

streak so often observed. He has also shown from potential energy considerations that the $15R$ structure is the most stable next to $6H$, but the question still remains how such extremely improbable structures with large identity periods grow into stable forms.

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The Crystal Structure of α_1 -Bromopicrotoxinin

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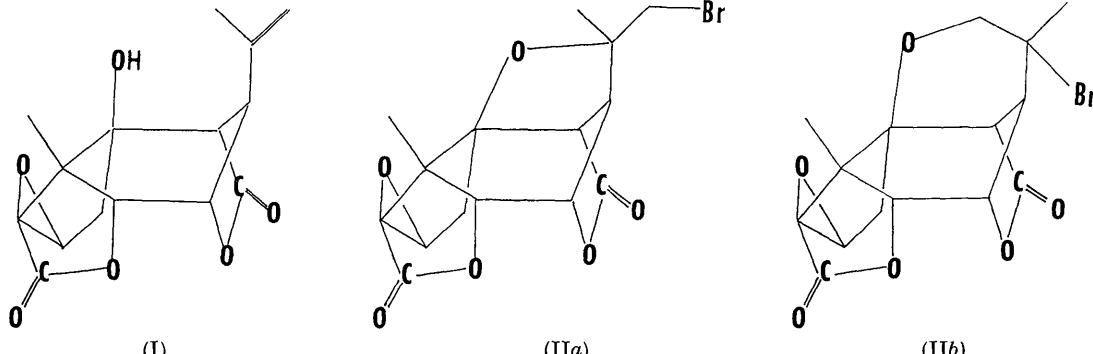
Crystals of α_1 -bromopicrotoxinin ($C_{15}H_{15}O_6Br$) are orthorhombic, space group $P2_12_12_1$, with lattice parameters $a = 13.40$, $b = 11.60$, $c = 8.86 \text{ \AA}$, and four molecules in the unit cell. A three-dimensional analysis confirms the structure postulated for picrotoxinin ($C_{15}H_{16}O_6$) by Conroy on chemical evidence. By consideration of the anomalous scattering of X-rays by the bromine atom, the absolute molecular configuration of α_1 -bromopicrotoxinin, and hence of picrotoxinin itself, has been established and shown to be the mirror image of the structure as it appears in the previous literature.

Introduction

Picrotoxinin ($C_{15}H_{16}O_6$) is the physiologically active component which, together with picrotin ($C_{16}H_{18}O_7$) forms the addition compound picrotoxin, a bitter-tasting convulsive poison found in the berries of the East Indian creeper, *Anamirta paniculata* and first isolated by Boullay in 1812. These extremely toxic berries have been used by natives to catch fish. Because of its stimulating action on the central nervous system

picrotoxin has been used extensively in medicine as an anticonvulsant.

The chemistry of picrotoxinin and picrotin has been a subject of investigations for many years: e.g. by Horrmann (1916), Angelico & Monforte (1923), Robertson, O'Donnell & Harland (1939), Sutter & Schlittler (1949), Slater *et al.* (1956). The structure (I) for picrotoxinin was proposed by Conroy (1951) and subsequently (1957) supported by his conformational analysis.



The crystal structure studies in this field have been concerned with the halogen substituted derivatives of picrotoxinin ($C_{15}H_{15}O_6X$) for which two structures (II(a)) and (II(b)) were proposed by Conroy, to account for the occurrence of α and β isomers. Conroy did not identify which of the proposed structures he thought was α and which was β .

In the preliminary X-ray diffraction studies of these compounds (Craven, 1958) it was shown that α -bromo-picrotoxinin was a mixture of two crystalline modifications here called α_1 and α_2 . The relationship between these is still unknown. Crystal structure analysis of both compounds was begun and it was found in a two-dimensional investigation, that both the α_1 and α_2 isomers were suited to crystal structure analysis using the heavy atom technique. The results are now reported of a three-dimensional analysis of α_1 -bromo-picrotoxinin which confirms the postulated molecular structure (II(a)) except for reversal of sense by mirror reflection.

The crystal data

The crystals were small transparent prisms obtained from 1:10 dioxane-ethyl alcohol solution. The cell parameters were determined from oscillation and Weissenberg photographs taken with $Cu K\alpha$ radiation. The crystal density was measured using the method of flotation in a mixture of chloroform and bromoform.

α_1 -Bromopicrotoxinin ($C_{15}H_{15}O_6Br$)
Orthorhombic,

$a=13.40$, $b=11.60$, $c=8.86 \text{ \AA}$.

M.W. 371

$U=1378 \text{ \AA}^3$, $D_m=1.78$, $D_x=1.80 \text{ g.cm.}^{-3}$.

$Z=4$, Space group $P2_12_12_1$.

Experimental

The intensity data were recorded on multiple film equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs using $Cu K\alpha$ radiation, 6 layers being photographed about a and 5 layers about both b and c , and the intensities were estimated by eye. Since after 50 hours exposure in the X-ray beam the crystals turned yellow and decomposed, several crystals had to be photographed to obtain all the data. These were chosen as nearly as possible to be cubes with an edge of 0.02 cm. No absorption corrections were made. Of 1710 accessible reflections unrelated by symmetry, 1460 were observed, ranging in relative intensity from 1 to 1200. The 250 intensities too weak to be recorded were all estimated to be half the weakest observable intensity.

The structure determination

All the calculations in this work were carried out on the IBM 650 at the University of Pittsburgh Com-

putation and Data Processing Center using programs designed by Shiono (1957, 1959, 1960) unless otherwise acknowledged.

The bromine atom position as determined from the Patterson projections (Craven, 1958) was confirmed by calculation of the three-dimensional Patterson sections at $u=\frac{1}{2}$, $v=\frac{1}{2}$ and $w=\frac{1}{2}$.

A three-dimensional Fourier synthesis was then computed including in the summation the 1200 reflections for which the amplitude of the bromine contribution amounted to more than one quarter of the corresponding observed structure amplitude. These reflections were assigned the phase angles of the bromine atom contributions. The resulting electron density distribution showed, apart from the bromine peak, about thirty fairly well resolved maxima, large enough to correspond to the twenty-one carbon and oxygen atoms. Of these maxima the eleven largest and most spherical were assumed to be carbon or oxygen positions. When the spatial arrangement of these eleven peaks was compared with models of the molecular structures proposed by Conroy (II), a particular orientation of model (II(a)) was seen to correspond most strikingly to the eleven selected maxima of the calculated electron density map. Approximate atomic positions in the crystal for all oxygen and carbon atoms were then immediately obtained from other existing maxima on the map, and the structure factors calculated from these positions enabled a second Fourier synthesis to be prepared, all but about twenty reflections being included in the summation. The atomic scattering factors used in the structure factor calculations were those of Thomas-Fermi (1935) for bromine, and Berghuis *et al.* (1955) for carbon and oxygen.

