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Hexamethylenetetramine–hydroquinone(1 : 1): correction of a printer's error. By THOMAS C. W. MAK, CHI-SANG TSE, YUET-HAN CHONG and FOR-CHE MOK, *Department of Chemistry, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong*

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In the paper by Mak, Tse, Chong & Mok [*Acta Cryst* (1977), B**33**, 2980–2982] the seventh line of the Abstract should read: tetramine and hydroquinone molecules are *m* and 1 . . .

All the relevant information is contained in the Abstract.

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.

Neutron scattering in chemistry. By G. E. BACON. Pp. 186, Figs. 119, Tables 15. London, Boston: Butterworths, 1977. Price £12·50.

The aim of this little book, according to the author, 'is to give an account of those areas in chemistry where neutron techniques make well-established contributions and of the newer areas in which recent work promises very significant advances'. In this he succeeds very well. Chemists trained in diffraction methods will find the book thorough and easy to understand; those not acquainted with diffraction theory and methods will find the book more difficult to follow because of its concentrated nature.

The book starts with a very brief introductory chapter containing a short history of diffraction methods and a general discussion of diffraction theory and the range of potential applications. This is followed by chapters describing the principles of neutron scattering and experimental methods. In a chapter on structural studies, the author gives a good account of typical analyses of single crystals by neutron diffraction to illustrate the scope of present methods, running from a study of sucrose and simple molecules like HCl, H_2S, D_2, O_2, *etc.* through studies of heavy-element compounds, amino-acid derivatives and hydrogen bonds and molecular overcrowding.

After a short discussion of direct methods of structure analysis and a chapter on correlation of X-ray and neutron data, the book contains a series of chapters describing modern applications of neutron scattering techniques: studies of biological materials, measurements of covalency, defects and non-stoichiometry, molecular spectroscopy, polymers and liquids, glasses and gases. Three appendices list the coherent scattering amplitudes of elements and isotopes for neutrons, elements and isotopes showing significant incoherent scattering and corresponding values of wavelength and energy for neutrons with equivalent values of optical wavenumber for energy transfer. There is a short bibliography and adequate index. Each chapter contains a list of references listing most of the classical studies and some very recent papers (up to 1976).

Any chemist, or other scientist for that matter, interested in neutron scattering studies should read this book to get a basic understanding of the theory and a knowledge of the wide range of applications.

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