

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

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Structures cristallines à 415 K (phase II) et 295 K (phase III) de KFeF₄. Errata. Par JACQUES LAPASSET, PHILIPPE SCIAU, JACQUES MORET et NICOLE GROS, Laboratoire de Minéralogie-Cristallographie,* Université des Sciences et Techniques du Languedoc, Place E. Bataillon, 34060 Montpellier CEDEX, France

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Abstract

Owing to a typing error, $c = 13\cdot33 \text{ \AA}$ was used instead of $12\cdot33 \text{ \AA}$ in the bond-length and bond-angle calculations for phase III in the paper by Lapasset, Sciau, Moret & Gros [*Acta Cryst.* (1986), **B42**, 258–262]. The corrected data are given.

La dernière partie de la *Discussion, Géométrie des octaèdres*, doit être modifiée comme suit:

Les octaèdres FeF₆ paraissent réguliers et peu déformés (Tableau 2); leur géométrie est presque identique dans les deux phases étudiées. On observe des distances moyennes Fe–F terminaux nettement plus courtes ($1,876 \text{ \AA}$) que les distances Fe–F liés ($1,967 \text{ \AA}$). Ces valeurs sont semblables à celles obtenues dans NH₄FeF₄ (Leblanc, Ferey, De Pape & Teillet, 1985) où les distances correspondantes moyennes sont $1,867$ et $1,956 \text{ \AA}$.

Références

- LAPASSET, J., SCIAU, P., MORET, J. & GROS, N. (1986). *Acta Cryst.* **B42**, 258–262.
LEBLANC, M., FEREY, G., DE PAPE, R. & TEILLET, J. (1985). *Acta Cryst.* **C41**, 657–660.

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Tableau 2. Longueurs (\AA) et angles ($^\circ$) de liaisons

Phase III			
Fe–F(1 ⁱ)	1,954 (4)	K(2)–F(31 ^{vii})	2,646 (4)
Fe–F(1 ⁱⁱ)	1,981 (4)	K(2)–F(31 ^{viii})	2,704 (3)
Fe–F(21)	1,968 (3)	K(2)–F(32 ^v)	2,694 (4)
Fe–F(22 ⁱⁱⁱ)	1,970 (3)	F(1)–F(22 ^{ix})	2,794 (4)
Fe–F(31)	1,877 (3)	F(1)–F(22 ^x)	2,764 (5)
Fe–F(32 ⁱⁱⁱ)	1,874 (3)	F(1)–F(21 ^y)	2,798 (5)
K(1)–F(1)	3,226 (5)	F(1)–F(21 ^z)	2,776 (4)
K(1)–F(21 ^y)	3,905 (6)	F(1)–F(31 ^z)	2,717 (5)
K(1)–F(21 ^z)	2,953 (6)	F(1)–F(31 ^y)	2,704 (5)
K(1)–F(22 ^y)	3,840 (6)	F(1)–F(32 ^y)	2,700 (5)
K(1)–F(31 ^y)	2,718 (4)	F(1)–F(32 ^x)	2,750 (5)
K(1)–F(32 ^y)	2,676 (4)	F(21)–F(31)	2,750 (4)
K(1)–F(32 ^z)	2,731 (3)	F(21)–F(32 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2,680 (4)
K(2)–F(1 ^{viii})	3,604 (5)	F(22)–F(31 ^{viii})	2,696 (4)
K(2)–F(21 ^{vii})	3,716 (5)	F(22)–F(32)	2,749 (4)
K(2)–F(22)	2,902 (6)	F(31)–F(32 ^x)	3,234 (5)
K(2)–F(22 ^y)	3,720 (6)		
Fe ⁱ –F(1)–Fe ^y	166,0 (1)	F(1 ⁱ)–Fe–F(31)	90,3 (2)
Fe–F(21)–Fe ^{xii}	151,5 (2)	F(1 ⁱⁱ)–Fe–F(31)	89,0 (2)
Fe ^{viii} –F(22)–Fe ^{xii}	152,3 (2)	F(1 ⁱⁱ)–Fe–F(32 ⁱⁱⁱ)	91,0 (2)
F(1 ⁱ)–Fe–F(1 ⁱⁱ)	179,21 (3)	F(1 ⁱ)–Fe–F(32 ^{viii})	89,7 (2)
F(31)–Fe–F(32 ⁱⁱⁱ)	179,8 (1)	F(21)–Fe–F(22 ⁱⁱⁱ)	179,6 (2)
F(1 ⁱ)–Fe–F(21)	90,1 (1)	F(21)–Fe–F(31)	91,3 (2)
F(1 ⁱ)–Fe–F(21)	90,3 (1)	F(21)–Fe–F(32 ⁱⁱⁱ)	88,4 (2)
F(1 ⁱ)–Fe–F(22 ⁱⁱⁱ)	89,6 (1)	F(22 ⁱⁱⁱ)–Fe–F(31)	89,0 (2)
F(1 ⁱ)–Fe–F(22 ⁱⁱⁱ)	90,0 (1)	F(22 ⁱⁱⁱ)–Fe–F(32 ^{viii})	91,3 (2)

Codes de symétrie: (i) $-x, -y, 1-z$; (ii) $x, \frac{1}{2}-y, z-\frac{1}{2}$; (iii) $x-1, y, z$; (iv) $x, y, z+1$; (v) $x, \frac{1}{2}-y, z+\frac{1}{2}$; (vi) $1-x, -y, 1-z$; (vii) $x-1, y, 1+z$; (viii) $1+x, y, z$; (ix) $x-1, \frac{1}{2}-y, z+\frac{1}{2}$; (x) $x-\frac{1}{2}, -y, 1-z$; (xi) $\frac{1}{2}-x, y, z$; (xii) $1-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$; (xiii) $-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$; (xiv) $\frac{3}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}-y, z-\frac{1}{2}$; (xv) $x, y, z-1$; (xvi) $\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}-y, z-\frac{1}{2}$.

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Bond-length–bond-strength correlation between N–O and C–N of pyridine N-oxides. By KLAUS EICHHORN, Fachrichtung Kristallographie, Universität des Saarlandes, D-6600 Saarbrücken 11, Federal Republic of Germany

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Abstract

An empirical correlation is established between N–O and C–N bond lengths of pyridine 1-oxides involved in both hydrogen bonding and metal complexes, leading to a decrease of N–O π -bond order from 35% in the free *N*-oxide to about 14% in its metal complexes.

Pyridine 1-oxide (PyO) is known to form hydrogen-bonded adducts with strong acids (HA), normally 1:1 adducts PyO·HA, sometimes also 2:1 adducts (PyO·H·OPy)⁺A⁻ (Hadzi, 1962). Hydrogen bonding has a pronounced effect on both the N–O and C–N bonds of the *N*-oxide. Seventy-