

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 4-Phenyl-1,2-dithiolium Iodide

ASBJØRN HORDVIK and EINAR SLETTEN

Chemical Institute, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

The crystal and molecular structure of 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide has been solved by Patterson projections along the *b* and *c* axes and refined by least squares methods using anisotropic temperature parameters. The refinement comprises the *h0l*, *hk0*, *hk1*, and *hk2* reflections.

In the 1,2-dithiolium ring, which is planar within the experimental error, the bond lengths are C—C = 1.40 ± 0.03 Å, C—S = 1.67 ± 0.02 Å and S—S = 2.028 ± 0.010 Å. This shows that there is pronounced conjugation in the ring, also extending over the sulphur-sulphur bond.

Average length of the C—C bonds in the benzene ring is 1.38 Å, and the length of the C—C bond connecting the two coplanar rings of the ion, is 1.45 ± 0.03 Å.

In the crystal, each iodide ion forms close contacts with four neighbouring sulphur atoms. Two of these close contacts, both 3.503 ± 0.008 Å, occur in an infinite $\cdots\text{I}\cdots\text{S}-\text{S}\cdots\text{I}\cdots\text{S}-\text{S}\cdots\text{I}\cdots$ chain which runs through the crystal in the *b*-axis direction, the I \cdots S—S angle being $158.1 \pm 0.5^\circ$ and the S \cdots I \cdots S angle 136.2° . This partial bonding between iodine and sulphur is probably established through a transfer of charge from the iodide ion to the *p*-orbitals of the sulphur atoms already engaged in the sulphur-sulphur σ -bond, or in M.O. language, to the antibonding sulphur-sulphur σ -orbital. The deviation from linearity of the I \cdots S—S sequence probably indicates that the charge transfer is also directed towards the π -bonding system of the 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium ion.

The other two short iodine-sulphur distances, both 3.549 ± 0.008 Å, occur in a triangular arrangement where the iodide ion forms close contacts with both sulphur atoms of another disulphide group, thus interconnecting the infinite iodine-sulphur chains. Each triangular group lies in the plane of the corresponding 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium ion, the S \cdots I \cdots S angle is $33.2 \pm 0.5^\circ$ and the indicated bonding may be explained in terms of three-center two-electron bond.

Bergson¹ has by molecular orbital methods calculated π -bond orders for the different bonds of the unsubstituted 1,2-dithiolium ion. His values are, if one assumes a linear bond-length/bond-order relationship, in good agreement with the bond length found in the 1,2-dithiolium ring of 3-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide.²

In order to secure more experimental evidence for the dimensions of the 1,2-dithiolium ring, the present investigation of 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide has been carried out. It was also hoped that the structure analysis would reveal sulphur-iodine close contacts. Halogen-sulphur close contacts are found to occur in crystals of 3-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide,² 3,5-diamino-1,2-dithiolium iodide,³ thiuret hydroiodide,⁴ hydrobromide,⁵ and hydrochloride hemihydrate,⁶ and might therefore also be present in crystals of 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide.

EXPERIMENTAL

A sample of 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide was generously supplied by Klingsberg.⁷ Crystal data on the compound have been reported earlier.⁸ It crystallizes from ethanol as orange needles and thin flakes elongated along c and with $\{100\}$ predominant. The crystals are orthorhombic with the unit cell dimensions (redetermined): $a = 25.90 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 8.53 \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 4.78 \text{ \AA}$. The experimental error is estimated to be within 0.5%. There are four formula units per unit cell; density, calc. 1.93, found 1.93 g/cm³. The space group is $Pnma$ (No. 62).

The intensities of the $hk0$, $hk1$, $hk2$, and $h0l$ reflections were estimated visually from Weissenberg photographs taken with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation ($\mu = 346 \text{ cm}^{-1}$). Small crystals of cross-section $0.08 \times 0.03 \text{ mm}$ were used in order to minimize absorption effects, and no absorption correction was applied. 589 of the 770 reflections obtainable with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation were estimated. The intensities were corrected in the usual way to give sets of relative structure factors. Common reflections in $hk0$, $hk1$, $hk2$, and $h0l$ were used to put all the reflections on the same scale.

