actually those for 1-methylhistidine, and the entries listed for 1-methylhistidine are those for 3-methylhistidine.

Photodissociation of Toluene Parent Cations [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **95,** 472 (1973)]. By ROBERT C. DUNBAR, Department of Chemistry, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

The Acknowledgment section of this paper was inadvertently omitted. Acknowledgment is made to the Research Corporation, to the donors of the Petroleum Research Fund, administered by the American Chemical Society, and to the National Science Foundation (Grant No. GP-33521X) for partial support of this research.

Thiadiaziridine 1,1-Dioxides. An Unusually Stable Strained Heterocyclic Ring System [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **95,** 634 (1973)]. By J. W. TIMBERLAKE* and M. L. HODGES, Department of Chemistry, Louisiana State University in New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana 70122.

The nmr chemical shifts of **6b** were incorrectly recorded for **4b**. The nmr of bis(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)thiadiaziridine 1,1-dioxide (**4b**) in CCl_4 is a singlet at 1.12 (18 H), a singlet at 1.49 (12 H), and a doublet at 1.76 ppm (4 H). The melting point of **4a** is 35.5–36° and that of **4b** is 49–49.5°.

Absorption and Exciplex Emission Spectra of the Naphthalene–Anthracene Sandwich Pair [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **95,** 1671 (1973)]. By EDWIN A. CHANDROSS* and ANNE H. SCHIEBEL, Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974.

A similar broad fluorescence has been observed by Jones and Nicol for naphthalene crystals doped with anthracene, when pressure is applied. Mixed excimer fluorescence was also suggested to explain their observations. P. F. Jones and M. Nicol, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **48,** 5440, 5457 (1968).

Heats of Reaction of Triphenyl Phosphite with Some Rhodium–Olefin Compounds [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **95,** 2840 (1973)]. By WALTER PARTENHEIMER* and EDGAR F. HOY, Department of Chemistry, Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, New York 13676.

Professor R. S. Drago points out that the relationship $\Delta H_{\text{solvent A}} = \Delta H_{\text{solvent B}} +$ constant (top of page 2843, second column) refers to reactions of the type $A + B \rightarrow C$, not to the type stated in the paper. The following four equations can be rearranged to give

$$[\mathrm{Rh(acac)\,(C_8H_{12})}] + \mathrm{C_8H_8} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{CH_2Cl_2}} [\mathrm{Rh(acac)\,(C_8H_8)}] + \mathrm{C_8H_{12}}$$
$$\Delta H = 4.2\ \text{kcal/mol}$$

and the corresponding enthalpic value in CCl_4 of 4.5 kcal/mol. Thus the value found in CH_2Cl_2, where specific interactions are expected to occur, is the same as that in CCl_4, where they are not expected to occur.

Mössbauer Study of Stereochemistry Intermediate to Octahedral and Trigonal Prismatic [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **95,** 3048 (1973)]. By W. M. REIFF, Department of Chemistry, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts 02115.

The figure captions were inadvertently omitted from the published paper. They are given below.

Figure 1. Schematic structural formulas and Mössbauer parameters for some tris diimine ferrous complexes.

Figure 2. Mössbauer spectrum of $[\mathrm{Fe(PccBF)}]\mathrm{BF_4}$ at (a) 300 K, $H = 0$; (b) 300 K, $H \approx 18$ kG.

Figure 3. Single electron d orbitals in the TAP and TP limits.

Figure 4. Mössbauer spectrum of $[\mathrm{Fe(py)_3tren}](\mathrm{ClO_5})_2$ at 300 K, $H \approx 18$ kG.

Transition States in Chromium(VI) Oxidation of Alcohols [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **95,** 3394 (1973)]. By H. KWART* and J. H. NICKLE, Department of Chemistry, The University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19711.

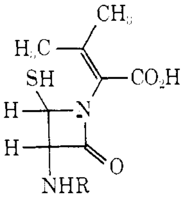
In Table I, all rate constants should be in units of sec^{-1} instead of min^{-1} as presently listed. Also the activation energy for deuterated di-*tert*-butylcarbinol should read $E_a = 17.1 \pm 0.1$.

