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## The Crystal Structure of Copper Mercury Oxynitrate Trihydrate, $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{HgO} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

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The crystal structure of copper(II) mercury(II) oxynitrate trihydrate has been determined by single-crystal three-dimensional X-ray analysis. There are two formula units in the monoclinic unit cell of dimensions  $a=7.33$ ,  $b=8.87$ ,  $c=6.75$  Å,  $\beta=112^\circ 32'$  and space group  $P2_1/c$ . The copper ion is coordinated by two oxygen atoms from two nitrate ions at 2.14 Å, two oxygen atoms from two hydroxide ions at 2.15 Å and two oxygen atoms from two water molecules at 2.02 Å in an octahedron. Both hydroxide ions and both water molecules belong simultaneously to the mercury ion, at 2.30 and 2.54 Å respectively, whose octahedral coordination is completed with nitrate-oxygen atoms at 2.78 Å. The octahedra about copper and mercury are linked alternately by sharing two opposite edges along the  $c$  axis as well as two opposite corners along the  $b$  axis. The solution of the structure shows that the best definition of the chemical formula of this compound is  $\text{HgCu}(\text{OH})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

### Introduction

Among various basic salts there is a large group of those with the general formula  $m\text{MX}_n \cdot n\text{HgO} \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$  where  $\text{M}=\text{Ca}, \text{Sr}, \text{Ba}, \text{Mn}, \text{Co}, \text{Ni}, \text{Cu}, \text{Zn}, \text{Cd}, \text{Hg}$ , and  $\text{X}=\text{Cl}^-, \text{Br}^-, \text{NO}_3^-, \text{SO}_4^{2-}, \text{SeO}_4^{2-}, \text{ClO}_3^-, \text{BrO}_3^-$ . (André, 1887; Maihle, 1902; Finzi, 1913; Denk & Dewald, 1951; Denk, Leschhorn & Rosmer, 1962; Denk & Leschhorn, 1966). With the exception of mercury oxyhalides, basic mercuric sulphates, chlorate and bromate where  $\text{M}=\text{Hg}$ , the structures of other salts are still unknown (Grdenić, 1965).

We have undertaken the crystal-structure investigation of the basic nitrate  $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{HgO} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in order to establish to which structural type it belongs (Basset, 1947). It was particularly interesting to find out the coordination about mercury in the presence of another metal. At the same time, in spite of many solved structures, the stereochemistry of copper still attracts attention. Not of less interest have been also the ligand properties of the nitrate ion, particularly since Wallwork & Addison (1965) proposed its bidentate character in the structure of anhydrous  $\alpha$ -copper(II) nitrate.

### Experimental

$(\text{NO}_3)_2\text{Hg} \cdot \text{CuO} \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is reported to have been obtained by dissolving mercuric oxide in an aqueous so-

lution of cupric nitrate (Maihle, 1902). By the same method  $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{HgO} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  was prepared in the form of pale blue needle-shaped crystals ((Finzi, 1913). All our attempts to prepare both compounds have always resulted in the trihydrate.

The crystal data are as follows:

$a=7.33 \pm 0.02$ Å	Formula weight 458.2
$b=8.87 \pm 0.02$	$V=405.3$ Å <sup>3</sup>
$c=6.75 \pm 0.02$	$\rho_m = 3.74$ g.cm <sup>-3</sup>
$\beta=112^\circ 32' \pm 15'$	$\rho_x = 3.75$ g.cm <sup>-3</sup>
Space group $P2_1/c$	$Z=2$

The cell parameters were measured from oscillation and Weissenberg photographs. Density was determined pycnometrically. The systematic absence of reflexions  $h0l$  for  $l$  odd and  $0k0$  for  $k$  odd uniquely determined the space group as  $P2_1/c$ . Except for some weak reflexions, all  $hkl$  reflexions fulfil the condition  $k+l=2n$  required by the special positions of the heavy atoms. Three-dimensional intensity data ( $h0l \dots h6l, hk0 \dots hk6$ ) were recorded on integrated equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs with multiple films with Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation and determined photometrically. Within the limiting sphere 526 independent reflexions were strong enough to be observed. After correction for Lorentz and polarization factors, the intensities were placed on the same

relative scale. The crystal was spherically ground to 0·1 mm in diameter and the intensities were corrected for absorption ( $\mu r = 2\cdot06$ ). Calculations were carried out on the Ferranti MERCURY computer at the University of

Table 1. Observed and calculated structure factors

The values listed are  $50F_o$  and  $50F_c$ .

