

Apart from the hydrogen bonds, many close van der Waals contacts are found among the molecules within the double layer. The packing of the double layers, on the other hand, is surprisingly loose. The molecules of the neighbouring double layers are separated by a large distance. Only the shortest contacts between the double layers occur for $\text{Br} \cdots \text{C}(29)$ (3.92 Å) and $\text{C}(30) \cdots \text{C}(19)$ (3.92 Å), and large columnar holes are left between the double layers. The holes are filled by the molecules of benzene which plays a role as solvent of crystallization.

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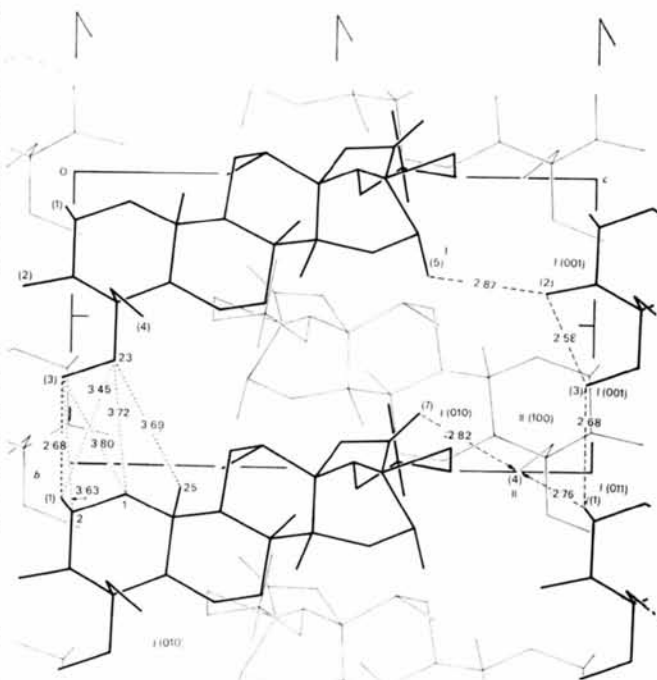


Fig. 6. The crystal structure projected along the a axis. To represent the correct absolute configuration the positive direction of the a axis should be downwards away from the observer. Benzene molecules are omitted for the sake of simplicity. Hydrogen bonds are shown by broken lines.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Verticinone Methyl Bromide*

BY FRANÇOIS BRISSE†

Division of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa 7, Canada

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The structure of verticinone methyl bromide, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{43}\text{O}_3\text{N} \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{Br}$, was solved by the heavy-atom method. Anisotropic least-squares refinement proceeded to a final R value of 0.091 for 2450 observed reflexions. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1$, with two molecules in a unit cell of dimensions: $a = 12.548$, $b = 12.046$, $c = 9.161$ Å, $\beta = 92.07^\circ$. The structure found for verticinone methyl bromide differs from that proposed by Itô for verticinone in that two six-membered rings are *cis*-fused and not *trans*. A configurational inversion at the nitrogen atom probably takes place on formation of the methyl bromide derivative.

Introduction

Verticine is the main alkaloid of *Fritillaria verticillata*

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† National Research Council of Canada Postdoctorate Fellow, 1967–1969. Present address: Département de chimie, Université de Montréal, Canada.

var. *Thumborgii*. As a result of chemical degradation studies Itô, Kato, Shibata & Nozoe (1961, 1963) proposed the structure shown in Fig. 1(a). The stereochemistry at positions C(8), C(9), C(12), C(14), C(16) and C(17) was not unequivocally established but was derived by analogy with the steroid series and from biogenetic considerations.

In order to confirm the structure Dr Shô Itô suggested that the current investigation be carried out and provided crystals of a heavy atom derivative, verticinone methyl bromide. Its schematic formula, as solved by X-rays, is given in Fig. 1(b). The numbering of the atoms adopted is that of the framework of cevane, which was assumed to be present in verticine.

Experimental

The crystals of verticinone methyl bromide were colourless, tabular rhombs. Under polarized light the longest diagonal of the rhomb is parallel to the extinction direction. The crystals were monoclinic, systematic absences: $0k0$ reflexions with k odd, whence the space group is $P2_1$. The $hk0$ and $h0l$ precession photographs were calibrated by concurrent exposure to the $hk0$ zone of protopine, whose cell dimensions are accurately known (Hall & Ahmed, 1968). The wavelength of the Cu radiation was chosen as $\lambda K\bar{\alpha} = 1.54178 \text{ \AA}$.

Crystal data

$C_{27}H_{43}O_3N.CH_3Br$, M.W. 526.6

$a = 12.548 \pm 0.016$, $b = 12.046 \pm 0.015$, $c = 9.161 \pm 0.007 \text{ \AA}$,
 $\beta = 92.07 \pm 0.04^\circ$, $V = 1383.8 \text{ \AA}^3$, $D_m = 1.28 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$
 (measured by flotation), $D_x = 1.263 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$, $Z = 2$,
 space group $P2_1$ (C_2^1 , No. 4),
 $\mu = 24.82 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $F(000) = 560$.

