

## Additions and Corrections

**Spectroscopic and Kinetic Evidence for the Tautomer of 7-Deoxyaklavinone as an Intermediate in the Reductive Coupling of Aclacinomycin A** [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1984**, *106*, 1105]. DON L. KLEYER, GIORGIO GAUDIANO, and TAD H. KOCH\*

Page 1105, Abstract, line 11: The correct value for the pseudo-first-order rate constant for protonation is not  $3.36 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$  but  $(8.9 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$ .

**A Regiospecific Synthesis of Iridoids Based on the Paterno-Büchi Enone Photoannulation Reaction** [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1984**, *106*, 6004]. RATAN K. CHAUDHURI, TAKAFUMI IKEDA, and C. RICHARD HUTCHINSON\*

Pages 6004–6005: the words, Paterno-Büchi reaction, should be replaced with “de Mayo reaction<sup>21</sup>” where they occur in the title and text to correct the erroneous use of the former when actually referring to the latter as illustrated in eq 1.

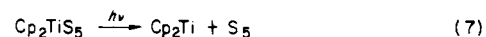
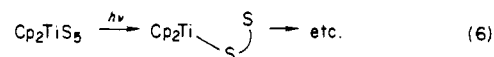
**Synthesis and Characterization of a Homoleptic Actinide Alkyl. The Heptamethylthorate(IV) Ion: A Complex with Seven Metal-Carbon Bonds** [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1984**, *106*, 6841]. HARALD LAUKE, PAUL J. SWEPSTON, and TOBIN J. MARKS\*

Page 6842, first paragraph, line 7: “hydrocarbonyl” should read “hydrocarbonyl”.

Page 6841, ref 2b:  $\text{Li}_3\text{UR}_8$  should read  $\text{Li}_3\text{UR}_8\cdot 3\text{dioxane}$ .

**Photochemistry and Electronic Structure of the  $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{TiS}_5$  Complex** [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1984**, *106*, 6660–6664]. ALICE E. BRUCE, MITCHELL R. M. BRUCE, and DAVID R. TYLER\*

Page 6662: Equations 6 and 7 should read as follows:



**<sup>29</sup>Si Magic Angle Spinning NMR Study on Local Silicon Environments in Amorphous and Crystalline Lithium Silicates** [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1984**, *106*, 4396–4402]. CHARLES M. SCHRAMM,\* B. H. W. S. DE JONG, and VICTOR E. PARZIALE

Page 4396: The authors are in the wrong sequence. The proper author sequence should be the following: B. H. W. S. de Jong,\* Charles M. Schramm,<sup>†</sup> and Victor E. Parziale<sup>‡</sup>

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## Book Reviews

**Stereoelectronic Effects in Organic Chemistry.** By Pierre Deslongchamps (Université de Sherbrooke). Pergamon Press: Elmsford, NY. 1983. xi + 375 pp. \$55.00.

Professor Deslongchamps covers in this book a wide range of stereoelectronic effects on conformation and reactivity. There are chapters on acetals, esters, amides, reactions at saturated carbon, nucleophilic addition to double bonds and double bond formation, reactions at triple bonds, miscellaneous examples, and biological processes. The depth of coverage varies, being most thorough in areas of the author's own research, reactions of esters and other acid derivatives. The reviewer's area of research, elimination reactions, is covered rather sketchily, but the brief comments accurately summarize present thinking. The main aim of the book seems to be to enable the synthetic organic chemist to make qualitative predictions from the concepts presented. Hard mechanistic evidence, however, is presented when available.

The detailed discussions of the reactivity patterns of the tetrahedral intermediates in ester and amide reactions correlate much useful information. The reviewer would have preferred the discussions to be couched in terms of transition-state rather than ground-state conformations. At times there are statements that seem to violate the Curtin-Hammett principle, as on p 61, where a particular conformation is said to be the most stable, followed immediately by the conclusion that reaction must proceed via that conformation. While it is clear elsewhere that the author is aware of the distinction involved, the unsophisticated reader may be misled.

This is a relatively minor quibble with a book that generally does very well what it sets out to do. It will certainly be stimulating and useful to both synthetic and mechanistic organic chemists.

William H. Saunders, Jr., *University of Rochester*

**A Specialist Periodical Report. Organophosphorus Chemistry. Volume 14.** Senior Reporters: D. W. Hutchinson (University of Warwick) and J. A. Miller (The Wellcome Research Laboratories). The Royal Society of Chemistry: London. London. 1983. xiv + 347 pp. \$56.00.

This volume continues the fine tradition of thorough and well-organized annual reviews of the field of organophosphorus chemistry. Specifically, the literature published between July 1981 and June 1982 is

covered. As with previous volumes, the first nine chapters are divided generally into types of compounds: phosphines and phosphonium salts, quinquivalent compounds, halogenophosphines, phosphine oxides, etc., tervalent acids, quinquivalent acids, phosphates and phosphonates of biochemical interest, nucleotides and nucleic acids, and ylides. Chapter 10 is a special “occasional review” on the mass spectrometry of organophosphorus compounds, while Chapter 11 is the usual one on physical methods. In each chapter, the areas of most intense research are pointed out with emphasis. For example, the study of unusually hybridized phosphorus compounds has continued its rapid expansion in terms of synthesis, reactivity, and frontier orbital theory. In the biochemical field, several new advances in synthetic methodology in phospholipid chemistry are reported as well as the synthesis of chiral phosphates and their use in stereochemical studies of enzyme reactions. On average there are ca. 150 literature citations per chapters, and a complete author index is included.

Robert H. Neilson, *Texas Christian University*

**Chromatography of Antibiotics.** By Gerald H. Wagman and Marvin J. Weinstein (Schering Corporation). Elsevier Science Publishers: Amsterdam and New York. 1984. XVIII + 504 pp. \$113.50.

The considerably revised and up-dated edition is an excellent reference book for chromatographers who deal with antibiotic identification and separation. The chapter entitled Detection of Antibiotics on Chromatograms is an excellent review of the different specific methods. The authors were very successful in collecting and presenting the information of the entire spectrum of antibiotics. They present the material in a concise manner with enough detail, in most instances, to perform separation without reading the original articles. However, the high-performance liquid chromatographic methods are listed under two headings (HPLC) and (HSLC), which is rather confusing to the reader. To the non-expert, graduate student, or new worker in the field, the book is certainly a helpful supplementary volume accompanying a more basic course. For this purpose, the book is highly priced.

In summary, the book is valuable and I recommend it as a guide for chromatography of antibiotics.

Shoukry K. W. Khalil, *North Dakota State University*