In this map all the spurious maxima were found to have disappeared and the molecule was clearly revealed. Calculated structure factors gave a reliability factor $R=0.30$. Further refinement was by two cycles of differential syntheses and structure factor calculations, using the following isotropic temperature factors derived from the preliminary two-dimensional investigations, $B_{Br}=3.0 \text{ \AA}^2$, $B_c=B_o=2.5 \text{ \AA}^2$. An n -shift of 1.7 was used in the differential syntheses.

The reliability index was reduced to $R=0.19$, after which it was apparent that in further refinement it would be necessary to consider the anisotropic thermal vibration of the bromine atom which was evident both in the peak shape in the second Fourier synthesis and also in the peak curvatures calculated in the differential syntheses.

A series of three cycles of differential syntheses and structure factors was computed in which the carbon and oxygen parameters were held constant and only the three bromine positional parameters and six bromine anisotropic thermal parameters were allowed to change. The final values obtained for the thermal parameters were $B_{11}=4.12 \text{ \AA}^2$, $B_{22}=2.38$, $B_{33}=3.50$, $B_{23}=-0.80$, $B_{12}=1.14$, $B_{31}=0.30$.

Table 1. Atomic parameters and standard deviations

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$\sigma(r)$ (Å)
Br	0.2028	0.9759	0.8327	0.0022
C ₁	0.4567	0.6303	0.6803	0.017
C ₂	0.3773	0.5360	0.7167	0.017
C ₃	0.2720	0.5788	0.7173	0.017
C ₄	0.2610	0.7084	0.7647	0.018
C ₅	0.3026	0.7607	0.6187	0.017
C ₆	0.4145	0.7536	0.6628	0.015
C ₇	0.5454	0.6241	0.7812	0.019
C ₈	0.3241	0.7674	0.8864	0.018
C ₉	0.2751	0.8666	0.9647	0.016
C ₁₀	0.3554	0.6874	1.0170	0.018
C ₁₁	0.4816	0.8090	0.5422	0.017
C ₁₂	0.4958	0.7091	0.4288	0.018
C ₁₃	0.4853	0.6018	0.5214	0.018
C ₁₄	0.4442	0.4853	0.4830	0.018
C ₁₅	0.2644	0.6805	0.5019	0.016
O ₁	0.4119	0.8121	0.8021	0.012
O ₂	0.5801	0.6361	0.4690	0.013
O ₃	0.4608	0.4233	0.3765	0.015
O ₄	0.3875	0.4483	0.6026	0.014
O ₅	0.2542	0.6951	0.3636	0.014
O ₆	0.2350	0.5787	0.5646	0.012

Table 2

(a) Bond lengths with standard deviations

	<i>d</i> (Å)	$\sigma(d)$ (Å)		<i>d</i> (Å)	$\sigma(d)$ (Å)
Br-C ₉	1.98	0.016	C ₁₃ -C ₁₄	1.50	0.025
C ₉ -C ₈	1.50	0.024	C ₅ -C ₁₅	1.48	0.024
C ₈ -C ₁₀	1.54	0.025	C ₈ -O ₁	1.49	0.021
C ₈ -C ₄	1.53	0.025	C ₆ -O ₁	1.41	0.019
C ₁ -C ₂	1.56	0.024	C ₂ -O ₄	1.44	0.022
C ₂ -C ₃	1.50	0.024	C ₃ -O ₆	1.44	0.021
C ₃ -C ₄	1.57	0.025	C ₁₂ -O ₂	1.46	0.022
C ₄ -C ₅	1.53	0.025	C ₁₃ -O ₂	1.41	0.022
C ₅ -C ₆	1.55	0.023	C ₁₄ -O ₄	1.37	0.023
C ₁ -C ₇	1.49	0.025	C ₁₅ -O ₆	1.36	0.020
C ₆ -C ₁₁	1.54	0.023	C ₁₄ -O ₃	1.21	0.023
C ₁₁ -C ₁₂	1.55	0.025	C ₁₅ -O ₅	1.24	0.021
C ₁₂ -C ₁₃	1.50	0.025			

(b) Bond angles with standard deviations

	β (°)	$\sigma(\beta)$ (°)		β (°)	$\sigma(\beta)$ (°)
Br-C ₉ -C ₈	116	1.2	C ₁₃ -C ₁ -C ₂	102	1.4
C ₉ -C ₈ -C ₁₀	104	1.4	C ₁₃ -C ₁ -C ₇	110	1.5
C ₉ -C ₈ -C ₄	115	1.5	C ₆ -C ₁ -C ₇	113	1.4
C ₉ -C ₈ -O ₁	108	1.4	C ₂ -C ₁ -C ₇	113	1.4
C ₁₀ -C ₈ -C ₄	114	1.5	C ₁₂ -C ₁₃ -O ₂	60	1.1
C ₁₀ -C ₈ -O ₁	112	1.4	C ₁₃ -O ₂ -C ₁₂	63	1.1
C ₈ -C ₄ -C ₃	124	1.5	O ₂ -C ₁₂ -C ₁₃	57	1.1
C ₈ -C ₄ -C ₅	102	1.4	C ₁₁ -C ₁₂ -O ₂	112	1.4
C ₃ -C ₄ -C ₅	97	1.3	C ₁ -C ₁₃ -O ₂	118	1.5
C ₄ -C ₅ -C ₆	97	1.3	C ₁₂ -C ₁₃ -C ₁₄	131	1.6
C ₅ -C ₆ -C ₁	115	1.3	O ₂ -C ₁₃ -C ₁₄	121	1.5
C ₆ -C ₁ -C ₂	115	1.4	C ₁ -C ₁₃ -C ₁₄	109	1.4
C ₁ -C ₂ -C ₃	114	1.4	C ₁₂ -C ₁₄ -O ₄	108	1.4
C ₂ -C ₃ -C ₄	103	1.4	C ₁₃ -C ₁₄ -O ₃	130	1.7
C ₄ -C ₈ -O ₁	104	1.2	O ₄ -C ₁₄ -O ₃	121	1.7
C ₈ -O ₁ -C ₆	107	1.2	C ₁₄ -O ₄ -C ₂	112	1.4
O ₁ -C ₆ -C ₅	100	1.3	C ₄ -C ₅ -C ₁₅	102	1.4
C ₅ -C ₆ -C ₁₁	111	1.3	C ₆ -C ₅ -C ₁₅	118	1.4
C ₁₁ -C ₆ -O ₁	115	1.3	C ₅ -C ₁₅ -O ₆	111	1.4
C ₁ -C ₆ -O ₁	111	1.3	C ₅ -C ₁₅ -O ₅	130	1.6
C ₁ -C ₆ -C ₁₁	104	1.3	O ₆ -C ₁₅ -O ₅	119	1.5
O ₆ -C ₁₁ -C ₁₂	102	1.3	C ₁₅ -O ₆ -C ₃	106	1.3
C ₁₁ -C ₁₂ -C ₁₃	105	1.4	O ₆ -C ₃ -C ₄	103	1.3
C ₁₂ -C ₁₃ -C ₁	111	1.5	O ₆ -C ₃ -C ₂	109	1.4

