

lected, since the value of  $3y$  would then be greater than 3. In case III,  $k_3/k_4 = 1/40$ ,  $3x = 0$ , hence  $3y = 28.4$ ; case IV,  $k_3/k_4 = 1/40$ ,  $3y = 0$ , hence  $3x = 28.4$ ; case V,  $k_3/k_4 = 1/40$ ,  $3x = 3y = 14.2$ ; case VI,  $k_3/k_4 = 1/40$ ,  $3x/3y = 0.10$ , hence  $3x = 2.6$ ; case VII,  $k_3/k_4 = 1/40$ ,  $3x/3y = 10$ , hence  $3x = 25.8$ .

Page 1503 (left-hand column, last sentence in paragraph 2): "It is apparent from these results that the quantity  $(\text{CN}^-/\text{CH}_3\text{O}^-)$  should actually be designated as  $(\text{CN}^-/\text{CH}_3\text{O}^-)_E, \dots$ ".

Page 1503 (Table III): For case II the values in the table are  $k_1/k_2 = 0.028$ ,  $k_3/k_4 = 0.025$ ,<sup>b</sup>  $k_5/k_6 = 0.22$ , and  $k_5/k_7 = 8.8$ .

Figures 1-3: The concentration of 1,4-DMB should be 0.100 M.

**Irreversible Inhibition of  $\Delta^5$ -3-Ketosteroid Isomerase by 5,10-Secosteroids** [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **97**, 2576 (1975)]. By F. H. BATZOLD and C. H. ROBINSON,\* Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland 21205.

On page 2577, second column, 25 lines down, the equation

$$\frac{\ln(\epsilon)}{[E_i]} = \frac{-k_3}{1 + (K_1/[I])}$$

should read:

$$\frac{\ln(\epsilon)}{[E_i]} = \frac{-k_3 t}{1 + (K_1/[I])}$$

Reference 14 should read: R. Kitz and I. B. Wilson, *J. Biol. Chem.*, **237**, 3245 (1962).

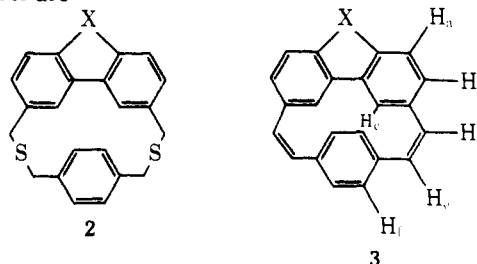
**Chemical Consequences of Orbital Interactions. II. Ethylene and Butadiene Bridged Polycyclic Hydrocarbons Containing Three- and Four-Membered Rings** [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **97**, 3082 (1975)]. By WILLIAM L. JORGENSEN, Department of Chemistry, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

Equation 3 should read:



**Bridged [18]Annulenes. Dependency of the Ring Current Contribution to Chemical Shift on the Contour of the Annulene Perimeter** [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **97**, 1629 (1975)]. By RICHARD B. DUVERNET, TETSUO OTSUBO, JOHN A. LAWSON, and V. BOEKELHEIDE,\* Department of Chemistry, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403.

Structures 2 and 3 are incorrectly drawn. The correct structures are



## Book Reviews

**Geochemical Tables.** By H. J. RÖSLER and H. LANGE (Freiberg Mining Academy). Translated from German by H. LIEBSCHER. Elsevier Publishing Co., New York, N.Y. 1972. 468 pp. \$27.95.

This book does an admirable job of accomplishing its stated purpose of providing a "... source of information about the essentials of geochemistry and a guide to the literature in this field" in order that students and scientists concerned with geochemistry can "... familiarize themselves quickly with the special subjects in which they are particularly interested." Part of the motivation for this text is that "... it is no longer possible to include the whole subject matter of geochemistry in the syllabi of university courses." In connection with this latter consideration, the broad coverage, even though synoptic, is an especially desirable feature of this book.

Unfortunately the title is not a good choice either in terms of the aims of the authors or the content of the book and may serve to limit the readership. The authors had also intended this book as a text for students, and it seems like an excellent choice, when properly supplemented with lecture material and problems sets, for a one-term, introductory course in geochemistry with appeal to a broad audience, such as geology, natural resources, environmental sciences, and oceanography concentrators. Such students should, however, have a good introductory course in general chemistry. The treatment of atomic properties such as ionic radius, ionization potential, polarization, etc., is particularly useful for the above-mentioned audience of students and professional scientists.

The data in the tables are not the latest—even at the time of publication—but are adequate for most geochemical purposes. In fact, the tables by themselves are not *the* strong point of this book, but rather it is the introductory material, treatment of elementary

concepts essential to understanding and using the tables, and the overall cohesiveness of the text that make it a worthwhile purchase. The treatment of dating techniques is quite good and should enable both student and researcher with no previous exposure to dating techniques to understand and assess the validity of age determination data in the primary literature. The treatment of analytical methods in geochemistry is well balanced and contains a surprisingly large amount of purely practical information such as the purity of commercial graphite electrodes and the availability of standard rocks. The advantages and disadvantages of different techniques are also discussed. The treatment of applied geochemistry as it relates to economic geology and ore prospecting is good.

Even though the treatment of the various topics is abbreviated, the extensive list of references at the end of most subchapters permits the interested reader to go to more authoritative treatments with little effort. This format should be particularly useful to the person starting-up or contemplating a project in a new area. The last chapter on units and sundry measurement techniques is also more complete than one usually finds and is at the same time quite compact. There is also a table of transliterations of cyrillic characters which would be useful to the person who does not read Russian.

This is a well-balanced synoptic treatment of the broad spectrum of geochemistry and is highly recommended for the professional person interested in geochemistry, for the student of natural resources, geology, environmental sciences, and oceanography. It also looks like an excellent text for a one-term, introductory course in geochemistry which is designed to appeal to a broad audience.

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