Organotin compounds have many applications in industry, the largest being as PVC stabilizers. This book is concerned with the uses of tributyltin derivatives over the past 30 years as paint additives, where they function as antifouling agents for the protection of marine and freshwater ships from organisms such as barnacles, tube worms and seaweeds, which otherwise increase the frictional resistance of the underwater parts of vessels. The organotin may be in the form of $(Bu_3Sn)_2O$ or, more effectively, Bu_3SnO– groups bonded to a polymer chain. The discovery that very low concentrations of Bu_3Sn– (nanograms per litre) are also toxic to molluscs such as oysters and mussels resulted in a ban on their use as paint additives except for ocean-going vessels. Several chapters are devoted to regulatory policies for the use of organotin compounds, and to the acute effects of Bu_3Sn– compounds on aquatic biota.

A number of chapters are devoted to the difficult task of developing reliable analytical methods for these low concentrations of organotin compounds; these include conversion to organotin hydrides using $NaBH_4$ or to tetraorganotins using RMgX, followed by a separation technique (usually chromatography) and detection by atomic absorption or mass spectrometry. ^{14}C-labelling of Bu_3Sn– has also been employed; in addition, mussels have been used as bioindicators in order to overcome some of the limitations of chemical analysis.

Other chapters are concerned with the complex problem of the fate and persistence of Bu_3Sn– in aqueous ecosystems. Both aquatic plants and animals possess enzyme systems responsible for successive loss of butyl groups; this loss may be accompanied by biomethylation, since Bu_3SnMe and Bu_2SnMe_2 have been detected. Free-radical biological hydroxylation of Bu–Sn groups also occurs, giving for example $[CH_3CH_2CH(OH)CH_2SnBu_2]^+$. Metabolic studies on fish using ^{14}C-labelled Bu_3Sn– have revealed a short residence time of about three days.

Further chapters are concerned with the ways in which these varied chemical reactions occur and the time scale involved. Reactions take place in the organic-rich surface film of natural waters, the bulk aqueous medium and in sediments. Biodegradation in sediments is possibly catalysed by clay minerals but is slow, and sediments provide a short-term sink for Bu–Sn compounds. Photolytic decomposition is probably confined to the surface layer. It has been firmly established that bacteria, algae and fungi can degrade Bu_3Sn–. A further point of general interest is that the persistence of Bu_3Sn– in aqueous ecosystems is measured in months, whereas many toxic chemicals such as DDT persist for years.

Chemists may be a bit dismayed by the number and nature of errors in representing structural formulae, e.g. in Figs 1.2 and 18.2 and on p. 4 (the TBT^{++}) cation, but the general organization of this book is good and individual chapters are both stimulating and readable. A substantial and well-organized index is included.

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Symmetry and Structure

S. F. A. Kettle
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The first edition of this book, subtitled *Readable Group Theory for Chemists*, appeared in 1984, and the major changes in this new edition are added chapters on crystal symmetry and space groups. The main competing text is Cotton's *Chemical Applications of Group Theory* and it is interesting to compare the authors' different approaches. Whereas Cotton launches quickly into formal definitions of groups and the classification of point groups, Kettle starts much more gently and leads the reader along with specific examples rather than formal ideas. This has some consequences which are surprising at first sight. For example, the identification of molecular point groups is not discussed until the end of Chapter 7, by which time most of the ideas about representations and character tables have been fully developed.

For those who like a gentle approach, Kettle's book certainly justifies its subtitle, and gives an excellent introduction to the basic priniciples. The new chapters on space groups follow a rather different format, being more abstract and less based on examples, but are nevertheless very clear and useful. I do find some disadvantages, however, with Kettle's approach. The range of examples discussed is very limited (often one molecule per chapter); in point groups these are mostly concerned with molecular orbitals; vibrations and spectroscopic selection rules are treated much more briefly. Readers of this journal will be disappointed to find no reference to organometallic compounds. Also, it is not easy to look things up in this book—it really is intended to be read from the beginning. In summary, I recommend it as a very good book for students, but much less useful for reference purposes.

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