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The Crystal Structure of Tetrakis(dithioacetato)vanadium(IV)

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Tetrakis(dithioacetato)vanadium(IV), V(CH₃CS₂)₄, crystallizes in the monoclinic space group *P*2/c, with *a*=13.36, *b*=8.09, *c*=16.41 Å, and $\beta=114.0^\circ$. The crystal structure was solved by the Patterson method and refined by least-squares calculations to an *R* index of 0.12. The structure confirms the existence of VS₈ chromophores, with vanadium-sulphur distances of two types: V-S_A and V-S_B, having mean values 2.50 and 2.46 Å respectively. There are two non-equivalent complexes, lying on twofold axes, in the structure. These complexes are different stereoisomers, belonging to dodecahedral subclasses *Id* (symmetry *D*_{2d}-42m) and *Vd* (symmetry *C*₂-2), according to the notation of Hoard & Silverton.

Introduction

Recent spectroscopic and magnetic studies of complexes involving sulphur and ions of the first-period transition metals (such as Ti⁴⁺ and V⁴⁺) suggest the possibility of the existence of MS₈ chromophores (Bradley & Gitlitz, 1969; Alyea & Bradley, 1969; Bradley, Moss & Sales, 1969; Piovesana & Furlani, 1971; Piovesana & Cappuccilli, 1971). Crystallographic evidence of titanium coordinated by eight sulphur atoms is given by Colapietro, Vaciago, Bradley, Hursthouse & Rendall (1970) in tetrakis-(*N,N*-diethyldithiocarbamato)titanium(IV), Ti(S₂CNEt₂)₄; the analogous vanadium(IV) compound is isomorphous with this complex. The existence of VS₈ chromophores is proved by the X-ray work of Bonamico, Dessy, Fares, Porta and Scaramuzza (1971) on tetrakis(dithiophenylacetato)vanadium(IV), V(dtpt)₄.

The present study on tetrakis(dithioacetato)vanadium(IV), V(dta)₄, confirms the eight coordination

around V⁴⁺ and the dodecahedral geometry of the VS₈ group.

Experimental

Crystals of V(dta)₄ were kindly supplied by Dr Piovesana of the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of Perugia University. They have a short prismatic habit and are black in colour, while the powder is red-brown in transparency. A well formed crystal of dimensions 0.4×0.4×0.3 mm, with the symmetry 2/m, was chosen and used for intensity data collection. Cell parameters were determined by basal Weissenberg photographs and refined by least-squares analysis to obtain the best agreement between calculated and observed θ angles. The results are: *a*=13.36±0.02, *b*=8.09±0.02, *c*=16.41±0.02 Å, $\beta=114.0\pm0.5^\circ$. Assuming four formula units per unit cell, the calculated density is 1.704 g.cm⁻³, which compares quite well with the observed value of 1.66 g.cm⁻³ as measured by the flotation method in an aqueous solution of potassium iodomercurate.

The space group was first assigned as $P2_1/c$ on the basis of the absence of reflexions $h0l$ with $l=2n+1$ and $0k0$ with $k=2n+1$. During the structure determination it appeared that the last condition is only simulated and the correct space group was found to be $P2/c$.

The reflexions from the $h0l$ to $h6l$, and $hk0$ reciprocal lattice layers were recorded with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation on equiinclination Weissenberg photographs taken employing the multiple-film technique. Intensity data were estimated by using a microdensitometer. In spite of long exposure times only 850 out of a total of 2540 independent reflexions collected were in the observable range, a high percentage of high-angle reflexions being too weak to be measured.

Intensity data were corrected for the usual geometrical factors; an absorption correction ($\mu=144.19 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) was applied with the program of De Meulenaer & Tompa (1965).

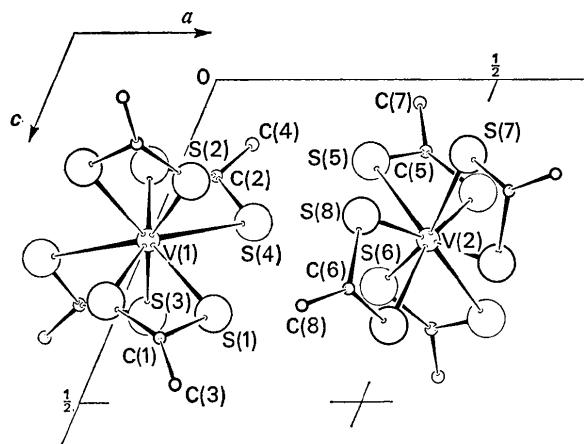


Fig. 1. The crystal structure of $\text{V}(\text{dta})_4$ projected along [010].

