

Fig. 1. Electron density in $Ce_{24}Co_{11}$ on the mirror $(x, 2x, z)$ plane. The outer contour is $0 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$. The contour interval at the Co atoms is $10 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ and at the Ce atoms $20 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$.

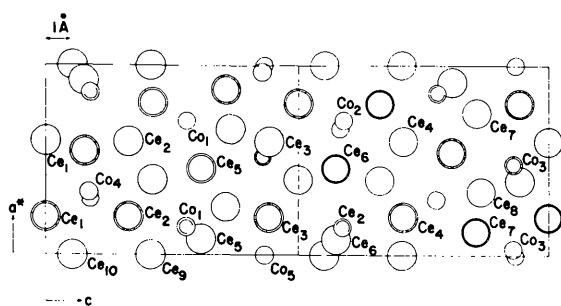


Fig. 2. Projection of the structure of $Ce_{24}Co_{11}$ on a plane normal to the b axis.

Discussion of the structure

A projection of the structure normal to the b axis is shown in Fig. 2. The interatomic distances are listed in Table 2. The neighbors given are those which satisfy the definition of Frank & Kasper (1958). Some of the Ce-Co distances are exceptionally short. The smallest known Ce-Ce distance is 3.09 \AA in $CeCo_2$. The radius of Co is about 1.25 \AA so one might expect a minimum Ce-Co distance of about 2.80 \AA . Distances as short as 2.61 \AA are found in this compound. The standard deviations given in Table 2, aside from systematic errors, are overestimates because the fact that the atoms are in special positions has not been taken into account.

We are indebted to V. O. Struebing for the preparation and heat treatment of the alloy.

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The Crystal Structure of Rhodanine, $C_3H_3ONS_2^*$

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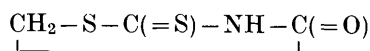
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The structure of rhodanine has been determined by three-dimensional Fourier and least squares methods using an I.B.M. electronic computer. The crystals are monoclinic having the unit-cell dimensions $a_0 = 10.02$, $b_0 = 7.67$, $c_0 = 7.28 \text{ \AA}$; $\beta = 102^\circ 38'$. There are four molecules per unit cell and the space group is $P2_1/n$. The molecule is planar. There are two strong $N \cdots O$ hydrogen bonds around the center of symmetry, binding the molecules in pairs.

Introduction

The crystal structure of rhodanine



is one of several investigations being carried out in

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this laboratory on chelate compounds and organic compounds forming chelates. An earlier communication with the unit cell dimensions has appeared (Merritt & Lessor, 1955). Rhodanine has been long used as an intermediate in the preparation of phenylalanine. The analytical properties were not discovered until Feigl (1926) reported the formation of the water-insoluble complex of rhodanine and silver ion. He also found that similar complexes were formed in acidic solution with univalent mercury and copper ions. In basic solution almost all metallic ions give precipitates containing rhodanine which decompose

more or less rapidly to the sulfides. The silver atom supposedly forms bonds with the nitrogen and the sulfur atom outside the ring (Feigl, 1949).

Experimental

Rhodanine was recrystallized from ethyl alcohol. When grown from this solvent the crystals are elongated, hexagonal plates. Oscillation photographs were taken about all three crystallographic axes and the unit cell dimensions were found to be

$$a_0 = 10.02 \pm 0.10, \quad b_0 = 7.67 \pm 0.08, \quad c_0 = 7.28 \pm 0.07 \text{ \AA}; \\ \beta = 102^\circ 38'.$$

Cu $K\alpha$ radiation was used ($\lambda = 1.542 \text{ \AA}$). The density was 1.549 g.cm.^{-3} (floatation) and a direct calculation of the number of molecules per unit cell yields 3.8 molecules, which may be rounded off to 4.0. The three principal indices of refraction were $n_\beta = 1.77$ (parallel to the b -axis of the crystal), $n_\alpha = 1.59$ (49° in obtuse β with the a -axis) and $n_\gamma = 1.80$.

Systematic extinctions were observed for $(h0l)$ when $h+l \neq 2n$ and for $(0k0)$ when $k \neq 2n$. This determines the space group uniquely as $P2_1/n$. The multiple film technique was used to obtain X-ray intensity data. Intensities were estimated visually by comparison with a standard intensity strip. Three-dimensional data were used for the structure determination after being corrected in the usual way.

