The book contains no more than usual editing mistakes, including repeated sentences and a little hyperbole by the publishers on the back cover, including a claim that this book requires no previous training or experience in biology. This book is too short to go into a great deal of detail about various biochemical activi-

ties involved in genetic engineering, and someone without a solid footing in biochemistry would find this book very difficult to follow. This book should certainly be purchased by libraries, but I doubt that it will find widespread acceptance with students, as it is too brief to serve as a primary text and too expensive to be a

secondary reference source. I found this book to be well written and concise, and recommend it highly with the reservation that it was written in the early 80's.

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Errata

In a recent R&D note titled "Determining Ice Content of a Fine Ice Slurry from Density Measurements" (Dec. 1989, p. 2033), we used an erroneous equation (footnote to Table 2) which affects the range of validity of the constant molal volume assumption for electrolyte solutions. Therefore, the following corrections are made to the penultimate paragraph, p. 2034 and Table 2:

Electrolyte solutions are *not* well described for solute weight fractions >0.05 by the constant molal volume assumption embodied in Eq. 6. The specific gravity of freezing NaCl solutions can be determined from correlations provided by Chen (1987) and Munson (1980) and are shown in Table 2 (below) along with corresponding values calculated using $\alpha = 0.800$ in Eq. 6.

Millero (1970) reported careful measurements of partial molal volume of NaCl solutions which increase with concentration at 0°C. Apparently the drop in freezing temperature counters most of the effect of concentration on the solution density for freezing solutions since the variation indicated in Table 2 is much less than might be expected from Millero's 0°C data.

Table 2. Specific Gravity of Freezing NaCl Solutions

Wt. Frac. NaCl, w	Solution Sp. Gravity		Difference
	Pub. Corr.*	Eq. 6**	(Sp. Gr. – 1), %
0.001	1.000805	1.000801	0.5
0.01	1.008086	1.008064	0.2
0.05	1.04115	1.04167	1.3
0.10	1.08402	1.08696	3.4
0.20	1.17361	1.19048	9.3

^{*}The equation derived from Chen and Munson is Sp. Gr. = $1.0000 + 0.80497 w + 0.36502 w^2 - 0.015627 w^3 - 1.16038 w^4$. ** $\alpha = 0.800$, corresponding to $V * = 0.0117 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, was used in Eq. 6.

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^{**} $\alpha = 0.800$, corresponding to V * = 0.0117 dm³ · mol⁻¹, was used in Eq. 6. Millero's infinite dilution NaCl molal volume of 0.0129 dm³ · mol⁻¹ corresponds to $\alpha = 0.780$.