The crystal used in this investigation was ground into a cylinder terminated by a hemisphere (diameter 0.22, length 0.30 mm). Three-dimensional intensity data were visually estimated from equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs with the multiple-film technique. Layers from $k = 0$ to 9 and $h = 0$ to 4 were obtained and the intensity data were scaled by the method of Hamilton, Rollett & Sparks (1965). A total of 2450 independent reflexions were observed out of 2790 accessible reflexions within the Cu sphere. The unobserved reflexions were given an intensity equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the mi-

nimum observable intensity. Since μR was small (0.27), the absorption correction factor was almost constant with θ and was included in the scale factor. The correction for secondary extinction was not introduced until the structure had been solved. The X-ray scattering factors were obtained from Cromer & Waber (1965) for C, N, O, Br⁻ and from Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965) for H. The real part of the dispersion correction, included in the scattering factor of Br⁻, was taken from Cromer (1965).

Structure determination

A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis was computed and the coordinates of the Br atom were easily deduced from the Harker section. The set of structure factors calculated using the coordinates of the Br alone ($x = 0.159$; $y = 0.250$; $z = 0.120$) had a reliability index R , defined as $\Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o|$, of 0.40.

The Br atom at $y = \frac{1}{4}$ gave false symmetry $P2_1/m$ on the first electron density map but this symmetry was destroyed by the identification of seven carbon atoms. All the non-hydrogen atoms were located after three successive structure factor and Fourier synthesis calculations. The reliability index was then 0.29.

The refinement was carried out using Ahmed's (Ahmed, Hall, Pippy & Huber, 1966) block-diagonal least-squares programs for the IBM/360 system. The coefficients $P1$ and $P2$ of the weighting function $1/w = 1 + [(|F_o| - P2)/P1]^2$ were taken as $30e$ and $15e$ respectively, so that $(\Sigma w \Delta^2)/N$ remained constant with $|F_o|$. After eight cycles of refinement with isotropic temperature factors for all atoms, R was brought to 0.16.

A number of the strongest reflexions seemed to suffer from secondary extinction; the plots of the ratio I_c/I_o vs. I_c for the two sets of intensity data, taken with the crystal rotating about the b and c axes, appeared nearly linear, thus indicating that this was indeed the case. The extinction corrections, derived by a least-squares fit to a straight line of I_c/I_o vs. I_c , were applied to each set of the original data. The different layers

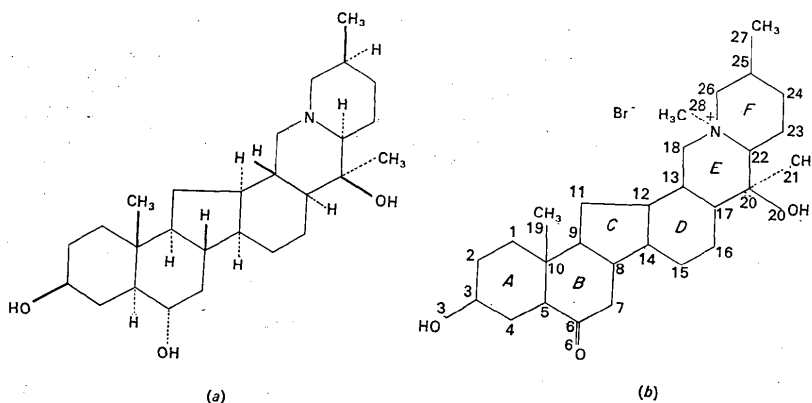


Fig. 1. (a) Proposed structure for verticine. (b) Numbering of the atoms for verticinone methyl bromide.

were then rescaled as above. The corrected $|F_o|$ values, new weighting parameters ($P1 = 13.5e$ and $P2 = 10e$), and anisotropic temperature factors were used in six additional refinement cycles. The R value came down to 0.11. Eighteen peaks, with heights varying between 0.3 and 0.7 $e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$ were recognized as hydrogen atoms from a difference Fourier synthesis computed at this stage. The coordinates of twenty-two more hydrogen atoms could be calculated from the C positions, assuming a C-H distance of 1.00 \AA and tetrahedral angles, and were also included in the next structure factor calculation. An additional difference electron density map showed the remaining six hydrogen atoms. While the estimated standard deviation of the residual electron density was $\pm 0.16 e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$, there remained around the bromine atom some diffraction ripples as high as

$1e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$. The hydrogen atoms were included in the final structure factor calculations but their coordinates were not refined. All H atoms were given an isotropic temperature factor of 4.5 \AA^2 . The refinement was ended after two more cycles when the average shifts in the coordinates were less than 0.3σ . The final R value was 0.091. A summary of the agreement between observed and calculated structure amplitudes is given in Table 1, the complete list is shown in Table 2. The atomic coordinates, the anisotropic vibrational parameters and their standard deviations are listed in Table 3. The vibrational parameters are the coefficients U_{ij} for the expression $T = \exp[-2\pi^2(U_{11}a^{*2}h^2 + \dots + 2U_{23}b^*c^*kl \dots)]$. The coordinates of the hydrogen atoms used in the structure factor calculations are given in Table 4.

