

Acta Cryst. (1980). B36, 508

Structure de *S*-[méthyl-1 (méthyl-3 phénylamino)-4 pyridinio-3] isopropylcarbamoyle sulfamoylate: erratum. Par L. DUPONT, O. DIDEBERG et J. LAMOTTE, *Laboratoire de Cristallographie, Institut de Physique B5, Université de Liège au Sart Tilman, B-4000 Liège, Belgique*

(Reçu le 2 janvier 1980)

Abstract

An error in the paper by Dupont, Dideberg & Lamotte [*Acta Cryst.* (1979). B35, 2817–2820] is corrected. The first sentence of the second paragraph of the *Discussion*, on p.

2819, should begin: 'Dans TM, étudiée ici, où N(2) est méthylé....' The methylated nitrogen atom is N(2), not N(3).

Le résumé contient tous les détails pertinents.

0567-7408/80/020508-01\$01.00 © 1980 International Union of Crystallography

Book Review

Works intended for notice in this column should be sent direct to the Book-Review Editor (J. H. Robertson, School of Chemistry, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, England). As far as practicable books will be reviewed in a country different from that of publication.

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Molecular structure by diffraction methods. Vol. 6. Senior reporters L. E. SUTTON and M. R. TRUTER. Pp. x + 338, Figs. 100, Tables 55. London: The Chemical Society, 1979. Price £33.00, US \$72.50.

This is the sixth volume of an annual series of comprehensive reports on the elucidation of molecular structures by diffraction methods. A slight change of editorial policy can be seen. The term 'molecular' is interpreted more widely, and emphasis is placed on several areas of interest, rather than attempting to be as comprehensive as the previous volumes.

Chapter 1 presents a survey of gas electron diffraction studies, covering 88 papers published during the period August 1976 to July 1977. Chapters 2 and 3 deal with conformational energies and the use of this information to help in solving or predicting molecular structures. Chapter 4 gives chemists' guides to discovering information, both bibliographic and geometrical, about molecular structures in the crystalline state. Accounts of current awareness and retrospective searching by computer which are now being developed, particularly in England, are most useful. Chapter 5 deals with neutron diffraction studies of inorganic and organic crystals, covering 89 papers published during the

period 1976–1977. Chapter 6 deals with silicates and their related compounds, covering 105 articles mostly published before 1976. A schematic drawing of metasilicate chains in $MSiO_3$ showing how the chains adjust to a framework of MO_6 octahedra as the size of M changes is impressive. Chapter 7 deals with several methods that have been used for the systematic discovery and classification of strong intermolecular forces other than hydrogen bonding and π -complex formation. Hydrogen bonding is mentioned in nearly all of the other chapters, and is covered explicitly in chapter 5. Chapters 8–11 give thorough surveys of the molecular structures of mono-, oligo- and polysaccharides (covering 269 papers), nucleic acids and their constituents (106), globular proteins (126), and pharmaceutically active small molecules (106). Most chapters cover the literature up to October 1977.

This book gives the most up-to-date results in a very systematic way, and is highly recommended to all structural chemists and to others working in related fields.

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