The F^2 's were put on approximately the same relative scale using the common reflexions from different zones.

A three-dimensional Patterson function was then computed, and vanadium ions and two non-equivalent sulphur atoms were located in positions consistent with the symmetry of space group $P2_1/c$. A Fourier synthesis computed with the contribution of these atoms showed curious splitting of maxima in positions presumably corresponding to those of the sulphur atoms of the complex. This fact led us to think that the symmetry of space group $P2_1/c$ was only simulated. In particular, the presence of the screw axis, inferred from a few $0k0$ reflexions, became doubtful. Indeed a careful inspection of the photographs revealed the presence of a very weak 090 reflexion, first considered as a spurious spot. The Patterson function was then reinterpreted according to $P2/c$ space group symmetry, locating two non-equivalent vanadium ions in the special position on twofold axes instead of one vanadium ion and its equivalent for the screw axis symmetry operation.

A Fourier synthesis revealed the locations of the remaining sulphur and carbon atoms. The structure was first refined by successive electron density maps, then by the least-squares method, using the block-diagonal approximation.

After four isotropic and three anisotropic cycles, the R index dropped to 0.12 for all observed reflexions. The weighting scheme was: $\sqrt{w}=1$, for reflexions having $|F_o| \leq 4|F_{\min}|$; $\sqrt{w}=4|F_{\min}|/|F_o|$, for those having $|F_o| > 4|F_{\min}|$. Unobserved reflexions were given $\sqrt{w}=0$. Final atomic coordinates and thermal parameters are listed in Table 1; observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 2. Atomic scattering factors from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962) were used.

Table 1. *Atomic coordinates and thermal parameters (with e.s.d.'s)*

Thermal parameters are given in the form: $\exp[-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2hk\beta_{12} + 2hl\beta_{13} + 2kl\beta_{23})]$. All values are $\times 10^4$.

	x/a	y/b	z/c	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
V(1)	0	1828 (8)	$\frac{1}{4}$	45 (5)	102 (12)	34 (3)	—	15 (3)	—
V(2)	$\frac{1}{2}$	3024 (8)	$\frac{1}{4}$	54 (5)	99 (12)	33 (3)	—	15 (3)	—
S(1)	1735 (7)	3059 (11)	3621 (5)	82 (7)	178 (17)	55 (4)	-9 (10)	11 (5)	-12 (7)
S(2)	333 (7)	3907 (11)	1563 (5)	84 (7)	214 (18)	55 (4)	-9 (9)	22 (5)	42 (7)
S(3)	572 (7)	-273 (11)	3695 (6)	97 (7)	178 (17)	68 (5)	4 (10)	28 (5)	44 (8)
S(4)	1590 (7)	583 (12)	2311 (6)	79 (7)	258 (21)	77 (5)	15 (11)	42 (5)	-5 (9)
S(5)	3398 (6)	1786 (11)	1237 (4)	75 (6)	196 (17)	36 (3)	-10 (9)	10 (4)	-10 (7)
S(6)	4477 (6)	728 (12)	3216 (5)	73 (6)	182 (17)	57 (4)	-12 (9)	22 (4)	-37 (7)
S(7)	5043 (9)	4404 (14)	1156 (6)	162 (10)	338 (25)	39 (4)	-73 (14)	31 (6)	23 (9)
S(8)	3590 (9)	5188 (13)	2152 (7)	140 (10)	286 (27)	66 (5)	70 (14)	20 (6)	-24 (9)
C(1)	974 (24)	4266 (33)	4004 (18)	94 (27)	278 (80)	38 (14)	50 (40)	28 (17)	64 (29)
C(2)	751 (21)	-504 (35)	1505 (16)	79 (24)	172 (58)	34 (13)	41 (31)	37 (15)	0 (23)
C(3)	1581 (24)	5461 (41)	4725 (20)	85 (26)	252 (72)	58 (18)	43 (39)	26 (19)	-25 (30)
C(4)	1132 (31)	-1787 (44)	972 (21)	187 (44)	232 (77)	64 (20)	23 (48)	69 (26)	-56 (34)
C(5)	4321 (20)	478 (30)	1119 (14)	90 (23)	97 (49)	19 (10)	8 (28)	31 (13)	-4 (28)
C(6)	3939 (22)	5491 (33)	3250 (17)	93 (24)	103 (53)	48 (14)	8 (30)	55 (16)	9 (22)
C(7)	3798 (28)	-905 (42)	368 (18)	143 (34)	259 (75)	29 (15)	-76 (43)	17 (19)	-53 (27)
C(8)	3304 (28)	6701 (42)	3552 (23)	133 (35)	157 (74)	99 (24)	11 (40)	71 (25)	-18 (35)