$h$	$k$	$l$	$F_o$	$F_c$	$h$	$k$	$l$	$F_o$	$F_c$	$h$	$k$	$l$	$F_o$	$F_c$						
0	0	2	8061	8668	1	1	-7	1743	1705	1	6	-2	5689	5478						
4	4612	4935	-5	2109	-1	1449	1445	-1	1449	1445	5	6	-6	2154	2298					
0	1	1	4493	3964	-1	1105	1142	-1	1101	938	2	3090	3301	-4	3710	3389				
3	4287	3851	-2	3688	-3175	1	1454	4670	2	5569	4660	2	3844	3760	-2	3558	3558			
2	2	2399	-1	4571	4271	4	3717	3469	3	3717	3469	3	3717	3469	-1	1517	1500			
0	2	8114	8080	2	1678	-538	-3	2085	2515	1	7	-3	1690	1652	-1	1914	1620			
2	7444	6892	3	3278	3006	-1	3484	2990	2	3278	3006	-1	3484	2990	-1	1181	1259			
2	2461	5826	4	4233	111	1	1587	2417	3	3278	3006	1	1587	2417	-1	1031	1309			
9	927	-722	5	3074	2850	3	1588	2417	2	3074	2850	5	1182	1490	-1	1182	1490			
6	3749	3473	1	2	-7	973	993	5	1182	1490	-7	973	993	5	1182	1490				
0	3	1	3284	5607	6	3566	3450	1	8	-6	1161	1813	1	8	-6	1161	1813			
3	3952	3995	5	3566	3450	2	1161	1813	0	3144	3144	2	1161	1813	0	3144	3144			
3	3975	3348	-1	5620	5426	0	3176	3066	1	1449	1445	0	3176	3066	-1	1449	1445			
4	1779	778	-2	6951	6636	2	3345	2918	3	1690	1652	1	1690	1652	2	1690	1652			
5	2483	2485	0	8717	993	4	2134	2459	2	2134	2459	0	8717	993	4	2134	2459			
7	1153	1316	1	2134	2459	3	110	9	0	110	9	1	9	-5	1312	1369				
0	4	6	6306	5784	2	8988	8392	1	9	-5	1312	1369	1	9	-5	1312	1369			
1	1413	-679	3	2080	945	-1	1605	1594	2	2080	945	1	1605	1594	2	2080	945			
2	8375	7550	4	6018	4951	1	1426	1597	3	1426	1597	4	6018	4951	1	1426	1597			
4	4543	4540	5	2620	2620	0	1161	1813	5	2620	2620	0	1161	1813	5	2620	2620			
5	2	2967	2740	1	3	-7	1426	1414	1	10	-2	1162	1808	1	10	-2	1162	1808		
0	5	1	3019	3572	-2	2725	2597	2	2299	2348	3	1756	1838	0	3	-7	1312	1414		
2	3747	3796	-3	3688	3458	0	2415	2697	1	1449	1445	1	1449	1445	0	2415	2697			
3	2010	2077	-1	1182	1153	2	2124	2165	2	2124	2165	1	1642	1470	2	2124	2165			
7	1153	1316	0	2765	2271	1	111	1	947	977	3	2603	2513	0	1041	1401				
0	6	0	5154	4974	1	4368	3854	2	0	8	1827	2111	4	2527	2293	0	2527	2293		
5	2	5613	5159	2	3658	2979	6	2963	3792	4	2881	2962	2	2560	2604	4	2881	2962		
4	3916	3511	5	2075	1770	5	5797	6496	6	2765	3043	5	1171	687	5	2765	3043			
6	2064	2310	1	1262	1280	0	6753	7297	2	2118	2248	0	1713	1753	2	2118	2248			
0	7	1	2584	3117	1	4	-5	3354	3162	1	1426	1597	0	1713	1753	1	1426	1597		
3	2570	2657	2	1253	588	1	1162	1813	2	2299	2348	3	1756	1838	2	2299	2348			
0	8	0	4421	4798	2	8115	7694	2	1	-7	1987	2197	0	1245	1026	2	1245	1026		
4	2328	2315	3	832	6492	5	2066	2215	3	1122	1297	4	4054	3823	5	1000	1138			
0	9	1	1340	1740	2	7268	6517	3	1122	1297	6	1760	2228	0	1760	2228	3	1122	1297	
3	1565	1408	4	4911	4142	4	4123	4267	4	4123	4267	0	1760	2228	4	4123	4267			
0	10	0	2193	2640	1	5	-5	3354	3162	0	4550	4118	0	1760	2228	1	1760	2228		
0	11	1	1040	1264	3	2224	1758	5	2369	2105	1	1642	1470	0	1642	1470	1	1642	1470	
1	0	-6	3244	3632	4	2622	2681	2	0	1171	1313	2	2959	2412	0	2959	2412	2	2959	2412
4	6169	4858	1	6	-2	2248	2414	3	1122	1297	7	0	-6	2198	2144	3	1467	1614		
6	3965	3742	5	3936	3526	0	8084	8884	4	3170	2929	3	952	1062	-2	3416	3298	3	952	1062

