

The Structure and Absolute Configuration of the Calcium Salt of Hibiscus Acid, the Lactone of (+)-*allo*-Hydroxycitric Acid

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The calcium salt of the lactone of (+)-*allo*-hydroxycitric acid crystallizes in the orthorhombic system as a tetrahydrate. The unit cell dimensions are $a = 8.409 \pm 0.007$, $b = 21.232 \pm 0.012$, $c = 6.245 \pm 0.004$ Å. The observed and calculated densities are 1.80 and 1.79 g.cm^{-3} respectively. The space group is $P2_12_12_1$ with four units of $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_6\text{O}_7\text{H}_4) \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ per cell. 1412 independent data, of which 29 were below the threshold of measurement were collected on a manual diffractometer with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation by the θ - 2θ scan technique (to $2\theta = 160^\circ$). The structure was solved by heavy atom techniques and refined by full-matrix least squares to an R value of 0.056. All except three hydrogen atoms were found from a difference map and their parameters were refined. The absolute configuration of the free (+)-*allo*-hydroxycitric acid was determined, from anomalous dispersion measurements, to be 1*S*:2*R*-1,2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic acid. The two carboxyl groups are *trans* with respect to the plane of the lactone ring

and the two $-\text{O}-\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{O}}{\text{C}}}-\text{COO}^-$ groupings are each almost planar. The lactone forms a bidentate chelate with the calcium ion. Two of the oxygen atoms of water molecules are markedly anisotropic indicating possible disorder. These lie in tunnels parallel to the c axis through the crystal and are probably lost as the crystal effloresces. The calcium ion is surrounded by nine oxygen atoms in a square antiprism arrangement with an additional square pyramid on one side. Calcium-oxygen distances vary from 2.41–2.64 Å.

Crystals of the calcium salt of hibiscus acid, the lactone of (+)-*allo*-hydroxycitric acid, were provided us by Dr Y. S. Lewis of the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, India. The acid was extracted from the calyxes of *Hibiscus sabdariffa* (Lewis & Neelakantan, 1965). This X-ray crystallographic study was made to determine the absolute configurations of the *allo*-hydroxycitric acids. The study was also made in order to determine the nature of the co-ordination of oxygen atoms around the calcium ion and to compare the absolute configuration and the packing with that of the calcium salt of the lactone of (–)-hydroxycitric acid (garcinia acid) (Glusker, Minkin, Casciato & Soule, 1969; Glusker, Minkin & Casciato, 1971).

Experimental

The crystals are orthorhombic. Cell dimensions were measured both from precession photographs and on a General Electric XRD-5 diffractometer with copper radiation [$\lambda(K\alpha_1) = 1.5405$ Å] as $a = 8.409 \pm 0.007$, $b = 21.232 \pm 0.012$, $c = 6.245 \pm 0.004$ Å. The space group is $P2_12_12_1$ (from the systematic absences $h00$ when h odd, $0k0$ when k odd and $00l$ when l odd) and $Z = 4$. The observed density is 1.80 g.cm^{-3} measured by flotation in a mixture of methylene iodide and carbon tetrachloride. The density, calculated for four units of $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_6\text{O}_7\text{H}_4) \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is 1.79 g.cm^{-3} . The crystals deter-

iorated with time and became powdery, presumably due to some efflorescence.

Data were collected on two crystals, one a sphere of radius 0.17 mm. and the second a chunk 0.11 mm in radius and 0.40 mm in height. Intensities were measured with a General Electric XRD-5 manual diffractometer with the θ - 2θ scan technique and with nickel-filtered copper radiation. The scan range and the 2θ values for background measurements were determined by inspection of the graphical trace of the peak. Of the 1412 reflections recorded 29 were below the threshold of measurement. The data were corrected for the Lorentz and polarization factors. Absorption factors were applied ($\mu = 53.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$). For the first crystal a spherical absorption correction was applied and for the second a correction for the ellipsoid of revolution (Johnson, 1963).