Discussion of the structure

The crystal structure of $\text{V}(\text{dta})_4$ projected along [010] is shown in Fig. 1. Bond distances and angles are listed in Tables 3 and 4.

Coordination around both non-equivalent vanadium ions is eightfold. The V(1) complex exhibits a nearly regular dodecahedral configuration with the sulphur

atoms lying at the vertices of two interlocking trapezoids. The angle between these trapezoids ($90^\circ 33'$) is very close to the theoretical value; the maximum deviations of atoms from planarity in each trapezoid is 0.02 \AA .

The V(2) complex is more distorted: atoms are out of the planes of the trapezoids by up to 0.16 \AA , and the angle between the two planes is $82^\circ 6'$.

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors of reflexions included in the refinement ($\times 10$)

$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, \text{O}_2$	-4 207 -166	-1 266 -250	0 305 -269	3 570 -597	-5 909 921	1 499 -493	-2 149 213	-10 181 166
-4 362 -338	-2 568 -610	-1 231 208	7 223 -256	-7 273 -278	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, \text{O}_2, \text{O}_3$	-2 356 -369	5 518 -506	-11 79 81
2 132 205	-5 340 294	-3 321 252	2 256 286	9 223 -255	7 452 446	-3 415 -365	-5 278 272	
2 340 -239	-4 340 -239	-5 526 -476	2 256 286	-9 159 -230	-7 452 446	-3 415 -365	-5 278 272	
6 1319 1399	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 16$	-6 1115 640	-3 338 237	-11 201 -228	-7 452 446	-3 415 -365	-7 356 -534	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 16$
7 213 -280	6 279 -272	-3 661 -629	-10 1049 1155	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 16, 10$	4 230 188	-9 310 -331		
9 234 -239	0 223 212	-11 090 971	-4 1049 1155	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 16, 10$	-5 380 322	0 130 -149		
10 340 -276	-1 266 -309	-7 252 -205	-4 194 256	-10 263 180	3 270 -236	-5 402 386	1 265 -244	
12 261 322	2 272 201	8 399 -319	5 154 211	-11 416 435	-4 274 254	-9 427 -449	-1 456 -471	
-4 362 347	-10 520 -205	-5 565 -476	-1 181 -403	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 16, 10$	-10 262 -222	-2 142 -114	-2 113 -173	
$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 2$	12 302 -161	5 565 -476	1 181 -403	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 16, 10$	-11 416 211	3 286 -208	-2 100 -173	
$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 18$	-12 399 -427	-6 252 283	-2 166 125	-1 361 352	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 16, 10$	0 171 185	-4 272 -254	3 171 143
-2 1587 -1688	1 90 -127	-14 286 75	-10 277 283	-2 1239 -1117	-1 408 -399	-3 271 -332	-9 255 -298	4 140 -87
-3 250 -162	-5 281 -162	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-12 203 221	6 244 269	1 504 -513	-6 347 -329	5 140 -87	
-4 331 -118	8 587 -598	-6 240 -350	-2 234 205	1 203 212	-6 759 -799	-5 667 -696	5 140 -87	
-9 330 -364	9 252 -245	5 504 -484	3 350 -433	-1 231 -278	-6 759 -799	-5 667 -696	5 140 -87	
-10 340 -312	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-7 321 -248	-3 162 58	-3 268 -283	-6 759 -799	-5 667 -696	5 140 -87	
-10 345 371	-3 343 -367	-1 194 197	-3 379 333	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-6 243 -259	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	3 190 -180	
12 245 -224	-10 308 -317	5 269 -325	7 266 239	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-9 415 476	-3 174 -137		
-16 222 -53	2 350 252	-5 111 120	-10 305 260	0 400 -457	0 316 -366	4 171 -146		
-2 1150 -1429	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-11 293 322	-1 1023 -903	1 534 -207	-2 255 193			
$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 4$	3 385 -667	-7 448 421	-7 266 161	-2 1286 -1195	-2 377 414	3 336 290	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 6$	