Determination of the structure

The most intense reflection was (211) . The molecule was expected to be almost flat. A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis was computed to find the positions of the two sulfur atoms and possibly a reasonable trial structure. In order to get as much information as possible the amplitudes were modified to sharpen the Patterson peaks. After considering several modification functions (Patterson, 1935; Lipson & Cochran, 1955; Shoemaker, Baricau, Donohue & Lu, 1953), the function

$$\left(\sum_i Z_i^2 / \sum_i f_i^2 \right) \exp [(-4\pi^2/p) + 2B] \sin^2 \theta / \lambda^2$$

was found to be the most appropriate. The value of p was taken to be 7.25. The functions proposed by Shoemaker and co-workers need an accurate value of the temperature factor so as not to get disturbing series termination errors or, on the other hand, so as not to diminish the high reflections too quickly. At this stage only an inaccurate value for the temperature factor was available, which was used in the equation above.

In the Harker section $P(u, \frac{1}{2}, w)$ there were three high peaks. These are S-S peaks; one of them is a non-Harker peak. The sulfur atoms therefore must have about the same y parameters. This was proved by the Harker line $P(\frac{1}{2}, v, \frac{1}{2})$. This, together with the

real Patterson peaks gave quite accurate parameters for the sulfur atoms.

To get reliable information about the positions of the other atoms, a Patterson superposition method in three dimensions using seven of the possible ten S-S peaks was carried out (Shoemaker *et al.*, 1953; Donohue & Bryden, 1955). This gave unambiguously the positions of three other atoms. It also indicated two other probable positions which were reasonable as far as the form of the molecule is concerned. All the Patterson peaks of one of these latter atoms lay near S-S peaks and several of the Patterson peaks of the other atom were considerably distorted by the two-fold axis. In the first three-dimensional Fourier synthesis these last two probable positions were left out. The R , $R = \Sigma(F_c - kF_o) / \Sigma kF_o$, of this first calculation was 0.35 and gave the positions of the two remaining atoms (which agreed well with the probable positions obtained from the superposition of the Patterson maps). New three-dimensional structure factors were calculated ($R = 0.23$), using an overall isotropic temperature factor. A difference Fourier indicated only small shifts in parameters. The molecule thus found lay near the (211) plane.

Refinement of the structure

It was decided to refine the structure with least-squares calculations on the parameters and the individual isotropic temperature factor of each atom. The parameter corrections were calculated from a diagonal matrix, except for cross-terms $\Sigma(\partial F / \partial x_i)(\partial F / \partial z_i)$. After four cycles of structure factor and least-square calculations the R was reduced to 0.17. The weighting factor in the least-squares calculation was taken as $1/F_o$, and for F_o 's lying between F_o minimum and $3F_o$ minimum, as $1/(3F_o \text{ min.})$. The function minimized was $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$. After the fourth time there were only a few small shifts. A three-dimensional difference Fourier gave indications of the positions of the three hydrogen atoms. These were included in all the following structure factor calculations, assigning them arbitrarily a value of B of 1.00 in the temperature factor expression. The Fourier section at $(2\bar{1}1)$ showed

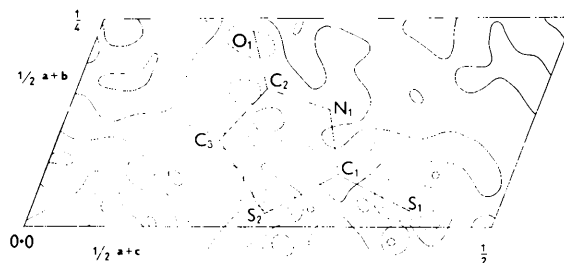


Fig. 1. Difference Fourier of the section $(2\bar{1}1)$. Contours at 0.5 e.\AA^{-3} . Dotted contours are negative. The maximum electron density at the centers of the sulfur atoms on the Fourier synthesis was 42 e.\AA^{-3} .