$h$	$k$	$l$	$F_o$	$F_c$	$h$	$k$	$l$	$F_o$	$F_c$	$h$	$k$	$l$	$F_o$	$F_c$					
2	2	1	1402	792	3	0	-2	8666	9927	3	8	-4	2983	2895					
7	593	6789	0	5548	5918	2	3879	3065	2	3879	3065	0	5548	5918	2	3879	3065		
4	4575	4540	2	2725	2597	1	2702	2994	2	2539	2307	1	2702	2994	2	2539	2307		
2	3	-7	1580	1431	3	1	-7	1931	1973	3	9	-5	820	1154	3	1	-7	1931	1973
4	1454	1395	-1	1695	842	1	1723	1973	4	1394	1141	1	1695	842	1	1723	1973		
0	1	1748	3520	-1	1046	529	1	1534	1526	0	1245	1026	1	1748	3520	0	1245	1026	
0	1	4039	3781	-3	2943	3066	3	1046	4702	1	1642	1470	0	1642	1470	1	1642	1470	
0	2	2668	2301	-2	1046	529	3	4408	4702	3	1046	4702	0	1642	1470	2	2668	2301	
0	2	2908	3147	-1	1182	1153	0	1182	1153	0	1182	1153	0	1182	1153	0	1182	1153	
0	3	2866	2513	-2	1262	1246	0	1262	1246	0	1262	1246	0	1262	1246	0	1262	1246	
1	3	1351	1604	-1	3614	3739	1	3614	3739	1	3604	3463	1	3614	3739	1	3604	3463	
1	3	1816	1844	-3	2590	2082	4	0	8	2080	2065	1	2623	2692	4	1	-7	1816	1844
2	4	3332	3296	3	1375	1533	5	3309	3680	2	1406	1533	5	3309	3680	2	1406	1533	
2	5	2019	6832	3	3177	3629	6	1695	1211	2	2123	2729	6	1695	1211	2	2123	2729	
0	6	6322	6542	5	5565	5795	0	4266	4346	0	4274	4245	0	4266	4346	0	4274	4245	
2	4	4702	3980	-3	1855	1648	2	4274	4245	2	4274	4245	4	4702	3980	2	4274	4245	
4	4	4483	4352	4	1695	1441	4	2527	1747	4	2527	1747	4	1695	1441	4	2527	1747	
2	5	1	1811	954	0	6600	6797	1	1644	1449	1	1644	1449	0	1644	1449	1	1644	1449
2	5	2	2231	2196	2	6734	6086	3	1095	380	2	2768	2550	2	2231	2196	3	1095	380
2	5	2585	2586	4	4229	3627	3	2978	3108	2	2768	2550	2	2585	2586	3	2978	3108	
1	3	1351	1604	3	1704	1719	1	1604	1551	1	1604	1551	1	1604	1551	1	1604	1551	
1	3	2914	2963	5	2476	2342	1	2623	2692	1	2623	2692	1	2623	2692	1	2623	2692	
2	6	1259	1631	-1	2615	2687	4	2159	1996	2	2768	2550	2	1259	1631	4	2159	1996	
1	4	4103	3753	2	2498	2591	3	3181	3283	0	4760	4717	0	4760	4717	2	2498	2591	
1	4	3592	5151	3	1816	1811	4	2474	2424	1	1644	1449	1	1644	1449	4	2474	2424	
0	5	1144	1565	0	1262	1246	0	6062	6326	0	6062	6326	0	6062	6326	0	6062	6326	
0	6	2536	3854	6	3232	3198	3	1604	1551	3	1604	1551	3	1604	1551	6	3232	3198	
2	7	3	1005	2688	4	4963	4617	1	1212	638	2	2670	2841	2	1005	2688	4	4963	4617
2	7	4	1773	1888	5	6448	6587	4	4916	4761	4	4916	4761	2	1773	1888	5	6448	6587
2	8	5	1014	1037	6	1126	1462	6	5729	5486	6	5729	5486	5	1014	1037	6	1126	1462
2	9	5	1344	1429	6	1261	2074	0	4953	4869	0	495							