Table 3. Some intramolecular distances

	<i>d</i> (Å)	$\sigma(d)$ (Å)		<i>d</i> (Å)	$\sigma(d)$ (Å)
Br-C ₄	3.30	0.018	C ₁₂ -O ₅	3.29	0.023
-C ₅	3.42	0.017	-C ₁₅	3.18	0.024
-C ₈	2.98	0.018	C ₁₃ -C ₁₅	3.11	0.024
-O ₁	3.41	0.012	-O ₅	3.56	0.022
C ₂ -C ₁₀	3.18	0.025	O ₃ -O ₅	4.29	0.020
C ₇ -C ₁₀	3.36	0.026			
-O ₁	2.86	0.022			
-O ₂	2.77	0.023			

Table 4. Some short intermolecular approaches

Except for the bromine atom, only those intermolecular approaches are listed which come near or within the sums of the Van der Waals radii as given by Pauling (1960) i.e. carbon (methyl group) 2.0 Å, oxygen 1.4 Å

Molecule	(I)	<i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , <i>z</i>
Br(IV)-O ₂ (II)	3.37	0.013
-O ₂ (I)	3.88	0.013
-O ₃ (II)	3.91	0.015
-C ₇ (I)	3.93	0.019
-O ₅ (III)	3.93	0.014
-C ₁₁ (I)	3.99	0.017
C ₂ (I)-C ₁₁ (IV)	3.89	0.024
C ₃ (I)-C ₁₀ (II)	3.98	0.025
-C ₁₄ (II)	3.79	0.025
-C ₁₅ (II)	3.97	0.024
C ₅ (I)-O ₂ (III)	3.31	0.022
C ₁₀ (I)-O ₆ (II)	3.39	0.022
C ₁₁ (I)-C ₁₅ (III)	3.81	0.022
C ₁₂ (I)-C ₁₅ (III)	3.88	0.024
C ₁₄ (I)-O ₁ (IV)	3.38	0.021
C ₁₅ (I)-O ₂ (III)	3.29	0.021
	(II)	$\frac{1}{2}-x$, \bar{y} , $\frac{1}{2}+z$
	(III)	$\frac{1}{2}+x$, $\frac{1}{2}-y$, \bar{z}
	(IV)	\bar{x} , $\frac{1}{2}+y$, $\frac{1}{2}+z$, $\frac{1}{2}-z$

At this stage it was seen that the observed intensities were considerably affected by extinction (see Table 6). In order to limit the effect of extinction on the final atomic parameters, 52 reflections (all those for which $F_o > 50$ up to $\sin \theta = 0.35$) were included in the final differential synthesis with the observed structure factor equal to the corresponding calculated value. The final differential synthesis was then carried out involving all carbon and oxygen atoms.

In the final structure factor calculations, the hydrogen atoms were omitted and the light atoms were given the isotropic temperature factors $B_C = 1.8 \text{ \AA}^2$ and $B_O = 2.5 \text{ \AA}^2$. The larger temperature factor for the oxygen atoms is considered to arise from their lying mostly at the periphery of the molecule.

The final reliability factor is $R = 0.17$ for all reflections (unobserved amplitudes included as half the minimum observable value), or $R = 0.15$, when the 52 reflections seriously affected by extinction are omitted.

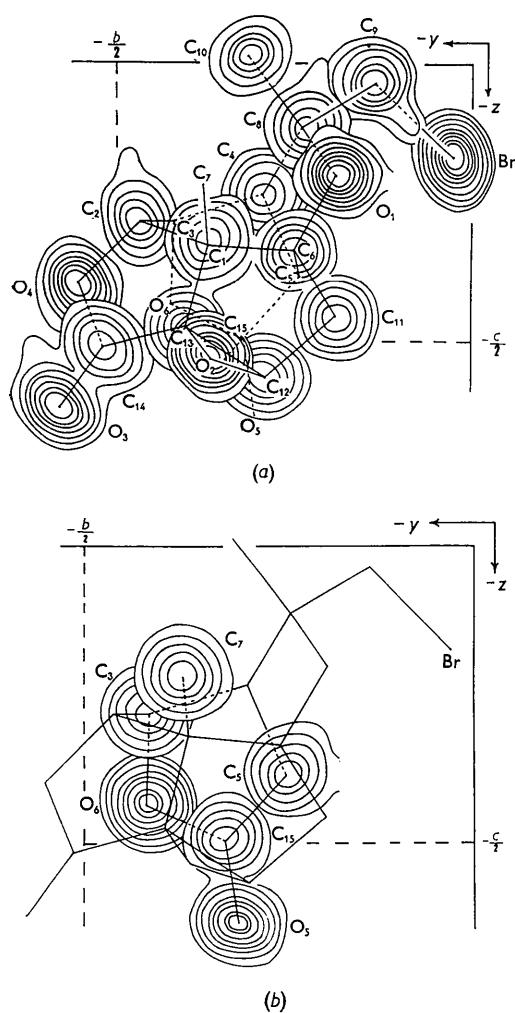


Fig. 1(a), (b). The final three-dimensional electron density distribution.

The final atomic positional parameters are listed in Table 1; the bond lengths and bond angles are in Table 2 and these are illustrated in Figs. 3(a) and 3(b). Tables 3 and 4 show some intra- and intermolecular non-bonding distances, calculated using the program for the IBM 650 by Templeton (1957). The standard deviations listed in these tables were calculated according to Cruickshank (1949, 1950, 1954). Fig. 1 is a complete electron-density map made from sections of the final three-dimensional Fourier synthesis. The resulting molecular configuration is shown in Fig. 2 in a view corresponding to Conroy's postulated structure (II(a)). Fig. 4 is an attempt to show the molecular arrangement in the crystal. Molecule (I) which corresponds to the listed parameters of Table 1 and the map Fig. 1, is shown most heavily shaded. The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 6.

The absolute configuration of the molecule

The anomalous scattering of X-rays has been used to determine absolute configurations of molecules of similar complexity to picrotoxinin since the method was first proposed by Bijvoet, Peerdeman & van Bommel (1951). The procedure in the present work follows that described by Peerdeman & Bijvoet (1956) and applied by Peerdeman (1956) in the case of strychnine hydrobromide.

With Cu *K* radiation the complex scattering factor for bromine has been given by Dauben & Templeton (1955) as $\Delta f' = -0.9$ and $\Delta f'' = 1.5$. This gives rise to an anomalous scattering effect large enough to be observed photographically, provided that the small differences in scattered intensities are not masked by absorption effects.

A crystal of α_1 -bromopicrotoxinin was ground to a sphere of diameter 0.03 cm. and Weissenberg photo-

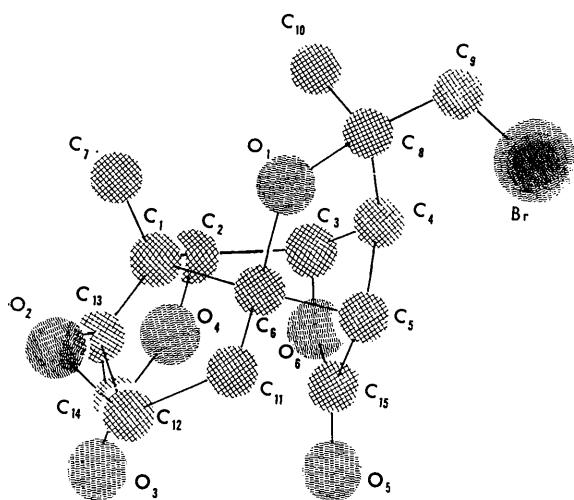


Fig. 2. The absolute molecular configuration of α_1 -bromopicrotoxinin.