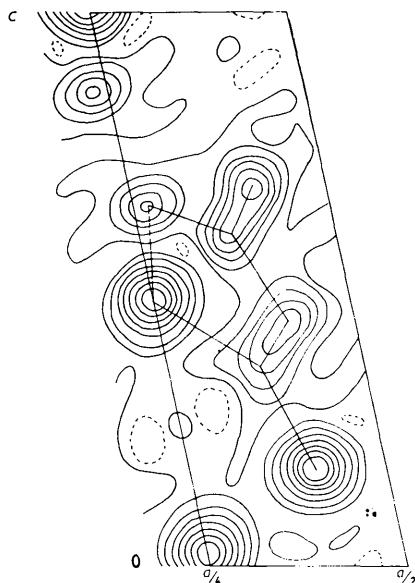


Fig. 2. Final Fourier electron density projection on (010). Contours at $2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-2}$, except around the sulfur atoms where the contours are at 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20 and $24 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-2}$. Zero line is dotted.

that the two sulfur atoms and the oxygen atoms, especially, have strong anisotropic movements. The directions and lengths of the axes of the vibration ellipsoids for these three atoms were calculated from the difference Fourier (Cochran, 1951; Rollett & Davies, 1955; Davies & Blum, 1955; Leung, Marsh & Schomaker, 1957). New structure factors were calculated with anisotropic temperature factor parameters for the sulfur and oxygen atoms and isotropic temperature factor parameters for the remaining atoms. The next difference Fourier through the section (2 $\bar{1}$ 1) showed only a small improvement, although the R was reduced to 0.15. A least-squares calculation showed only small shifts. Newly calculated structure factors, optimized as well as possible with respect to the anisotropic temperature parameters, gave the values for the final difference Fourier through the section (2 $\bar{1}$ 1), (Fig. 1). A few reflections with high intensities, which were obviously unreliable because of extinction, were left out of this calculation. Although a fair improvement could be seen, the anisotropy is

Table 1. Atomic coordinates

	x/a	y/b	z/c
S ₁	0.410	0.043	0.173
S ₂	0.248	0.036	0.473
C ₁	0.366	0.129	0.358
C ₂	0.871	0.164	0.096
C ₃	0.770	0.291	0.148
N ₁	0.417	0.283	0.440
O ₁	0.909	0.030	0.184
H ₁	0.510	0.354	0.440
H ₂	0.817	0.339	0.289
H ₃	0.676	0.258	0.195

still present. A final least-squares calculation did not give any significant shifts and further refinement was considered to be without any value, taking into account the other possible errors. The final R for all the observed reflections was 0.14. A projection on (010) is shown in Fig. 2. The final parameters are given in Table 1, the temperature factors in Table 2 and direction cosines of the axes of the vibration ellipsoids for the sulfur and the oxygen atoms are given in Table 3. The observed and calculated structure factors are presented in Table 4.

Table 2. Temperature-factor coefficients

	α	β	γ	δ	ϵ	η	B
S ₁	0.693	0.635	0.498	0.025	-0.260	0.485	
S ₂	0.578	0.483	0.533	-0.265	-0.073	0.523	
O ₁	0.818	0.580	0.578	-0.293	-0.413	0.790	
C ₁							1.48
C ₂							1.38
C ₃							2.13
N ₁							1.55
H ₁							1.00
H ₂							1.00
H ₃							1.00

Table 3. Axes of vibration ellipsoids

Atom	i	g_{i1}	g_{i2}	g_{i3}	B_i
S ₁	1	-0.2921	0.3946	0.7889	1.41
	2	0.5507	0.8021	-0.0782	2.75
	3	0.7769	-0.4271	0.6038	3.01
S ₂	1	0.0000	0.7312	0.6648	1.88
	2	0.6269	0.5415	-0.4109	1.33
	3	0.7769	-0.4271	0.6038	2.96
O ₁	1	-0.2921	0.3946	0.7889	1.24
	2	0.5507	0.8021	-0.0782	2.13
	3	0.7769	-0.4271	0.6038	4.17

Computations

All computations were made on an I.B.M. 650 electronic computer. All the programs used were written in this laboratory. A general program, without limitations as to the number of amplitudes was written for Patterson and Fourier summations. The speed is difficult to define. An actual example with 600 amplitudes took 20 hr. of machine time to compute 31,250 points in space. The structure factor, Fourier and least-squares programs used in this analysis are now superseded by faster programs.