ecule is present together with the oxide oxygen in the form of the hydroxide ions. The hydroxide ion, and water molecules are distinguished in the structure according to the possible directions of hydrogen bonds, as well as by considering the distances and angles of hydrogen-bonded oxygen atoms. Consequently, the compound is appropriately defined by the formula  $\text{HgCu}(\text{OH})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

The structure is built up of the octahedra about copper and mercury ions. An idealized general view of the structure is given in Fig. 1. The copper ion is centrosymmetrically coordinated by two oxygen atoms from two water molecules ( $\text{Cu}-\text{OH}_2$ , 2.02 Å), two oxygen atoms from two nitrate ions ( $\text{Cu}-\text{ONO}_2$ , 2.14 Å), and two hydroxide ions at a distance of 2.15 Å. The characteristic coordination of mercury is digonal (Grdešić, 1965) with two centrosymmetrically related hydroxo oxygen atoms at 2.30 Å, which is slightly less than the sum of the ionic radii. The effective coordination about mercury is completed by two centrosymmetrically related oxygen atoms from two nitrate ions ( $\text{Hg}-\text{ONO}_2$ , 2.78 Å) as well as by two water-oxygen atoms at 2.54 Å. The octahedra about copper and mercury are linked alternately by having common edges (the hydroxide and water-oxygen atoms) along the  $c$ -axis direction as well as common corners (the O(1) nitrate oxygen atoms) along the  $b$ -axis direction. The adjacent rows of octahedra are linked together by hydrogen bonds. The water oxygen is linked by one hydrogen bond ( $\text{HO}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}(2)$ , 2.88 Å) with the ad-