Table 1. Agreement summary between the observed and calculated structure factors at the end of the refinement

$ F_o $ ranges	N	$\Sigma F_o $	$\Sigma F_c $	$\Sigma \Delta $	$(\Sigma w\Delta^2)/N$	R
0-10	778	5612	5417	801	1.66	14.3%
10-20	984	14158	13686	1321	2.42	9.3
20-30	392	9528	9341	706	2.41	7.4
30-40	185	6370	6519	371	1.52	5.8
40-50	57	2508	2693	212	2.56	8.5
50-70	38	2202	2442	247	4.19	11.2
70-90	10	773	836	69	2.58	9.0
90-120	6	600	652	51	1.89	8.6

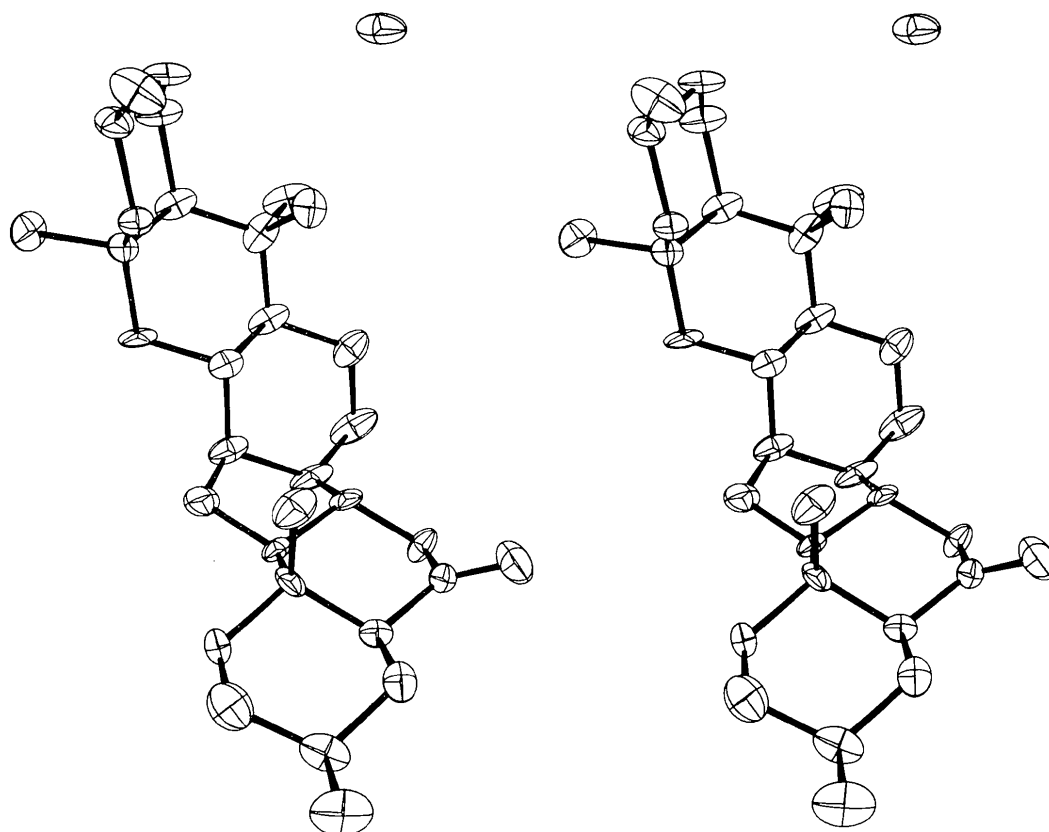


Fig. 2. Stereoscopic pair of drawings showing the structure of verticinone methyl bromide.

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure amplitudes (x 10) Unobserved reflexions are indicated by an asterisk.

Table with multiple columns for observed and calculated structure amplitudes, including indices (h, k, l) and values. The table is organized into several groups of columns, each representing different reflections. Observed values are listed in the first column of each group, and calculated values are in the second. Asterisks indicate unobserved reflexions.

Table 2 (cont.)

Table with multiple columns containing alphanumeric codes and numerical values, organized in a grid-like structure. The table is divided into several vertical sections, each with its own set of column headers. The data consists of various alphanumeric strings and numbers, likely representing a complex dataset or codebook.

