

material of the book.

On the whole the book, in spite of a certain fragmentary nature, is a useful and timely attempt to bring together specialists in different fields for the solution of problems in magnetobiology. Among the merits of the book one should include its aim towards understanding the mechanisms of the

action of a magnetic field on live organisms and the absence of descriptions of different "miraculous" medical applications which abound in this field of medicine. The book is useful to a wide circle of specialists involved in magnetobiology, and to physicists investigating the effect of a magnetic field on processes in which radicals take part.

Structure data of organic crystals

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Landolt-Börnstein. Numerical Data and Functional Relationships in Science and Technology. New Series. Group III. Vol. 10: Structure Data of Organic Crystals. Subvol. a: C₁ . . . C₁₅. Springer-Verlag, Berlin; Heidelberg; New York; Tokyo, 1985. pp. 634.

The book under review (Volume 10, a) is a continuation of the volume III/5 "Structural data for organic crystals" published in 1970 and forming a part of the well-known multivolume reference work "Landolt-Börnstein. Numerical Data and Functional Relationships in Science and Technology."

Volume 10 includes structural data and some additional information (the method of recording x-ray reflections, the method of refining the structure and individual items of information concerning stereochemistry) for all organic compounds (including element-organic and also coordination compounds with, at least, one organic ligand) with the number of carbon atoms up to fifteen, the crystal structure of which is either completely or partially established by the method of x-ray structural analysis (publications covering the period 1969–1982).

The following items are included: the gross formula of a compound, its designation quoted by the authors of the paper, taken from "Chemical Abstracts" or deduced from the structural formula in accordance with the IUPAC nomenclature. This is followed by purely crystallographic data: the space symmetry group, the parameters of the elementary cell, the density of the crystals (experimental and x-ray values), the number of formula units in an elementary cell and the weight of one such unit, and the volume of an elementary cell.

And, finally, information is given on the habit and color

of the crystals (for natural minerals also their origin), the solvent from which they are grown, and the method of crystallization.

Also the value of the *R* factor is given which characterizes the accuracy of structural determination.

Optical constants, and melting and boiling temperatures are given only in those cases when they had been determined in the reference being quoted. The list of the data is completed by the structural formula of the compound and the reference.

In the introduction in addition to the general characteristics of the tables and the order of arrangement within them of the data being quoted, a list is given of the symbols and abbreviations being used, and also a list of the symbols of the space symmetry groups.

It should be noted that similar information for compounds with the number of carbon atoms from 16 to 168 form the contents of the next volume 10b which also includes an index of the substances and an index of the cyclic compounds included in volumes 10a, b.

The "Landolt-Börnstein" reference series is a well-known scientific publication that has acquired a good reputation, which enumerates in concentrated form different characteristics of various substances. All this also applies to Volume 10a which is included in the III group (crystallography and solid-state physics) of the New Series. The information contained in this volume can be useful for synthetic chemists, analytical chemists, crystal chemists, crystal growth specialists, and crystal physicists.

Translated by G. M. Volkoff