

Additions and Corrections

Oxotrimolybdenum(IV) Alkoxides, $\text{Mo}_3(\mu_3\text{-O})(\mu_3\text{-OR})(\mu_2\text{-OR})_3(\text{OR})_6$ ($\text{R} = \text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ and $\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$). Synthetic Considerations [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1981, 103, 5967]. M. H. CHISHOLM,* K. FOLTING, J. C. HUFFMAN, and C. C. KIRKPATRICK.

Page 5968: The following supplementary material paragraph should be included.

Supplementary Material Available: Fractional coordinates and isotropic thermal parameters for $\text{Mo}_3\text{O}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CMe}_3)_{10}$ (2 pages).

Ordering information is given on any current masthead page.

Biosynthesis of Retronecine [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1981, 103, 3208–3210]. GUNNAR GRUE-SØRENSEN and IAN D. SPENSER.*

Page 3209, line 4, left column: The word "symmetrical" should be hydroxide, so that the sentence beginning on that line reads as follows—Hydrolysis (excess barium hydroxide, 100 °C, 10 min) of the alkaloid mixture, etc.

Book Reviews

Hormonal Proteins and Peptides—Techniques in Protein Chemistry. Volume 9. Edited by Choh Hao Li. Academic Press, New York. 1980. xv + 268 pp. \$35.00.

This volume continues a series begun in 1973 that has covered a wide variety of topics in peptide chemistry and which, not coincidentally, is closely related to the Editor's research interests. The breadth and thoroughness of previous volumes are matched in this work, which contains chapters on: (1) Fluorometric Methods, (2) Partition Chromatography, (3) Structural Analysis by Absorption and Fluorescence Spectroscopy, (4) Measurement of Chiroptical Phenomena, and (5) the Ultracentrifuge and Fetuin-Historical Aspects. The first is a short chapter by the Roche group dealing with the growing import of fluorsecamine and related fluorogenic materials as replacements for ninhydrin as the need for picomole detection and analysis of peptides and proteins becomes essential. The creator of partition chromatography (PC) for peptide purification (D. Yamashiro) reviews the fundamental principles of distribution in Chapter 2 and illustrates the power of Sephadex PC in separation of peptide diastereomers. This diverse review includes numerous literature examples, detailed procedures for the selection of solvent systems and column preparation, and even recipes for solvent purification.

Chapter 3 reviews an area of growing impact: the use of absorption and emission spectroscopies for elucidation of gross details of protein structure. Included are useful discussions of derivative spectroscopy and electronic energy transfer for measuring interresidue distances. Unfortunately, the references in this chapter are not as current as with most of the others. Chapter 4 deals mainly with the use of ORD and CD for the investigation of chiroptical properties of proteins. Most applications are described by using examples from the authors' works (growth hormone, prolactin, β -endorphin), and the treatment of the subject from introduction to instrumental set-up and sample preparation to data interpretation is well handled. The final short chapter by K. O. Pederson on the historical development of the ultracentrifuge and his research on fetuin is a pleasant retrospective.

In summary, this work may not be the best example of the series, but may be the one of greatest general interest, dealing as it does with analytical methods that are vital to all peptide chemists.

Arno F. Spatola, *University of Louisville*

Organometallic Chemistry. Volume 9. Senior Reporters E. W. Abel (University of Exeter) and F. G. A. Stone (University of Bristol). The Royal Society of Chemistry, London. 1981. xviii + 539 pp. \$190.00.

This "Specialist Periodical Report" covers the organometallic literature for the year 1979. The book contains 17 chapters written by 19 authors who manage to briefly discuss or at least reference most of the notable research published in 1979. Both main-group and transition-metal chemistry is surveyed, including separate chapters on compounds with metal-metal bonds, homogeneous catalysis, organometallic compounds in biological chemistry, and diffraction studies. The organization of the book is excellent, and together with the author index make it easy to use. The quality of the writing is uniformly good. All organometallic chemists will want to read all or parts of this book.

Topics such as heterogeneous catalysis and the use of transition-metal organometallics in stoichiometric organic transformations are not discussed in detail, but some omissions are necessary to maintain a reasonable book size. It is unfortunate that the date of publication (June 1981) is so long after the literature surveyed was published. It is even

more unfortunate that the price of the book is so high because many organometallic chemists will want a personal copy, especially if earlier volumes in the series were purchased.

D. A. Sweigart, *Brown University*

Electron Spin Resonance. Volume 6. Senior Reporter: P. B. Ayscough. The Chemical Society, London. 1981. xiii + 359 pp. \$123.00.

Volume 6 continues the spirit and style of the earlier volumes in this series. The organization of the book and the list of expert reviewers are little changed from Volume 5. Except for the first chapter, which goes back further, the literature from June 1978 to November 1979 is covered, some 2200 papers in all. The quality of the reviews is uniformly high.

The chapter titles are Chemical Analysis by EPR (new topic for this series); Theoretical Aspects of ESR; ENDOR and ELDOR; Triplets and Biradicals; Transition-metal Ions; Inorganic and Organometallic Radicals; Organic Radicals: Structure; Organic Radicals: Kinetics and Mechanisms for Their Reactions; Organic Radicals in Solids; Spin Label Studies; Biological and Medical Studies (Metalloproteins); and Applications of ESR in Medicine. Particular mention should be made of the chapter on Chemical Analysis by EPR (by I. B. Goldberg). In addition to pointing out the wide range of analytical applications of ESR, this review documents the careful attention to detail which is required in quantitative studies. It should be useful to all practitioners, regardless of field of application.

The most significant fault with this book is the lack of a subject index, although the relatively detailed table of contents compensates somewhat for this deficiency. A complete author index is included.

This book should definitely be purchased for library collections. Although individual scientists in the field of electron spin resonance are certain to find the book both interesting and useful, they may be somewhat inhibited by its price.

Estel D. Sprague, *University of Cincinnati*

Chemistry and Application of Phenolic Resins. By Andre Knop (Bakelite GmbH, Iserlohn-Letmathe) and Walter Scheib (Prien am Cheimsee). Springer-Verlag, New York, Berlin, Heidelberg. 1979. xii + 269 pp. \$53.90.

This book, Volume 3 in the series "Polymers/Properties and Applications", presents the current technological expertise in phenolic resin chemistry, manufacture, and end uses in a very compact but highly informative manner. The major strengths of the book are its well-referenced and generally thorough discussions of all facets of manufacturing as evidenced by the inclusion of an excellent chapter on environmental protection. The sections on analytical and testing procedures were also well-handled, with good cross-references between corresponding European and United States methods. This reviewer was also pleasantly surprised by the level of chemical sophistication at which "monomer" manufacture, resin production, and resin degradation were discussed, and by the sections on the use of lignins as naturally occurring phenolic raw material sources and on phenolic antioxidants. Only the lack of consistent quality and/or depth of discussion in the polymer applications sections detracts from the otherwise excellent coverage.

Although one might have expected a book on phenolic resin technology to be dry, the authors have succeeded in providing a fresh approach in this compendium, updating the state-of-the-art in this economically important area of polymer science.

Walter J. Wawro, Sr., *Ferro Corporation*