Table 3. *The atomic coordinates, anisotropic vibrational parameters and their standard deviations (all quantities $\times 10^4$)*

	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	2 <i>U</i> ₂₃	2 <i>U</i> ₁₃	2 <i>U</i> ₁₂
Br	8493 (1)	7488 (2)	8924 (1)	618 (6)	546 (7)	329 (4)	172 (12)	-164 (9)	-673 (15)
O(3)	9882 (7)	7242 (6)	-2036 (10)	592 (49)	186 (43)	542 (45)	288 (65)	-373 (76)	68 (75)
O(6)	1763 (8)	6777 (11)	3567 (10)	625 (56)	829 (80)	402 (46)	-550 (100)	-97 (80)	412 (116)
O(20)	7238 (6)	6239 (7)	6072 (8)	389 (38)	290 (44)	399 (39)	120 (67)	55 (61)	191 (72)
N	8323 (6)	5337 (8)	3250 (10)	194 (36)	274 (51)	449 (47)	-359 (79)	36 (64)	159 (70)
C(1)	3343 (8)	5529 (11)	-805 (10)	312 (50)	477 (77)	229 (43)	-189 (88)	184 (74)	-14 (99)
C(2)	2662 (11)	6330 (13)	-1737 (13)	593 (45)	399 (57)	337 (52)	76 (105)	76 (86)	4 (83)
C(3)	1548 (10)	6389 (10)	-1161 (12)	543 (46)	155 (57)	321 (48)	130 (99)	-289 (84)	109 (82)
C(4)	1592 (8)	6714 (10)	434 (12)	366 (52)	204 (54)	389 (52)	-124 (88)	249 (83)	-184 (95)
C(5)	2218 (8)	5833 (9)	1289 (11)	269 (43)	152 (49)	280 (43)	15 (74)	-46 (69)	-54 (80)
C(6)	2202 (8)	5945 (10)	2931 (11)	241 (44)	378 (65)	264 (44)	-130 (83)	131 (71)	-104 (90)
C(7)	2727 (8)	5005 (11)	3793 (11)	194 (39)	459 (73)	308 (45)	310 (94)	155 (69)	39 (90)
C(8)	3885 (7)	4899 (9)	3340 (10)	168 (38)	362 (64)	270 (43)	105 (83)	-20 (65)	-307 (83)
C(9)	3926 (7)	4775 (9)	1658 (11)	130 (35)	174 (50)	380 (48)	-137 (80)	9 (66)	-47 (73)
C(10)	3405 (8)	5758 (9)	832 (10)	364 (50)	249 (57)	196 (39)	-232 (76)	86 (70)	-175 (92)
C(11)	5085 (9)	4458 (11)	1438 (13)	292 (49)	368 (70)	479 (62)	-410 (105)	-59 (89)	88 (100)
C(12)	5535 (8)	3988 (10)	2866 (14)	209 (44)	203 (57)	656 (71)	-70 (103)	-127 (88)	53 (87)
C(13)	6414 (8)	4722 (9)	3603 (12)	243 (43)	143 (50)	434 (58)	41 (83)	-45 (78)	70 (82)
C(14)	4534 (9)	3903 (11)	3840 (16)	231 (47)	210 (62)	859 (92)	-33 (120)	-74 (104)	-246 (93)
C(15)	4800 (10)	3746 (14)	5496 (17)	339 (61)	588 (96)	720 (88)	795 (155)	-61 (111)	-294 (128)
C(16)	5657 (9)	4532 (12)	6090 (14)	321 (53)	517 (85)	468 (64)	405 (115)	154 (94)	-36 (111)
C(17)	6697 (8)	4435 (10)	5214 (14)	225 (42)	204 (57)	575 (67)	406 (98)	-143 (86)	-14 (85)
C(18)	7398 (8)	4613 (9)	2696 (14)	206 (42)	189 (56)	638 (71)	-453 (101)	-38 (88)	-178 (86)
C(19)	3987 (9)	6871 (11)	1107 (15)	292 (50)	284 (65)	593 (71)	110 (108)	93 (94)	-81 (100)
C(20)	7626 (8)	5150 (11)	5868 (12)	313 (48)	370 (68)	414 (54)	573 (102)	70 (82)	143 (100)
C(21)	8001 (11)	4649 (13)	7362 (16)	484 (68)	415 (79)	671 (84)	692 (135)	-438 (124)	-278 (127)
C(22)	8589 (8)	5116 (9)	4911 (13)	246 (44)	169 (52)	543 (62)	329 (96)	-138 (85)	41 (86)
C(23)	9509 (9)	5917 (10)	5350 (15)	265 (47)	212 (56)	586 (63)	175 (98)	-349 (91)	-21 (89)
C(24)	9359 (8)	7135 (9)	4932 (13)	291 (47)	190 (56)	469 (57)	41 (83)	-310 (83)	-189 (82)
C(25)	9011 (8)	7282 (9)	3333 (11)	313 (45)	210 (63)	354 (45)	-75 (77)	12 (72)	-72 (86)
C(26)	8089 (7)	6545 (9)	2897 (10)	194 (38)	233 (56)	280 (43)	44 (75)	-113 (65)	61 (76)
C(27)	8651 (12)	8497 (10)	3019 (13)	634 (75)	163 (56)	416 (57)	94 (92)	-168 (104)	73 (113)
C(28)	9258 (9)	4968 (11)	2324 (15)	331 (53)	266 (66)	661 (75)	-321 (115)	326 (102)	147 (103)

Table 4. *Coordinates of hydrogen atoms used in the structure factor calculations*

All quantities $\times 10^3$. The hydrogen atoms are referred to the C or O atom to which they are attached.

