

Table 2. Bond distances (Å) and angles (°) with e.s.d.'s in parentheses

O(1)—C(2)	1.336 (3)	C(8)—C(9)	1.546 (6)
O(1)—C(15)	1.473 (5)	C(9)—C(91)	1.534 (6)
C(2)—O(21)	1.209 (4)	C(9)—C(10)	1.526 (6)
C(2)—C(3)	1.510 (6)	C(10)—N(11)	1.483 (5)
C(3)—C(31)	1.523 (6)	N(11)—C(111)	1.477 (6)
C(3)—C(4)	1.549 (6)	N(11)—C(12)	1.495 (5)
C(4)—O(41)	1.422 (5)	C(12)—C(121)	1.547 (7)
C(4)—C(5)	1.526 (5)	C(12)—C(13)	1.537 (5)
C(5)—C(51)	1.537 (6)	C(13)—O(131)	1.438 (5)
C(5)—C(6)	1.552 (6)	C(13)—C(14)	1.562 (5)
C(6)—O(61)	1.449 (5)	C(14)—O(141)	1.455 (5)
C(6)—C(7)	1.555 (6)	C(14)—C(142)	1.513 (6)
C(7)—O(71)	1.443 (5)	C(14)—C(15)	1.544 (6)
C(7)—C(72)	1.522 (7)	C(15)—C(151)	1.529 (6)
C(7)—C(8)	1.539 (6)	C(151)—C(152)	1.518 (6)
C(2)—O(1)—C(15)	118.6 (3)	C(8)—C(9)—C(91)	111.1 (3)
O(1)—C(2)—O(21)	123.6 (4)	C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	110.4 (3)
O(1)—C(2)—C(3)	112.1 (3)	C(91)—C(9)—C(10)	107.7 (4)
O(21)—C(2)—C(3)	124.3 (3)	C(9)—C(10)—N(11)	113.0 (3)
C(2)—C(3)—C(31)	109.3 (3)	C(10)—N(11)—C(111)	109.2 (3)
C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	110.6 (3)	C(10)—N(11)—C(12)	111.1 (3)
C(31)—C(3)—C(4)	111.5 (4)	C(111)—N(11)—C(12)	114.8 (3)
C(3)—C(4)—O(41)	107.7 (3)	N(11)—C(12)—C(121)	113.5 (3)
C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	114.2 (3)	N(11)—C(12)—C(13)	110.7 (3)
O(41)—C(4)—C(5)	111.0 (3)	C(121)—C(12)—C(13)	113.9 (3)
C(4)—C(5)—C(51)	111.0 (3)	C(12)—C(13)—O(131)	108.3 (3)
C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	109.9 (3)	C(12)—C(13)—C(14)	115.6 (3)
C(51)—C(5)—C(6)	114.8 (3)	O(131)—C(13)—C(14)	108.0 (3)
C(5)—C(6)—O(61)	108.1 (3)	C(13)—C(14)—O(141)	107.9 (3)
C(5)—C(6)—C(7)	115.8 (3)	C(13)—C(14)—C(142)	114.2 (3)
O(61)—C(6)—C(7)	112.4 (3)	C(13)—C(14)—C(15)	108.7 (3)
C(6)—C(7)—O(71)	105.6 (3)	C(142)—C(14)—O(141)	106.9 (3)
C(6)—C(7)—C(72)	109.2 (4)	C(142)—C(14)—C(15)	111.9 (3)
C(6)—C(7)—C(8)	114.2 (4)	O(141)—C(14)—C(15)	106.8 (3)
O(71)—C(7)—C(72)	107.3 (4)	O(1)—C(15)—C(14)	105.8 (3)
O(71)—C(7)—C(8)	108.8 (3)	O(1)—C(15)—C(151)	107.0 (3)
C(72)—C(7)—C(8)	111.4 (3)	C(14)—C(15)—C(151)	115.6 (4)
C(7)—C(8)—C(9)	115.4 (4)	C(15)—C(151)—C(152)	111.9 (4)

mycin A and its analogous compounds such as 10,10-dihydro-10-deoxo-11-azaerythronolide A hydroiodide (Djokić, Kobrehel, Lazarevski, Lopotar, Tamburašev, Kamenar, Nagl & Vicković, 1986) and 10,10-dihydro-10-deoxo-11-methyl-11-azaerythromycin A (Djokić, Kobrehel, Lopotar, Kamenar, Nagl & Mrvoš, 1988) have been reported.