-3 293 337	0 694 739	-8 223 220	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 12$	-6 381 181	-3 1049 1139	-3 582 649		
0 1515-1453	5 202 175	3 645 677	-5 157 450	-3 129 -1117	-2 230 -20	-7 313 -401	0 183 -306	
-1 281 -236	6 462 -551	-3 672 616	-5 157 450	-1 217 181	-4 257 -281	-8 355 -328		
-3 330 -211	7 462 -553	3 574 -577	5 157 450	-10 330 -357	-4 268 -210	-9 249 -300		
-9 330 -211	8 587 -598	-6 240 -350	-2 234 205	1 203 212	-5 270 192	-5 271 361	-2 149 -108	
-3 340 -364	9 252 -245	5 504 -484	3 350 -433	-1 231 -278	-6 243 -259	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	3 190 -180	
-10 340 -312	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-7 321 -248	-3 162 58	-3 268 -283	-6 243 -259	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	3 190 -180	
-10 345 371	-3 343 -367	-1 194 197	-3 379 333	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-9 415 476	-3 174 -137		
12 245 -224	-10 308 -317	5 269 -325	7 266 239	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-9 415 476	-3 174 -137		
-16 222 -53	-5 111 120	-10 305 260	0 400 -457	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-9 415 476	-3 174 -137		
$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 4$	-2 1150 -1429	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-11 293 322	1 534 -207	-2 255 193			
-3 293 337	0 694 739	-8 223 220	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 12$	-6 381 181	-3 124 229	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 10$	-11 127 -90	
0 1515-1453	5 202 175	3 645 677	-5 157 450	-3 129 -1117	-1 350 -279	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 6$		
-1 281 -236	6 462 -551	-3 672 616	-5 157 450	-1 217 181	-1 350 -279	-4 268 -210		
-3 330 -211	7 462 -553	3 574 -577	5 157 450	-10 330 -357	-4 268 -210	-5 271 361		
-9 330 -211	8 587 -598	-6 240 -350	-2 234 205	1 203 212	-5 270 192	-5 271 361	-2 149 -108	
-3 340 -364	9 252 -245	5 504 -484	3 350 -433	-1 231 -278	-6 243 -259	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	3 190 -180	
-10 340 -312	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-7 321 -248	-3 162 58	-3 268 -283	-6 243 -259	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	3 190 -180	
-10 345 371	-3 343 -367	-1 194 197	-3 379 333	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-9 415 476	-3 174 -137		
12 245 -224	-10 308 -317	5 269 -325	7 266 239	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-9 415 476	-3 174 -137		
-16 222 -53	-5 111 120	-10 305 260	0 400 -457	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-9 415 476	-3 174 -137		
$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 4$	-2 1150 -1429	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-11 293 322	1 534 -207	-2 255 193			
-3 293 337	0 694 739	-8 223 220	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 12$	-6 381 181	-3 124 229	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 10$	-11 127 -90	
0 1515-1453	5 202 175	3 645 677	-5 157 450	-3 129 -1117	-1 350 -279	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 6$		
-1 281 -236	6 462 -551	-3 672 616	-5 157 450	-1 217 181	-1 350 -279	-4 268 -210		
-3 330 -211	7 462 -553	3 574 -577	5 157 450	-10 330 -357	-4 268 -210	-5 271 361		
-9 330 -211	8 587 -598	-6 240 -350	-2 234 205	1 203 212	-5 270 192	-5 271 361	-2 149 -108	
-3 340 -364	9 252 -245	5 504 -484	3 350 -433	-1 231 -278	-6 243 -259	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	3 190 -180	
-10 340 -312	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-7 321 -248	-3 162 58	-3 268 -283	-6 243 -259	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	3 190 -180	
