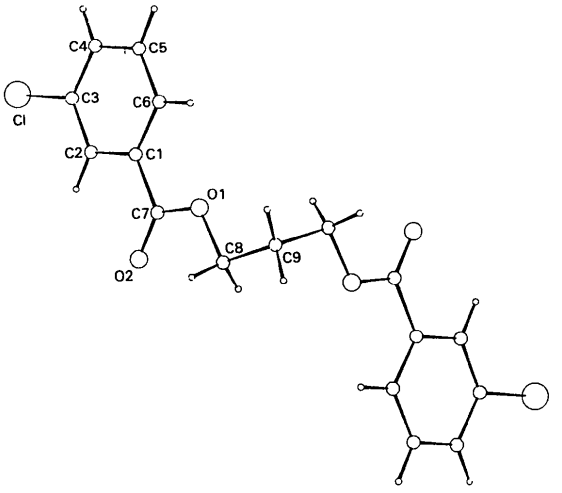

Fig. 1. Projection of the molecule along the y axis.

The atomic coordinates are given in Table 1 and bond distances and angles and selected torsion angles in Table 2. Fig. 1 gives a view of the structure with the atomic numbering.

This work was supported by CNR and CNRS through an International Scientific Project.

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SHORT COMMUNICATION

Contributions intended for publication under this heading should be expressly so marked; they should not exceed about 1000 *words; they should be forwarded in the usual way to the appropriate Co-editor; they will be published as speedily as possible.*

Acta Cryst. (1986). C**42**, 511–512

$Tl_3\{Tl_{0.5}(H_3O)_{0.5}\}H_{14}(PO_4)_8.4H_2O$: corrigendum.

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(*Received* 19 *September* 1985; *accepted* 12 *November* 1985)

Abstract

The structure of this mixed-valence thallium compound (Chiadmi, Vicat, Tran Qui & Boudjada, 1985) was described as triclinic, space group $P\bar{1}$, with $a = 9{\cdot}820\ (8)$, $b = 9{\cdot}973\ (6)$, $c = 17{\cdot}87\ (1)$ Å, $\alpha = 90{\cdot}14\ (2)$, $\beta = 90{\cdot}01\ (1)$, $\gamma = 119{\cdot}46\ (4)°$, $Z = 2$. It should be described as monoclinic, space group $C2/c$. The vectors (120), ($\bar{1}$00), (001) describe a C-centered cell with $a' = 17{\cdot}367$, $b' = 9{\cdot}820$, $c' = 17{\cdot}87$ Å, $\alpha' = 89{\cdot}99$, $\beta' = 90{\cdot}17$, $\gamma' = 90{\cdot}03°$, $Z = 4$; the corresponding transformations $x' = \frac{1}{2}y, y' = -x + \frac{1}{2}y, z' = z$ yield coordinates that are consistent with $C2/c$ within the reported e.s.d.'s. The $C2/c$ coordinates are given.

Chiadmi *et al.* (1985) noted that the structure is strikingly similar to that of $(H_3O)[Al_3(H_2PO_4)_6(HPO_4)_2].4H_2O$ (Brodalla & Kniep, 1980). The two compounds are, indeed, isostructural. In the aluminium compound [$C2/c$; $a = 16{\cdot}722\ (4)$, $b = 9{\cdot}437\ (6)$, $c = 17{\cdot}126\ (5)$ Å, $\beta = 90{\cdot}87\ (2)°$] the H_3O^+ ion is the sole occupant of the site labeled Tl in Table 1; in the thallium compound this site is shared equally by Tl and H_3O^+.

* Contribution No. 7295. Work supported in part by the National Institutes of Health (grant GMS 16966).