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## Structure of Ratibinolide, a Sesquiterpene Lactone\*

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**Abstract.** 5a,7a-Dimethyl-3-methyleneperhydrocyclopropa[2,3]indeno[4,5-b]furan-2,6-dione, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, *M<sub>r</sub>* = 246.3, orthorhombic, *P*2<sub>1</sub>2<sub>1</sub>, *a* = 6.779 (4), *b* = 11.052 (6), *c* = 17.760 (9) Å, *V* = 1331 (2) Å<sup>3</sup>, *Z* = 4, *D<sub>x</sub>* = 1.23 Mg m<sup>-3</sup>, λ(Mo *Kα*) = 0.7107 Å, μ = 0.079 mm<sup>-1</sup>, *F*(000) = 528, *T* = 293 K, *R* = 0.038 for 1073 observed reflections. The six-membered ring adopts a chair conformation with the methyl group

at C(10) in the axial position. The five-membered rings [C(1)—C(2)—C(4)—C(5)—C(10) and O(2)—C(6)—C(7)—C(11)—C(12)] are in a conformation intermediate between half-chair and α-envelope, and in a half-chair conformation, respectively. The Δ and φ values [Altona, Geise & Romers (1968). *Tetrahedron*, **24**, 13–32] are −15.7 (3), −39.7 (3)° and −4.1 (3), −37.8 (3)°, respectively. A C—H⋯O intermolecular contact is present, C(6)⋯O(1)(1 + *x*, *y*, *z*) 3.412 (4) Å. The packing in the crystal is entirely due to van der Waals forces.

\* Contribution No. 1004 of the Instituto de Química, UNAM.

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Table 1. Positional and equivalent isotropic thermal parameters and their e.s.d.'s

$$B_{eq} = (8\pi^2/3)\sum_i\sum_j U_{ij}a_i^*a_j^*a_i.a_j.$$

	x	y	z	$B_{eq}$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )
O(1)	-0.1245 (3)	0.8259 (2)	0.8700 (1)	6.5 (1)
O(2)	0.5989 (3)	1.1372 (2)	0.8559 (1)	4.7 (1)
O(3)	0.8490 (4)	1.2469 (2)	0.9010 (1)	7.4 (1)
C(1)	0.0235 (4)	0.8715 (3)	0.8457 (2)	4.7 (1)
C(2)	0.0613 (5)	0.9144 (3)	0.7666 (2)	5.1 (1)
C(3)	0.0490 (5)	1.0465 (3)	0.7478 (2)	5.7 (1)
C(4)	0.2442 (5)	0.9935 (3)	0.7673 (2)	4.4 (1)
C(5)	0.2928 (4)	1.0072 (2)	0.8515 (2)	3.5 (1)
C(6)	0.4960 (4)	1.0279 (2)	0.8816 (1)	3.5 (1)
C(7)	0.4814 (4)	1.0483 (2)	0.9669 (1)	3.8 (1)
C(8)	0.4050 (5)	0.9371 (3)	1.0079 (2)	5.2 (1)
C(9)	0.2058 (5)	0.9004 (3)	0.9750 (2)	5.2 (1)
C(10)	0.2152 (4)	0.8890 (2)	0.8894 (1)	3.9 (1)
C(11)	0.6748 (4)	1.1059 (3)	0.9821 (2)	4.6 (1)
C(12)	0.7238 (5)	1.1718 (3)	0.9113 (2)	4.9 (1)
C(13)	0.7872 (6)	1.1085 (3)	1.0427 (2)	6.3 (2)
C(14)	0.3383 (5)	0.7764 (3)	0.8665 (2)	4.9 (1)
C(15)	0.4057 (6)	0.9820 (3)	0.7102 (2)	6.3 (2)

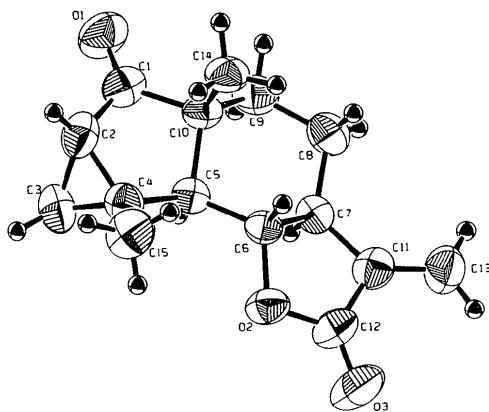


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound showing atom numbering. The thermal ellipsoids are drawn at 50% probability level.