Table 5. Comparison of I_{hkl} and $I_{\bar{h}\bar{k}\bar{l}}$

hkl	Calc.		Obs.	
	I_{hkl}	$I_{\bar{h}\bar{k}\bar{l}}$	I_{hkl}	$I_{\bar{h}\bar{k}\bar{l}}$
131	590	620	<	
141	194	220	<	
151	2600	2660	=	
161	372	348	>	>
171	525	535	=	
181	115	95	<	
191	810	840	<	
1,10,1	117	141	<	<
1,11,1	352	362	=	=
1,12,1	138	160	<	<
1,13,1	308	340	> (?)	
	612	196	260	<
	712	1060	980	>
	812	1340	1031	<
	912	225	280	<
10,1,2	2420	2750	<	
11,1,2	305	256	<	
12,1,2	730	700	<	
13,1,2	225	255	<	

graphs were taken of the layers $hk1$ and $hk2$ using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. The intensities $1k1$ and $\bar{1}k1$ ($= \bar{1}\bar{k}\bar{1}$), $h12$ and $\bar{h}12$ ($= \bar{h}\bar{1}\bar{2}$) which lie close to each other on the respective films, were compared visually. In Table 5, the observed intensity differences are seen to have approximately the same magnitudes and the same sense as the calculated differences except for the reflection (1,13,1) whose behaviour is not understood. Since both observed and calculated data refer to a right handed set of coordinate axes, the correct absolute configuration of the molecule is taken to be that which, by chance, had been used throughout in the crystal structure determination. A comparison with Conroy's proposed structure (II(a)) as drawn by arbitrary choice, shows it to be the mirror image of the true structure of α_1 -bromopicrotoxinin. Conroy (private communication) now has chemical evidence supporting this result.

Discussion

The molecule, excluding the bromine atom, is approximately spherical with complex convolutions, the result of fusing together what may be described as one three-membered, three five-membered, one six-membered and one seven-membered rings. Although all bond lengths lie within three times the calculated

standard deviations from their normal accepted values, the bond angles show the strain inherent in a molecule of this nature.

In particular, the six-membered carbon ring (C_1 to C_6) adopts an irregular form somewhere between the normal full and half chair configurations. ($C_2C_3C_5C_6$) are roughly coplanar. The best plane through these atoms was calculated by the least-squares method, using the program of Stewart (1958). The distances of the atoms from the best plane varied from 0.11 \AA to 0.13 \AA , while C_1 and C_4 lie at 0.19 \AA and 0.98 \AA respectively on opposite sides of this plane. The bond angles within the ring (see Fig. 3(b)) are 114° or 115° except for the angles at C_4 and C_5 which are 97° .

The five-membered carbon ring ($C_{11}C_{12}C_{13}C_1C_6$) forms with the epoxide O_2 a chair-form six-membered ring in which ($C_{11}C_{12}C_{13}C_1$) are coplanar, (maximum distance from the best plane is 0.03 Å) while O_2 and C_6 are 1.16 Å and 0.96 Å out of this plane in opposite senses.

The five-membered ether ring ($C_8C_4C_5C_6O_1$) has ($C_8C_4C_6O_1$) approximately coplanar (maximum distance from the best plane being 0.10 \AA), C_5 being 0.77 \AA out of this plane.

The three-membered epoxide ring is symmetrical about the line from O₂ to the midpoint of C₁₂C₁₃, within the significance test of three times the cal-

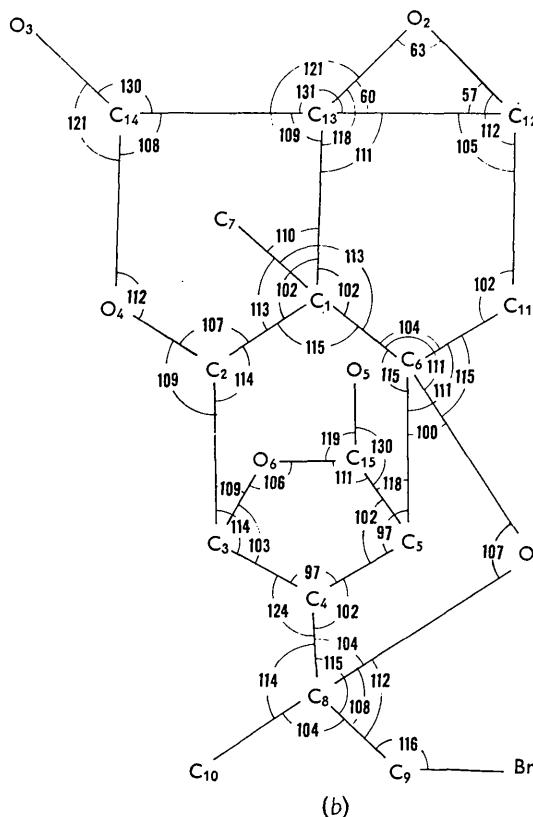
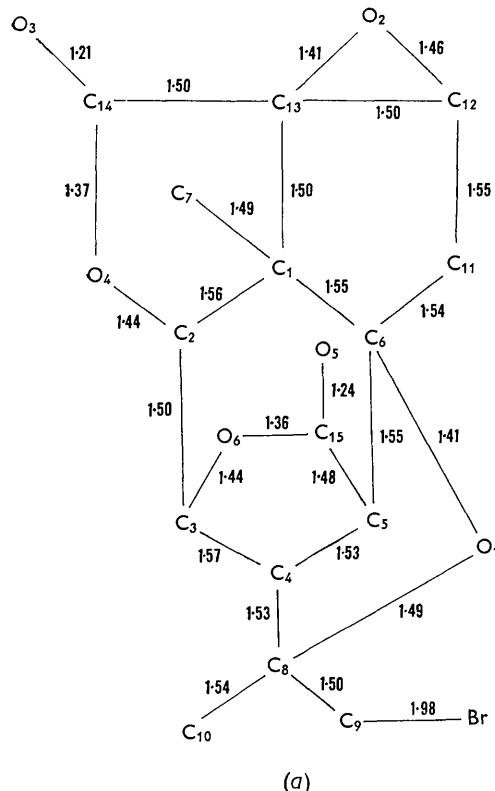


Fig. 3(a), (b). The bond lengths and bond angles in α_1 -bromopicrotoxinin.

