The first sentence in footnote 4 should read: Cyclohexane, 1.4% by volume (0.13 *M*); acetonitrile, 1.4% by volume (0.27 *M*); temperature, 33 ± 1.5°.

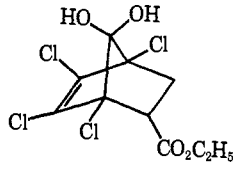
Aminoacylhydroxamates. A Case of Slow Proton Transfer between Electronegative Atoms in Solution [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **93,** 949 (1971)]. By MARIA L. BADE, Department of Biology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 02167.

In Table III, the entry in the fourth column of figures for ν_{5b} should read 307, not 207.

The Synthesis and Chemistry of Tricarbonyl(7-norbornadienone)iron [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **93,** 972 (1971)]. By J. M. LANDESBERG and J. SIECZKOWSKI, Department of Chemistry, Adelphi University, Garden City, New York 11530.

On page 976, column 1, line 12, the sentence should read: Compounds **20**,[37a] **21**,[37a] and **22**[37b] have been isolated....

Structure **22** should be



22

Footnote 37 should read: (37) (a) D. E. Applequist and J. P. Kliemann, *J. Org. Chem.*, **26,** 2178 (1961); (b) P. E. Hoch, *ibid.*, **26,** 2066 (1961).

Kinetics of Redox Reactions of Oxidized *p*-Phenylenediamine Derivatives. I [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **93,** 1347 (1971)]. By R. C. BAETZOLD and L. K. J. TONG, Research Laboratories, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York 14650.

Equation 10 should read

$$\mathrm{d}\ln\left(\frac{\beta(\mathrm{SQ})_\infty + (\mathrm{SQ})}{(\mathrm{SQ})_\infty - (\mathrm{SQ})}\right)\Big/\mathrm{d}t = k_f\left(\frac{(\bar{\mathrm{R}})}{1 + K_R(\mathrm{H}^+)} + \frac{4(\mathrm{SQ})_\infty}{K_M(\mathrm{H}^+)}\right) = k_{obsd} \quad (10)$$

Equation 15 is

$$-R\frac{\mathrm{d}\ln k_{obsd}}{\mathrm{d}\,1/T} = \Delta E = \Delta E_1 - \Delta H_R \quad (15)$$

Equation 22 is

$$\frac{\mathrm{d(SQ)}}{\mathrm{d}t} = k_1(\mathrm{H}^+)(\mathrm{T})(\mathrm{Fe(CN)_6}^{4-}) + k_4(\mathrm{R})(\mathrm{Fe(CN)_6}^{3-}) - k_2(\mathrm{Fe(CN)_6}^{3-})(\mathrm{SQ}) - k_3(\mathrm{Fe(CN)_6}^{4-})(\mathrm{SQ}) \quad (22)$$

Equation 25 is

$$\frac{-\mathrm{d}\ln((\mathrm{SQ}) - (\mathrm{SQ})_\infty)}{\mathrm{d}t} = k_{obsd} = k_3(\mathrm{Fe(CN)_6}^{4-}) + \frac{k_4(\mathrm{Fe(CN)_6}^{3-})}{1 + K_R(\mathrm{H}^+)} + \frac{k_2k_4(\mathrm{Fe(CN)_6}^{3-})^2}{k_1(\mathrm{H}^+)(\mathrm{Fe(CN)_6}^{4-})(1 + K_R(\mathrm{H}^+))} \quad (25)$$

Equation 26 is

$$-R\frac{\mathrm{d}\ln k_{obsd}}{\mathrm{d}\,1/T} = \Delta E_1 + \Delta H \quad (26)$$

Intramolecular Redox Equilibria of Cobalt–Nitrosyl Complexes [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **93,** 1788 (1971)]. By JAMES P. COLLMAN, PAUL FARNHAM, and GIULIANO DOLCETTI, Department of Chemistry, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305.

In Table I, compound **3f** should be $CoCl_2(NO)(P(p\text{-}FC_6H_4)_3)_2$. In the right-hand column of page 1789 four lines up from the bottom of the text, Co should read CO.

Book Reviews

Chemical Mutagenesis in Mammals and Man. Edited by F. VOGEL and G. ROHRBORN (Institut fur Anthropologie und Humangenetik der Universität). Springer-Verlag, New York–Berlin–Heidelberg. 1970. xiv + 502 pp. $34.00.

Of the environmental factors which undoubtedly have mutagenic effects and which are clearly now the concern of all mankind, only ionizing radiation has received relatively thorough study. By contrast, extant information which has been derived from adequate mammalian test systems as to the cytological and genetic effects of the staggering number of agents that comprise our environment, and are administered to the human body, occasionally or chronically, is alarmingly meager. The gravity of the situation is underscored by the recognition that a change of a single codon in a gene can result in mutation with a pathological manifestation. Moreover, only a single molecule, *e.g.*, an alkylating agent or a competitive substrate, would suffice to effect such a change.

It is the editor's hope, as indicated in the preface, that the book will stimulate interest in chemical mutagenesis relative to the human being. With the development of the requisite methodology, it is no longer necessary to extrapolate conclusions from so-called simple systems to humans. Rather, the effects on mammals can be examined directly.

This work is, in essence, a collection of the various papers presented at a symposium in Mainz, Germany, held in October 1969, as part of the annual meeting of the "Gesellschaft für Antropologie und Humangenetik." The collection, augmented in scope by the inclusion of several additional chapters, consists of thirty articles by twenty-four contributors. Careful perusal of the first three chapters, which defines the problem, evoked reactions from this reviewer ranging from initial annoyance to subsequent admiration.

The translation (German to English) of Chapter 1, "Biochemical Mechanisms of Mutation," frames the contents in a clumsy rhetoric and is the source of irritation. Fortunately the authors of the other chapters have employed the services of a translator. Chapters 2 and 3, by contrast, are well written and contain a veritable wealth of information. In point of fact, the final chapter of this section,