	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>
O(3)	80	668	-309
O(20)	770	664	691
C(1)	301	490	-116
C(1)	419	541	-87
C(2)	298	706	-170
C(2)	262	607	-273
C(3)	119	569	-127
C(4)	88	676	79
C(4)	194	742	55
C(5)	158	516	102
C(7)	231	448	325
C(7)	245	478	496
C(8)	415	573	354
C(9)	350	412	169
C(11)	534	513	109
C(11)	516	390	71
C(12)	590	317	265
C(13)	621	561	356
C(14)	398	322	336
C(15)	507	290	587
C(15)	416	387	602
C(16)	579	470	728
C(16)	546	546	592
C(17)	693	368	526
C(18)	734	476	152
C(18)	741	385	295
C(19)	423	705	220
C(19)	463	662	60
C(19)	345	744	75
C(21)	829	523	798

Table 4 (cont.)

	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>
C(21)	860	404	719
C(21)	741	431	782
C(22)	889	433	500
C(23)	1014	566	490
C(23)	999	550	587
C(24)	1002	752	511
C(24)	883	753	565
C(25)	961	710	275
C(26)	798	664	172
C(26)	760	657	365
C(27)	897	898	374
C(27)	894	873	200
C(27)	777	857	310
C(28)	984	544	262
C(28)	955	427	228
C(28)	903	514	136

Discussion of the structure

The stereochemical structure found for verticinone methyl bromide is shown in Fig. 2. All the six-membered rings of the skeleton of verticinone methyl bromide were found to have the chair conformation. The ring junctions *A-B*, *B-C*, *D-E* are *trans*-fused while the rings *C-D* and *E-F* are *cis*-fused. The *cis*-fusion of the *E* and *F* rings constitutes the only difference between the skeleton of verticinone methyl bromide and that suggested for verticine by Itô *et al.* (1963). The stereochemistry of the *E* and *F* rings in the two compounds is compared in Fig. 3. A configurational inversion at the

nitrogen atom probably takes place on quaternization, hence the configuration of the methyl bromide derivative is not necessarily that of the original base. On hydrogen bonding and on conformational grounds the *trans*-quinolizidine arrangement appears favoured for verticine.

In agreement with Itô's proposal, the OH groups are found in equatorial position for O(3) and in axial position for O(20). Also two methyl groups, C(19)H₃ and C(21)H₃, are found attached to C(10) and C(20), in axial and equatorial positions respectively. The C(27) methyl group is attached to C(25) in the equatorial position, whereas Itô found from measurements of the chemical shifts by nuclear magnetic resonance that, for verticinone and other verticine derivatives, it was in the axial position. This difference, however, is to be expected on quaternization of the nitrogen atom which changes the *E-F* fusion from *trans* to *cis*. Since the difference in the chemical shifts of a methyl group in the equatorial or axial position is small, and not always a reliable indicator of its configuration, it seemed useful to examine the nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of verticinone methyl bromide in order to compare it with spectra of compounds with known configuration of the C(27) methyl group.

As is shown in Table 5, the orientation of the C(27) methyl group can be assigned from the chemical shift for compounds with the cevane skeleton. In addition, the value of the chemical shift of the C(28) methyl group is $\delta=3.23$ p.p.m., thus confirming that this methyl group is attached to the nitrogen atom.

Bond distances and angles

The interatomic distances and angles are summarized in Fig. 4. These distances calculated from the final

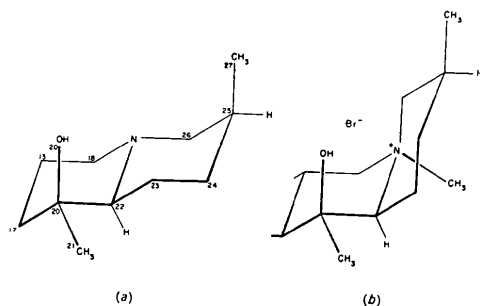


Fig. 3. Comparison of (a) verticine and (b) verticinone methyl bromide.

refined coordinates, by the expression of Ahmed & Cruickshank (1953), are not corrected for thermal motion. The e.s.d.'s of distances between the non-hydrogen atoms are in the range of 0.013 to 0.021 Å, and the angles have standard deviations of about 1°. The average distances in verticinone methyl bromide are compared below with the values given by Sutton (1965).