Table 6. The observed and calculated structure factors for α_1 -bromopicrotoxinin
(Those reflections marked * are considered to be seriously affected by extinction—see text)

H	K	L	F _o	F _c	A _a	B _a	H	K	L	F _o	F _c	A _a	B _a	H	K	L	F _o	F _c	A _a	B _a	H	K	L	F _o	F _c	A _a	B _a									
* 2	0	0	59	96	59	+	10	6	0	16	9	16	0		* 1	0	1	46	62	0	46	10	5	1	21	19	19	10	8	7	1	13	11	11	6	-
* 4			81	135	81	0	11	12	7	0	12		2		32	49	0	32	11	18	16	1	18	-	9	13	12	13	-	1	-					
* 6			62	62	62	-	0	12	20	13	20	*	3		29	32	0	29	12	8	7	1	8	-	10	11	10	11	-	0	-					
8			18	12	18	-	0	13	5	4	0	5	*	4	14	8	0	14	13	12	11	8	8	0	13	1	8	9	0	0	8	-				
10			33	28	33	0	14	12	15	12	0	*	5		74	102	0	74	14	18	17	16	8	1	26	26	7	25	-							
12			17	18	17	-	0	15	12	14	0	12	*	6	59	72	0	59	15	11	17	10	5	2	12	11	12	-	0	-						
14			6	2	6	0	1	7	0	76	81	0	76		24	27	0	24	1	0	6	1	70	88	0	0	3		3	7						
16			4	4	4	0	2	38	31	38	0	8		14	5	0	14	1	1	20	20	20	6	4	13	12	13	1	-							
1	1	0	25	32	0	25	3	49	47	49	*	9	1	11	11	0	36	30	3	36	3	48	58	26	40	6	7	5	5	4	-					
*	3		49	60	50	-	45	56	55	0	46	*	11	6	4	0	6	4	36	35	19	31	-	7	3	7	1	3	-							
4			24	28	26	-	5	58	52	58	0	12		26	27	0	26	5	41	40	4	41	-	8	12	12	3	-	11							
5			29	28	0	29	7	31	26	0	31	*	13	8	9	0	8	6	31	28	15	27	0	14	1	16	18	16	-	0						
6			18	15	18	-	0	8	23	25	0	0	14	21	17	0	21	7	36	33	4	36	1	12	11	10	6	-								
7			47	50	0	47	9	6	9	0	6	*	5	22	22	0	22	8	40	37	38	13	-	2	15	15	13	7	-							
8			12	8	12	0	10	12	10	12	0	18		4	5	0	4	9	35	33	30	19	-	3	9	11	3	-	8							
9			79	91	0	79	11	10	9	0	10	17		11	11	0	11	10	30	26	29	8	4	10	11	7	-	7								
10			19	14	19	-	0	12	21	23	21	0	*	1	41	67	0	41	11	9	4	7	5	5	5	3	16	16	6	-	14					
11			28	29	0	28	13	7	8	0	7	*	1	98	114	64	74	12	18	15	15	15	9	0	2	10	1	10	-							
12			6	2	6	0	14	19	19	19	0	*	1	58	80	51	19	13	5	2	5	1	*	1	52	71	52	0	-							
13			20	17	0	20	15	9	9	0	9	*	3	50	69	49	11	14	5	3	3	3	*	2	45	60	45	0	-							
14			24	25	24	-	0	8	8	2	0	*	4	87	121	69	53	15	10	8	2	10	*	3	69	92	69	-	0							
15			20	18	0	20	1	2	4	19	0	*	5	50	62	47	18	0	7	50	47	0	50	-	4	23	18	23	0	-						
16			4	4	4	-	0	2	9	3	9	0	*	3	35	45	30	19	1	33	35	2	33	-	5	18	19	18	0	-						
17			4	5	4	-	0	3	54	58	0	54	*	2	21	26	24	25	7	6	6	21	14	21	0	-										
0	2	0	23	40	23	0	4	6	0	6	0	8		46	54	42	20	3	14	13	2	14	-	7	37	42	37	0	-							
1			33	47	0	33	5	41	39	0	41	*	9	28	27	10	27	4	20	20	12	15	8	8	34	34	34	0	-							
2			46	52	46	-	0	6	12	5	12	0	10		21	19	19	9	5	17	16	16	5	9	9	29	28	29	0	-						
3			9	5	9	0	7	*	44	39	0	44	11		6	7	3	5	6	32	30	32	5	10	10	21	17	21	0	-						
4			6	3	6	0	7	*	49	48	49	-	0	12	23	22	12	20	7	23	21	12	20	-	11	17	13	17	0	-						
5			32	34	0	32	9	6	0	6	13		8	7	5	6	8	26	23	8	25	12	12	25	25	0	-									
6			12	12	12	0	10	18	14	18	0	14		19	18	18	18	10	28	25	10	27	13	13	7	8	7	0	-							
7			12	9	0	12	11	14	6	0	14	*	15	9	11	7	5	10	26	20	0	26	-	14	8	10	8	0	-							
8			33	39	33	-	0	12	21	19	21	0	16		10	11	8	5	11	26	23	5	15	6	0	6	5	0	-							
9			7	4	7	-	0	7	13	24	23	0	24		17	10	11	10	2	1	7	16	16	13	16	5	1	5	0	-						
10			25	25	25	-	0	14	16	15	16	0	15	*	0	2	1	10	11	10	10	10	10	2	72	126	72	-								
11			6	4	6	0	6	1	36	32	0	36	*	1	55	79	40	37	14	11	11	5	9	*	0	1	35	51	5	-	35					
12			55	61	55	-	0	2	34	35	0	34	*	2	69	83	31	62	15	4	2	4	0	*	2	83	115	11	82	-						
13			7	2	0	7	-	3	13	11	0	13	*	3	89	122	74	50	0	8	1	52	52	52	0	3	15	19	4	-	14					
14			6	7	6	0	4	7	28	25	0	28	*	3	32	38	28	16	1	20	18	18	7	4	35	38	35	5	-							
15			9	10	0	9	-	5	5	1	0	5	*	5	74	90	30	68	2	45	46	45	1	5	21	22	16	-	14							
16			5	0	5	0	6	1	41	36	0	6		16	18	18	18	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	-							
17			2	0	2	-	7	12	9	0	13	*	7	7	70	79	10	70	4	32	38	31	8	7	7	29	30	8	28	-						
18			57	86	0	57	8	9	0	29	23	0	0	*	13	13	8	0	13	13	6	4	6	2	8	35	36	32	14	-						
19			85	117	85	0	9	6	4	0	6	6	*	9	20	10	18	8	6	12	12	10	10	9	19	17	8	17	-							
20			106	158	106	-	10	5	4	5	4	5	0	10	36	35	36	3	7	22	17	17	15	10	46	48	18	-	42							
21			15	15	15	-	11	9	8	0	9	0	11	*	15	14	2	15	6	21	20	0	11	11	23	14	22	22	-							
22			7	4	7	0	7	2	21	19	21	0	10		19	19	9	16	10	32	29	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	-						
23			13	9	13	-	0	2	23	18	0	23	*	11	17	15	9	14	11	24	21	8	23	12	12	22	20	21	9	-						
24			34	40	34	-	3	7	23	18	0	23	*	11	21	19	13	17	1	30	28	7	29	12	12	22	20	21	9	-						
25			25	25	25	-	4	7	32	35	0	32	*	12	21	22	12	12	6	10	8	8	3	13	30	29	27	15	-							
26			7	23	0	23	5	9	13	16	0	13	*	10	18	21	18	0	11	1	25	17	0	25	11	11	12	11	-							
27			35	42	35	0	9	20	18	0	20	*	12	17	17	15	7	2	32	32	12	30	13	10	13	8	6	-								
28			18	18	0	18	10	3	4	2	0	2	0	5	13	12	6	10	3	17	18	4	16	14	8	7	2	6	-							
29			38	39	38	-	0	13	0	5	2	4	0	5	14	5	6	4	16	5	8	9	0	15	4	2	4	1	-							
30			11	25	31	0	2	4	3	4	0	4	6	15	14	16	12	7	5	9	8	7	5	16	8	8	5	6	-							
31			42	46	0	42	3	5	1	0	5	0	5	16	14	9	4	10	17	11	12	9	14	*	0	4	2	66	62	66	0					

