The closest analog to the Bode structure or **5E** that we are aware of is $\text{BrCH}=\text{CHN}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, an unstable liquid [R. Tanaka and S. I. Miller, *J. Org. Chem.*, **36**, 3856 (1971)]. The argument against the $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ process has been weakened, but the remaining evidence still favors the $(\text{E1cb})_{\text{ip}}$ process.

k_{-4} (rather than k_4) should appear in the denominator of eq 12.

Book Reviews

Carbohydrate Chemistry. Volume 4. By J. S. BRIMACOMBE (University of Dundee). The Chemical Society, London. 1971. ii + 275 pp. £4.00.

The fourth volume of this Specialist Periodical Reports covers the literature published in 1970 and is arranged in two parts: (1) the chemistry of mono-, di-, and trisaccharides and their derivatives; (2) the structure and physical and biological properties of carbohydrate macromolecules.

Although the first part might be of greater usefulness for the carbohydrate chemist and the chemist of natural products, the detailed and well-organized list of contents should make it extremely valuable for teachers, analytical chemists, pharmacologists, and all those scientists interested in correlating chemical structure and biological or physical properties of carbohydrates. The coverage of the literature is excellent, and the content of the papers listed is summarized in an effective manner. Schemes, formulas, and diagrammatic representations are widely used to facilitate comprehension. Chapters 22–26 inclusive afford an excellent review of the recent analytical development in the field.

Although the emphasis of the volume is defined to be "throughout on chemical rather than biochemical aspects," the second part (due to Dr. J. F. Kennedy, University of Birmingham) should be of particular interest for the biochemists who might have missed some of the recent contributions. Again, the coverage of the topics is superb and their sequence so well organized that seldom do the reporters have to break the numerical sequence of their references in order to go back to contributions already mentioned. Chapters 2 to 5 inclusive (covering Glycoproteins, Glycopeptides, and Animal Polysaccharides; Enzymes Either Active on Carbohydrates or Containing Them; Glycolipids and Gangliosides; and Chemical Synthesis and Modification of Polysaccharides, Glycoproteins, Enzymes and Their Use) should be valuable not only to biochemists but also to clinical investigators interested in inborn errors of metabolism and to students who might wish to search for or to review some of the salient contributions made to the field in 1970.

Completed in August 1971, the volume was published the following November. Although the accumulating literature in this specialist field made it look already like a labor of Sisyphus, the knowledge that this volume will be of help to a large cross section of chemists, scientists, and students should repay the reporters of their excellent efforts.

Nicola Di Ferrante, *Baylor College of Medicine*

Spectroscopic Properties of Inorganic and Organometallic Compounds. Volume 4. Senior Reporter: N. N. GREENWOOD (University of Newcastle upon Tyne). The Chemical Society, London. 1971. xviii + 604 pp. £10.00.

This volume is the fourth in this annual review series published as a Specialist Periodical Report by The Chemical Society, London. It surveys the literature published during 1970 and is divided into eight chapters: "Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy" by J. R. Blackborow and K. D. Crosbie; "Nuclear Quadrupole Resonance Spectra" by J. H. Carpenter; "Microwave Spectroscopy" by J. H. Carpenter; "Vibrational Spectra: General Introduction and Definitive Spectra" by B. P. Straughan; "Characteristic Vibrational Frequencies of Compounds containing Main-group Elements" by B. E. Prater; "Vibrational Spectra of Transition Element Compounds" by B. E. Prater; "Vibrational Spectra of Some Co-ordinated Ligands" by M. Kilner; "Mössbauer Spectroscopy" by R. Greatrex and N. N. Greenwood. This arrangement differs from earlier volumes in which esr, electronic spectra, and the magnetic properties of ionic solids and coordination compounds were included. A new series on these will be forthcoming.

The coverage in these chapters is quite thorough and indicates the prodigious effort which must have been expended by each reporter. That a review covering the 1970 literature could be written and published by October 1971 is indeed commendable.

One wonders, however, about the ultimate fate of annual review-type publications. They tend to discuss individual papers in such a succinct manner that the reader really finds out nothing about