Solution of the structure

The position of the calcium ion was determined from the $|F|^2$ map. Since the value of x is approximately 0.75 for this heavy atom, the solution of the structure was difficult because there was symmetry at $x = \frac{1}{4}$ and $x = \frac{3}{4}$ in Fourier maps. The structure was eventually determined by the vector superposition method with the four calcium ion positions as successive origins for the $|F|^2$ map. The initial R value for the structure so derived was 0.39.

After two cycles of block diagonal isotropic least squares calculations a Fourier map was computed. This indicated that the positions of two water mole-

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cules were not correct. When these were corrected the R value was 0.22. This dropped to 0.104 after four cycles of isotropic least-squares calculation and to 0.074 after three cycles of block diagonal anisotropic least squares.

Absolute configuration

The absolute configuration of the lactone ion was established by a measurement of Friedel-related pairs of reflections on the General Electric XRD-5 diffractometer with copper $K\alpha$ radiation. For the calcium ion with copper radiation $\Delta f'' = +0.341$ and $\Delta f''' = 1.286$ (Cromer & Liberman, 1970). A comparison of experimental values of the ratio $(I_+ - I_-)/(I_+ + I_-)$ and computed values* of D/S (Patterson, 1963) have already been listed (Glusker, Minkin, Casciato & Soule, 1969) for the 15 highest of these ratios measured in 78 randomly chosen pairs of reflections. Of these 78 pairs of reflections 58 pairs had differences in intensities which were greater than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the standard deviation of the measurement of one reflection. The observed and calculated ratios had the same sign for each of these 58 pairs. This means that the absolute configuration, in the Cahn-Ingold notation (Cahn, Ingold & Prelog,

1966) corresponds to (1*S*:2*R*)-1,2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propane-tricarboxylic acid (or 2*S*:3*R*-2-hydroxycitric acid) for the free (+)-*allo*-hydroxycitric acid. This had also been deduced from chemical studies (Lewis & Neelakantan, 1965; Boll, Sørensen & Balieu, 1969). These studies included the application of Hudson's lactone rule, relative pK values, nuclear magnetic resonance and infrared spectra, ORD and CD curves and a calculation of partial molar rotations. The assignment was confirmed visually by taking a first and second level integrated Weissenberg photograph ($hk1$ and $hk2$) with chromium radiation. $\Delta f'' = -0.221$, $\Delta f''' = 2.514$ for the calcium ion with chromium radiation (Cromer & Liberman, 1970). The intensity differences of certain Friedel-related reflections were clearly visible on the photograph.

Refinement of the structure

The measured data were corrected for anomalous dispersion by the method of Patterson (1963) to give structure factors free of this effect. At this stage ($R = 0.074$) a difference map was calculated. The positions of nine of the twelve hydrogen atoms were clearly revealed, those attached to the carbon atoms of the lactone ring being the highest peaks. Further refinement by block-diagonal least squares with these positions for hydrogen atoms gave $R = 0.061$. An extinction correction was applied (Zachariasen, 1963*a*) in the form $F_{\text{corr}} = F_{\text{obs}}[1 + \alpha\beta_{(2\theta)}L_p|F_{\text{obs}}|^2]$ with $\alpha = 5.3 \times 10^{-6}$ (determined graphically). Values of $\beta_{(2\theta)}$ listed by Zachariasen (1963*b*) were used.

* where

$$D = \frac{1}{2}\{|F_+|^2 - |F_-|^2\} = \frac{-2\Delta f'''}{f_a}(AB_a - BA_a)$$

$$S = \{\frac{1}{2}|F_+|^2 + |F_-|^2\}$$

$$A^2 + B^2 + \frac{2\Delta f'''}{f_a}(AA_a + BB_a) + \{(\Delta f'')^2 + (\Delta f''')^2\}(A_a^2 + B_a^2)/f_a^2.$$

A, B for structure with no anomalous dispersion, A_a , B_a for the anomalous scatterer.