Bond type	Average distance	Sutton's values
C <i>sp</i> ³ -C <i>sp</i> ³	1.534 Å	1.537 ± 0.005 Å
C <i>sp</i> ³ -C <i>sp</i> ²	1.515	1.506 ± 0.005
C <i>sp</i> ³ -OH	1.440	1.426 ± 0.005

All bond distances are within 2σ of the expected average, with the exception of the C=O bond which is 1.292 Å and is therefore significantly longer than the value of 1.215 Å given by Sutton. The average C *sp*³-N⁺ *sp*³ bond length of 1.537 Å is also longer than the average value of 1.478 Å reported by Sutton. The latter, however, seems to be underestimated, as Hamilton, Hamor, Robertson & Sim (1962) give a list of ten alkaloids for which the C *sp*³-N⁺ *sp*³ average bond length is 1.52 Å. Using the more reliable bond distances of that list (e.s.d.'s ≤ 0.03 Å) and including the values of 1.54 Å (Przybylska, 1965), 1.55 Å, (Camerman, Camerman & Trotter, 1965) and 1.54 Å, (Nilsson, 1968), an average of 1.527 Å was obtained which agrees well with the mean for C-N bonds in verticinone methyl bromide. It is of interest to note that the C *sp*³-N⁺ *sp*³ and C *sp*³-C *sp*³ bonds have comparable lengths.

For clarity, the values of the following angles were not indicated in Fig. 4(b): C(8)-N-C(26) = 111.0(±0.8), C(22)-N-C(28) = 110.3(±0.8), C(1)-C(10)-C(9) = 110.5(±0.8), C(5)-C(10)-C(19) = 110.9(±0.9), C(17)-C(20)-C(21) = 108.9(±1.0), O(20)-C(20)-C(22) = 112.7° (±0.9). All rings are somewhat distorted with angles varying from 105.0 to 116.8°. Although C(6)-O(6) is a double bond, ring B retains the chair conformation. The C(5)-C(6)-C(7) angle has a value of 115.5°, half-way between *sp*² and *sp*³ bond angles. The angles C(5)-C(6)-O(6) and C(7)-C(6)-O(6) of 122.6 and 121.9° respectively are quite close to the theoretical value of 120°. The angles around the nitrogen atom vary between 103.8 and 113.7° in keeping with the tetrahedral coordination of this atom.

Mean planes

The planes through different groups of atoms of the

Table 5. Orientation and chemical shift of the C(27) methyl group for compounds with the cevane skeleton measured at 60 MHz

Compound	Orientation of the C(27) methyl group	Chemical shift δ (p.p.m.)	Reference
Verticinone methyl bromide*	Equatorial	0.85	This work
Dehydrocevine derivatives†	Equatorial	0.84-0.85	Itô <i>et al.</i> (1964)
Cevine derivatives†	Axial	1.04-1.09	Itô <i>et al.</i> (1964)
Verticine derivatives†	Axial	1.03-1.09	Itô <i>et al.</i> (1963)

* In dimethyl sulphoxide-*d*₆.

† In chloroform-*d*₃.

alkaloid are listed in Table 6. The average deviation of the atoms from the least-squares planes is about 0.03 Å with the exception of C(14) and C(15) which are at 0.19 and -0.12 Å respectively from plane 7. The dihedral angles formed between these planes are shown in Fig. 5. They vary between 122.3 and 137.3° and their average, 130.7°, is slightly larger than the theoretical angle of 125.2°. This flattening of the ring system

has already been observed for a number of steroid molecules (Norton, 1965).

Packing of the molecules

The molecular packing as seen along the *b* and *c* axes is shown in Fig. 6(a) and (b) respectively. The intermolecular contacts less than 4.00 Å between pairs of non-

Table 6. Planes

The planes are expressed by $lX+mY+nZ-p=0$ with *XYZ* and *p* in Å. The orthogonal system of axes has *X*||*a*-axis, *Y* in the *a*,*b*-plane, and *Z* along the *c** axis. All planes defined by more than three atoms were obtained by least-squares.

Plane	Atoms	<i>l</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>p</i>
1	C(2), C(3), C(4)	-0.0485	0.9646	-0.2591	7.6029
2	C(1), C(2), C(4), C(5)	-0.6169	-0.7262	-0.3035	-7.1838
3	C(1), C(5), C(6), C(10)	0.0171	0.9903	-0.1376	6.8043
4	C(6), C(7), C(9), C(10)	-0.6369	-0.6362	-0.4355	-7.4353
5	C(7), C(8), C(9)	0.0611	0.9939	-0.0918	5.8754
6	C(8), C(9), C(14)	-0.8316	-0.5554	-0.0044	-7.2523
7	C(9), C(11), C(12), C(14), C(15)	-0.2635	-0.9254	-0.2723	-6.9683
8	C(12), C(13), C(15), C(16)	-0.5855	0.7933	-0.1668	-0.6586
9	C(13), C(16), C(17), C(18)	-0.2063	-0.9613	-0.1827	-7.6977
10	N, C(17), C(18), C(20)	-0.5510	0.8212	-0.1485	-0.8631
11	N, C(20), C(22)	-0.1362	-0.9797	-0.1470	-8.1437
12	N, C(22), C(23)	0.6758	-0.6948	-0.2459	1.7867
13	N, C(23), C(24), C(26)	0.7932	-0.0231	-0.6085	6.2097
14	C(24), C(25), C(26)	0.6476	-0.7175	-0.2565	0.1734