**Experimental.** A colourless crystal, 0.40 × 0.50 × 0.50 mm, was used for data collection. Nicolet R3 four-circle diffractometer, graphite-monochromated Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation. Lattice parameters from 25 machine-centred reflections with  $5.8 < 2\theta < 18.8^\circ$ . 1405 reflections with  $3 < 2\theta < 50^\circ$  for one octant, 1073 independent reflections with  $I > 3.0\sigma(I)$ , index range  $h$  0–7,  $k$  0–12,  $l$  0–18,  $\omega$ -scan mode, variable scan speed. Two standard reflections (132 and 111) monitored every 50 measurements showed no significant variation. Lp correction. Data adjusted to an approximately absolute scale and an overall  $U$  value of 0.046 Å<sup>2</sup>, absorption ignored,  $R_{int} = 0.032$ . Structure solved by direct methods using the TEXSAN (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1988) structure-analysis package. Full-matrix least-squares refinement to minimize the function  $\sum \sigma_f^2(|F_o| -$

Table 2. Bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) with e.s.d.'s in parentheses

O(1)—C(1)	1.202 (4)	C(5)—C(6)	1.495 (4)
O(2)—C(12)	1.353 (4)	C(5)—C(10)	1.561 (4)
O(2)—C(6)	1.468 (3)	C(6)—C(7)	1.535 (4)
O(3)—C(12)	1.201 (4)	C(7)—C(11)	1.482 (4)
C(1)—C(2)	1.506 (4)	C(7)—C(8)	1.519 (4)
C(1)—C(10)	1.526 (4)	C(8)—C(9)	1.526 (5)
C(2)—C(3)	1.500 (6)	C(9)—C(10)	1.527 (4)
C(2)—C(4)	1.518 (5)	C(10)—C(14)	1.553 (4)
C(3)—C(4)	1.488 (5)	C(11)—C(13)	1.320 (4)
C(4)—C(15)	1.497 (5)	C(11)—C(12)	1.490 (4)
C(4)—C(5)	1.539 (4)		
C(12)—O(2)—C(6)	107.7 (2)	C(5)—C(6)—C(7)	108.4 (2)
O(1)—C(1)—C(2)	127.5 (3)	C(11)—C(7)—C(8)	124.2 (3)
O(1)—C(1)—C(10)	125.6 (3)	C(11)—C(7)—C(6)	100.7 (2)
C(2)—C(1)—C(10)	106.8 (2)	C(8)—C(7)—C(6)	112.0 (2)
C(2)—C(2)—C(1)	120.3 (3)	C(7)—C(8)—C(9)	109.4 (3)
C(3)—C(2)—C(4)	59.1 (2)	C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	111.5 (2)
C(1)—C(2)—C(4)	108.3 (2)	C(1)—C(10)—C(9)	118.7 (2)
C(4)—C(3)—C(2)	61.1 (2)	C(1)—C(10)—C(14)	102.9 (2)
C(3)—C(4)—C(15)	121.8 (3)	C(1)—C(10)—C(5)	100.1 (2)
C(3)—C(4)—C(2)	59.9 (2)	C(9)—C(10)—C(14)	110.5 (3)
C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	112.2 (3)	C(9)—C(10)—C(5)	111.9 (2)
C(15)—C(4)—C(2)	122.9 (3)	C(14)—C(10)—C(5)	112.2 (2)
C(15)—C(4)—C(5)	120.6 (3)	C(13)—C(11)—C(7)	132.0 (3)
C(2)—C(4)—C(5)	103.8 (2)	C(13)—C(11)—C(12)	123.3 (3)
C(6)—C(5)—C(4)	124.1 (2)	C(7)—C(11)—C(12)	104.7 (2)
C(6)—C(5)—C(10)	106.5 (2)	O(3)—C(12)—O(2)	121.8 (3)
C(4)—C(5)—C(10)	105.3 (2)	O(3)—C(12)—C(11)	128.6 (3)
O(2)—C(6)—C(5)	116.9 (2)	O(2)—C(12)—C(11)	109.6 (2)
O(2)—C(6)—C(7)	102.5 (2)		