Table 1. Final parameters of atoms

Positional parameters are expressed as fractions of cell edges. There for the nonhydrogen atoms are multiplied by 10^4 and those for the hydrogen atoms by 10^3 . Anisotropic temperature factors are expressed as

$$\exp[-\frac{1}{4}(B_{11}h^2a^{*2} + \dots + 2B_{12}hka^*b^* + \dots) \times 10^{-2}]$$

and isotropic temperature factors as

$$\exp[(-B \sin^2 \theta/\lambda^2) \times 10^{-2}]$$

with B values given in \AA^2 . Estimated standard deviations, determined from the inverted full matrices, are listed beside each parameter, with respect to the last decimal place given.

	x	y	z	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
Ca	7404 (1)	1999 (1)	0513 (2)	112 (4)	160 (4)	161 (4)	-16 (3)	-7 (4)	-3 (3)
O(1)	6394 (6)	1026 (2)	2701 (9)	235 (19)	275 (20)	302 (21)	-31 (16)	+74 (18)	-35 (17)
O(2)	5534 (6)	1942 (2)	3893 (8)	228 (15)	165 (15)	223 (17)	-44 (14)	-38 (15)	+64 (13)
O(3)	4065 (7)	-0463 (2)	7295 (11)	399 (25)	144 (16)	424 (26)	-37 (16)	-8 (23)	+39 (17)
O(4)	4293 (5)	0362 (2)	5130 (7)	217 (16)	169 (15)	214 (17)	-44 (13)	+8 (13)	-39 (13)
O(5)	4691 (5)	2181 (2)	9429 (7)	129 (13)	151 (13)	180 (16)	-6 (11)	-9 (14)	-48 (12)
O(6)	2396 (5)	1908 (2)	7984 (8)	105 (13)	214 (15)	303 (18)	+15 (13)	-5 (15)	-42 (14)
O(7)	6235 (5)	1231 (2)	8046 (7)	118 (14)	173 (15)	187 (16)	+9 (13)	-17 (13)	-46 (13)
O(W1)	2465 (7)	2432 (2)	2955 (8)	226 (18)	308 (19)	204 (17)	+93 (17)	+11 (19)	-12 (15)
O(W2)	8029 (9)	0238 (3)	7304 (22)	455 (32)	300 (26)	1526 (86)	+221 (24)	-340 (47)	-151 (42)
O(W3)	9378 (7)	1720 (3)	3367 (13)	241 (22)	386 (27)	603 (36)	-72 (21)	-155 (25)	+189 (26)
O(W4)	9470 (7)	1387 (3)	8605 (18)	174 (20)	395 (27)	1320 (70)	-114 (20)	+239 (32)	-392 (39)
C(1)	5502 (7)	1348 (3)	3833 (10)	172 (21)	227 (22)	139 (20)	-31 (18)	-29 (18)	+6 (17)
C(2)	4264 (6)	1045 (3)	5275 (10)	103 (18)	170 (19)	157 (20)	-16 (15)	-22 (17)	-19 (16)
C(3)	4584 (6)	1185 (2)	7669 (9)	125 (18)	118 (18)	161 (21)	+6 (15)	+19 (16)	-2 (16)
C(4)	3859 (8)	0603 (3)	8740 (11)	210 (22)	146 (20)	245 (24)	-17 (17)	+25 (20)	+31 (18)
C(5)	4089 (8)	0104 (3)	7052 (13)	184 (22)	185 (21)	348 (31)	-5 (18)	-28 (22)	-70 (22)
C(6)	3830 (7)	1805 (3)	8394 (9)	143 (19)	164 (19)	163 (20)	+25 (16)	+13 (17)	+24 (16)

Table 1 (cont.)

	x	y	z	B
H(1)	350 (12)	115 (4)	519 (17)	3 (2)
H(2)	450 (9)	051 (4)	1011 (13)	1 (1)
H(3)	263 (12)	070 (5)	885 (18)	4 (2)
H(4)	666 (14)	094 (5)	766 (23)	6 (3)
H(W1a)	214 (15)	252 (6)	368 (22)	6 (4)
H(W1b)	339 (14)	226 (5)	266 (20)	4 (3)
H(W2a)	815 (10)	-005 (4)	784 (15)	3 (2)
H(W3a)	019 (12)	178 (4)	332 (15)	2 (2)
H(W4a)	1001 (12)	141 (4)	817 (16)	5 (2)

H(W2b), H(W3b) and H(W4b) were not located.