The scattering factors for carbon, nitrogen and oxygen were the values of Berghuis *et al.* (1955). The scattering factors of sulfur were based on the values given by Tommie & Stam (1958).

Description of the structure

All of the atoms lie very nearly in a plane. The least-squares-best plane is given by the equation $2.127x - 1.302y + 1.087z = 1$, and the average deviation of the atoms from this plane is 0.012 \AA , the maximum

Table 4 (cont.)

h	l	F _O	F _C	h	l	F _O	F _C	h	l	F _O	F _C	h	l	F _O	F _C	h	l	F _O	F _C	h	l	F _O	F _C	h	l	F _O	F _C				
k = 6																															
0	0	97	129	5	-2	29*	10	2	-5	120	-130	2	-1	95	-116	5	-3	147	105	1	0	110	-152	0	3	88	-123	5	0	116	-80
1	0	220	-271	6	-2	59	-38	3	-5	40	9	3	-1	184	-175	6	-3	52	39	2	0	30	20	0	3	88	-123	0	1	20*	-10
2	0	44	-49	0	3	43	44	4	-5	290	297	4	-1	48	38	0	4	211	237	1	-3	53	-82	1	-1	180	136				
3	0	195	233	1	3	23*	-19	5	-5	85	49	4	-1	88	90	1	4	87	-43	2	3	58	-68	1	1	82	65				
4	0	36	-19	0	6	23*	-9	6	-5	20*	20	5	-1	110	73	1	4	87	-43	2	-3	184	-217	2	1	105	-111				
5	0	264	-265	2	3	79	-98	0	6	23*	-9	6	-1	245	187	2	4	61	-73	3	3	16*	-18	2	-1	30	49				
6	0	25*	-20	2	-3	255	-349	2	-6	122	-144	6	-1	23*	32	0	1	184	-239	3	-3	30	48	3	1	113	-122				
0	1	133	-165	3	3	82	68	2	-6	48	-42	6	-1	59	53	1	-1	54	43	4	-3	106	-97	3	-1	73	-75				
1	1	87	83	3	-3	76	-57	4	-6	27	0	0	2	134	-186	2	1	30	38	5	-3	141	108	4	-1	147	139				
2	1	23*	7	4	3	268	-260	5	-6	158	-127	1	2	96	82	2	-1	61	68	5	-3	75	55	5	-1	69	73				
3	1	82	95	5	3	26*	-16	6	-6	16	-26	2	2	162	-203	3	-1	20*	19	6	-3	67	-48	0	2	20*	-4				
4	1	230	309	5	-3	70	7	0	7	212	-197	2	-2	128	11	4	1	67	57	1	2	43	-54	1	2	25	18				
5	1	23*	16	6	3	122	98	1	-7	72	41	3	3	128	89	4	-1	62	-79	2	-2	130	18	2	2	130	-145				
6	1	123	-123	6	-3	135	128	2	-7	12*	-23	3	-2	73	-95	5	1	42	36	2	-2	25	23	3	2	86	66				
0	2	173	197	0	4	23*	15	3	-7	31	-13	1	-5	73	83	5	-1	25*	-66	2	-2	25	23	4	-1	86	66				
1	2	52	64	0	4	150	-145	4	-2	235	-288	2	5	54	49	6	1	119	106	3	4	92	109	4	-2	23	-38				
2	2	29*	-15	1	-4	44	-49	5	-7	53	-21	5	-2	26*	28	6	-1	221	-165	3	4	86	105	4	-2	145	-125				
3	2	37	-2	2	4	23*	11	k = 7				0	2	29*	16	0	2	28	-17	0	2	28	-17								
4	2	115	99	2	4	39	-47	0	2	25*	2	6	2	63	46	1	2	156	-147	1	2	156	-147								
5	2	215	-213	3	4	140	123	1	0	171	203	0	3	105	-71	2	2	61	-78	2	2	61	-78								
0	2	23*	18	3	-4	99	105	2	0	171	203	0	3	24*	2	2	-2	162	157	3	-5	61	46								
1	2	33	46	4	4	67	51	3	0	31*	9	1	3	150	144	3	-2	161	170	4	-5	126	163								
2	2	257	-320	4	-4	60	61	4	0	112	134	1	-3	231	245	3	2	161	170	3	-3	60	-80								
3	2	23*	-2	5	-4	114	-96	2	3	101	111	2	3	101	111	2	-6	177	201	2	-3	163	32								
4	2	119	-128	6	-4	23*	-19	6	0	61	-54	2	-3	44	-38	3	-6	15*	-11	3	-3	105	-85								
5	2	143	178	0	5	52	-17	3	3	23*	4	3	-3	23*	4	4	-2	28	-10	4	-2	28	-10								
6	2	271	370	1	5	71	-24	0	1	40	-51	3	-3	85	-84	5	2	151	-127	1	0	29	50								
0	3	65	54	1	5	71	-24	1	1	164	205	4	-3	74	-57	5	-2	174	-139	2	0	115	111								
1	3	26*	31	1	5	23*	-2	1	-1	127	141	4	-3	56	-75	6	2	28	40	3	0	73	60								
2	3	251	-190	2	5	201	290	2	1	40	-10	5	3	184	130	0	0	75	-100	4	0	68	57								