$|F_c|)^2$ , in which  $\sigma_f = \sigma_f/2FLp$ , for the unique reflections. Anisotropic temperature factors for C and O atoms; H-atom positions calculated from the geometry of the C-atom skeleton and refined with isotropic terms. The results for the final refinement cycle were: 1073 independent observations; 163 variables;  $R = 0.038$ ,  $wR = 0.054$ ,  $S = 1.24$ ,  $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = 0.20$ ,  $w = [\sigma^2(F_o) + 0.001(F_o)^2]^{-1}$ . Maximum and minimum peaks on the final electron density difference map were  $-0.19$  to  $+0.18$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>, respectively. Atomic scattering factors and anomalous-dispersion corrections from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1974). Atomic coordinates are given in Table 1\*. Fig. 1 shows the molecular conformation of the title compound. Bond distances and angles are listed in Table 2.

**Related literature.** Ratibinolide is a sesquiterpene lactone which was isolated from the whole plant, *Ratibida latipalearis* Richards (Asteraceae) (Tarahumara name: Chi'punuwa). Details of the source and chemical background of ratibinolide are given by Mata, Rojas, Soriano, Villena, Bye & Linares (1990).

\* Lists of structure factors, anisotropic thermal parameters and H-atom coordinates have been deposited with the British Library Document Supply Centre as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 52967 (11 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Technical Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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## Chloracetimin–Tetraphenylphosphoniumchlorid (1/1)

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(Eingegangen am 15. März 1990; angenommen am 18. April 1990)

**Abstract.** 1-Chloroacetimine–tetraphenylphosphonium chloride (1/1),  $C_2H_4ClN \cdot C_{24}H_{20}P^+ \cdot Cl^-$ ,  $M_r = 452.4$ , triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$ ,  $a = 10.439$  (2),  $b = 10.574$  (2),  $c = 11.583$  (2) Å,  $\alpha = 74.81$  (2),  $\beta = 82.38$  (1),  $\gamma = 70.72$  (2)°,  $V = 1163.3$  (3) Å<sup>3</sup>,  $Z = 2$ ,  $D_x = 1.29$  g cm<sup>-3</sup>,  $\lambda(\text{Mo } K\alpha) = 0.7107$  Å,  $\mu = 3.16$  cm<sup>-1</sup>,  $F(000) = 472$ ,  $T = 292$  K,  $R = 0.051$  for 3578 unique observed reflexions.  $P(C_6H_5)_4^+$  ions are arranged in zigzag chains along [001] and form layers parallel to (100).  $Cl^-$  ions and chloroacetimine molecules are situated between the layers,  $Cl^- \cdots H-N$  bridges being only weak.

**Experimentelles.** Die Verbindung entstand unbeabsichtigt in geringer Menge beim (vergeblichen) Versuch,  $IrCl_3$  mit  $S(\text{SiMe}_3)_2$  in einem Gemisch aus  $CH_2Cl_2$  und  $CH_3CN$  zur Reaktion zu bringen. Einer Suspension von 0,67 g  $IrCl_3$  in  $CH_2Cl_2/CH_3CN$  (1/1) wurden zuerst 22,52 g  $PPh_4Cl$ , dann 0,47 ml  $S(\text{SiMe}_3)_2$  zugegeben. Das Gemisch wurde eine Woche lang mit Ultraschall behandelt. Nach Abfiltrieren des unverändert erscheinenden  $IrCl_3$  und Einengen der Lösung wurden bei 278 K Kristalle der Titelverbindung erhalten. Elementaranalyse: Cl 69,42 (berechnet 69,10), H 5,90 (5,35), N 2,89% (3,10%). Im IR-Spektrum findet sich  $\nu_{NH}$  bei 3236 cm<sup>-1</sup> und  $\nu_{C=N}$  bei 1651 cm<sup>-1</sup>; nach diesem Wert ist die NH-Gruppe allenfalls an schwachen Wasserstoffbrücken beteiligt.