The calculated structure factors in Table 6 are based on the atomic scattering curves for sulphur, carbon and hydrogen which are given in the *International Tables*,⁹ the first set of the listed scattering factors for carbon being used. For iodide ion a curve was constructed from the Thomas-Fermi values for xenon at small scattering angles and electro-neutral iodine at intermediate and large angles.

DETERMINATION OF THE STRUCTURE

Coordinates for the iodide ion and the sulphur atoms were found from Patterson maps, and the positions of the carbon atoms revealed themselves during subsequent Fourier refinements of the c and b -axes projections. The

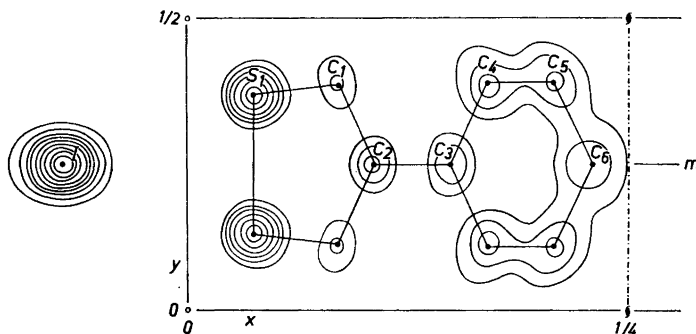


Fig. 1. Electron density projection of 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide along the c -axis. Contour intervals for carbon $2e. \text{ \AA}^{-2}$, for sulphur $4e. \text{ \AA}^{-2}$ and iodide $10e. \text{ \AA}^{-2}$. Lowest contour at $4e. \text{ \AA}^{-2}$.

structure was thereafter refined by least squares methods on an IBM 1620^{II} computer, using a program designed by Mair.¹⁰ Weighting scheme No. 3, recommended by Mair, was used with $a=64$ and $b=40$.

The refinement comprised the $hk0$, $hk1$, $hk2$, and $h0l$ reflections, and was carried out with isotropic temperature factors until the shifts in sulphur and iodine parameters had become small. Thereafter the sulphur and iodine atoms were given anisotropic temperature parameters.

Hydrogen atoms are usually neglected in structure investigations of compounds containing an atom as heavy as iodine. However, the experience from the structure analysis of 3-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide² was that more reasonable values were obtained for the carbon-carbon bond lengths after the hydrogen atoms had been accounted for. Therefore the positions of the hydrogen atoms in 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide were calculated, taking $C-H = 1.1 \text{ \AA}$, and the scattering contribution of the hydrogen atoms were included in the structure factor calculation. Thereafter anisotropic temperature parameters were given to the carbon atoms, and in the last three least squares cycles also the hydrogen parameters were refined. Some low order reflections which were supposed to be affected by secondary extinction, were given zero weight in the refinement. Their F_o -values in Table 6 correspond to F_c -values from a previous cycle. Final value for the agreement factor $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ is 0.083.

Table 1. Final atomic coordinates in fractions of corresponding cell edges.

	x	y	z
I	-0.07112	0.25000	-0.59750
S ₁	0.03760	0.36888	-0.19866
C ₁	0.0862	0.3860	0.0281
C ₂	0.1072	0.2500	0.1477
C ₃	0.1491	0.2500	0.3498
C ₄	0.1707	0.3908	0.4548
C ₅	0.2099	0.3910	0.6499
C ₆	0.2292	0.2500	0.7351
H ₁	0.101	0.504	0.039
H ₂	0.155	0.497	0.372
H ₃	0.232	0.504	0.666
H ₄	0.241	0.250	0.865

Table 2. Final temperature parameters β_{ij} . The expression used is $\exp-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + hk\beta_{12} + kl\beta_{23} + hl\beta_{13})$

	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{23}	β_{13}
I	0.0019	0.0080	0.0379	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0025
S ₁	0.0012	0.0082	0.0354	0.0010	-0.0014	-0.0011
C ₁	0.0014	0.0112	0.0304	0.0007	0.0022	-0.0024
C ₂	0.0006	0.0128	0.0667	0.0000	0.0000	0.0043
C ₃	0.0009	0.0144	0.0430	0.0000	0.0000	0.0029
C ₄	0.0016	0.0091	0.0397	-0.0017	-0.0003	-0.0019
C ₅	0.0015	0.0153	0.0601	-0.0017	-0.0080	-0.0065
C ₆	0.0012	0.0280	0.0630	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0026

Table 3. Bond lengths l and standard deviation in bond lengths $\sigma(l)$ in the 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium ion.