deviation being 0.024 Å for the C₃ atom. This latter atom is the only one with two attached hydrogen atoms and does not seem to be involved in any resonating structure in the molecule.

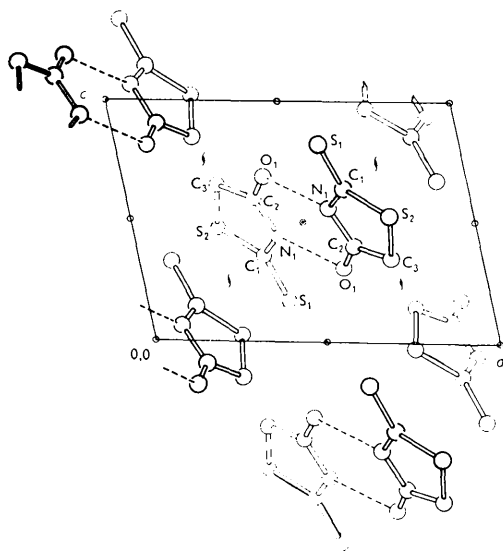


Fig. 3. Projection of the structure of rhodanine, viewed along the *b*-axis. The *b*-axis is up.

A projection of the structure of rhodanine is shown in Fig. 3, viewed along the *b*-axis. Bond distances and angles are shown in Table 5. We estimate the error in the coordinates of atoms as being less than 0.01 Å and, therefore, the error in bond distances as being between 0.01 and 0.02 Å. The error in bond angles is estimated as being less than 1°. These estimates are based upon the changes in bond distances observed in the final stage of refinement. The maximum change in bond distance was actually 0.005 Å for the C₂-C₃ distance.

The only bond which does not show some evidence of involvement in a resonating system is the C₃-S₂

Table 5. Bond distances and angles

Bond distances		Bond angles	
C ₁ -S ₁	1.64 Å	S ₁ -C ₁ -S ₂	124.1°
C ₁ -S ₂	1.74	S ₁ -C ₁ -N ₁	124.2
C ₃ -S ₂	1.82	N ₁ -C ₁ -S ₂	111.8
C ₂ -C ₃	1.51	C ₁ -N ₁ -C ₂	116.8
C ₂ -O ₁	1.23	N ₁ -C ₂ -C ₃	112.3
N ₁ -C ₂	1.38	N ₁ -C ₂ -O ₁	123.3
C ₁ -N ₁	1.37	O ₁ -C ₂ -C ₃	124.3
		C ₂ -C ₃ -S ₂	106.3
		C ₃ -S ₂ -C ₁	92.7

bond whose length, 1.82 Å, agrees very well with the expected single bond distance of 1.81 Å (Pauling, 1945), and with measured carbon-sulfur bond distances found in compounds where no resonance is to be expected (1.81 Å in 1,4-dithian, Marsh, 1955; 1.82 Å in dimethyl sulfide, Brockway & Jenkins, 1936; 1.87 Å in N,N'-diglycyl-L-cystine dihydrate, Yakel & Hughes, 1954).