Table 6 (cont.)

H	K	L	F _o	F _c	A _o	B _o	H	K	L	F _o	F _c	A _o	B _o	H	K	L	F _o	F _c	A _o	B _o	H	K	L	F _o	F _c	A _o	B _o									
0	5	2	19	Zn	0	19-	0	12	2	13	8	13	0	11	6	3	14	16	13-	3	7	H	3	7	6	6-	3-	11	4	4	23	24	23-	1		
1	19	15	21-	19-	1	-	2	20	15	19-	5	13	18	20	15	9-	9	4	3	4-	1	12	21	21	0	21	18	19	17	5	18	19	17	5		
2	32	31	35	3	1	-	2	21	19	20	5-	14	4	8	1-	4	10	12	3	9	9	0	13	18	19	17	5	18	19	17	5					
3	29	26	9	2-	4	-	4	23	24	1	23	15	7	7	6	3	10	12	3	9	9	0	14	5	8	4-	3-	15	5	7	2	5				
4	37	39	37-	1-	5	-	11	9	2	11	16	11	22	22	2	11-	1	1	32	36	32-	6	15	5	7	2	5	15	5	7	2	5				
5	21	17	16-	14-	6	-	6	25	28	1	25-	0	5	3	40	37	0	40	2	9	10	2-	9	1	47	47	25	39-	39							
6	43	47	43	1-	7	-	12	12	1	12-	1	9	1	7	5	4	10	6	6	6-	1	3	37	38	37-	1	1	37	38	37-	1					
7	39	42	2	39-	8	-	9	8	3-	8	2	50	50	10-	49-	4	5	11	6	7	6-	1	3	31	39	29	6-	6	31	39	29	6-	6			
8	34	30	6-	34-	9	-	16	12	15	3-	3	42	38	35	23	6	5	6	0-	5	5	0	23	25	22-	8-	0	11	11	8	8	8				
9	33	33	25-	22-	0	13	2	17	4	4	17	4	31	25	3	31	7	4	7	4-	1	6	11	11	8	8	8	8	8	8	8					
10	6	5	8-	6-	1	-	16	14	14-	6	5	49	52	49-	3-	8	16	10	14-	7	7	20	19	14-	7	14	14	14	9	10	14	14	9	10		
11	26	23	18-	21-	21	-	8	7	2	6	6	31	31	1-	34-	9	15	14	15	1-	8	15	11	10	10-	8	20	18	10	7	20	18	10	7		
12	20	20	8	18-	3	-	16	16	16	8-	6	50	53	46-	26	0	0	13	3	18	21	0	18	9	20	18	10	7	32	32	12-	30				
13	11	10	9	6-	4	-	16	13	13	9-	8	27	27	17-	21-	1	8	3	4-	6-	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	9	10				
14	18	15	1b-	15-	5	-	19	15	19-	2-	9	17	12	17-	21-	2	1	8	3	4-	6-	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	9	10			
15	25	24	17-	22-	0	1	0	3	39	44	0	39-	1	57	62	56-	51	2	8	10	4	0	2	20	18	20	18	10	8	7	13	3	6			
0	6	2	17	10	17	0-	b	13	11	11	7	10	10	12	1	10	2	22	26	6-	22	11	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10				
1	65	65	64	13	7	-	21	18	20	5	11	20	16	18	6	4	21	21	4	20	14	9	10	14	14	14	9	10	14	14	9	10				
2	43	44	16	40-	0	14	2	4	4	4	0	12	21	23	8-	20-	5	16	17	16	2-	14	15	5	4	3	15	5	4	3	15	5	4			
3	46	47	41-	22-	1	-	11	9	10-	2	13	10	12	10	1-	1	6	23	27	32	1-	1	32	37	36	35-	35	11	11	10	10	11	10			
4	37	34	8-	36-	2	-	8	8	3-	8	14	5	4	3	4	6	13	13	12-	5	1	6	20	18	20	18	10	8	7	13	3	6				
5	57	50	49-	4-	4	-	15	17	8	12-	15	3	5	5	3-	0	0	14	3	14	14	14	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
6	50	47	9-	49-	4	0	6	15	9	10-	0	6	3	39	28	39-	0	7	3	7	3-	1	1	44	39	18-	40-	40	18	18	18	18	18			
7	28	24	6-	28-	*2	-	75	103	0	75-	3	42	43	41	11	1	3	3	30	34	30	1-	1	5	23	21	5-	23	5	23	21	5-	23			
8	30	26	28-	12-	3	-	26	32	0	26-	3	4	46	47	5-	46-	0	0	4	17	18	17-	0	5	6	32	37	36	35	35	34	32	37	36	35	
9	28	24	24-	19-	15-	-	65	70	0	65-	4	4	46	47	5-	46-	1	1	74	78	74-	0	6	6	32	37	36	35	35	34	32	37	36	35		
10	26	24	24-	19-	15-	-	65	70	0	65-	4	4	46	47	5-	46-	2	1	43	41	43	0	7	7	21	18	7-	20-	20	18	7	21	18	7-	20-	
11	22	17	11-	19-	5	-	19	17	17	5-	19	5	25	19	11-	19-	3	1	42	44	43	0	8	8	28	24	28	5-	5	28	24	28	5-	5		
12	17	13	10-	14-	6	-	69	72	6-	69-	6	6	20	21	14-	15-	3	3	42	47	41	0	9	9	28	24	28	5-	5	28	24	28	5-	5		
13	13	12	10-	8-	7	-	27	22	0	27-	7	7	19	16	17-	17-	3	3	42	47	43	0	8	8	7	10	8-	2	7	10	8-	2				
14	13	10	2-	13-	8	-	45	46	0	45-	8	8	31	29	31-	7	4	7	1	7	7-	0	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10				
15	15	12	11-	10-	11	-	8	8	16	10-	10-	1	9	28	20	26	10	10	5	7	9	9-	0	10	15	16	11-	11	15	16	11-	11	15			
16	7	7	7-	7-	3	-	47	53	47-	6-	3	25	25	26	13	10-	4	2	36	37	30	15-	6	6	23	18	16-	18-	18	16-	18-	18	16-	18-		
17	11	12	1-	19-	12-	-	6	1	21	16	21-	12	12	12	12	12-	12	1	32	28	32	18-	0	14	15	19	4-	14	15	19	4-	14	15			
18	10	7	2-	10-	5	-	68	81	68-	3-	5	22	20	22-	22-	2-	3	45	47	41	11-	43	14	8	21	20	17	13-	13	21	20	17	13-	13		
19	17	14	1-	17-	6	-	27	28	27	6-	6	18	19	17-	17-	8	4	13	9	7	11	11	0	9	5	10	4-	2-	9	5	10	4-	2-			
20	12	10	2-	13-	11	-	5	5	10	1-	3	2	36	35	35-	8-	5	19	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
21	7	7	7-	7-	3	-	20	19	20-	1-	0	8	3	32	21	21-	2-	1	45	47	40	8-	10	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
22	7	6	7-	7-	16	-	7	6	7	2	1	49	48	49-	0	13	15	13	4-	14	14	14	3	30	27	26	25-	25	26	25	26	25	25-			
23	7	4	1-	7-	1	-	41	41	41-	1	3	26	26	26-	13-	1	13	15	14	10-	11	1	4	38	34	2-	38	34	2-	38	34	2-	38			
24	7	3	-	1-	1	-	45	50	5-	45-	4	4	14	12	14-	14-	1	16	3	2	2	2	2	6	33	38	6-	32	33	6-	32	33	6-	32		
25	18	13	1-	18-	10	-	3	38	32	35-	15-	5	5	23	23	9-	23-	1	16	24	45-	33-	1-	1	35	30	35-	7-	20	20	2-	19	20	2-	19	
26	17	13	1-	17-	11	-	3	1	12	11	11-	1	8	5	9	2	9	28	34	28	1-	1	2	10	11	8-	6	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
27	26	22	19-	6-	7	-	11	10	7	8	2	53	53	10-	12-	1	11	12	13	11	11	1	5	15	17	4-	3-	16	4-	3-	16	4-	3-	16		
28	29	26	28-	7-	2	-	3	2	2	2	3	12	12	12-	12-	1	12	13	13	11	11	1	5	15	17	4-	3-	16	4-	3-	16	4-	3-	16		
29	22	17	22-	2-	2	-	15	1	1	2	4	15	11	14-	14-	1	13	12	9	11	11	1	6	5	3	4-	3-	16	4-	3-	16	4-	3-	16		
30	34	20	29-	9-	15	-	17	17	0	17-	0	17-	0	10	3	40	32	29-	9-	1-	1	3	3	8	9	3	7-	7	3	8	9	3	7-	7		
31	39	37	39-	6-	10	-	24	23	14	20	1	1	24	23	14-	14-	1	30	32	29-	9-	1-	1	21	21	1-	21	21	1-	21	21	1-	21	21		
32	24	24	18-	16-	11	-	13	13	12	12-	1	12	24	24	24-																					