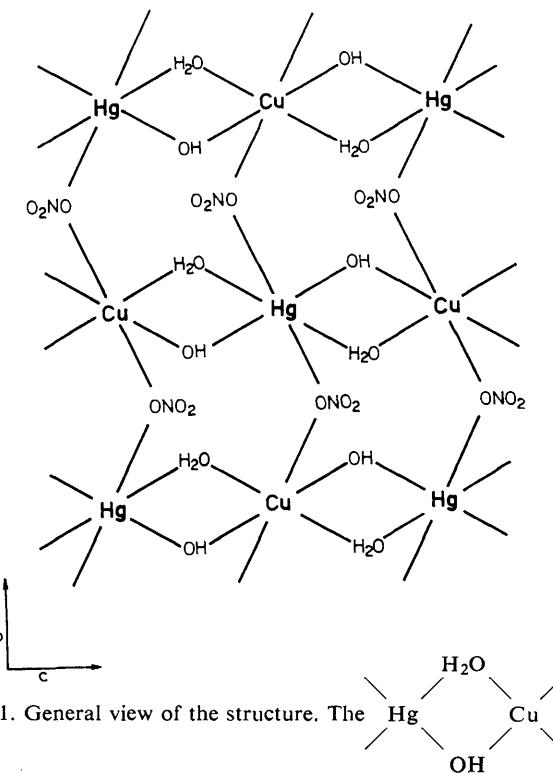


Fig. 1. General view of the structure. The

infinite rows along the  $c$  axis are linked together along the  $b$  axis in a zigzag manner by means of nitrate-oxygen.

Table 2. Positional parameters in fractional coordinates and their estimated standard deviations

	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$	$\sigma_x$	$\sigma_y$	$\sigma_z$
Hg	0.000	0.000	0.000	—	—	—
Cu	0.000	0.000	0.500	—	—	—
O(1)	0.154	0.290	0.044	0.006	0.005	0.011
O(2)	0.399	0.127	0.110	0.006	0.004	0.006
O(3)	0.430	0.364	0.097	0.007	0.006	0.009
O(OH)	-0.172	0.402	0.164	0.007	0.007	0.006
O(H <sub>2</sub> O)	-0.180	0.101	0.228	0.008	0.006	0.006
N	0.337	0.263	0.095	0.007	0.007	0.007

Table 3. Thermal parameters and their estimated standard deviations

The temperature factor is of the form

$$\exp [-(b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2 + b_{23}kl + b_{13}hl + b_{12}hk)].$$

	$b_{11}$	$b_{22}$	$b_{33}$	$b_{23}$	$b_{13}$	$b_{12}$
Hg	0.0157 (0.0005)	0.0078 (0.0003)	0.0164 (0.0006)	0.0021 (0.0022)	0.0119 (0.0009)	-0.0107 (0.0020)
Cu	0.0189 (0.0022)	0.0103 (0.0013)	0.0193 (0.0023)	-0.0110 (0.0054)	0.0064 (0.0036)	0.0265 (0.0049)
O(1)	0.0056 (0.0081)	0.0044 (0.0050)	0.0929 (0.0300)	0.0151 (0.0209)	0.0141 (0.0251)	0.0043 (0.0110)
O(2)	0.0237 (0.0110)	0.0033 (0.0044)	0.0176 (0.0104)	0.0027 (0.0117)	-0.0248 (0.0172)	0.0009 (0.0122)
O(3)	0.0195 (0.0115)	0.0134 (0.0074)	0.0525 (0.0207)	-0.0047 (0.0221)	0.0339 (0.0259)	0.0108 (0.0166)
O(OH)	0.0295 (0.0137)	0.0275 (0.0110)	0.0076 (0.0090)	-0.0061 (0.0172)	0.0049 (0.0181)	0.0311 (0.0212)
O(OH <sub>2</sub> )	0.0383 (0.0158)	0.0165 (0.0082)	0.0123 (0.0100)	-0.0008 (0.0155)	0.0019 (0.0208)	-0.0402 (0.0201)
N	0.0143 (0.0114)	0.0234 (0.0111)	0.0140 (0.0122)	0.0205 (0.0201)	-0.0325 (0.0187)	-0.0330 (0.0198)

adjacent nitrate ion and by another ( $\text{HO}-\text{H}\cdots\text{OH}$ , 2.71 Å) with the hydroxide oxygen. The hydroxide oxygen is hydrogen-bonded ( $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}(3)$ , 2.80 Å) to the oxygen atom from the same adjacent nitrate ion. The arrangements of the octahedra are shown in Figs. 2 and 3 projected down the  $c$  and  $a$  axes respectively. Some interatomic distances and angles together with