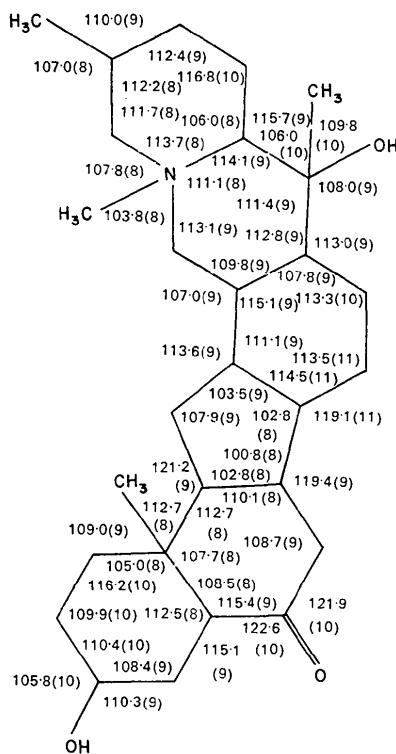
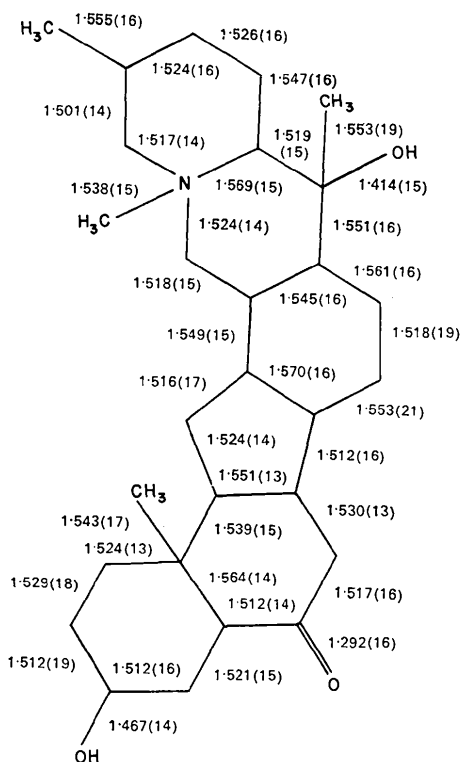


Fig. 4. (a) Bond distances (e.s.d.'s in parentheses $\times 10^3$). (b) Bond angles (e.s.d.'s in parentheses $\times 10$).

hydrogen atoms are listed in Table 7. None of the intermolecular contacts is shorter than 3.30 Å. The *N*-methyl verticinone cations are packed in 'layers' with the cations in two successive 'layers' related to each other by a twofold screw axis. As indicated in Fig. 6, the bromide ion is connected to the cation by an almost linear hydrogen bond. The angle Br...H-O(20) is 172°, the Br...H distance is 2.30 Å and the H-O(20) bond length is 1.07 Å. The bromide ion is also at 3.30 Å

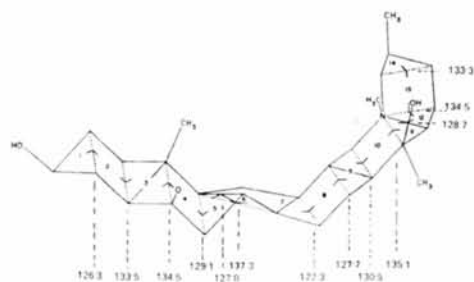


Fig. 5. Dihedral angles between mean planes.

Table 7. Intermolecular contacts shorter than 4.00 Å

Average e.s.d.'s: 0.018 Å.				
From atom	To atom	Position*	Distance	
Br	O	1, +a+c	3.296	
	C(26)	1, +c	3.865	
	C(27)	1, +c	3.942	
O(3)	N	2, +c	3.995	
	C(18)	2, +c	3.566	
	C(23)	1, -a-c	3.377	
	C(24)	1, -a-c	3.391	
	C(28)	2, +c	3.309	
O(6)	C(17)	2, -b	3.882	
	C(21)	2	3.577	
	C(23)	1, -a	3.476	
	C(24)	1, -a	3.336	
	C(25)	1, -a	3.506	
	C(28)	1, -a	3.959	
	O(20)	C(14)	2	3.907
	C(1)	C(27)	2, -b+c	4.000
C(2)	C(27)	2, -b+c	3.950	
C(3)	C(27)	2, -b+c	3.881	
C(7)	C(27)	2, -b	3.897	
C(23)	C(27)	2, +a-b	3.976	
C(28)	C(6)	1, +a	3.899	

* First symbol: equivalent positions 1 (x, y, z)

2 ($1-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, 1-z$).

Second symbol: cell translations.