Using Pauling's (1945) tables of bond radii and his table showing the relationship between bond distance and double-bond character, the following approximate double bond percentages can be derived from the experimentally observed bond distances:

C ₂ -O ₁	80%	C ₁ -S ₁	60%
C ₂ -C ₃	—	C ₁ -S ₂	25%
C ₂ -N ₁	20%	C ₁ -N ₁	25%

Thus, a considerable positive charge would be expected to reside on the nitrogen atom making the attached hydrogen atom acidic in nature. Likewise, a considerable negative charge would reside on the S₁ atom while a smaller positive charge would be found on S₂ and a small negative charge on O₂. These findings would tend to indicate that the silver rhodanine complex (Feigl, 1926, 1949) would have silver atoms bonded to the N₁ and S₁ atoms. It is not possible to predict the structure of silver rhodanine complex, although a bimolecular complex with two linear N-Ag-S₁ bonds would seem to be the most probable.

The internal angle C₁-S₂-C₃ is 92° 42' which is just slightly larger than the expected angle of 90° for a single bond but the deviation is in the correct direction for some double-bond character in the C₁-S₂ bond. Likewise the internal angle C₁-N₁-C₂ is found to be 116° 45' which again tends to show the above-mentioned resonance effects.

The molecule in the plane (2 $\bar{1}$ 1) forms a pair with the related molecule by a center of symmetry at $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ in the same plane. The two molecules are bonded together with two N-H...O hydrogen bonds of length 2.85 Å (Fig. 3). The other two molecules lie in the symmetry related plane (211). The planes (2 $\bar{1}$ 1) and (211) include an angle of 51°. The hydrogen bond angles are \angle C₂-N₁-O₁ = 113° 26' and \angle C₂-O₁-N₁ = 122° 5'.

The crosswise packing of the centrosymmetrical related 'double' molecules is similar to that found in many flat organic molecules. Chains of atoms O₁'-(3.6 Å)-O₁-(3.3 Å)-S₂-(3.0 Å)-S₁-(3.5 Å)-S₁'-(3.0 Å)-S₂' etc. extend along [102]. The similarity of distances in the chain causes all the S-O peaks in the Patterson to fall on top of the S-S peaks.

Table 6. Intermolecular distances between reference molecule and molecule related by

Screw axis ($\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}$)	Screw axis ($\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}$)	Center of symmetry ($\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$)
S ₂ -O ₁ ' 3.27	C ₂ -S ₁ ' 3.45	C ₂ -N ₁ ' 3.63
C ₃ -O ₁ ' 3.01	N ₁ -S ₁ ' 3.77	O ₁ -C ₂ ' 3.66
C ₃ -C ₃ ' 4.19	N ₁ -S ₂ ' 3.66	O ₁ -C ₁ ' 3.87
C ₃ -S ₂ ' 3.76	S ₁ -O ₁ ' 3.70	O ₁ -S ₁ ' 4.18
C ₂ -S ₂ ' 3.91	S ₁ -S ₂ ' 4.15	C ₂ -S ₁ ' 3.80
		N ₁ -N ₁ ' 3.90
		O ₁ -O ₁ ' 3.59

The sulfur atoms of two molecules approach to within 3.47 Å of each other. This verifies the finding of Yakel & Hughes (1954), Marsh (1955) and Donohue (1950) that the van der Waals radius of sulfur is less than the value 1.85 Å given by Pauling (1945) and is closer to 1.72-1.73 Å. Other intermolecular distances are given in Table 6. The C₃-O₁' distance is remarkably short.

We do not feel that the temperature factor parameters are highly accurate due to the appearance of the difference Fourier, Fig. 1. The two atoms outside the ring, S₁ and O₁, have the highest temperature factors. The directions of the vibration ellipsoids and

also the fact that the ring atoms have relatively lower temperature factors, probably indicate that there exists a torsional vibration around the center of gravity of the five-membered ring.

The difference Fourier may also indicate that the electron distribution around the sulfur atoms is not spherically symmetrical or that the atomic scattering factors are not absolutely correct.

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