experience in the field will find much of interest in this very wide-ranging book.

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Gmelin Handbook of Inorganic Chemistry, 8th edition, *B — Boron Compounds, System Number 13, 3rd Supplement Volume 4*, by G. Heller, A. Meller, and T. Onak, Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg, 1988, xviii + 256 pages, DM1198, ISBN 3-540-93567-3.

The present volume concludes the 3rd Supplement issue of boron compounds. It deals with the chemistry of boron compounds with (1) Cl, Br, and I (by A. Meller, 101 pages); (2) S, Se, Te, and Po (by G. Heller, 49 pages, 43 of these dealing with B–S); and (3) carboranes (by T. Onak, 101 pages).

The volume is of the quality to which one has become accustomed with the Gmelin series. It is remarkably free from errors, although two have been noted (on page 76, in the first line of the second paragraph, a sulfur atom is missing in the formula; and ref. 17, on page 89, has a minor clerical error). There are the usual details and helpful Tables; in many of the latter, compounds are listed, with comments on items of interest that have been reported, and appropriate reference numbers.

The literature coverage is to the end of 1984, although there is the occasional later reference; the 2nd Supplement, Volume 2 provided details of the bibliography through 1980.

Among compound types which will be of particular interest to readers of this Journal are those of formula RB(H)Hal, $RBHal_2$, R_2BHal, $RB(ER')_2$, and $R_2B(ER')$ (E = S, Se, or Te), as well as carboranes.

The carborane coverage includes data on compounds having from 1–13, 16–20, 26, 30, 34, 40, and 42 boron atoms. There is also a section dealing with polymers based on carboranes containing 10 boron atoms, and on metallacarboranes of various types.

The authors, editors (K.-C. Buschbeck and K. Niedenzu), and publishers are to be commended on a fine achievement.

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Chromatographic Enantioseparation; methods and applications; by Stig G. Allenmark, Ellis Horwood, Chichester, 1988, 224 pages, £38.50, ISBN 0-84312-988-6.

Any chemist currently working in the field of chiral synthesis will tell you that the use of polarimetry for the assessment of optical purity leaves much to be desired. In a recent search of the literature for the rotation of the pure enantiomer of a compound which we had synthesized, we found seven different values, none of which proved to be strictly accurate. In addition, the measurement of optical