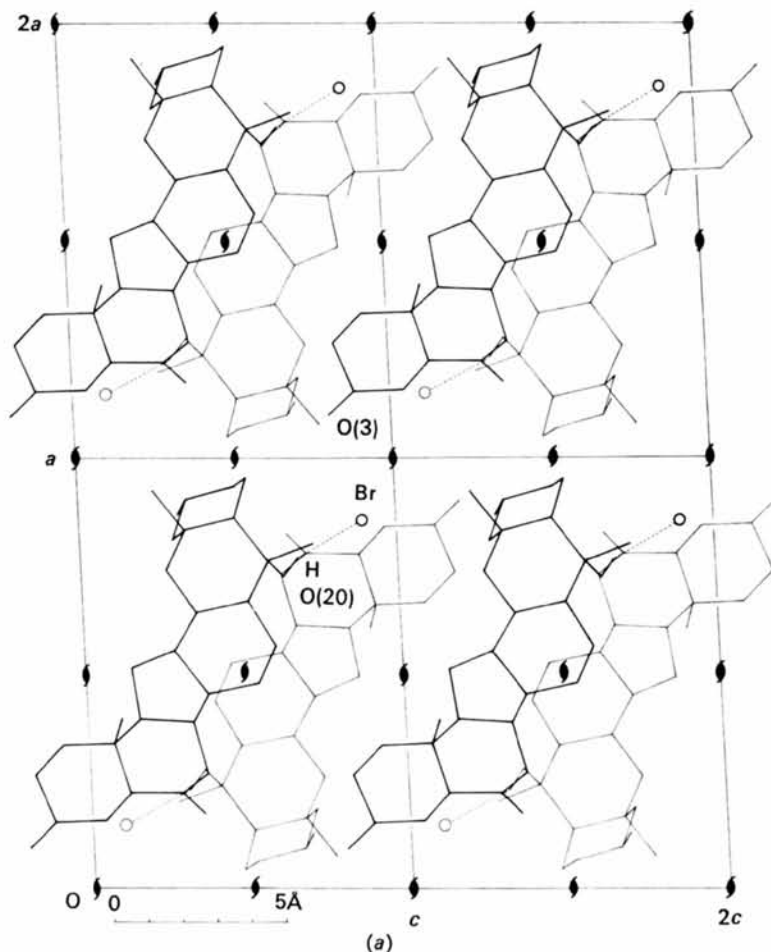


Fig. 6. (a) Molecular packing as seen along the *b* axis. The circles represent the bromide ion. Hydrogen bonds are shown by broken lines.

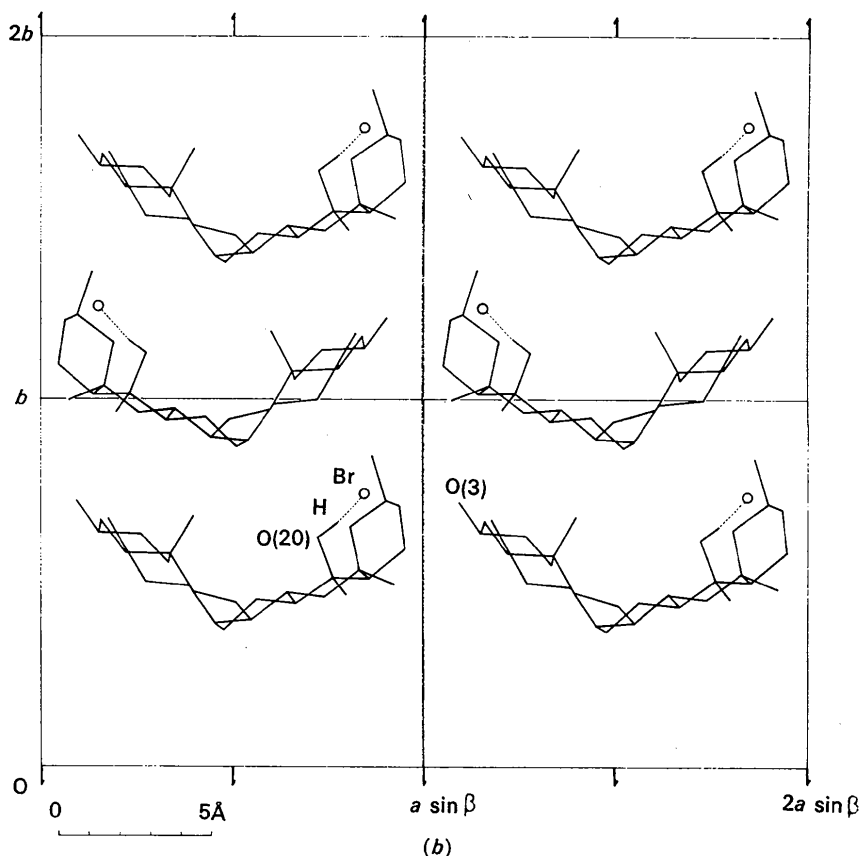


Fig. 6 (cont.) (b) Molecular packing as seen along the c axis. The circles represent the bromine ion. Hydrogen bonds are shown by broken lines.

from the oxygen atom, O(3), of another cation translated by $+a$, $+c$. The difference Fourier synthesis, however, did not show any significant peak between Br and O(3), and the hydrogen attached to O(3) is at 3.62 Å from the bromine atom.

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While this paper was being prepared for publication, a note on the X-ray structure analysis of verticinone methobromide, by Itô, Fukazawa, Okuda and Iitaka (1968) came to our attention. Their results, as reported in the note, agree with ours.

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