Bond	l (Å)	$\sigma(l)$ (Å)
S ₁ -S ₂	2.028	0.010
S ₁ -C ₁	1.67	0.02
C ₁ -C ₂	1.40	0.03
C ₂ -C ₃	1.45	0.03
C ₃ -C ₄	1.42	0.03
C ₄ -C ₅	1.36	0.03
C ₅ -C ₆	1.37	0.03

Table 4. Bond angles and standard deviation in bond angles in the 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium ion.

	Angle (°)	σ (°)
C ₁ -S ₁ -S ₂	95.0	0.5
S ₁ -C ₁ -C ₂	119.0	1.0
C ₁ -C ₂ -C ₃	112.0	1.6
C ₁ -C ₂ -C ₃	124.0	1.6
C ₂ -C ₃ -C ₄	122.0	1.6
C ₄ -C ₃ -C ₅	116.0	1.6
C ₃ -C ₄ -C ₅	122.1	1.8
C ₄ -C ₅ -C ₆	118.4	1.8
C ₅ -C ₆ -C ₇	122.8	1.8

Final coordinates and temperature parameters are given in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 6. A Fourier map of the c -axis projection, corresponding to the final state of refinement is shown in Fig. 1.

THE 4-PHENYL-1,2-DITHIOLIUM ION

Bond lengths and bond angles in the 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium ion together with their standard deviations are listed in Tables 3 and 4 and shown in Fig. 2. The values correspond to the coordinates in Table 1.

The 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium ion lies across the crystallographic mirror plane m which passes through the crystal normal to the b -axis. The disulphide group is therefore planar and the 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium ion itself is nearly so. The equation for the least squares plane of the ion, excluding hydrogen atoms and with triple weight on the sulphur atoms is

$$-0.6728X + 0.7398Z + 1.3644 = 0$$

where X and Z are in Å units. The atoms of the 1,2-dithiolium ring, S₁, C₁, and C₂ lie 0.007, -0.038, and 0.019 Å, respectively, out of the plane, and the deviations from the plane for the atoms of the benzene ring, C₃, C₄, C₅, and C₆ are 0.003, -0.002, 0.024, and -0.030 Å, respectively. There is thus no significant deviation of the atoms from the least squares plane.

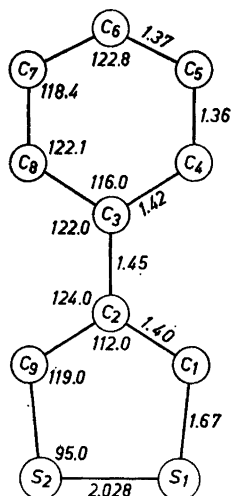


Fig. 2. Bond lengths (Å) and bond angles (°) in the 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium ion.

The bond lengths in the 1,2-dithiolium ring as listed in Table 3, may be compared with those found for the equivalent bonds in the 1,2-dithiolium ring of 3-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide,² and furthermore a comparison may be made with the results from Bergson's molecular orbital calculations on the unsubstituted 1,2-dithiolium ion.¹

The bond lengths $S-S = 2.028 \pm 0.010$ Å, $S-C = 1.67 \pm 0.02$ Å, and $C-C = 1.40 \pm 0.03$ Å found in the 1,2-dithiolium ring of 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide, are all significantly shorter than single bonds, which shows that the 1,2-dithiolium ring is stabilized through π -orbital delocalization. In 3-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide the lengths of corresponding bonds are $S-S = 2.00 \pm 0.01$ Å, $S-C = 1.67$ and 1.71 ± 0.03 Å, and $C-C = 1.39 \pm 0.04$ Å. There is thus good agreement between the dimensions of the 1,2-dithiolium ring as found in the 3- and 4-phenyl substituted 1,2-dithiolium iodides.