0108-2701/86/040511-02$01.50

Table 1. *Coordinates* ($\times 10^4$ *for* Tl *and* P, $\times 10^3$ *for* O), *space group* $C2/c$

Numbers in brackets are shifts in the transformed $P\bar{1}$ coordinates (Chiadmi *et al.*, 1985) of an individual atom necessary to achieve the symmetry of $C2/c$; numbers in parentheses are the corresponding, transformed e.s.d.'s.

	x'	y'	z'
Tl(1)	0 [0] (1)	−6634 [–] (1)	2500 [1] (1)
Tl(2,3)	2121 [0] (1)	−246 [0] (1)	2581 [1] (1)
Tl	0 [0] (1)	−2406 [–] (2)	2500 [1] (1)
P(1,4)	1789 [0] (4)	−2943 [1] (7)	1403 [3] (4)
P(2,7)	1251 [1] (4)	−4843 [0] (7)	3605 [4] (4)
P(3,5)	4461 [1] (4)	−4429 [1] (7)	1362 [4] (4)
P(6,8)	3377 [1] (4)	−2409 [0] (7)	3478 [2] (4)
O(11,41)	248 [0] (1)	−380 [1] (2)	158 [2] (1)
O(12,43)	155 [0] (1)	−191 [1] (2)	197 [0] (1)
O(13,44)	193 [0] (1)	−225 [0] (2)	64 [0] (1)
O(14,42)	106 [2] (1)	−381 [1] (2)	121 [1] (1)
O(21,72)	120 [0] (1)	−556 [0] (2)	436 [1] (1)
O(22,74)	132 [0] (1)	−331 [1] (2)	384 [1] (1)
O(23,71)	50 [0] (1)	−498 [1] (2)	318 [0] (1)

Table 1 (*cont.*)

	x'	y'	z'
O(24,73)	196 [0] (1)	−536 [0] (2)	324 [2] (1)
O(31,53)	525 [0] (1)	−516 [2 [(2)	132 [2] (1)
O(32,51)	417 [1] (1)	−432 [0] (2)	54 [1] (1)
O(33,52)	394 [1] (1)	−541 [1] (2)	176 [2] (1)
O(34,54)	453 [1] (1)	−304 [1] (2)	166 [0] (1)
O(61,81)	254 [0] (1)	−195 [0] (2)	330 [0] (1)
O(62,83)	396 [0] (1)	−136 [1] (2)	322 [1] (1)
O(63,82)	354 [1] (1)	−384 [2] (2)	315 [2] (1)
O(64,84)	348 [0] (1)	−248 [0] (2)	434 [0] (1)
O*W*(1,2)	5 [1] (2)	−287 [2] (3)	0 [2] (2)
O*W*(3,4)	222 [0] (2)	−42 [2] (2)	501 [2] (1)

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International Union of Crystallography

Acta Cryst. (1986). C**42**, 512

International Union of Crystallography announces the Ewald Prize

The International Union of Crystallography announces the establishment of the Ewald Prize for outstanding contributions to the science of crystallography. The name of the prize has been chosen with the kind consent of the late Paul Peter Ewald, to recognize Professor Ewald's significant contributions to the foundations of crystallography and to the founding of the International Union of Crystallography, especially his services as the President of the Provisional International Crystallographic Committee from 1946 to 1948, as the first Editor of the Union's publication *Acta Crystallographica* from 1948 to 1959, and as the President of the Union from 1960 to 1963.

The prize consists of a medal, a certificate and a financial award. It will be presented once every three years during the triennial International Congresses of Crystallography. The first prize will be presented during the XIV Congress at Perth, Australia, in 1987. This year will be the seventy-fifth anniversary of the discovery of X-ray diffraction in 1912.

Any scientist who has made contributions of exceptional distinction to the science of crystallography is eligible for the Ewald Prize, irrespective of nationality, age or experience. No restrictions are placed on the time or the means of publication of his or her contributions. The prize may be shared by several contributors to the same scientific achievement.

Nominations for the Ewald Prize are invited. They should be submitted in writing, accompanied by supporting documentation, to the Executive Secretary of the International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, United Kingdom. The closing date for nominations is 30 September 1986.

TH. HAHN
President

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General Secretary