Kristallgröße 0,19 × 0,31 × 0,38 mm; Vierkreisdiffraktometer Enraf–Nonius CAD-4,  $\omega$ -scan,  $\Delta\omega = 1,2^\circ + 0,35^\circ \tan\theta$ . Gitterparameter aus 23 Reflexen,  $11 < \theta < 23^\circ$ .  $\sin\theta_{\max}/\lambda = 0,595$  Å<sup>-1</sup>,  $-11 \leq h \leq 11$ ,  $-11 \leq k \leq 11$ ,  $0 \leq l \leq 13$ . Kontrollreflexe 302 und 442 zeigten Intensitätsschwankungen < 2%. 4239

Tabelle 1. Atomkoordinaten und Parameter für den äquivalenten isotropen Temperaturfaktor (Å<sup>2</sup>) (Hamilton, 1959)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{eq}}$
Cl(1)	0,6425 (1)	0,6461 (1)	0,06337 (8)	0,0557 (4)
Cl(2)	0,4585 (1)	0,3917 (1)	0,3877 (1)	0,0747 (4)
N	0,4884 (3)	0,3997 (3)	0,1544 (3)	0,057 (1)
C(1)	0,4438 (3)	0,3483 (4)	0,2617 (3)	0,049 (1)
C(2)	0,3728 (4)	0,2440 (4)	0,2642 (4)	0,074 (2)
P(1)	0,96836 (8)	0,13730 (8)	0,20960 (7)	0,0302 (3)
C(11)	0,8260 (3)	0,3697 (3)	0,2893 (3)	0,039 (1)
C(12)	0,7943 (3)	0,4550 (3)	0,3680 (3)	0,045 (1)
C(13)	0,8787 (4)	0,4283 (4)	0,4584 (3)	0,051 (1)
C(14)	0,9968 (4)	0,3183 (4)	0,4710 (3)	0,052 (1)
C(15)	1,0289 (3)	0,2304 (3)	0,3937 (3)	0,040 (1)
C(16)	0,9431 (3)	0,2555 (3)	0,3031 (3)	0,030 (1)
C(21)	1,0126 (3)	0,3189 (3)	0,0006 (3)	0,044 (1)
C(22)	0,9832 (4)	0,3974 (3)	-0,1132 (3)	0,055 (1)
C(23)	0,8739 (5)	0,3966 (4)	-0,1688 (3)	0,064 (2)
C(24)	0,7917 (4)	0,3182 (4)	-0,1099 (3)	0,057 (2)
C(25)	0,8208 (3)	0,2372 (3)	0,0034 (3)	0,043 (1)
C(26)	0,9325 (3)	0,2346 (3)	0,0598 (3)	0,033 (1)
C(31)	0,7625 (3)	0,0644 (3)	0,3609 (3)	0,040 (1)
C(32)	0,6773 (3)	-0,0171 (4)	0,4058 (3)	0,050 (1)
C(33)	0,6816 (3)	-0,1211 (4)	0,3532 (3)	0,052 (1)
C(34)	0,7686 (4)	-0,1462 (3)	0,2555 (3)	0,052 (1)
C(35)	0,8566 (3)	-0,0681 (3)	0,2119 (3)	0,044 (1)
C(36)	0,8525 (3)	0,0385 (3)	0,2649 (3)	0,031 (1)
C(41)	1,1656 (3)	-0,0869 (3)	0,3246 (3)	0,043 (1)
C(42)	1,2934 (4)	-0,1812 (3)	0,3394 (3)	0,051 (1)
C(43)	1,3932 (3)	-0,1745 (4)	0,2515 (4)	0,056 (2)
C(44)	1,3682 (3)	-0,0707 (4)	0,1477 (4)	0,060 (2)
C(45)	1,2399 (3)	0,0267 (3)	0,1322 (3)	0,047 (1)
C(46)	1,1378 (3)	0,0182 (3)	0,2208 (3)	0,032 (1)

Tabelle 2. Interatomare Abstände (Å) und Winkel (°)

C(1)–N	1,309 (5)	P–C(16)	1,796 (3)
C(1)–C(2)	1,511 (6)	P–C(26)	1,786 (3)
C(1)–Cl(2)	1,679 (4)	P–C(36)	1,800 (3)
N–H(1)	0,72 (3)	P–C(46)	1,798 (3)
N $\cdots$ Cl(1)	3,371 (4)	C–C	1,373–1,405 (5)
Cl(1) $\cdots$ H(1)	2,66 (3)		
C(2)–C(1)–N	113,7 (3)	C(16)–P–C(26)	108,3 (2)
C(2)–C(1)–Cl(2)	121,0 (3)	C(16)–P–C(36)	107,8 (1)
Cl(2)–C(1)–N	125,3 (3)	C(16)–P–C(46)	110,5 (2)
		C(26)–P–C(36)	110,4 (2)
C–C–C	118,7–121,5 (4)	C(26)–P–C(46)	112,6 (2)
		C(36)–P–C(46)	107,2 (1)