The π -bond orders for the different bonds in the 1,2-dithiolium ring of 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide have been estimated from the found bond lengths by assuming linear bond-order/bond-length relations. The π -bond orders zero and one are supposed to correspond to the bond lengths 2.10 and 1.89 Å,¹¹ respectively, for the sulphur-sulphur bond, and 1.79 and 1.61 Å,¹¹ respectively, for the sulphur-carbon bond. The value 2.10 Å is by one of the authors¹² proposed as a better value than the Pauling value 2.08 Å, for the length of a pure single bond between the two divalent sulphur atoms of a *cis* planar disulphide group, and 1.79 is the sum of the covalent radius 1.05 Å for divalent sulphur and 0.74 Å for a trigonal carbon atom. For carbon-carbon bonds a graph was used where bond length 1.51 Å corresponds to π -bond order zero and 1.34 to π -bond order one.

According to the above, the π -bond order of the sulphur-sulphur bond in 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide is estimated to be 0.35, and the π -bond orders of the $S-C$ and $C-C$ bonds in the disulphide ring are estimated to be 0.67

and 0.65, respectively. These bond orders agree well with those calculated by Bergson¹ for the unsubstituted 1,2-dithiolium ion. Bergson's scheme No. I gives, in the same order as above, the π -bond orders 0.424, 0.691, and 0.653, respectively, and scheme No. II gives 0.355, 0.604, and 0.627.

The average length of the carbon bonds in the benzene ring, 1.38 Å, agrees within the limit of error with the length of the aromatic carbon-carbon bond. The length of the bond which connects the two rings, $C_2-C_3 = 1.45 \pm 0.03$ Å, agrees with the length 1.466 Å proposed for a single bond between two sp^2 -hybridized carbon atoms.¹³ A bond length of 1.4943 ± 0.002 Å for the central bond in diphenyl has been found by Robertson¹⁴ through an X-ray crystallographic investigation of the compound.

THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE DISULPHIDE GROUP

The environment of the disulphide group is shown in Fig. 3, and the corresponding interatomic distances and angles are listed in Table 5. Two iodide ions, both 1.30 Å from the plane of the 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium ion, form close contacts with the sulphur atoms of the disulphide group in a bent $I \cdots S-S \cdots I$ arrangement. The $I \cdots S$ distances are 3.503 ± 0.007 Å and the $I \cdots S-S$ angles are $158.1 \pm 0.4^\circ$. Taking 4.00 Å as the sum of van der Waals radii¹⁵ for iodine and sulphur, the iodine-sulphur distances of 3.50 Å indicate a weak bond. The analogy between this partial bonding and the bonding in polyhalide ions has been discussed elsewhere.² In 3-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide a $I \cdots S-S$ arrangement occurs, probably because the steric requirements of the 3-phenyl group prevents a $I \cdots S-S \cdots I$ arrangement as in 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide. In 3-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide the $I \cdots S-S$ sequence is almost linear, the corresponding angle being 178° , and since in this case the

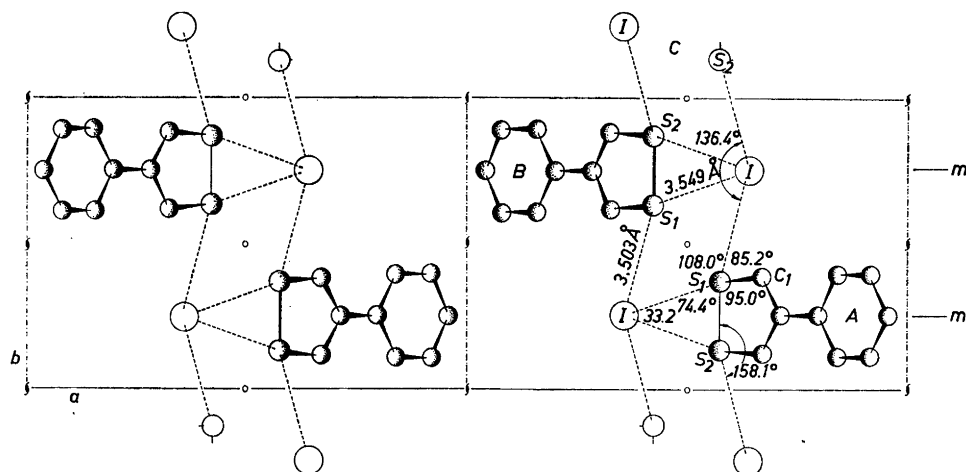


Fig. 3. The arrangement of ions in the unit cell as seen along the c -axis. Dashed lines indicate partial bonding between iodine and sulphur.

