of 114·6 mm. diameter, and with a diffractometer, using filtered copper radiation. The first few lines were indexed to ensure correspondence of the single-crystal and powder data. Intensities were estimated visually. The indexed lines are listed in Table 1. No structure determination is contemplated.

Letters to the Editor

The need for determination of structures at different temperatures. From KATHLEEN LONSDALE.

Department of Chemistry, University College, Gower Street, London W.C. 1, England

May I put in a plea that wherever possible structures for which diffraction measurements are made at more than one temperature shall be accurately determined *at each temperature* for which data are available. At present if measurements at low temperatures are made, this is only in order to minimize thermal vibrations, and the structure is usually refined only at the low temperature, and not also at room temperatures.

But there is an intrinsic interest in the changes of atomic parameters, if any, that take place with temperature change. There is also, from the point of view of crystal physics, an intrinsic interest in the thermal anisotropy of the atoms and molecules. And certain changes of physical properties of crystals with temperature, for example, diamagnetic anisotropy, can be adequately interpreted only if any changes of molecular orientation are known.

In the case of two organic structures (urea and benzil) that have been examined recently in this laboratory, it appears that although the size and shape of the unit cell changes considerably with a 200° C. drop in temperature, the atomic parameters do not change. This result is so unexpected that we would like to know whether there is any evidence for a similar invariance of parameters in other molecular compounds.

Notes and News

Structure Reports for 1942–44

The above volume of *Structure Reports*, the fifth to be prepared under the auspices of the International Union of Crystallography, is now ready. It is the aim of these *Reports* to give a critical account of crystal-structure investigations so complete that only those in need of minute detail will find it profitable to consult the original papers.

The volume now published has been prepared under the general editorship of A. J. C. Wilson, with N. C. Baenziger (Metals), J. M. Bijvoet (Inorganic Compounds) and J. M. Robertson (Organic Compounds) as section editors. Orders may be placed direct with the publisher:

N.V. A. Oosthoek's Uitgevers Mij.
Domstraat 1–3, Utrecht,
Holland,

with the Polycrystal Book Service, 84 Livingston Street, Brooklyn 1, N.Y., U.S.A., or with any bookseller. The price is 65 Dutch florins, £6. 6s., or $17·50, post free. A remittance should accompany all orders.

The above volume is the last but one of those required to fill the war-time gap; it is expected that the last (Vol. 8 for 1940–41) will appear in the course of 1956.

Further volumes covering the years 1951 onwards are also in course of preparation.

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