-10 345 371	-3 343 -367	-1 194 197	-3 379 333	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-9 415 476	-3 174 -137		
12 245 -224	-10 308 -317	5 269 -325	7 266 239	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-9 415 476	-3 174 -137		
-16 222 -53	-5 111 120	-10 305 260	0 400 -457	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-9 415 476	-3 174 -137		
$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 4$	-2 1150 -1429	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-11 293 322	1 534 -207	-2 255 193			
-3 293 337	0 694 739	-8 223 220	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 12$	-6 381 181	-3 124 229	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 10$	-11 127 -90	
0 1515-1453	5 202 175	3 645 677	-5 157 450	-3 129 -1117	-1 350 -279	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 6$		
-1 281 -236	6 462 -551	-3 672 616	-5 157 450	-1 217 181	-1 350 -279	-4 268 -210		
-3 330 -211	7 462 -553	3 574 -577	5 157 450	-10 330 -357	-4 268 -210	-5 271 361		
-9 330 -211	8 587 -598	-6 240 -350	-2 234 205	1 203 212	-5 270 192	-5 271 361	-2 149 -108	
-3 340 -364	9 252 -245	5 504 -484	3 350 -433	-1 231 -278	-6 243 -259	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	3 190 -180	
-10 340 -312	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-7 321 -248	-3 162 58	-3 268 -283	-6 243 -259	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	3 190 -180	
-10 345 371	-3 343 -367	-1 194 197	-3 379 333	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-9 415 476	-3 174 -137		
12 245 -224	-10 308 -317	5 269 -325	7 266 239	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-9 415 476	-3 174 -137		
-16 222 -53	-5 111 120	-10 305 260	0 400 -457	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-9 415 476	-3 174 -137		
$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 4$	-2 1150 -1429	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-11 293 322	1 534 -207	-2 255 193			
-3 293 337	0 694 739	-8 223 220	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 12$	-6 381 181	-3 124 229	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 10$	-11 127 -90	
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-1 281 -236	6 462 -551	-3 672 616	-5 157 450	-1 217 181	-1 350 -279	-4 268 -210		
-3 330 -211	7 462 -553	3 574 -577	5 157 450	-10 330 -357	-4 268 -210	-5 271 361		
-9 330 -211	8 587 -598	-6 240 -350	-2 234 205	1 203 212	-5 270 192	-5 271 361	-2 149 -108	
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-10 340 -312	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-7 321 -248	-3 162 58	-3 268 -283	-6 243 -259	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	3 190 -180	
-10 345 371	-3 343 -367	-1 194 197	-3 379 333	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-9 415 476	-3 174 -137		
12 245 -224	-10 308 -317	5 269 -325	7 266 239	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-9 415 476	-3 174 -137		
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-3 330 -211	7 462 -553	3 574 -577	5 157 450	-10 330 -357	-4 268 -210	-5 271 361		
-9 330 -211	8 587 -598	-6 240 -350	-2 234 205	1 203 212	-5 270 192	-5 271 361	-2 149 -108	
-3 340 -364	9 252 -245	5 504 -484	3 350 -433	-1 231 -278	-6 243 -259	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	3 190 -180	
-10 340 -312	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-7 321 -248	-3 162 58	-3 268 -283	-6 243 -259	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	3 190 -180	
-10 345 371	-3 343 -367	-1 194 197	-3 379 333	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-9 415 476	-3 174 -137		
12 245 -224	-10 308 -317	5 269 -325	7 266 239	$\text{H}_1, \text{O}_1, 8$	-9 415 476	-3 174 -137		
-16 222 -53	-5 111 120	-10 305 260	0 400 -457	H_1, \text				