The refinement with two isotropic half-oxygen atoms for O(W2) and O(W4) gave the following coordinates ($\times 10^3$)

	x	y	z
W2X	810	026	695
W2Y	791	020	789
W4X	943	143	822
W4Y	954	135	904

Then a full-matrix least-squares refinement of the data was attempted first with the anisotropic parameters for the water molecules and then with two half oxygen atoms with isotropic temperature factors for each O(W2) and O(W4) (designated W2X, W2Y, W4X, W4Y in Table 1). These split atoms did not merge on full-matrix least-squares refinement. A refinement of occupancy of these positions with low order data indicated 50% occupancy in each site. The final distances are $W2X-W2Y=0.62$ Å, $W4X-W4Y=0.56$ Å. There was no evidence, from the observed structure factors, that loss of O(W2) and O(W4) was occurring as a function of the length of time the crystal was exposed to the X-ray beam.

The disorder of oxygen atoms also implies disorder of the hydrogen atoms and this seems to be the case. The last three hydrogen atoms, one attached to each

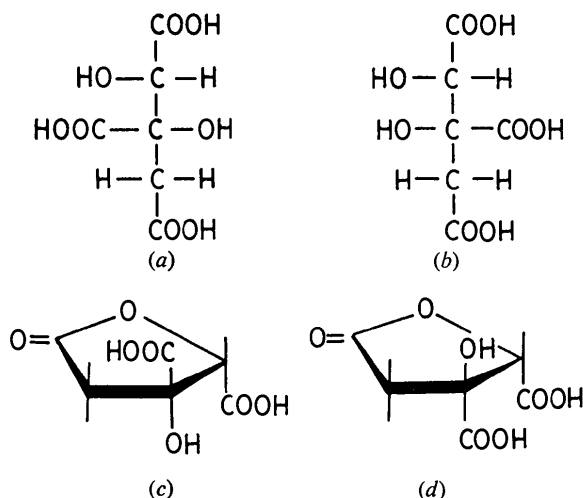


Fig. 1. Absolute configuration of (+)-allo-hydroxycitric acid. Fischer formulae are shown for (a) (+)-allo-hydroxycitric acid (b) (-)-hydroxycitric acid and diagrammatic formulae for (c) hibiscus acid (this work) (d) garcinia acid.

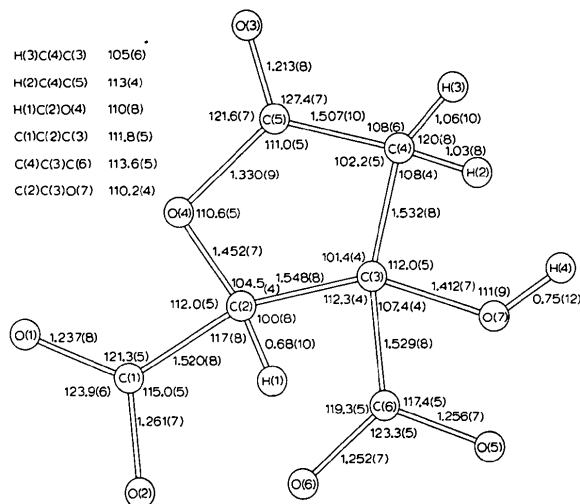


Fig. 2. Distances and angles in the lactone ion. Estimated standard deviations, in parentheses, are listed beside each value with respect to the last digit given.

of the three most anisotropic water molecules, were not revealed in a final difference map which showed only a few low peaks (up to $0.3 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$) around the calcium ion but none near the disordered water molecules. Therefore these hydrogen atoms, H(W2b), H(W3b), and H(W4b) must be disordered.

