observed Se–Cl distance of 6·42 Å, with its standard deviation of 0·04 Å, is probably significantly greater than 6·32 Å and less than 6·48 Å. The conclusion drawn, then, is that the Se–C_1 and C_4–Cl distances in *p*-chlorobenzeneseleninic acid are shorter than normal single covalent bonds, but not as short as the values listed in Table 5.

Comparison of the observed F values for the $h0l$ and $hk0$ reflections with the calculated F values based on the atomic parameters in Set C of Table 2 is given in Table 6.

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Short Communications

Contributions intended for publication under this heading should be expressly so marked; they should not exceed about 500 words; they should be forwarded in the usual way to the appropriate Co-editor; they will be published as speedily as possible; and proofs will not generally be submitted to authors. Publication will be quicker if the contributions are without illustrations.

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Structure de $GeUO_4$.

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Préparé par chauffage à 1050° C. à l'abri de l'air d'un mélange équimoléculaire de GeO_2 et de UO_2 le germanate d'uranium, $GeUO_4$, s'apparente à la série des germanates $GeMO_4$ (M = Zr, Ce, Th) précédemment décrite (Bertaut & Durif, 1954).

Le diagramme Debye–Scherrer du produit obtenu correspond à une maille quadratique du type scheelite:

$$a = 5{\cdot}084,\ c = 11{\cdot}226\ \text{Å};\ Z = 4;$$
$$U = 290\ \text{Å}^3;\ D_X = 8{\cdot}49;\ I4_1/a\text{–}C_{4h}^6\ ,$$

avec:

		$+(0, 0, 0;\ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$
4 Ge	en $4(a)$:	$0, 0, 0;\ 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4};$
4 U	en $4(b)$:	$0, 0, \frac{1}{2};\ 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4};$
16 O	en $16(f)$:	$x, y, z;\ \bar{x}, \bar{y}, z;$
		$\bar{y}, x, \bar{z};\ y, \bar{x}, \bar{z};$
		$x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{4}-z;\ \bar{x}, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{4}-z;$
		$y, \frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{4}+z;\ y, \frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{4}+z\ .$

Les paramètres de position de l'oxygène sont difficilement accessibles à la mesure à cause de la présence de l'atome lourd d'uranium. Des considérations stériques permettent de les estimer très voisins des valeurs:

$$x = 0{\cdot}27,\ y = 0{\cdot}11,\ z = 0{\cdot}08\ ,$$

qui conduisent aux distances interatomiques suivantes:

$$\text{O–O}_\text{I} = 2{\cdot}97\ \text{Å},\ \text{U–O}_\text{I} = 2{\cdot}31\ \text{Å},\ \text{Ge–O} = 1{\cdot}74\ \text{Å},$$
$$\text{O–O}_\text{II} = 2{\cdot}76\ \text{Å},\ \text{U–O}_\text{II} = 2{\cdot}47\ \text{Å};$$

ajoutons que les distances généralement admises sont:

$$\text{Ge–O} = 1{\cdot}76\ \text{Å}\ \text{ et }\ \text{U–O} = 2{\cdot}37\ \text{Å}\ (\text{dans } UO_2)\ .$$

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Référence

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