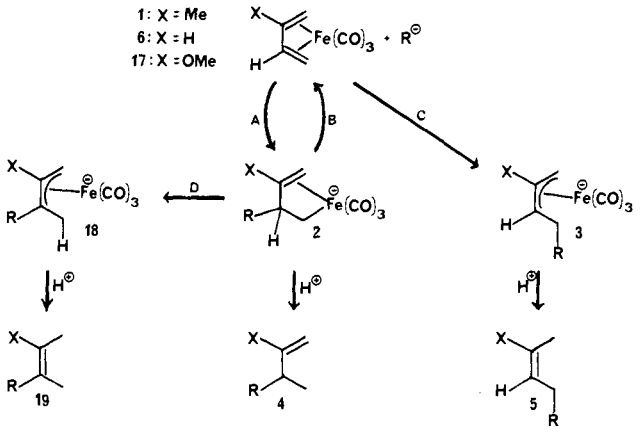
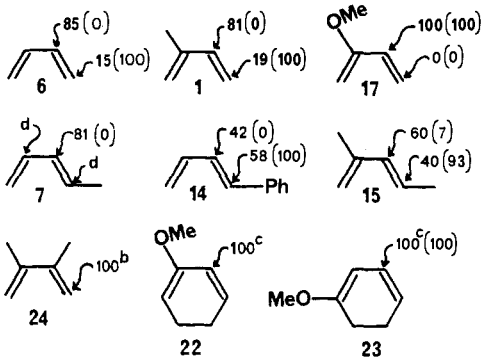
should be replaced by the one below.

Scheme I



Page 2716: Several parts of the drawings of the structures in Table II were left out. The correct version is shown below.

Table II. Selectivity in Addition of $LiCHPh_2$ to Diene-$Fe(CO)_3$ Complexes



Vibration-Induced Electron Detachment in Molecular Anions [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1984**, *106*, 3402–3407]. P. K. ACHARYA, RICK A. KENDALL, and JACK SIMONS*

Page 3405: Table II is in error and should be replaced by the table given below.

Table II. OH^- Detachment Rates (10^5 s^{-1}) and Lifetimes (10^{-6} s)[a]

v', v	O–H bond length	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0	*M*	0.632	0.758	0.186	0.038	0.009	0.003	0.002
	N	0.001	0.173	0.206	0.095	0.029	0.007	0.001
	P	0.370	1.14	0.396	0.064	0.004	0.000	0.001
1	*M*			2.81	1.23	0.327	0.084	0.026
	N			0.229	0.767	0.566	0.254	0.088
	P			3.36	2.37	0.683	0.109	0.005
2	*M*				1.60	3.35	1.37	0.436
	N				0.018	1.00	1.40	0.938
	P				1.44	5.51	2.88	0.851
3	*M*						2.50	2.89
	N						0.257	1.50
	P						3.27	5.44
life-times	*M*		13.2	3.34	3.49	2.71	2.53	2.98
	N		57.8	23.0	11.4	6.27	5.21	3.96
	P		8.77	2.66	2.58	1.61	1.60	1.59

[a] *N* denotes the equilibrium bond length (R_e = 0.9705 Å) for OH, and *M* and *P* denote OH bond lengths of R_e – 0.0164 and R_e + 0.0159 Å, respectively.

The numerical values given in this corrected Table II are not sufficiently different from those reported earlier to affect the conclusions drawn in the original paper. However, it appears that at the equilibrium bond length of OH, the corrected $OH^- \rightarrow OH + e^-$ detachment rates are lower than those obtained when the OH bond length is slightly increased or decreased. This is attributed to the fact that, at the actual equilibrium bond lengths, the separation between the OH and OH^- potential curves remains virtually constant for all values of *R*; any shift in the relative separation of OH and OH^- curves gives rise to an increase in detachment rate.

Book Reviews

Comprehensive Treatise of Electrochemistry. Volume 7. Kinetics and Mechanisms of Electrode Processes. Edited by Brian E. Conway (University of Ottawa), J. O'M. Bockris (Texas A&M University), Ernest Yeager (Case Western Reserve University), S. U. M. Khan (Texas A&M University), and Ralph E. White (Texas A&M University). Plenum Press, New York. 1983, xviii + 762 pp.

The stated purpose of the series, "Comprehensive Treatise of Electrochemistry", is to present"... a mature statement about the present position..." in the vast area of electrochemistry; Volume 7, covering Kinetics and Mechanisms of Electrode Processes, lives up to this purpose. Moreover, it tries to present a fair treatment in a subject that is still unsettled and hotly disputed.

The book contains ten contributions. The first two introductory articles deal with complementary (and often contradictory) approaches to a quantum theory of electrode processes. This is followed by a more traditional or phenomenological description of electrochemical kinetics. As expected, electrocatalysis, both organic and inorganic, receives a well-deserved and thorough treatment. Other articles deal with deposition and electrodissolution of metals and alloys, molten salt electrochemistry, and semiconductor electrodes. A well-balanced combination of theoretical approaches and experimental facts provides the reader with an in-depth and valuable understanding of these areas.

Taken together, these articles constitute an encylcopedic source of essential knowledge on electrode kinetics. Most of the contributions show a great deal of diligence and a high level of competence.

The editors have succeeded, in spite of obvious difficulties, in selecting authors and subjects that cover a wide spectrum of the field.

This volume is recommended to all those deeply interested in electrochemical kinetics and electrochemistry generally.

Norman Hackerman, *Rice University*

Quantitative Analysis of Steroids. Studies in Analytical Chemistry. Volume 5. By S. Görög (Chemical Works G. Richter Ltd., and Semmelweis University Medical School [Budapest]). Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., Amsterdam, Oxford and New York. 1983. 440 pp. $95.75.

The present volume is the latest in the series of "Studies in Analytical Chemistry". Like its predecessors, the high standards of production and content are maintained in the present work.

The emphasis of this book is to give a survey of the quantitative analysis of steroids, with special emphasis on the developments in this area during the last 10 years. The author restricts his coverage to the quantitative aspects of analysis, omitting the problems associated with identification and structure elucidation. Spectroscopic methods such as infrared and NMR spectroscopy, together with mass spectrometry, are considered only from the point of view of their quantitative analytical applications. In addition, chromatography is also treated as a quantitative analytical tool, with special emphasis on gas chromatography, high-performance liquid chromatography, and thin-layer densitometry. The techniques of column and thin-layer chromatography are treated as sample preparation steps for quantitative analysis. Theoretical and practical aspects of chromatography including structure–chromato-