Table 1. *Coordinates of the atoms*

Atom	y/b	z/c
O_1	0·244	0·0041
O_2	0·621	0·0434
C_1	0·401	0·0350
C_2	0·306	0·0540
C_3	0·459	0·0926
C_4	0·341	0·1160
C_5	0·516	0·1532
C_6	0·373	0·1798
C_7	0·575	0·2131
C_8	0·410	0·2433
C_9	0·630	0·2735
C_{10}	0·454	0·3062
C_{11}	0·681	0·3337
C_{12}	0·497	0·3681
C_{13}	0·725	0·3941
C_{14}	0·547	0·4308
C_{15}	0·767	0·4546

where only the oxygen and carbon atoms were included in the calculation of F_c. The coordinates of the heavier atoms are collected in Table 1, and observed and calculated structure factors in Table 2. $R_1 = 0{\cdot}14$ when non-observed reflexions are omitted.

No change of signs is obtained for the observed reflexions, so the electron-density projection shown in the earlier paper is almost the same as that obtained with the values in Table 2 of this paper.

The two rows of carbon atoms are not quite straight, as was supposed earlier. Therefore, the subcell theory could not be used in the structure-factor calculations. The suggestion that the chains are helically twisted has been strengthened by these new results.

Reference

SYDOW, E. VON (1954). *Acta Cryst.* **7**, 529.

Table 2. *Observed and calculated structure factors*

hkl	$\lvert F_o\rvert$	F_c	*hkl*	$\lvert F_o\rvert$	F_c	*hkl*	$\lvert F_o\rvert$	F_c
000	272	—	016	< 8	+ 3	0,1,$\bar{1}1$	9	+ 9
001	32	+33	017	< 8	+ 3	0,1,$\bar{1}2$	19	+16
002	7	+ 8	018	< 9	+ 6	0,1,$\bar{1}3$	10	+16
003	23	+25	019	< 9	+ 4	0,1,$\bar{1}4$	18	+14
004	< 5	+ 1	0,1,10	<10	+10	0,1,$\bar{1}5$	12	+17
005	16	+18	0,1,11	<10	+ 3	0.1,$\bar{1}6$	25	−25
006	< 6	− 6	0,1,12	<10	0	0,1,$\bar{1}7$	62	+58
007	6	+10	0,1,13	<11	+ 3	0,1,$\bar{1}8$	<11	+12
008	8	−12	0,1,14	<11	− 2			
009	< 7	+ 3	0,1,15	48	+49	0,2,13	<13	+ 8
0,0,10	9	−12	0,1,16	23	+23	0,2,14	21	+22
0,0,11	< 8	+ 1	0,1,17	19	−19	0,2,15	30	−34
0,0,12	13	−13	0,1,18	<12	+ 1	0,2,16	15	−18
0,0,13	< 8	− 2				0,2,17	<14	− 1
0,0,14	14	−14	01$\bar{1}$	40	−27			
0,0,15	< 9	− 5	01$\bar{2}$	70	+54	02$\bar{1}$	<10	− 5
0,0,16	10	+ 5	01$\bar{3}$	< 7	− 9	02$\bar{2}$	17	−21
0,0,17	<10	− 3	01$\bar{4}$	22	+16	02$\bar{3}$	<10	−14
			01$\bar{5}$	< 7	− 8			
010	110	−100	01$\bar{6}$	13	+14	0,2,$\bar{1}6$	<12	+ 6
011	18	−18	01$\bar{7}$	< 8	− 3	0,2,$\bar{1}7$	18	−25
012	30	−27	01$\bar{8}$	15	+16	0,2,$\bar{1}8$	39	−42
013	13	− 7	01$\bar{9}$	< 8	+ 5	0,2,$\bar{1}9$	17	+15
014	10	−10	0,1,$\bar{1}0$	16	+16	0,2,$\bar{2}0$	<13	−10
015	< 8	− 1						

Acta Cryst. (1955). **8**, 846

On the structure of the crystal form *B'* of *n*-pentadecanoic acid, and On the structure of the crystal form *B* of stearic acid: correction.

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In the above papers (von Sydow, 1954, 1955) the results given by Vand, Morley & Lomer (1951) concerning the structure of the crystalline *C*-form of lauric acid have been erroneously interpreted. In this form the chain planes of two molecules coupled together with hydrogen bonds are not perpendicular but parallel.

In the *B*-form of stearic acid (von Sydow, 1955), which has the same space group as the *C*-form, the chain planes of two such molecules are also parallel. In the *B'*-form of *n*-pentadecanoic acid (von Sydow, 1954), however, the planes are perpendicular, as was stated in the original paper.

References

SYDOW, E. VON (1954). *Acta Cryst.* **7**, 823.
SYDOW, E. VON (1955). *Acta Cryst.* **8**, 557.
VAND, V., MORLEY, W. M. & LOMER, T. R. (1951). *Acta Cryst.* **4**, 324.