

Framework Electron Count in Metalloceroboranes. Platinathiadecaboranes [J. Am. Chem. Soc., 99, 6774 (1977)]. By D. A. THOMPSON, T. K. HILTY, and R. W. RUDOLPH,* Department of Chemistry, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

Page 6774: For structure IV the reported value of R_1 should be 0.054 instead of 0.54. Also, the 9-4 bond distance for III should be 2.184 (16) instead of 1.184 (16).

Oxidation and Reduction of Iron Porphyrins and Hemoproteins by Quinones and Hydroquinones [J. Am. Chem. Soc., 99, 8032 (1977)]. By C. E. CASTRO,* G. M. HATHAWAY, and R. HAVLIN, Department of Nematology, University of California, Riverside, California 92521.

An extra iron porphyrin is drawn in the first line of the equation on p 8037. It should be eliminated.

In the paragraph following eq 8 on page 8038, third line down, "iron(III) porphyrins" rather than "iron(II) porphyrins" should be written. Similarly in the next paragraph, fourth line, it should be "iron(III) octaethylporphyrin-meso-d₄" rather than "iron(II)".

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Investigation of ¹⁵N-Labeled Histidine in Aqueous Solution [J. Am. Chem. Soc., 99, 8149 (1977)]. By F. BLOMBERG, W. MAURER, and H. RÜTER-JANS,* Institute of Physical Chemistry, University of Münster, 4400 Münster, Germany.

Equation 21 should read as follows:

$$C_{\text{depr}} = \sqrt{\frac{C_{\text{tot}}K_{\text{prot}}}{2K_{\text{ass}}C_{\text{H}}} + \left[\frac{1}{4} \frac{(1 + (K_{\text{prot}}/C_{\text{H}}))^2}{K_{\text{ass}}} - \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1 + (K_{\text{prot}}/C_{\text{H}})}{K_{\text{ass}}} \right] \right]} \quad (21)$$

Diastereomeric Transition States. High and Low Energy Reaction Pathways in the Cope Rearrangement [J. Am. Chem. Soc., 100, 654 (1978)]. By KENNETH J. SHEA* and RICHARD B. PHILLIPS, Department of Chemistry, University of California, Irvine, California 92717.

The symmetry classification of *dl*-1 as twist (C_{2d}) and *meso*-1 as plane (C_{2h}) is incorrect. The correct assignments are *dl*-1-chair (C_{2h}) and *meso*-1-boat (C_{2v}). Our results do not therefore implicate twist and plane geometries in Cope rearrangements of conformationally flexible 1,5-hexadienes.

A Selective Formose Reaction [J. Am. Chem. Soc., 100, 1309 (1978)]. By YOSHIHIRO SHIGEMASA, OSAMU NAGAE, CHIKAHIRO SAKAZAWA, RUKA NAKASHIMA, and TERUO MATSUURA,* Department of Industrial Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Tottori University, Tottori 680, Japan, and Department of Synthetic Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606, Japan.

Fourth paragraph (line 12): "calcium-EDTA (1.2×10^{-6}) and -NTA (1.66×10^{-4})" should read "calcium-EDTA (1.2×10^{-11}) and -NTA (1.66×10^{-7})".

Book Reviews

Mass Spectrometry of Steroids. By Z. V. ZARETSKII (The Weizmann Institute of Science). Halsted Press, New York, N.Y. 1976. xi + 182 pp. \$22.50.

This text should prove to be an excellent reference text for students and researchers interested in the mass spectrometric fragmentation and identification of steroids. The author has generalized a great deal of experimental data in order to show the potential of systematically applying mass spectrometry to establish the structure and spatial configuration of complex organic molecules such as steroids. The generalizations put forth in this text are also applicable to the fragmentations observed with other classes of compounds.

The text is divided into six chapters: Steroid Hydrocarbons; Ketones; Steroidal Alcohols; Steroid Olefins; Bile Acids; and Estrogens. Where appropriate, each chapter is subdivided into structure elucidation and stereochemical considerations.

Richard A. Okerholm, *Merrell-National Laboratories*

The Chemistry of Organic Film Formers (reprint of the 1967 edition). By D. H. SOLOMON (C.S.I.R.O.). Robert E. Krieger Publishing Co., Huntington, N.Y. 1977. xii + 412 pp. \$18.50.

Except for the addition of a new chapter on powder coatings, radiation curing, and electrodeposition, this book is only trivially different from the 1967 edition (John Wiley & Sons, 1967). This reviewer characterized that volume (*J. Franklin Inst.*, 286, 95 (1968)) as "a good book, ably written, and chock-full of practical (technological?) information".

But the paint industry has changed drastically in the last ten years, and one gets the feeling that Solomon's minor revisions have not done the changes full justice. In addition, the new printing consists of photographic reproductions of original material interspersed with new text set in type just different enough to be distinguishable. Thus one can see exactly what's new and what isn't, with the whole presenting

a somewhat patchy appearance. One can't recommend "The Chemistry of Organic Film Formers" quite so highly the second time around.

Fred W. Billmeyer, Jr., *Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute*

Radiopharmacy. Edited by M. TUBIS and W. WOLF (University of Southern California). John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, N.Y. 1976. xii + 911 pp. \$44.50.

This reference volume (in 27 chapters) covers a great deal of ground ranging from basic considerations in nuclear physics, radiation chemistry, radiation dosimetry and radiation biology to radiopharmacology, the preparation of radiopharmaceuticals and their use in diagnostic procedures in nuclear medicine, and radiation therapy. Various chapters to which 34 authors contributed also deal with various aspects of quality control, assay, and dispensing of radiopharmaceuticals. Even certain legal problems which may arise in the use of radiopharmaceuticals are discussed. Every pertinent aspect concerned with radiopharmaceuticals has received attention extending to such more remote areas as instrumentation, radioisotope production, and space biology and medicine.

Even in a relatively large volume as this one, certain areas had by necessity to be dealt with in a more superficial manner than others. For example, Chapters 6 and 9 on radiation biology and radiochemistry, respectively, are somewhat superficial, and some readers may disagree with the emphasis and selection of topics. However, adequate bibliographies are appended to these chapters so that the reader can extend the material contained in these chapters. The book represents a unique effort in bringing together information on radiopharmacy. It is to be hoped that revisions will keep this book up to date since the field of radiopharmaceuticals is in a state of flux.

Kurt I. Altman, *University of Rochester*