

in 1980, two years after it had been used by others for a different group, and hint that my term should have been *trisyl Jr!* In fact I also first used the term in 1978 (*J. Organomet. Chem.*, 157 (1978) C50), and so the two coinages should be regarded as non-identical twins rather than father and son. I cannot imagine, however, that many readers will be troubled by this lapse on the part of the authors.

The book is well produced and has a good subject index. It would benefit from the addition of an index to the names of people mentioned, since there are so many interesting snippets of information and anecdotes about well-known chemists.

This delightful book deserves to be a best-seller, and it stands a good chance of becoming so. The price of the flexicover version makes it a real bargain, and everyone interested in organic or organometallic chemistry should have a copy.

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Spectroscopic Methods In Organic Chemistry, by D.H. Williams and I. Fleming. Fourth edition. McGraw-Hill Book Company (UK) Ltd., London, 1987. xii + 246 pages. DM £30.30. ISBN 0-07-084166-7.

A new edition of this highly-regarded and widely-used textbook will be much welcomed. Since the first edition appeared in 1966 the book has been of considerable value to undergraduate and postgraduate students as an introduction and laboratory guide, and also, because of its well organized tables of reference data, to experienced research workers. The earlier editions are still very useful, and indeed, the amount of additional material in this latest edition is fairly small, but the changes make the book even more effective, especially for teaching purposes.

The five chapters have the same titles as before; viz. Ultraviolet and visible spectra; Infrared spectra; Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra; Mass spectra; and Structure elucidation by joint application of UV, IR, NMR, and mass spectroscopy. Only small additions have been made to three of the chapters, but those on NMR and mass spectra have been completely rewritten. In the NMR chapter the discussion of ^{13}C and ^1H spectra has been enlarged, integrated, and presented in a form that makes things clearer for students, and small sections on new methods (such as difference spectra, COSY and NOESY) have been introduced; in addition, the tables of data have been substantially enlarged to make them of even more value in the research laboratory. The chapter on mass spectrometry has been lengthened to allow appropriate coverage of newer techniques (CI, FD, plasma desorption, and FAB), and also of the ways in which larger polar molecules can be dealt with, by particle ionization or HPLC/MS, and, probably more importantly for students, the nature of mass spectrometry is made clearer by a new approach. The new sections, like the old, are models of clarity allied with conciseness.

This new edition can be recommended without qualification, and represents excellent value for money. I should hate to be without my copy.

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