Table 5. Atomic distances and angles with reference to the environment of the disulphide group with standard deviations.

	Distance (Å)	σ (Å)
I _A ...S _{1A}	3.549	0.007
I _B ...S _{1A}	3.503	0.007
	Angle (°)	σ (°)
S _{1A} ...I _A ...S _{2A}	33.2	0.4
I _A ...S _{1A} —S _{2A}	74.4	0.4
I _A ...S _{1A} ...I _B	108.0	0.3
I _B ...S _{1A} —C _{1A}	85.2	1.0
I _A ...S _{1B} —S _{2B}	158.1	0.4
S _{1A} ...I _B ...S _{2C}	136.4	0.4

phenyl group is so far removed from the iodide ion one may assume that a linear I...S—S arrangement is the favourable one for the formation of the partial sulphur-iodine bond. This strongly indicates that the partial bonding is of the same type as in polyhalide ions. But iodine orbitals are large, and when a conjugated system is close to an iodide ion there may probably also be a transfer of charge to that system, as for instance in the present structure where the deviation from linearity of the I...S—S...I arrangement may reflect such a feature. The partial bonding between sulphur and iodine in the I...S—S...I arrangement in 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide may thus be thought of as a transfer of charge from the iodide ion, to those *p*-orbitals of the sulphur atoms already engaged in the sulphur-sulphur σ -bond as well as to the π -bonding system of the cation.

Nearly linear X...S—S...X arrangements are also present in crystals of thiuret hydroiodide,⁴ hydrobromide⁵ and hydrochloride hemihydrate.⁶ In the two former compounds the sulphur-halogen distances indicate partial bonding of σ -bond order about 0.23, while in the latter there is a weak sulphur-halogen contact of σ -bond order 0.10, on one side of the disulphide group only. Two different refinement procedures of the structure of thiuret hydroiodide^{3,4} gave the bond lengths 2.083 ± 0.015 Å and 2.088 ± 0.012 Å, respectively, for the sulphur-sulphur bond; in thiuret hydrobromide the sulphur-sulphur bond length has been found to be 2.071 ± 0.009 Å.⁵ In thiuret hydrochloride hemihydrate⁶ the sulphur-sulphur bond, from a least squares refinement of the crystal structure is 2.063 ± 0.004 Å, and becomes 2.071 ± 0.004 Å when the libration of the thiuret ion has been accounted for. The uncorrected value, however, is probably relevant in a comparison with the sulphur-sulphur bond length in thiuret hydroiodide and hydrochloride because the latter values are also uncorrected.

It appears that the partial bonding between sulphur and halogen in the linear X...S—S...X arrangement is equally strong in thiuret hydroiodide and hydrobromide, and there is also very good agreement between the sulphur-sulphur bond lengths found in the two compounds. However, in thiuret hydrochloride the sulphur-sulphur bond is about 0.02 Å shorter and the partial sulphur-halogen bonding much weaker. This indicates that the partial sulphur-