The final R value was 0.056. The coordinates derived are listed in Table 1 and the structure factors are given in Table 2.

Computations

All initial calculations were calculated with an IBM 1620 computer with 20K memory. In earlier contributions from this laboratory a listing of programs is given (Johnson, 1965; Glusker, van der Helm, Love, Minkin & Patterson, 1968). The atomic scattering factors were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962), the curve for Ca^{++} being used for the calcium ion. Scattering factors for hydrogen were the values given by Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965).

In the block-diagonal least-squares calculation, written by D. van der Helm for IBM 1620, weights were assigned as $1/[\sigma(F)]^2$, where $\sigma(F)$ was determined from counting statistics and measured instrumental uncertainties. The program omits reflections for which both $|F_o|$ and $|F_c|$ are small, and near-in reflections with large negative values of $|F_o| - |F_c|$. The quantity minimized is $\sum \omega(|kF_o| - |F_c|)^2$.

In the final stages of the calculation, when the disorder of the water molecules was being studied, calculations were done on a UNIVAC 1108 computer via a DCT 2000 terminal. A modified version of the full-matrix least-squares program of Gantzel, Sparks, Long & Trueblood (1969), which also minimizes $\sum \omega(|kF_o| - |F_c|)^2$, was used. Other calculations were done with the XRAY 70 system (Stewart, 1970).

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors

Each entry lists, in order, k, |F_o|, |F_c| and α (phase angle in multiples of 2π × 10³ radians). Unobserved reflections are denoted by an asterisk. Values of |F_o| have been corrected for absorption, extinction and anomalous dispersion (Patterson, 1963, formula 5 with Δf' = 0.3, Δf'' = 1.4).

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for structure factors. The table is organized into sections labeled with h and k values (e.g., h=0, k=0; h=1, k=0; h=2, k=0; etc.). Each section contains rows of data with columns for k, |F_o|, |F_c|, and α. Some entries are marked with an asterisk to indicate unobserved reflections. The data is dense and spans the entire page.

Discussion of the structure

In the lactone of (+)-*allo*-hydroxycitric acid the two carboxyl groups are on opposite sides of the lactone ring and the absolute configuration of the acid is shown in Fig. 1. The result for the lactone of (-)-hydroxycitric acid (garcinia acid) (Glusker, Minkin, & Casciato, 1971) is also shown.

In Fig. 2 the distances and angles in the lactone ion are given. The four C-O distances in the carboxyl groups are similar (1.237, 1.261, 1.256, 1.252 Å) indicating that both carboxyl groups are ionized. The planarities of various groupings in the lactone ion are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Planarities of various groups in the lactone ion

Deviations (Å) from the least-squares plane through atoms marked with an asterisk are shown.

(a) Carboxyl groups and nearby oxygen atoms

O(1)	-0.0001*	O(5)	0.0032*
O(2)	-0.0001*	O(6)	0.0033*
C(1)	0.0003*	C(6)	-0.0089*
C(2)	-0.0001*	C(3)	0.0024*
O(4)	0.0020	O(7)	-0.2144

(b) Lactone ring

	O-CO-C	-C-O-CO-C	C-O-C	Whole ring
C(2)	0.0071	0.0000*	0.0022*	0.1250*
C(3)	0.5111	0.4850	0.5074	0.2399*
C(4)	-0.0025*	-0.0303	-0.0034*	-0.2050*
C(5)	0.0086*	0.0000*	0.0082*	-0.0100*
O(3)	-0.0034*	-0.0067	-0.0017*	0.0852*
O(4)	-0.0027*	0.0000*	-0.0053*	0.0149*

The coordination around the calcium ion is listed in Table 4. The calcium ion is surrounded by nine oxygen atoms and the coordination polyhedron resembles a square antiprism (which is the situation in

the salt of garcinia acid with only eight oxygen atoms in the coordination polyhedron) but with an additional square pyramid on one side. This is illustrated in Fig. 3. The average Ca...O distance of 2.518 Å is longer than that for the garcinia salt (2.456 Å).