Table 6 (cont.)

H	K	L	E	E	A ₀	B ₀	H	K	L	E	E	A ₀	B ₀	H	K	L	E	E	A ₀	B ₀	H	K	L	E	E	A ₀	B ₀
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has proved a stumbling block for chemical workers for many years.

The intermolecular approaches are normal although the distance 3.37 Å between Br(IV) and O₂(II) is of interest. (These particular atoms are chosen since they are conveniently near the centre of Fig. 4.) The approach is close to the sum of the van der Waals radii for bromine and oxygen atoms (3.35 Å) given by

Pauling (1960). The atoms are also close to making tetrahedral angles, e.g. the angle C₉(IV)–Br(IV) ··· O₂(II) is 117° and the line from Br(IV) to the midpoint of C₁₂(II)–C₁₃(II) makes an angle of 83° with the bond C₁₂(II)–C₁₃(II). It is possible that there is an extremely weak intermolecular bonding interaction.

The determination of the absolute configuration of α_1 -bromopicrotoxinin establishes the absolute con-

Table 6 (cont.)

H	K	L	$ F_h $	$ F_k $	A_o	B_o	H	K	L	$ F_h $	$ F_k $	A_o	B_o	H	K	L	$ F_h $	$ F_k $	A_o	B_o	H	K	L	$ F_h $	$ F_k $	A_o	B_o									
10	4	8	10	13	9 -	3 -	0	10	8	7	4	7 -	0	5	3	9	15	15	14 -	3 -	2	8	9	6	7	4 -	4 -	0	4	10	8	4	8 -	0		
11	0	5	8	12	6	0	12 -	1	11	12	5 -	10	2	8	9	1	8 -	7	11	15	6	11 -	3	1	14	13	13 -	4	1	7	7	0	7			
1	1	34	31	10 -	33 -	3	3	9	11	0	0 -	9 -	8	4	6	4	0 -	5	3	3	1	3	3	2	12	16	12	2 -	2	6	7	5 -	3 -	2		
2	2	26	28	6 -	26 -	1	0	9	10	10	0	10 -	9	3	5	3 -	0 -	0	9	9	16	17	0	16	4	4	6	7	5 -	3 -	2					
3	3	22	23	17	15	2	2	18	7	0	18 -	10	7	13	4	6	1	0	0	10	5	1	5 -	0	5	8	7	4	7	8	7	4	7			
4	4	14	15	14	2 -	3	3	5	3	0	5	0	4	9	5	5	5	0	1	17	16	16 -	5	1	16	14	16 -	0	6	7	15	1	7			
5	5	18	17	10 -	15 -	4	4	21	22	0	21	1	5	21	23	0	21	2	17	15	7	15 -	2	12	10	32	0	1	3	6	3 -	1 -				
6	6	10	12	10 -	1	5	5	21	23	0	21	2	6	12	12	0	12	3	8	5	7	2 -	3	4	2	4	0	2	15	18	1 -	15 -	2			
7	7	19	21	17	8	6	6	12	12	0	12 -	3	7	6	7	0	6	4	14	15	0	14	4	16	15	16 -	0	3	8	11	8 -	1				
8	8	4	4	3	3	7	7	6	7	0	6	4	8	4	3	0	5	5	7	5 -	0	5	8	11	8 -	1	16	19	12	10	10					
9	9	4	6	4 -	0 -	8	8	4	3	0	4	5	9	13	0	9	6	16	21	4	15 -	6	3	1	3	0	5	3 -	4	3	0 -	5				
10	10	7	9	3	6 -	9	9	9	13	0	9	6	16	15	21	21	7	7	13	4	6	1	0	9	12	11 -	0	6	11	5 -	2 -	2				
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2	2	18	15	2 -	18 -	1	1	16	16	16 -	1 -	9	4	9	4	2	0	1	10	24	23	0	24	1	11	12	9 -	2	5							