Asymmetric Deuteration at the α Carbon of L-Aspartic Acid *via* the Template Action of a Dissymmetric Cobalt(III) Complex [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **95,** 3431 (1973)]. By WILLIAM E. KEYES and J. IVAN LEGG,* Department of Chemistry, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163.

In Figure 2, D-Asp located at the bottom of the figure under Δ should be replaced by L-Asp.

Incorporation of (2*RS*,3*S*)-[4-^{13}C]Valine into Cephalosporin C [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **95,** 3797 (1973)]. By NORBERT NEUSS* and C. H. NASH, Lilly Research Laboratories, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206, J. E. BALDWIN, Department of Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, P. A. LEMKE, Carnegie-Mellon University, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, and J. B. GRUTZNER, Department of Chemistry, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907.

The correct name for the title compound is (2*RS*,3*R*)-[4-^{13}C]valine. Also, the structure for compound **2** given in the paper is incorrect. It should be as shown below.



2

Use of Chiral Isopropyl Groups in Biosynthesis. Synthesis of (2*RS*,3*S*)-[4-^{13}C]Valine [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **95,** 3796 (1973)]. By J. E. BALDWIN,* and J. LÖLIGER, Department of Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, W.

RASTETTER, Department of Chemistry, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, and N. NEUSS, L. L. HUCKSTEP, and N. DE LA HIGUERA, Lilly Research Laboratories, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

Although the stereochemical diagrams **3**–**7** correctly depict the true absolute configuration of all these compounds, the chiral isopropyl group in **6** and the title compound (**7**) is correctly defined as *R*, according to the Cahn–Ingold–Prelog nomenclature.

*Book Reviews**

An Advanced Organic Laboratory Course. By M. S. NEWMAN (Ohio State University). Macmillan, New York, N. Y. 1972. xvi + 229 pp. $10.75.

Professor Newman's special talent for improving synthetic methods and laboratory techniques is very evident in this book, which is designed for a course for chemistry majors and graduate students. There are but eleven experiments, plus a chapter on report writing, but a real wealth of valuable information is packed in everywhere. An experiment on the preparation of mesitylene from 3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexanone, for example, includes nearly ten pages of down-to-earth practical discussion of techniques of making and handling Grignard reagents. In another chapter, there is even a drawing and discussion of how to open the valve on a hydrogen fluoride cylinder safely.

Good laboratory practice in research makes use of many techniques that are easily taken for granted and are often omitted from textbooks, so that they have to be learned by experience, observation, and word of mouth. This book is a gratifyingly rich compendium of such information, and even very experienced chemists will find much to learn in it. Professor Newman's philosophy of research gives material balance a priority over yield, and it is embodied throughout this book. His hope, expressed in the Preface, to encourage students "to become *superior* laboratory workers", should certainly be requited; he has presented organic chemists with a little gem.

Comprehensive Chemical Kinetics. Edited by C. H. BAMFORD and C. F. H. TIPPER (University of Liverpool). Volume 6: Reactions of Non-metallic Inorganic Compounds. Volume 9: Addition and Elimination Reactions of Aliphatic Compounds. Volume 10: Ester Formation and Hydrolysis, and Related Reactions. Volume 12: Electrophilic Substitution at a Saturated Carbon Atom. Volume 13: Reactions of Aromatic Compounds. American Elsevier Publishing Co., New York, N. Y. 1972 (Vol. 6, 10, and 13) and 1973. Vol. 6: xv + 517 pp. $51.75. Vol. 9: xiii + 515 pp. $54.50. Vol. 10: x + 309 pp. $32.00. Vol. 12: xiii + 256 pp. $31.50. Vol. 13: xi + 508 pp. $53.50.