Table 4. Coordination around the calcium ion

Ca-O(5 ⁱ)	2.411 (4) Å
Ca-O(7 ⁱ)	2.449 (5)
Ca-O(W4 ⁱ)	2.475 (8)
Ca-O(W1 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2.481 (5)
Ca-O(6 ⁱⁱ)	2.503 (4)
Ca-O(W3)	2.506 (7)
Ca-O(5 ⁱⁱ)	2.595 (4)
Ca-O(1)	2.618 (5)
Ca-O(2)	2.635 (5)

i	$x, y, z - 1$
ii	$\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, 1 - z$
iii	$\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, -z$
iv	$1 + x, y, z$
v	$1\frac{1}{2} - x, -y, \frac{1}{2} + z$
vi	$x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - y, 1 - z$
vii	$1\frac{1}{2} - x, -y, z - \frac{1}{2}$

The hydrogen bond system is shown in Table 5. The fact that three hydrogen atom positions are undetermined probably indicates disorder, either because they are involved in hydrogen bonds to markedly anisotropic oxygen atoms or each to two different oxygen atoms. These possibilities are listed in Table 5. There are nine hydrogen bonds, as for garcinia, with an average distance of approximately 2.82 Å.

A comparison of the surroundings of a lactone ion in the two salts is given in Table 6. It is seen that the surroundings are very similar, especially for O(2), O(5), and O(7) which are probably the most negatively charged oxygen atoms, particularly the first two. In three cases in this structure calcium coordination re-

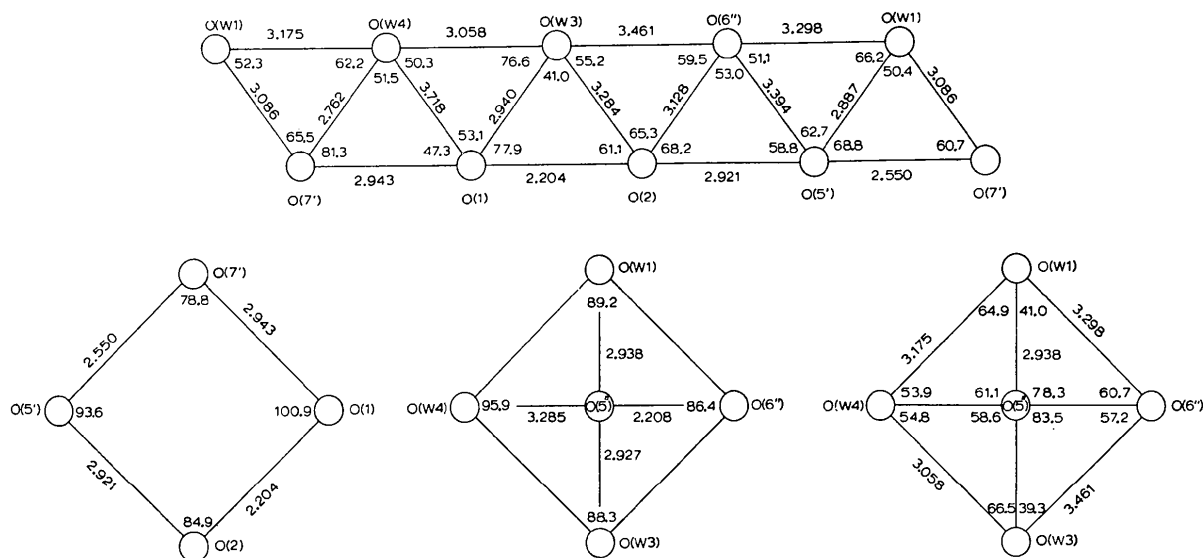


Fig. 3. Coordination around the calcium ion. Distances and angles involving the oxygen atoms of the coordination sphere (a square antiprism with a pyramid, apex O(5'), on one square side) are shown. Estimated standard deviations are 0.003–0.008 Å for distances and 0.1–0.3° for angles.