The pseudosymmetry $\bar{4}$ axes of the two VS_8 chromophores are in planes parallel to (010). The axis of the V(1) complex, bisecting the S(1)–V(1)–S(4) angle, is nearly parallel to the a^* reciprocal axis; that of V(2), bisecting the S(5)–V(2)–S(7) angle is almost parallel to the axis c^* .

According to the notation of Hoard & Silverton (1963), in the V(1) complex, chelation is along the dodecahedral edges labelled m , as in $\text{Ti}(\text{S}_2\text{CNEt}_2)_4$ (Colapietro *et al.*, 1970) and in $\text{V}(\text{dtpa})_4$ (Bonamico *et al.*, 1970). This complex thus belongs to the *Id* dodecahedral ($D_{2d}\bar{4}2m$ symmetry) sub-class of $\text{M}(\text{X}_2)_4$ stereoisomers. In the V(2) complex, chelation is along two m and two g edges, and this is probably the cause of the major distortion. The resulting stereoisomer belongs to the *Vd* sub-class, with C_2 - 2 symmetry. To date, the V(2) complex is the first MS_8 cromophore found to have this configuration, which is energetically unfavourable (Hoard & Silverton, 1963).

The V–S distances are of two kinds: the average $\text{V}-\text{S}_A$ distance is 2.50 Å, $\text{V}-\text{S}_B$ is 2.46 Å, with an $(M-A)/(M-B)$ ratio of 1.02. $\text{V}-\text{S}_A$ and $\text{V}-\text{S}_B$ bond lengths can be

compared with the corresponding distances in $\text{V}(\text{dtpa})_4$, 2.524 and 2.470 Å respectively. Assuming a mean distance of 2.48 Å as a unit length, the shape parameters computed for the V(1) dodecahedron are: $a=1.17$, $m=1.11$, $g=1.27$, $b=1.44$, $\theta_A=35.4^\circ$, $\theta_B=77.0^\circ$. Those computed for the V(2) dodecahedron are: $a=1.25$, $m=1.17$, $g=1.21$, $b=1.47$, $\theta_A=38.2^\circ$, $\theta_B=70.2^\circ$. These parameters can be compared with the ‘most favourable’ parameters of Hoard & Silverton for the $D2_d\bar{4}2m$ coordination polyhedron: $a=m=1.17$, $g=1.24$, $b=1.49$, $\theta_A=35.2^\circ$, $\theta_B=73.5^\circ$, $(M-A)/(M-B)=1.03$. The lengths of the dodecahedral edges in the two complexes are listed in Table 5.

The high estimated standard deviation in the positions of lighter atoms make it difficult to assign physical significance to the differences found in the values of the bonds in the ligand molecule: the C–S average bond length is 1.64 Å; the C–C distance is 1.54 Å.

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Table 3. Bond distances with e.s.d.’s

Primed atoms are equivalent to those of Table 1 by the two-fold symmetry operation.			
V(1)–S(1)	2.51 (2) Å (× 2)	V(2)–S(5)	2.50 (2) Å (× 2)
V(1)–S(2)	2.44 (1) (× 2)	V(2)–S(6)	2.45 (1) (× 2)
V(1)–S(3)	2.47 (1) (× 2)	V(2)–S(7)	2.49 (1) (× 2)
V(1)–S(4)	2.48 (1) (× 2)	V(2)–S(8)	2.46 (1) (× 2)
C(1)–S(1)	1.70 (3)	C(5)–S(5)	1.69 (3)
C(1)–S(2')	1.64 (3)	C(5)–S(6')	1.54 (3)
C(1)–C(3)	1.49 (4)	C(5)–C(7)	1.60 (4)
C(2)–S(3')	1.67 (3)	C(6)–S(7')	1.58 (3)
C(2)–S(4)	1.60 (3)	C(6)–S(8)	1.69 (3)
C(2)–C(4)	1.57 (4)	C(6)–C(8)	1.51 (4)

Table 4. Bond angles with e.s.d.’s

S(1)–V(1)–S(1')	133.2 (5)°	S(5)–V(2)–S(5')	132.8 (5)°
S(1)–V(1)–S(2)	80.6 (4)	S(5)–V(2)–S(6)	77.2 (3)
S(1)–V(1)–S(2')	67.3 (3)	S(5)–V(2)–S(6')	67.3 (3)
S(1)–V(1)–S(3)	78.2 (5)	S(5)–V(2)–S(7)	76.5 (4)
S(1)–V(1)–S(3')	138.7 (4)	S(5)–V(2)–S(7')	126.3 (4)
S(1)–V(1)–S(4)	70.7 (3)	S(5)–V(2)–S(8)	77.1 (5)
S(1)–V(1)–S(4')	130.7 (3)	S(5)–V(2)–S(8')	142.4 (3)
S(2)–V(1)–S(2')	92.8 (4)	S(6)–V(2)–S(6')	81.2 (4)
S(2)–V(1)–S(3)	153.9 (3)	S(6)–V(2)–S(7)	151.5 (4)
S(2)–V(1)–S(3')	92.9 (3)	S(6)–V(2)–S(7')	78.5 (4)
S(2)–V(1)–S(4)	79.4 (4)	S(6)–V(2)–S(8)	108.1 (4)
S(2)–V(1)–S(4')	138.0 (4)	S(6)–V(2)–S(8')	140.3 (4)
S(3)–V(1)–S(3')	93.0 (5)	S(7)–V(2)–S(7')	126.8 (4)
S(3)–V(1)–S(4)	79.4 (4)	S(7)–V(2)–S(8)	76.5 (5)
S(3)–V(1)–S(4')	68.0 (5)	S(7)–V(2)–S(8')	66.2 (5)
S(4)–V(1)–S(4')	132.1 (4)	S(8)–V(2)–S(8')	89.4 (5)
S(1)–C(1)–S(2')	110 (2)°	S(5)–C(5)–S(6')	116 (1)°
S(1)–C(1)–C(3)	117 (2)	S(5)–C(5)–C(7)	114 (2)
S(2')–C(1)–C(3)	133 (2)	S(6')–C(3)–C(7)	130 (2)
S(3')–C(2)–S(4)	115 (2)°	S(7')–C(6)–S(8)	112 (2)°
S(3')–C(2)–C(4)	121 (2)	S(7')–C(6)–C(8)	128 (2)
S(4)–C(2)–C(4)	123 (2)	S(8)–C(6)–C(8)	120 (2)

