

This article was downloaded by:

On: 30 January 2011

Access details: *Access Details: Free Access*

Publisher *Taylor & Francis*

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



## Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713618290>

### Errata

**To cite this Article** (1981) 'Errata', Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements, 12: 1, 129

**To link to this Article:** DOI: 10.1080/03086648108078298

**URL:** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03086648108078298>

### PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: <http://www.informaworld.com/terms-and-conditions-of-access.pdf>

This article may be used for research, teaching and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, re-distribution, re-selling, loan or sub-licensing, systematic supply or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The accuracy of any instructions, formulae and drug doses should be independently verified with primary sources. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

The maturity of an area of chemistry can often be judged by the quality of the monographs describing it; by this criterion, using Professor Quin's book as a guide, the chemistry of phosphorus-carbon heterocycles is a fully matured area. This book is admirable. It is not designed to be exhaustive, though it seems to have omitted nothing significant; it is designed to be a guidebook to the synthesis, physical and chemical characteristics, and broad significance of the phosphorus-carbon heterocycles. The book is lucidly written and logically arranged; its references are complete and commendably up-to-date (to mid-1979). Its diagrams are copious and clear; its index thorough.

The arrangement of topics is logical. After an opening general survey chapter, there are substantial chapters on synthetic methods for each of the two most important ring sizes, the five- and six-membered rings. One chapter covers syntheses of all the less common small and large ring compounds. For me the highlights of the book were the three long chapters on the value and significance of  $^{31}\text{P}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ , and  $^1\text{H}$  nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy in understanding structural and electronic effects in these heterocyclics. Indeed, these three chapters include material of great value not only for heterocyclic phosphorus chemistry, but for all phosphorus chemistry. A final chapter surveys conformational questions; the influence of ring size on reactions at phosphorus; and the participation of phosphorus in "aromatic" systems.

Professor Quin deserves the thanks of the phosphorus research community for his very successful achievement; this book will be useful not only to workers in heterocyclic phosphorus chemistry, but to all who want to learn more about the interplay between structure, properties, and reactivity in phosphorus chemistry.

HAROLD GOLDWHITE

*California State University-Los Angeles*

## *ERRATA*

---

Vol. 8, p. 167, left column, line 19

Reads incorrectly:  $\text{Mo}(\text{S}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_2)_3$ , VI, 2.33(2), 1.0 (however, *vide infra*)

Should read:  $\text{MoO}(\text{S}_2)(\text{S}_2\text{CNPr}_2)_2$ , obtained by Weiss *et al.*<sup>15</sup>