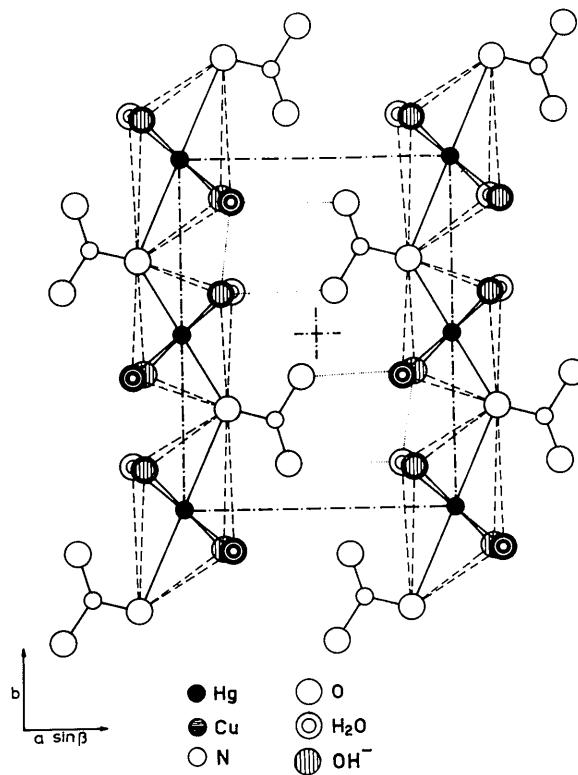


Fig. 2. The arrangements of the octahedra about mercury and copper ions projected along the  $c$  axis. The hydrogen bonds are shown by dotted lines.

standard deviations (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1959) are listed in Table 4.

The nitrogen–oxygen bonds within the nitrate ion are not of the same length. The  $\text{N}-\text{O}(1)$  bond with the oxygen coordinated to metal ions has a length of 1.27 Å, the  $\text{N}-\text{O}(2)$  bond with the oxygen near mercury ( $\text{Hg}\cdots\text{O}(2)$ , 2.95 Å), which is at the same time hydrogen-bonded to the water molecule, is 1.28 Å, while the  $\text{N}-\text{O}(3)$  bond with no coordinated oxygen is 1.12 Å.

The commonest stereochemical coordination of copper in cupric compounds is [4+2] with four short and two long bonds (Orgel & Dunitz, 1957; Dunitz & Orgel, 1960). The coordinations [2+4], [4+1+1], [2+2+2] occur rarely (Nowacki & Scheidegger, 1952; Zemann, 1961; Mani & Ramaseshan, 1961; Wallwork & Addison, 1965). In the present structure the coordination is [2+4] but it is interesting that six copper–oxygen distances do not differ to the usual extent. The pale bluish-green colour of the crystals is also well interpreted by the relatively regular coordination about copper (Zemann, 1961).

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Table 4. Interatomic distances and angles

The positions are denoted as follows:

No label	$x$	$y$	$z$
(i)	$-x, -\frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z,$		
(ii)	$1+x, y, z,$		
(iii)	$x, \frac{1}{2}-y, -\frac{1}{2}+z,$		
(iv)	$-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z,$		

(v)	$-x, 1-y, -z,$
(vi)	$1-x, -\frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}+z,$
(vii)	$-x, -y, -z,$
(viii)	$1-x, 1-y, -z,$

#### (a) The coordination about the mercury atom.

		$\sigma$		$\sigma$
Hg–O(1)	2.78 Å	0.04 Å	O(1)–Hg–OH <sup>i</sup>	101.3°
Hg–OH <sup>i</sup>	2.30	0.04	O(1)–Hg–OH <sub>2</sub>	83.9
Hg–OH <sub>2</sub>	2.54	0.04	OH <sup>i</sup> –Hg–OH <sub>2</sub>	75.6

