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**The crystal structure of (+)<sub>589</sub>-tris[(-)-trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane]cobalt(III) chloride monohydrate\* ('ob' isomer): errata.** By A. KOBAYASHI,† F. MARUMO‡ and Y. SAITO,§ *The Institute for Solid State Physics, The University of Tokyo, Roppongi-7, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106, Japan*

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## Abstract

The space group of the title compound [Kobayashi, Marumo & Saito (1972). *Acta Cryst.* B28, 2709–2715] is not C2 but R32. The [10 $\bar{1}$ ] zone axis of the C2 cell is the *c* axis of a trigonal cell with dimensions  $a = 10.714$  (4),  $c = 18.701$  (1) Å,  $Z = 3$ . The complex ion is thus required to have a rigorous  $D_3$  symmetry. Refinement based on the correct space group gave an *R* value of 0.025 for 797 observed independent reflections.

The final atomic coordinates are given in Table 1 and relevant interatomic distances and bond angles are listed in Table 2¶ within a complex ion, which are close to the mean values of the previously reported values averaged by assuming  $D_3$  symmetry.

The Miller indices and the fractional atomic coordinates for the R32 structure are related to those of the previous C2 structure by the following matrices:

(i) Fractional atomic coordinates

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 1 & 1/3 \\ 2/3 & 0 & 2/3 \\ 2/3 & 0 & -1/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -5/6 \\ -2/3 \\ -1/6 \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $x, y, z$  and  $x', y', z'$  are the R32 and C2 coordinates, respectively and the translation  $(-5/6, -2/3, -1/6)$  moves the origin of coordinates of the C2 structure to that required for the standard setting of R32.

\* IUPAC name: (+)<sub>589</sub>-tris[(-)-trans-1,2-cyclohexanediamine]-cobalt(III) chloride monohydrate.

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¶ Lists of structure factors, anisotropic thermal parameters and interatomic distances and bond angles involving H atoms within a complex ion have been deposited with the British Library Lending Division as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 38321 (9 pp). Copies may be obtained through The Executive Secretary, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

(ii) Miller indices

$$\begin{pmatrix} h \\ k \\ l \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h' \\ k' \\ l' \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $hkl$  are R32 indices and  $h'k'l'$  are C2 indices.

The general structural features including absolute configuration are the same as for the previous paper.

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## Reference

KOBAYASHI, A., MARUMO, F. & SAITO, Y. (1972). *Acta Cryst.* B28, 2709–2715.

Table 1. Positional and isotropic thermal parameters ( $\times 10^4$  for non-hydrogen atoms,  $\times 10^3$  for hydrogen atoms and  $U_{eq}$ )

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{eq}/U_{iso}^*$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )
Co(1)	0	0	0	21
Cl(1)	5634 (1)	0	5000 (1)	56
N(1)	9002 (3)	8253 (2)	9396 (1)	27
C(1)	7781 (2)	7075 (2)	9797 (1)	24
C(3)	5866 (3)	6686 (3)	676 (1)	33
C(4)	4751 (3)	5434 (4)	221 (1)	44
O(1)†	0	0	7968 (4)	85
H(1)	849 (3)	863 (3)	101 (2)	9 (7)
H(2)	797 (3)	952 (3)	76 (1)	9 (7)
H(3)	668 (3)	821 (3)	-13 (1)	13 (7)
H(4)	544 (3)	716 (3)	92 (2)	19 (9)
H(5)	623 (3)	633 (3)	103 (1)	11 (8)
H(6)	427 (5)	577 (5)	-9 (2)	24 (8)
H(7)	401 (3)	476 (3)	51 (1)	10 (7)

\*  $U_{eq} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_i \sum_j U_{ij} a_i^* a_j^* a_i \cdot a_j$ .

† Population: 0.5.

Table 2. Interatomic distances (Å) and bond angles (°) within the complex ion

Co(1)–N(1)	1.980 (3)	N(1)–Co(1)–N(1')	84.1 (1)
N(1)–C(1)	1.488 (4)	Co(1)–N(1)–C(1')	110.2 (2)
C(1)–C(3)	1.522 (4)	N(1)–C(1)–C(1')	106.0 (2)
C(1)–C(1')	1.516 (4)	C(3)–C(1)–C(1')	110.6 (2)
C(3)–C(4)	1.532 (5)	C(4)–C(3)–C(1)	110.1 (3)
C(4)–C(4')	1.513 (6)	C(3)–C(4)–C(4')	111.9 (3)
		N(1)–C(1)–C(3)	114.0 (2)