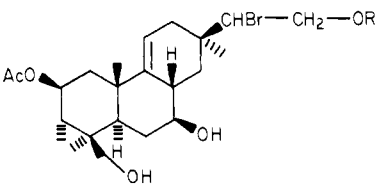
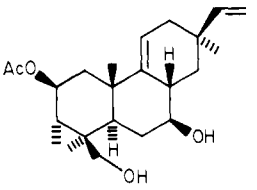
Additions and Corrections

Marine Natural Products: Parguerol, Deoxyparguerol, and Isoparguerol. New Brominated Diterpenes with Modified Pimarane Skeletons from the Sea Hare *Aplysia dactylomela* [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1982**, *104*, 6415]. FRANCIS J. SCHMITZ,* DENNIS P. MICHAUD, and PAUL G. SCHMIDT

Page 6416, Chart II: Structures **8** and **16** should have a β-angular methyl group at C-10. Structure "T" should be **11** with a vinyl group at C-13 indicated with a wedge.

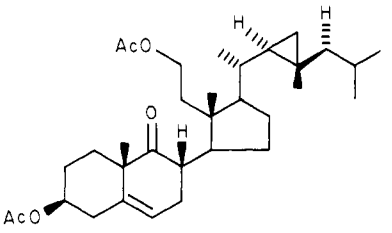


8, R = H
16, R = Ac



11

Page 6418, Chart III: The 8β-substituent in structure **22** should be H instead of CH_3.



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Book Reviews

Marine Natural Products. Chemical and Biological Perspectives. Volume V. Edited by P. J. Scheuer (University of Hawaii). Academic Press, New York. 1983. xviv + 442 pp. $69.50.

The fifth volume in Paul Scheuer's series on marine natural products continues not only the format of the earlier volumes but also the high quality of its predecessors. Each of the seven chapters is written by an active worker in the field reviewed and each is well written and extraordinarily free of typographical errors.

The first two chapters deal with chemotaxonomy of sponges and biosynthesis of marine metabolites, respectively, and may be of more interest to specialists in these areas than to organic chemists. The chapter on chemotaxonomy presents an array of interesting structures, many of which have been isolated quite recently, but the bulk of the discussion centers around the specific sources of these compounds and possible relationships between species. K. D. Barrow's chapter on biosynthesis illustrates graphically the difficulties associated with this field of research, which is still in its infancy, and provides an introduction to the limited amount of work which has been done.

Chapters 3 through 6 are devoted to the chemistry of dineoflagellate sterols, constituents of the genus *Laurencia*, marine indoles and echinoderm saponins. While all of these chapters are informative well-written reviews of the classes of compounds discussed, K. L. Erickson's chapter on *Laurencia* constituents and D. J. Burnell and J. W. ApSimon's on saponins were particularly interesting to this reviewer. The genus *Laurencia* has proven to be a rich source of structurally interesting natural products, particularly terpenes, and Erickson's chapter provides an excellent comprehensive and timely review of the field. The chapter on Echinoderm saponins provides an interesting review of an area in which many apparent natural products have been found to be artifacts arising during isolation. This review is particularly important since many of these artifacts have been incorrectly reported in earlier work as natural products.

The final chapter is a fairly short review and tabulation of marine biopolymers, many of which show quite interesting biological activity. This chapter will probably appeal more to specialists in the field than to organic chemists in general.

This excellent book should be of interest to any chemist specializing in nautral products and certain chapters will also be of interest to marine biologists and biochemists. It is to be hoped that succeeding volumes in this series continue to maintain the standard of excellence of this volume and its predecessors.

John W. Huffman, *Clemson University*

Advances in Chemical Physics. Volume 53. Edited by I. Prigogine (University of Brussels) and S. A. Rice (University of Chicago). John Wiley & Sons, New York. 1983. ix + 402 pp. $55.00.

Volume 53 of this well-established series contains 4 articles. Egelstaff provides a critical review of New Experimental Studies of the Structure of Fluids, with emphasis on X-ray and neutron diffraction. Experiments on krypton have demonstrated the importance of three-body and higher-order terms in the intermolecular potential, and the author stresses the need for computer simulations and analytic theories taking these terms into account. Adelman has written a long and informative article on Chemical Reaction Dynamics in Solution. His treatment of condensed-phase chemical reaction dynamics is based on the so-called molecular-time-scale generalized Langevin-equation-method The fundamental idea is to describe the dynamics of the reacting species plus 1 or 2 solvation shells in detail; the effect of the bulk solvent is then modeled as a he-