This important series consists of treatment in depth of kinetic studies that have been published on the various topics indicated by the titles. Each volume consists of contributed chapters, which exhaustively survey the material and present vast amounts of data in both tabular and discursive form. These surveys are done with competence by outstanding investigators, and the chief criticisms that can be made are that not all authors have stated when their coverage of the literature was completed, and many chapters are unnecessarily out of date (1969 cut-off or submission dates, for example). In some instances, supplementary pages have been added to cover more recent results. Each volume has its own, very detailed, index. It should be noted that the chronology of appearance of these volumes does not follow the order of the volume number.

Dictionary of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. Volume 2. English to German. By L. DE VRIES, H. KOLB, and J. THUSS. Academic Press, New York, N. Y. 1973. vii + 644 pp. $39.00.

One can judge a cross-language dictionary on two grounds: the selection of words and terms, and the adequacy of the translations. This work includes terms as recent in origin as "nucleophilic", but very recent ones such as "suprafacial" or "disrotatory" are missing. Anglo-Saxon four-letter words are also missing, although they surely must be used by chemical engineers, if not by chemists. On the other hand, we learn that "madder red" is "krapprot" in German. There are all sorts of terms included that seem really too far from the subject to belong in such a work, such as "pith helmet", "racing tire", and "stone wall". The coverage is in general gratifyingly complete, however, and the type is easy to read, so that this may well be a preferred choice for technical libraries. Translations appear to be accurate and are generally concise unless alternatives are required.

Dynamical Aspects of Critical Phenomena. Edited by J. I. BUDNICK and M. P. KAWATRA (Fordham University). Gordon and Breach, New York, N. Y. 1973. ix + 628 pp. Libraries, $32.00 ($22.50 prepaid); individuals, $16.00 ($12.80 prepaid).

A conference on critical phenomena in solids, held in June 1970, provides the content of this book, which consists of 32 papers reproduced from uniform typescript, with illustrations, references, summaries, and, in many instances, the ensuing discussions. There are also short author and subject indexes. The text of a luncheon address, "Political Activism and the Future of Universities," by Professor Elliott M. Lieb, is also included. It is interesting to read, but its concern with the militant, disruptive activism of a few years ago emphasizes the tardiness of publication, a factor that is especially critical for conference proceedings, whose timeliness is generally short-lived.

The pricing scale is interesting; if you have ever had to deal with a library order, you will appreciate it.

Metal–Ammonia Solutions. Edited by WILLIAM L. JOLLY (University of California). Dowden, Hutchinson and Ross, Inc., Stroudsburg, Pa. 1972. xvi + 440 pp. $20.00.

This is the first of a projected series of volumes called Benchmark Papers in Inorganic Chemistry, in which papers selected by the editor as being of critical importance in the development of the subject are reprinted. These papers are reproduced photographically from the original journals, and, although the majority are in English, a number are in German or French. The selection ranges from an 1864 report by Weyl on the first observation of a solution of a metal (potassium) in ammonia, to two 1971 papers, by Brooks and Dewald and Pinkowitz and Swift, on the rate of reaction of the ammoniated electron with ammonium ion, and the solvation number of the ammoniated electron investigated by nitrogen magnetic relaxation. There is both an author and a subject index.

Proceedings of the 8th Meeting of FEBS. Volume 28: Mitochondria, Biomembranes. Volume 29: Enzymes. American Elsevier, New York, N. Y. 1973. Vol. 28: 414 pp. $24.00. Vol. 29: 241 pp. $15.50.

These two new volumes from the Federation of European Biological Societies contain the full texts of the lectures reproduced photographically from typescripts, with illustrations and references. Each volume has a detailed subject index. There is much to interest biochemists in them.

Residue Reviews. Volume 44. Edited by F. A. GUNTHER and J. D. GUNTHER. Springer Verlag, New York, N. Y. 1972. vii + 192 pp. $16.50.

Chapters on polychlorinated biphenyls, DDT, pesticides in Argentina, transfer factors in bacterial degradation of herbicides, determination of bioconcentration potential for pesticides, and dichlorovos (DDVP) make up this volume. All are, as usual, detailed essays that include much tabulated information and extensive lists of references. The terminal dates for coverage of the literature are unfortunately not explicitly stated, but some 1972 references are present.

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* Unsigned book reviews are by the Book Review Editor.