h	k	l	F _o	F _c	h	k	l	F _o	F _c	h	k	l	F _o	F _c	h	k	l	F _o	F _c
4	9	2	119	131	1	0	3	48	-25	26	0	3	91	-84	22	0	4	135	134
5	9	2	90	-91	2	0	3	204	220	27	0	3	47	-59	23	0	4	86	104
6	9	2	107	101	3	0	3	158	-143	28	0	3	< 33	-20	24	0	4	72	67
7	9	2	177	-156	4	0	3	410	370										
8	9	2	< 38	38	5	0	3	147	-149	1	0	4	113	-103	1	0	5	353	317
9	9	2	146	-157	6	0	3	62	70	2	0	4	126	-104	2	0	5	< 55	-13
10	9	2	< 36	-5	7	0	3	219	-184	3	0	4	426	-367	3	0	5	136	135
11	9	2	< 34	-20	8	0	3	341	-306	4	0	4	33	63	4	0	5	< 55	17
12	9	2	< 32	-23	9	0	3	< 53	44	5	0	4	364	-329	5	0	5	88	-102
13	9	2	81	88	10	0	3	442	-399	6	0	4	217	185	6	0	5	< 54	-34
14	9	2	< 27	3	11	0	3	108	117	7	0	4	118	-98	7	0	5	221	-213
15	9	2	77	88	12	0	3	304	-301	8	0	4	197	178	8	0	5	< 53	-10
					13	0	3	249	-271	9	0	4	< 59	25	9	0	5	133	-161
1	10	2	57	69	14	0	3	< 58	-38	10	0	4	< 59	40	10	0	5	< 50	12
2	10	2	< 29	-19	15	0	3	220	254	11	0	4	99	-100	11	0	5	< 49	-36
3	10	2	133	159	16	0	3	221	293	12	0	4	88	-88	12	0	5	< 47	-20
4	10	2	< 28	17	17	0	3	< 59	33	13	0	4	< 69	43	13	0	5	46	52
5	10	2	76	103	18	0	3	247	283	14	0	4	176	-219	14	0	5	< 44	6
6	10	2	44	65	19	0	3	< 59	16	15	0	4	57	-68	15	0	5	< 41	40
7	10	2	< 29	-19	20	0	3	168	169	16	0	4	84	-130	16	0	5	< 38	-28
					21	0	3	< 57	-38	17	0	4	55	-53	17	0	5	< 35	-35
0	0	2	< 36	44	22	0	3	< 55	-9	18	0	4	< 53	-11	1	0	6	33	-43
0	0	4	241	-207	23	0	3	79	-86	19	0	4	50	59	2	0	6	34	-41
0	0	6	47	-65	24	0	3	93	-94	20	0	4	60	64	3	0	6	64	81
					25	0	3	62	-67	21	0	4	96	112	4	0	6	< 29	28

halogen bonds in thiuret hydroiodide and hydrobromide affect the length of the sulphur-sulphur bond.

The different lengths which have been found for the sulphur-sulphur bond in 3-phenyl and 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide, 2.00 ± 0.01 Å and 2.03 ± 0.02 Å, respectively, may be seen in relation to the above. The partial sulphur-iodine bonding in the I...S—S arrangement of the 3-phenyl compound corresponds to a σ -bond order of 0.39, and the partial sulphur-iodine bonding in the I...S—S...I arrangement of the 4-phenyl compound corresponds to σ -bond orders of 0.31. Since the sulphur-sulphur bond in 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide is attacked from both sides, one may assume that it is relatively more affected than that in 3-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide. Although the difference in sulphur-sulphur bond length is small, about 0.03 Å, and hardly significant, it is in the direction indicated by the above picture.

The iodide ion I_A , shown in Fig. 3 lies 0.49 Å from the plane of the cation and forms close contacts with both sulphur atoms of the disulphide group, the distances to S_1 and S_2 being 3.549 ± 0.007 Å. The angle $S_1 I_A S_2$ is rather small, 33.2° , and it seems likely that the partial sulphur-iodine bonding in this triangular arrangement is established through overlap of one filled orbital of the iodide ion with two orbitals of the sulphur atoms, one from each. Since both sulphur atoms form weak bonds with iodine, one may assume that electrons are partially transferred from the iodide ion to the sulphur atoms, *e.g.* to those *p*-orbitals of the sulphur atoms already engaged in the sulphur-carbon σ -bonds, with weak three-center two-electron bonds as result. Similar three-center arrangements are present in crystals of 3-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide,² thiuret hydroiodide,⁴ hydrobromide⁵ and hydrochloride hemihydrate.⁶

The arrangement of 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium ions and iodide ions in the unit cell is shown in Fig. 3. Infinite ...I...S—S...I...S—S...I... chains, in which the S...I...S angle is 136° and the I...S—S angle is 158° , run through the crystal in the direction of the *b*-axis. Two and two of these chains are interconnected through the triangular S...I...S arrangement discussed above. There are very weak contacts across the glide plane *n* perpendicular to the *a*-axis. This probably accounts for the perfect cleavage of the crystals along the *a* plane.

The atoms I_A , I_B , S_{1A} , and C_{1A} lie nearly in the same plane, and S_{2A} lies 1.29 Å from this plane. The bond angles at S_{1A} are, $S_2S_1C_1 = 95.0^\circ$, $C_1S_1I_B = 85.2^\circ$, $I_B S_1 I_A = 108.0^\circ$ and $I_A S_1 S_2 = 73.4^\circ$, and there is thus a resemblance between the environment of S_1 in the present structure and the environment of divalent tellurium in square-planar complexes.¹⁶

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