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**Dihydroxy-5,6 canrénone: erratum.** Par EVELYNE SURCOUF, *Laboratoire de Minéralogie-Cristallographie associé au CNRS, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Tour 16, 4 place Jussieu, 75230 Paris CEDEX 05, France*

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Table 1 of the paper by Surcouf [*Acta Cryst.* (1977), B33, 3891–3894] should show atomic parameters for the two independent molecules *A* and *B*. Owing to an omission in editing, only the parameters for molecule *A* were printed. The parameters for molecule *B* are now given.

Tableau 1 (suite). Paramètres atomiques ( $\times 10^4$ ) avec déviations standard de la molécule *B*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$B_{\text{eq}}(\text{Å}^2)$		<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$B(\text{Å}^2)$
C(1 <i>B</i> )	1264 (3)	4214 (3)	11258 (9)	4,5	H(1 <i>a</i> )	1573 (33)	4618 (41)	11564 (121)	3,5 (2,1)
C(2 <i>B</i> )	668 (3)	4438 (4)	11435 (10)	5,4	H(1 <i>b</i> )	1350 (35)	3884 (41)	12042 (126)	4,7 (2,1)
C(3 <i>B</i> )	538 (3)	4983 (3)	10209 (11)	5,0	H(2 <i>a</i> )	675 (33)	4449 (41)	12665 (118)	6,0 (2,2)
C(4 <i>B</i> )	831 (3)	4984 (3)	8529 (10)	4,3	H(2 <i>b</i> )	412 (33)	4064 (41)	11199 (126)	7,5 (2,1)
C(5 <i>B</i> )	1210 (3)	4540 (3)	8070 (9)	3,6	H(4)	735 (34)	5340 (39)	7850 (121)	1,7 (2,1)
C(6 <i>B</i> )	1448 (3)	4518 (3)	6223 (9)	4,3	H(6 <i>a</i> )	1338 (33)	4895 (40)	5633 (131)	1,5 (2,1)
C(7 <i>B</i> )	2072 (3)	4455 (3)	6180 (8)	4,3	H(6 <i>b</i> )*	1291 (34)	4105 (40)	5544 (123)	3,2 (2,1)
C(8 <i>B</i> )	2264 (2)	3872 (3)	7275 (7)	3,2	H(7 <i>a</i> )	2306 (34)	4877 (40)	6708 (132)	0,0 (2,2)
C(9 <i>B</i> )	2054 (2)	3957 (3)	9206 (8)	3,2	H(7 <i>b</i> )	2260 (34)	4409 (42)	4976 (128)	3,5 (2,1)
C(10 <i>B</i> )	1416 (2)	4013 (3)	9339 (8)	3,4	H(8)	2092 (34)	3456 (42)	6755 (121)	0,3 (2,1)
C(11 <i>B</i> )	2296 (3)	3436 (3)	10469 (9)	4,5	H(9)	2253 (33)	4381 (41)	9639 (119)	0,3 (2,1)
C(12 <i>B</i> )	2926 (3)	3366 (3)	10328 (8)	4,2	H(11 <i>a</i> )	2230 (34)	3506 (43)	11640 (128)	2,8 (2,2)
C(13 <i>B</i> )	3100 (2)	3226 (3)	8403 (9)	3,6	H(11 <i>b</i> )	2146 (33)	3024 (38)	10175 (122)	4,3 (2,1)
C(14 <i>B</i> )	2889 (3)	3799 (3)	7261 (8)	3,6	H(12 <i>a</i> )	3103 (34)	3801 (39)	10912 (130)	3,1 (2,1)
C(15 <i>B</i> )	3182 (3)	3697 (4)	5464 (10)	5,2	H(12 <i>b</i> )	3048 (34)	3054 (41)	11147 (124)	1,0 (2,1)
C(16 <i>B</i> )	3724 (3)	3368 (4)	5938 (11)	5,9	H(14)	3054 (34)	4201 (41)	7815 (117)	2,0 (2,2)
C(17 <i>B</i> )	3721 (3)	3248 (3)	7958 (10)	4,5	H(15 <i>a</i> )	3265 (33)	4124 (40)	4847 (119)	0,2 (2,1)
C(18 <i>B</i> )	2857 (3)	2567 (3)	7785 (11)	5,3	H(15 <i>b</i> )	2914 (32)	3431 (40)	4717 (124)	4,6 (2,1)
C(19 <i>B</i> )	1118 (3)	3373 (3)	8836 (10)	4,5	H(16 <i>a</i> )	4058 (34)	3578 (41)	5473 (124)	4,0 (2,1)
C(20 <i>B</i> )	4524 (3)	2714 (4)	8845 (10)	5,7	H(16 <i>b</i> )	3771 (33)	2981 (40)	5451 (125)	4,5 (2,1)
C(21 <i>B</i> )	4652 (3)	3428 (4)	8928 (13)	6,8	H(18 <i>C</i> )	2443 (36)	2568 (41)	7658 (124)	2,8 (2,2)
C(22 <i>B</i> )	4080 (3)	3743 (3)	8966 (12)	5,5	H(18 <i>D</i> )	3005 (36)	2496 (40)	6627 (126)	5,1 (2,1)
O(3 <i>B</i> )	180 (2)	5386 (3)	10566 (9)	7,4	H(18 <i>E</i> )	2962 (35)	2220 (40)	8536 (124)	6,2 (2,1)
O(17 <i>B</i> )	3992 (2)	2628 (2)	8378 (7)	5,3	H(19 <i>A</i> )	751 (36)	3393 (41)	8572 (125)	3,0 (2,1)
O(20 <i>B</i> )	4830 (2)	2269 (3)	9103 (8)	7,3	H(19 <i>B</i> )	1253 (36)	3177 (43)	7765 (124)	4,8 (2,2)
					H(19 <i>E</i> )*	1166 (34)	3082 (42)	9731 (124)	5,2 (2,2)
					H(21 <i>D</i> )*	4889 (38)	3564 (42)	7854 (127)	3,6 (2,2)
					H(21 <i>E</i> )*	4904 (36)	3563 (41)	9905 (129)	5,2 (2,2)
					H(22 <i>D</i> )	4048 (34)	4181 (39)	8512 (120)	2,1 (2,1)
					H(22 <i>E</i> )	4017 (35)	3763 (38)	10178 (124)	5,3 (2,1)

## Book Reviews

*Works intended for notice in this column should be sent direct to the Book-Review Editor (J. H. Robertson, School of Chemistry, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, England). As far as practicable books will be reviewed in a country different from that of publication.*

**The rotation method in crystallography.** Edited by U. W. ARNDT and A. J. WONACOTT. Pp. xvii + 275. Amsterdam: North-Holland, 1977. Price US \$42.50 (Dfl 104.00).

This book contains articles from 16 authors actively involved in developing and applying the rotation method as a

technique for collecting single-crystal X-ray diffraction data for large biological molecules.

Starting with an evaluation of the efficiency of various data-collection methods the reader is quickly led to a detailed description of the design of commercially available rotation cameras, procedures for checking the alignment of the instrument, and a discussion of various aspects of X-ray