Table 5. *Hydrogen bonds*

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$ e.s.d. 0.1 Å	$H \cdots A$ e.s.d. 0.1 Å	$D \cdots A$ e.s.d. 0.007 Å	$\angle A \cdots H-D$ e.s.d. 10°	$\angle H-D \cdots A$ e.s.d. 10°
O(7)—H(4)···O(W2)	0.75	1.90	2.633	166	10
O(W1)—H(W1a)···O(2 ^{vi})	0.56	2.33	2.877	166	12
O(W1)—H(W1b)···O(2)	0.88	2.07	2.844	146	24
O(W2)—H(W2a)···O(1 ^v)	0.70	2.11	2.738	149	23
O(W3)—H(W3a)···O(W1 ^{iv})	0.70	2.37	3.015	155	19
O(W4)—H(W4a)···O(6 ^{iv})	0.53	2.27	2.726	146	28

In the headings D =donor and A =acceptor

Two possible schemes in terms of $W2X$, $W2Y$, $W4X$, $W4Y$ are given below. Both of these schemes may occur in the crystal explaining the disorder.

	O···O Distance		O···O Distance
(a) O(W3)—H(W3b)···W4X	2.730 Å	(b) O(W3)—H(W3b)···O(3 ^{vii})	3.047 Å
W4X—H(W4b)···O(3 ^v)	2.915	W(4Y)—H(W4b)···W2X	2.834
W2X—H(W2b)···W4X	2.989	W2X—H(W2b)···W2Y ^v or vii	2.643

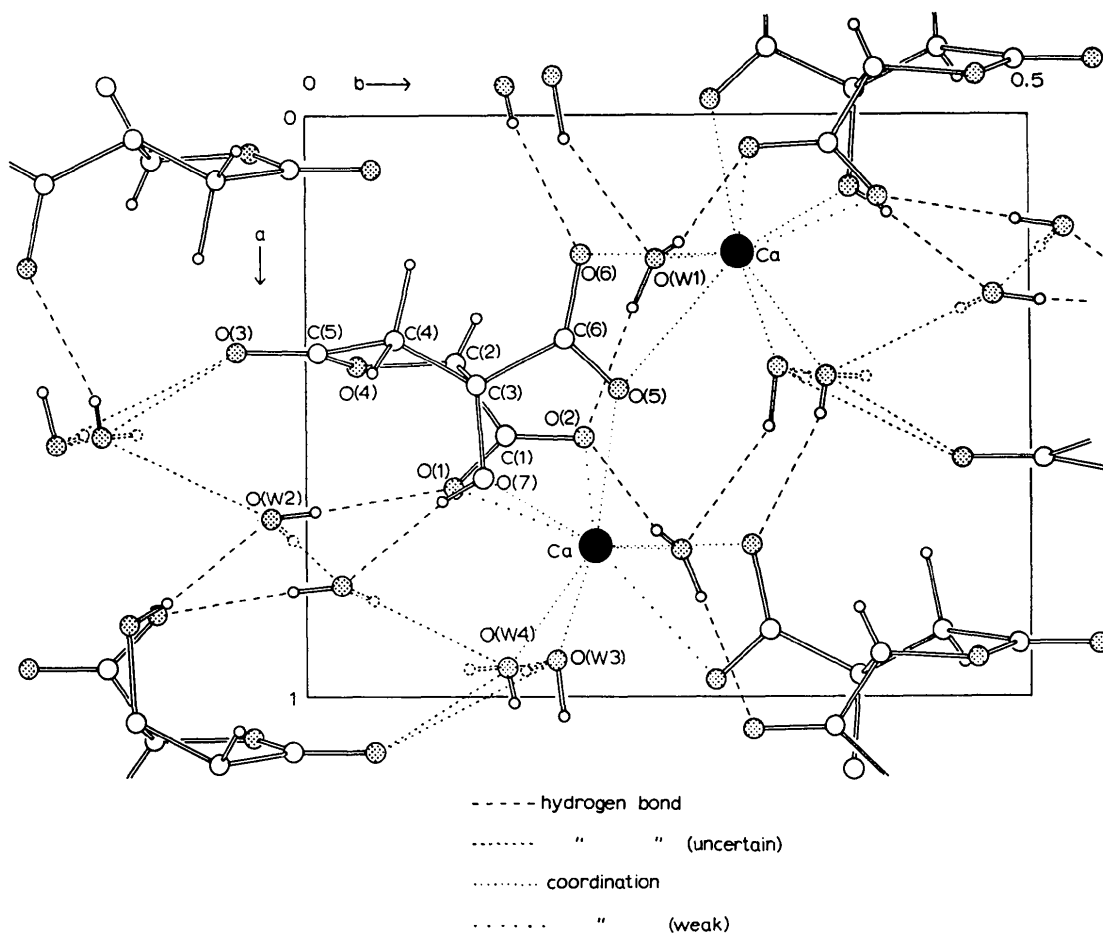
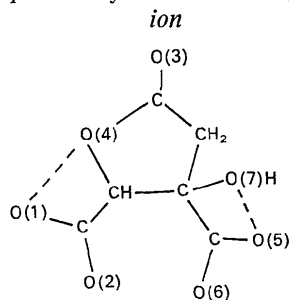