Table 5. Lengths of dodecahedral edges in V(1) and V(2) complexes

			References
V(1) complex			
<i>a</i>	S(1)-S(4)	2.89 (1) Å	(× 2)
<i>m</i>	S(1)-S(2')	2.74 (1)	(× 2)
<i>m</i>	S(3)-S(4')	2.77 (2)	(× 2)
<i>g</i>	S(2)-S(4)	3.14 (2)	(× 2)
<i>g</i>	S(1)-S(3)	3.14 (1)	(× 2)
<i>g</i>	S(1)-S(2)	3.20 (2)	(× 2)
<i>g</i>	S(3)-S(4)	3.16 (2)	(× 2)
<i>b</i>	S(3)-S(3')	3.58 (2)	
<i>b</i>	S(2)-S(2')	3.53 (1)	
<i>b</i>	S(2)-S(3')	3.56 (1)	(× 2)
V(2) complex			
<i>a</i>	S(5)-S(7)	3.09 (1) Å	(× 2)
<i>m</i>	S(7)-S(8')	2.71 (2)	(× 2)
<i>m</i>	S(5)-S(6)	3.09 (2)	(× 2)
<i>g</i>	S(5)-S(6')	2.74 (1)	(× 2)
<i>g</i>	S(7)-S(8)	3.07 (2)	(× 2)
<i>g</i>	S(5)-S(8)	3.10 (1)	(× 2)
<i>g</i>	S(6)-S(7')	3.13 (2)	(× 2)
<i>b</i>	S(6)-S(6')	3.19 (1)	
<i>b</i>	S(8)-S(8')	3.46 (2)	
<i>b</i>	S(6)-S(8)	3.97 (2)	(× 2)

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A Refinement of the Structure of Bis-(L-histidinato)zinc(II) Dihydrate*

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The crystal structure of bis-(L-histidinato)zinc(II) dihydrate, $Zn(C_6H_8N_3O_2)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, which was originally determined by Kretsinger, Cotton & Bryan [*Acta Cryst.* (1963), **16**, 651], has been further refined by full-matrix least-squares methods to a final *R* index of 0.071. Coordinates and individual anisotropic temperature parameters for Zn, C, N, and O were refined; hydrogen atoms were positioned on the basis of geometry. Contrary to the results of Kretsinger *et al.*, inclusion of the hydrogen atoms and anisotropic refinement have led to a significant improvement in the model.

Introduction

The crystal structure of bis-(L-histidinato)zinc(II) dihydrate was determined by Kretsinger, Cotton & Bryan (1963) (KCB). They obtained Cu $K\alpha$ intensity data from equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs and determined the structure by Patterson and Fourier methods. Refinement of the structure by least-squares methods was normal through isotropic refinement ($R=0.108$). However, the introduction of the hydrogen

atoms and anisotropic refinement of the heavy atoms caused an increase in *R* to 0.113 and significant changes in the dimensions of the histidine ligand. The most notable of these changes was in the C(3)-C(4) bond length (1.478 Å, isotropic without hydrogen atoms; 1.400 Å, anisotropic with hydrogen atoms). As previously noted by Donohue & Caron (1964), it is difficult to understand why the introduction of the hydrogen atoms and the allowance for anisotropy caused the large changes in the geometry and the increase in the *R* index.

Our recent interest in the geometry and dimensions of the histidine molecule (Kistenmacher & Marsh, 1971; Kistenmacher, Hunt & Marsh, 1971) led us to carry out further refinement of the structure of bis-(L-histidinato)zinc(II) dihydrate. Contrary to the experience of KCB, our refinement, including fixed hydrogen positions and individual anisotropic temper-

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