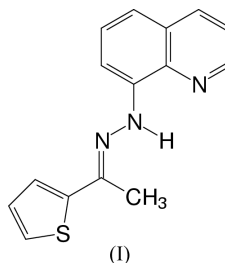


(E)-1-(2-Thienyl)ethanone 8-quinolyhydrozone**Daniel E. Lynch^{a*} and Ian McClenaghan^{b†}**^aSchool of Natural and Environmental Sciences, Coventry University, Coventry CV1 5FB, England, and ^bSpa Contract Synthesis, School of Natural and Environmental Sciences, Coventry University, Coventry CV1 5FB, England

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apx106@coventry.ac.uk**Key indicators**Single-crystal X-ray study
T = 150 K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004 \text{ \AA}$
R factor = 0.061
wR factor = 0.170
Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.6For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.The structure of the title compound, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{S}$, comprises planar molecules. The dihedral angle between the quinoline and thiophene rings is $2.6 (2)^\circ$.**Comment**Two distinct crystal colours (orange and yellow) were observed in the bulk following crystallization of the title compound, (I). The molecular structures from both crystal types were determined and proved to be identical, as were the melting points. Both structures refined to approximately the same *R* value and the structure obtained from the orange crystals is reported here. The cell for the yellow crystals was determined as $a = 10.1194 (9)$, $b = 14.251 (1)$, $c = 18.136 (2) \text{ \AA}$ and $V = 2615.4 (4) \text{ \AA}^3$. The origin of the difference in colour is currently unknown and cannot be simply explained by crystal morphology because both crystal types were indistinguishable in size and shape. However, we cannot discard the possibility of two different rates of crystallization, which we are currently investigating.**Experimental**

The title compound, (I), was prepared by Spa Contract Synthesis. Crystals were grown from an aqueous solution.

Crystal data $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{S}$
 $M_r = 267.34$
Orthorhombic, *Pbca*
 $a = 10.148 (2) \text{ \AA}$
 $b = 14.251 (3) \text{ \AA}$
 $c = 18.103 (4) \text{ \AA}$
 $V = 2618.1 (9) \text{ \AA}^3$
 $Z = 8$
 $D_x = 1.357 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Cell parameters from 46446 reflections
 $\theta = 1.0\text{--}27.5^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.24 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 150 (2) \text{ K}$
Plate, orange
 $0.30 \times 0.24 \times 0.02 \text{ mm}$ *Data collection*Enraf-Nonius KappaCCD area-detector diffractometer
 φ and ω scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SORTAV*; Blessing, 1995)
 $T_{\min} = 0.933$, $T_{\max} = 0.995$
20 334 measured reflections2947 independent reflections
1498 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.121$
 $\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ$
 $h = -11 \rightarrow 13$
 $k = -18 \rightarrow 18$
 $l = -23 \rightarrow 21$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.061$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.170$
 $S = 0.98$
 2947 reflections
 177 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0867P)^2]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.32 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.33 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$N11-H11\cdots N1$	0.97 (4)	2.36 (3)	2.675 (4)	98 (2)

All H atoms were included in the refinement at calculated positions as riding models with C–H set to 0.95 (Ar–H) and 0.98 \AA (CH_3), except for the amine H atom, which was located on difference syntheses and for which both positional and displacement parameters were refined. The higher than expected R_{int} value (>0.10) may be due to a slight misalignment of the crystal plate on the diffractometer with respect to the beam.

Data collection: *DENZO* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997) and *COLLECT* (Hooft, 1998); cell refinement: *DENZO* and *COLLECT*; data reduction: *DENZO* and *COLLECT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

The authors thank the EPSRC National Crystallography Service (Southampton).

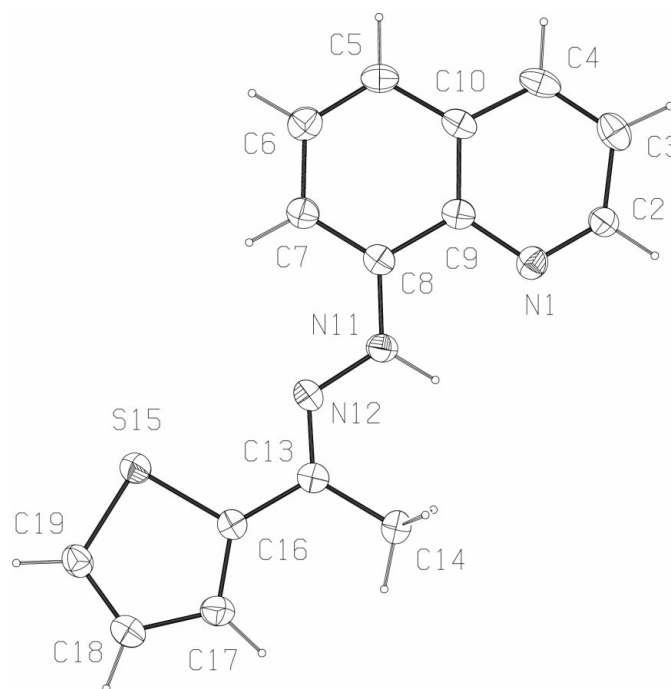


Figure 1
 The molecular configuration and atom numbering scheme for (I), showing 30% probability ellipsoids.

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