3	3	9	8	5 -	7 -	2	2	21	20	0	20	0	5	5	9	12	11	0	12	1	17	14	1 -	14 -	2	7	9	2	7	7						
4	4	17	17	17	1 -	17	3	26	24	26	0	1	9	9	8 -	3 -	2	15	8	10 -	11 -	3	6	7	0	6 -	6	7	0	6 -	6					
5	5	12	13	5	11	4	6	3	1	6	2	10	11	4 -	9 -	3	5	4	5 -	1	4	7	10	13	0	13	9 -	10	3 -	8 -	8					
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1	1	9	2	3 -	8 -	8	10	3	6	3	1	3	5	7	4	2	2	13	13	0 -	13 -	4	3	3	9 -	2	2 -	2	6 -	6	7	4	4 -	4 -	4 -	
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4	4	10	11	8 -	6 -	1	14	17	14 -	2 -	2	6	5	8	5 -	1 -	5	5	6	5 -	1 -	2	1	1	2	3	8	0	3	9 -	2	3 -	3			
5	5	11	14	10 -	3 -	3	17	19	13	0 -	17	1	0	8	9	4	6 -	4 -	0	6	11	12	5 -	9	3	6 -	9	0	1 -	5 -	5	5	5			
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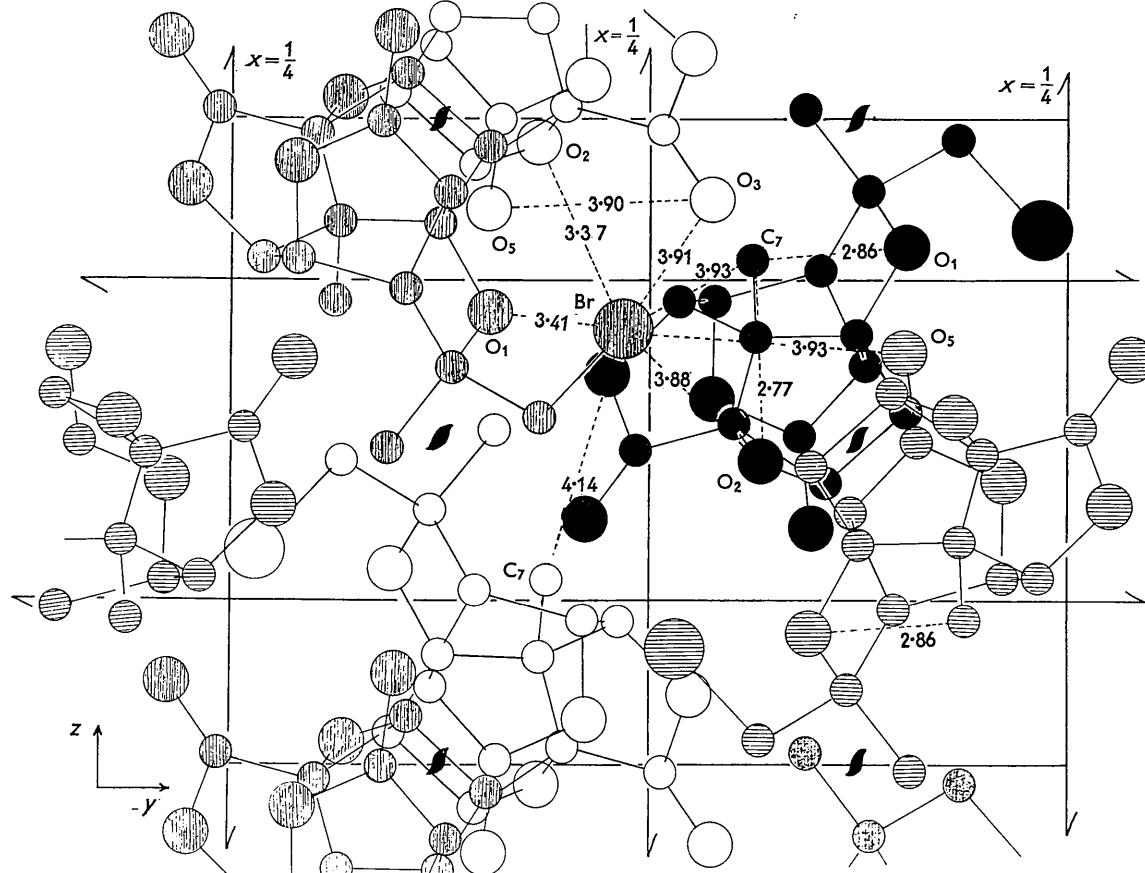
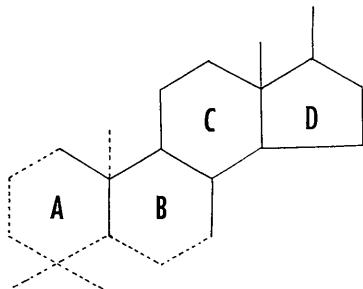


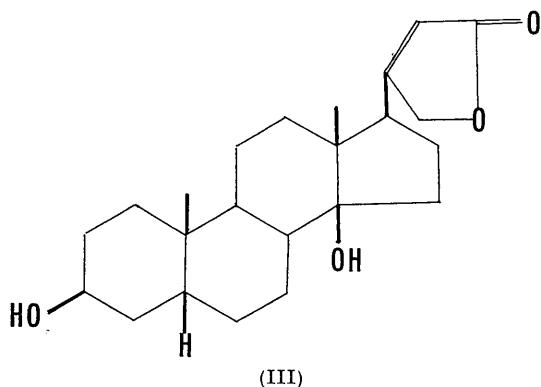
Fig. 4. The molecular packing of α_1 -bromopicrotoxinin in the crystal structure. The heavily shaded molecule corresponds to the atomic coordinates listed in Table 1.

figuration of picrotoxinin itself as the mirror image of the structure (I) which is shown by arbitrary choice in Conroy's papers. The absolute configuration is of importance in any consideration of the biosynthesis of picrotoxinin, e.g., Conroy has pointed out the structural similarities between picrotoxinin and the steroid series. His conformational analysis and the

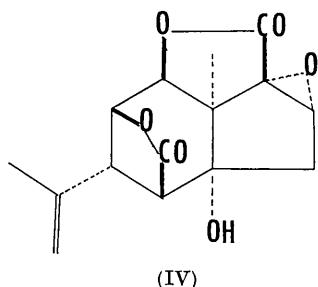
of absolute configuration in the steroid family by the chemical method of asymmetrical synthesis (Dauben *et al.*, 1953). Thus, when the evidence of absolute configuration is considered, a distinct dissimilarity in the carbon framework appears, implying that there is a considerable difference in the course of biogenesis in the two series.



present X-ray analysis show that the carbon rings of picrotoxinin which correspond to the C and D rings of the steroids are *cis* fused, as in the cardiac glycosides and aglycones, e.g. digitoxigenin (III).



(III)



(IV)

The absolute configuration of picrotoxinin at the 'C/D' ring junction (IV) is now found to be of the *opposite* sense to the C/D junction in the *cis* fused steroids, which is known following the determination

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