

INTRODUCTION

The chief aim of this index is to provide a means for the location of published absorption spectra and the listing has been kept as simple as possible for this purpose. Each reference consists of an abbreviated symbol for the journal, the volume number, and the page. For example, JA 66, 2013 indicates that the spectrum can be found on page 2013 of Volume 66 of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*.

The index is arranged according to the compounds whose spectra are given. The indexing arrangement is roughly similar to that used in *Chemical Abstracts*, although it has not been practical to conform to *Chemical Abstracts* nomenclature throughout. Thus, acetylacetone will be found under the listing "acetone, acetyl"—rather than under "2,4-pentanedione." Wherever possible, all references for a particular compound have been listed under a single name, but there will be some instances where listings for the identical compound may be found under several different names. Listings are made on the basis of the parent substance, e.g., "acetone, acetyl—" rather than "acetylacetone," and "acetic acid, trichloro-, methyl ester" rather than "methyl trichloroacetate." Here also the rules used by *Chemical Abstracts* have been followed when practical, but some inconsistencies will be found. It is hoped that the reader will seek entries under the several possible headings for those compounds which might be susceptible to such listings.

In the case of inorganic compounds, solution spectra are normally indexed according to the ionic species which contributes the significant absorption. Thus, the spectrum of ferric sulfate would be found listed under "iron," while a study of complex formation between ferric ion and chloride would be listed under "iron + chloride" and also "chloride + iron." The spectrum of an inorganic compound in the solid state is listed under its full name, e.g., "cadmium fluoride." The spectra of doped crystals or of impurities in a solid matrix are indexed by the name of the matrix followed by the impurity, e.g., "zinc oxide—manganese." Such a spectrum can also be found indexed under the name of the impurity, i.e., "manganese."

The spectra of polymeric materials will be found listed in proper alphabetical order according to the parent compound, but preceded by the prefix "poly," e.g., "poly (acetylene, vinyl-)."

The following tables give a complete list of the volumes and corresponding years of the journals covered and also a list of the abbreviations used.