

## Additions and Corrections

---

**Mapping the Potential Energy Surfaces of the 1,6-Diphenyl-1,3,5-hexatriene Ground and Triplet States** [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 895–902]. JACK SALTIEL,\* JANELL M. CROWDER, AND SHUJUN WANG

We stated that there is no empirical value for the stabilization energy,  $SE_{\text{PhA}}$ , of the 1-phenylallyl (cinnamyl) radical and estimated it to be 16.6 kcal/mol by interpolation. We overlooked a recent estimation of this quantity of 15.7 kcal/mol based on the enthalpy of activation of thermal cis  $\rightarrow$  trans isomerization of the model 1,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-hexatriene, 1,1'-bi-3-phenylcyclohex-2-enylidene.<sup>1</sup> Earlier  $SE_{\text{PhA}}$  values referenced in this paper are 17.4 and 15.9 kcal/mol. The estimated enthalpy of activation for central bond isomerization in *ttt*-DPH, 42.0 kcal/mol, is in reasonable agreement with our value of 40.3 kcal/mol.

(1) Doering, W. von E.; Birladeanu, L.; Sarma, K.; Teles, J. H.; Klärner, F.-G.; Gehrke, J.-S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1994**, *116*, 4289–4297.

JA9955114

10.1021/ja9955114

Published on Web 05/25/1999

## Book Reviews

---

**Encyclopedia of Toxicology.** Edited by Philip Wexler (National Institutes of Health). Academic Press: San Diego and London. 1998. Three volumes: xxvi + 605 pp, xv + 614 pp, and xv + 486 pp. \$499.95. ISBN 0-12-227220-X.

This compilation consists of more than 750 separate articles authored by various contributors to the work. The articles are arranged alphabetically and cover a range of chemical substances and many topics of importance to modern toxicology. Perusal of just the "A" section of the Table of Contents, which is conveniently placed in the front of each volume, is telling. Included among the 68 "A" articles are Absorption, ACE Inhibitors, Acetaldehyde, Alkyl Halides, Animal Models, Ascorbic Acid, and Aspartame.

Articles on toxic substances follow a common format, which includes the CAS registry number, alternate names, chemical structure, uses, exposure pathways, mechanism of toxicity, human toxicity, and clinical management. Articles are extensively cross-referenced, and many offer suggestions for further reading. There is a subject index with more than 6000 entries and a glossary of approximately 300 key terms. These features make the *Encyclopedia of Toxicology* very user-friendly.

This encyclopedia was written not so much for practicing toxicologists, who nevertheless will find the volumes useful, but for others who want or need to know more about toxicology. This audience will include scientifically literate members of the general populace, physicians, nutritionists, legal and regulatory professionals, and most certainly chemists interested in toxicology. Synthetic chemists who work with compounds included in these volumes may also find this reference valuable.

Eugene A. Mash, *The University of Arizona*

JA985672S

10.1021/ja985672s

**Chemistry, Structure, and Bonding of Zintl Phases and Ions.** Edited by Susan M. Kauzlarich. VCH: New York. 1996. v + 306 pp. ISBN 1-56081-900-6.

The chemistry of solid-state Zintl phases and isolated Zintl ions has reemerged as a prominent area of research both in the United States and in Europe. Despite its recent popularity, few textbooks give this chemistry more than a cursory acknowledgment. This book remedies the lack of coverage and makes "Zintl chemistry" an accessible topic. Kniep's history of Eduard Zintl (Introduction) and Miller's overview of the "Zintl concept" (Chapter 1) represent the best introduction to this field published to date. The remaining six chapters describe the state-of-the-science in solid-state Zintl chemistry and Zintl compounds formed from solution and liquid alloy synthesis. The authors provide broad overviews of the respective areas and discuss this seemingly diverse area of chemistry in terms of the common Zintl framework. Each chapter is well referenced but, due to the age of the book, only covers material published through 1996. Despite this minor limitation, the book is an excellent introductory source for Zintl chemistry and provides excellent overviews of the current areas of interest in the field. It will be a valuable resource for years to come.

Bryan Eichhorn, *University of Maryland, College Park*

JA985653I

10.1021.ja985653i