Fig. 4. General packing in the unit cell. View down the c axis. Calcium ions are black and oxygen atoms are stippled. Uncertain hydrogen atoms are marked with broken lines. Their positions are only indicated because to omit them might confuse the reader on the identities of water molecules. The channels of O(W2) and of O(W3) with O(W4) water molecules can be seen.

places hydrogen bonding in the garcinia salt and in one case hydrogen bonding replaces calcium coordination. The general packing in the unit cell is illustrated in Fig. 4. Crystals of this salt are slightly less dense than those of the garcinia salt, presumably owing to looser packing, and these crystals are less stable. The

channels of water molecules [O(W2) in one area and O(W3) and O(W4) in another] parallel to the c axis can be seen clearly in Fig. 4. Water, especially O(W2) which is loosely held, is probably easily lost from these channels, possibly explaining the efflorescence of the crystals.

Table 6. Comparison of the surroundings of the lactone ion



	Hibiscus	Garcinia
O(1)	H bond from O(W2) Ca coordination	H bond from O(W3) H bond from O(7)
O(2)	H bond from O(W1) H bond from O(W1') Ca coordination	H bond from O(W1) H bond from O(W1') H bond to O(W4)
O(3)	H bond from O(W3) or O(W4)	Ca coordination
O(4)	Nothing	Nothing
O(5)	Ca coordination Ca' coordination	Ca coordination Ca' coordination
O(6)	Ca coordination	H bond from O(W2)
O(7)	H bond to O(W2) Ca coordination	H bond to O(1) Ca coordination

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The Crystal Structure of Manganese Chlorophosphate, $Mn_2(PO_4)Cl$

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Manganese chlorophosphate, $Mn_2(PO_4)Cl$, crystallizes in the space group $Pna2_1$, with unit-cell dimensions $a = 11.364$ (2), $b = 8.0965$ (7), and $c = 4.9053$ (4) Å ($Z = 4$). A three-dimensional structural analysis, using automatic diffractometer data, has been completed and refined by full-matrix least-squares procedures to a residual $R = 0.030$ ($R_w = 0.049$). The structural unit can be described as two distorted edge-sharing octahedra of anions about the two non-equivalent manganese atoms, which are further linked through edge sharing by phosphate tetrahedra.

Introduction

Many minerals having the stoichiometry $M_2(XO_4)Z$ (where M is a divalent metal or metals, X is P, As, or

V, and Z is a halogen or hydroxyl group) are known (Richmond, 1940), but few crystal structures have been reported. Recently, several crystallographic structures for relevant phosphate materials have been published: triplite, $(Mn, Fe)_2(PO_4)F$, (Waldrop, 1969); triplodite, $(Mn, Fe)_2(PO_4)(OH)$, (Waldrop, 1970); wagnerite, $Mg_2(PO_4)F$, (Coda, Giuseppetti & Tadini, 1967); tar-

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