

Table 1. *Final least-squares parameters obtained with weights $w = (\sigma^2 + 0.0005I)^{-1}$*

Thermal parameters are the coefficients U_{ij} (in \AA^2), multiplied by 10^4 , in the form:

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

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
Cl	0.4318 (1)	0.2500	0.1916 (1)	289 (3)	286 (3)	989 (7)	0	13 (3)	0
O(1)	0.3142 (3)	0.2500	0.0664 (4)	540 (13)	522 (13)	1059 (0)	0	-169 (14)	-
O(2)	0.5680 (3)	0.2500	0.1019 (5)	444 (12)	699 (17)	1351 (26)	0	248 (15)	0
O(3)	0.4203 (2)	0.0487 (2)	0.3036 (3)	485 (8)	324 (6)	1171 (15)	12 (6)	-33 (9)	101 (8)
N	0.3191 (2)	0.2500	0.6645 (5)	323 (10)	366 (11)	1058 (23)	3	25 (13)	0

\AA , are, within one standard deviation, the same as those of PP (obtained with the positions of the ammonium ions held fixed). The thermal ellipsoids of all atoms in Table 1 are highly anisotropic, with U_{33} two to three times larger than U_{11} or U_{22} throughout. The observed atomic thermal motions of the perchlorate group agree extremely well with values obtained by a rigid-body analysis with the method of Schomaker & Trueblood (1968), with an average difference in U_{ij} of 0.0002\AA^2 . The librational motion of the perchlorate group, as obtained from the rigid-body refinement, is almost isotropic ($7.1, 6.9, 6.5^\circ$ for the amplitudes about principal axes), and causes the apparent Cl-O bond length to be shortened by about 0.02\AA . The translational motion, however, is extremely anisotropic and closely resembles the thermal ellipsoid of the N atom of the ammonium group ($0.0291, 0.0281$ and 0.0987\AA^2 for the three principal axes of T). It is possible that this relative large translational motion along *c* is correlated with the occur-

rence of highly temperature-dependent lattice modes observed *via* Raman scattering (Rosasco & Prask, 1975, 1976).

References

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Acta Cryst. (1976). **B32**, 2920

2-Aminopyridine and 3-aminopyridine. Errata. By MING CHAO, ELLORY SCHEMP and ROBERT D. ROSENSTEIN, *Department of Crystallography, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260, U.S.A.*

(Received 28 May 1976; accepted 28 May 1976)

The figures giving the bond distances and angles in 2-aminopyridine and 3-aminopyridine, by Chao, Schempp & Rosenstein [*Acta Cryst.* (1975), **B31**, 2922-2924 and 2924-2926], have been transposed. Fig. 1 of the paper on 3-aminopyridine shows the results for 2-aminopyridine and Fig. 2 of the paper on 2-aminopyridine shows those for 3-aminopyridine.

All the relevant information is given in the abstract.

We are grateful to Dr K. D. Holmes for bringing these errors to our attention.

Acta Cryst. (1976). **B32**, 2920

The crystal structure of $[1,4\text{-di-(}N\text{-pyridiniummethyl)benzene}]^{2+}$ $(7,7,8,8\text{-tetracyanoquinodimethane})_2^{2-}$.
Erratum. By G. J. ASHWELL, S. C. WALLWORK, S. R. BAKER and P. I. C. BERTHIER, *Department of Chemistry, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD, England*

(Received 1 June 1976; accepted 4 June 1976)

In the previous paper on the title complex [*Acta Cryst.* (1975), **B31**, 1174-1178] the TCNQ stacking direction was erroneously described as parallel to *b*. It is, in fact, parallel to [110].

In our paper on the crystal structure of 1,4-di-(*N*-pyridiniummethyl)benzene(TCNQ)₄ (Ashwell, Wallwork, Baker & Berthier, 1975) we stated that the TCNQ molecules and anions were packed plane-to-plane in columns parallel to *b*. In fact the columns are parallel to [110], *i.e.* in the (001) plane and along the positive diagonal between *a* and *b*. The

atomic coordinates, intra- and intermolecular distances and diagrams given in the paper are correct.

Reference

- ASHWELL, G. J., WALLWORK, S. C., BAKER, S. R. & BERTHIER, P. I. C. (1975). *Acta Cryst.* **B31**, 1174-1178.