

## *Additions and Corrections*

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**Sterically Hindered Chelating Alkyl Phosphines Provide Large Rate Accelerations in Palladium-Catalyzed Amination of Aryl Iodides, Bromides, and Chlorides, and the First Amination of Aryl Tosylates** [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, *120*, 7369–7370]. BLAKE C. HAMANN AND JOHN F. HARTWIG\*

Page 7370: A footnote marker was incorrectly placed in Table 1. Footnote *d* should refer to entry 13. NaCO<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-2,4,6-*t*-Bu was used as base for entry 13; NaO-*t*-Bu was used as base for entry 14. We thank Bryant Yang for bringing this error to our attention.

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**Single Scan, Sensitivity- and Gradient-Enhanced TROSY for Multidimensional NMR Experiments** [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, *120*, 10778–10779]. JOHAN WEIGELT

Page 10778, second column, eq 2: Two plus signs were printed as minus signs; the equation should be

$$-0.5\sin[(\omega_N - \pi J_{\text{HN}})t_1](H_x + 2H_x N_z) - \\ 0.5\cos[(\omega_N - \pi J_{\text{HN}})t_1](H_y + 2H_y N_z) \quad (2)$$

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## *Book Reviews*

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**The Jahn-Teller Effect in C<sub>60</sub> and Other Icosahedral Complexes.**

By C. C. Chancey (Purdue University) and M. C. M. O'Brien (Oxford University). Princeton University Press: Princeton, NJ, 1997. xv + 204 pp. \$55.00. ISBN 0-691-04445-7.

This is a nicely written monograph that could also be used in a one-term course of vibronic coupling effects in molecules and solids for students with a background of standard quantum mechanics for physical chemistry. It begins with an introduction to the Jahn-Teller effect in lower symmetry systems and proceeds to discuss icosahedral symmetry and its effects. Until fairly recently, icosahedral symmetry [*I<sub>h</sub>*] was of course only of academic interest; this changed dramatically with the discovery of C<sub>60</sub>. The authors of this book have treated the effects of this symmetry on the spectra and properties of icosahedral complexes in an elegant and complete manner. The book consists of six chapters and eight appendices. The first two are introductory, consisting of a short introduction to the Jahn-Teller effect and to the icosahedral group. The next three chapters theoretically treat the electronic triplets, quartets,

and quintets of the *I<sub>h</sub>* group, respectively. The adiabatic potential energy surfaces are treated clearly and completely. The authors then go on to take the "bridge to experiment" in a long but very well-written chapter, in which they discuss multimode effects, electron paramagnetic resonance, and the spectra of the ions of C<sub>60</sub>, and finally make a few remarks on superconductivity in the fullerenes. The appendices are useful and complete, containing discussions of the adiabatic approximation and quantum tunneling and good discussions of various mathematical aspects of the Jahn-Teller problem. I recommend this book either as a highly readable monograph or as a text for advanced students in chemistry.

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