#### (b) The coordination about the copper atom.

		$\sigma$		$\sigma$
Cu–O(1 <sup>i</sup> )	2.14 Å	0.04 Å	O(1 <sup>i</sup> )–Cu–OH <sup>i</sup>	87.6°
Cu–OH <sup>i</sup>	2.15	0.04	OH <sup>i</sup> –Cu–OH <sub>2</sub>	91.1
Cu–OH <sub>2</sub>	2.02	0.04	O(1 <sup>i</sup> )–Cu–OH <sub>2</sub>	97.6

Table 4 (cont.)

(c) Bond lengths within the nitrate ion.

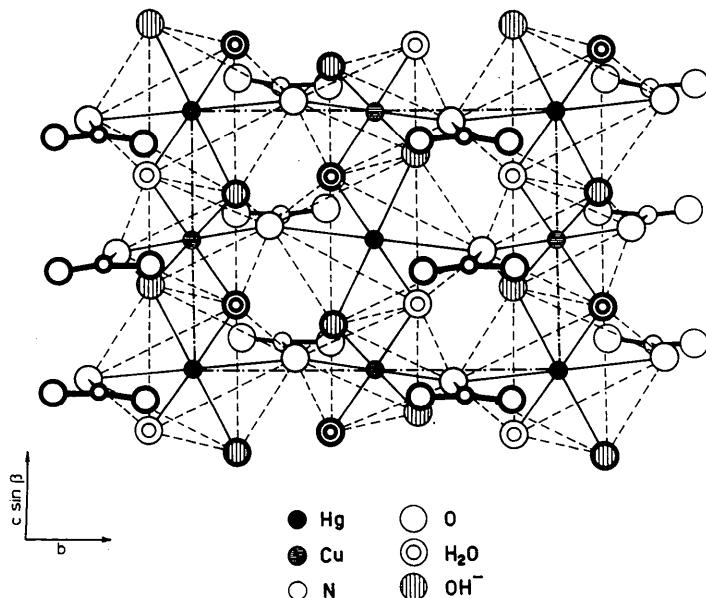
	$\sigma$		$\sigma$		$\sigma$
N-O(1)	1.27 Å	0.07 Å	O(1)-N-O(2)	120.5°	1.4°
N-O(2)	1.28	0.07	O(1)-N-O(3)	115.3	1.4
N-O(3)	1.12	0.07	O(2)-N-O(3)	123.5	1.4

(d) Hydrogen-bonded atoms.

	$\sigma$		$\sigma$		$\sigma$
O(2)···OH <sub>2</sub> <sup>ii</sup>	2.88 Å	0.08 Å	O(2)···OH <sub>2</sub> <sup>ii</sup> ···OH <sup>ii</sup>	87.8°	0.4°
OH ··· OH <sub>2</sub>	2.71	0.08			
O(3)···OH <sup>ii</sup>	2.80	0.07			

(e) Distances of approximately 3 Å.

	$\sigma$		$\sigma$		$\sigma$
Hg ··· O(2)	2.95 Å	0.05 Å	O(2)···OH <sub>2</sub> <sup>vii</sup>	3.01 Å	0.07 Å
O(1)···OH <sub>2</sub> <sup>iii</sup>	2.74	0.08	O(3)···O(3) <sup>viii</sup>	3.11	0.08
O(1)···OH <sub>2</sub> <sup>iv</sup>	3.13	0.07	O(3)···OH <sup>v</sup>	2.91	0.07
O(1)···OH	2.97	0.07	O(4)···OH <sub>2</sub> <sup>iii</sup>	2.92	0.06
O(1)···OH <sup>v</sup>	3.10	0.08	O(4)···OH <sub>2</sub> <sup>iv</sup>	2.98	0.08
O(1)···OH <sup>vi</sup>	3.00	0.07			

Fig. 3. The structure of  $\text{HgCu}(\text{OH})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  projected along the  $a$  axis.

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