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## The Crystal Structure of Cyclopentadienyl Manganese Tricarbonyl, $C_5H_5Mn(CO)_3$ \*

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The crystal structure of  $C_5H_5Mn(CO)_3$  has been determined and refined by three-dimensional X-ray diffraction technique. The crystals are monoclinic with

$$a = 11.99, b = 7.07, c = 10.93 \text{ \AA} \text{ (all } \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA) and } \beta = 117.8 \pm 0.2^\circ.$$

Positional and anisotropic temperature-factor parameters for all atoms except hydrogen were refined by least-squares methods, and the resulting standard deviations in the positions of the carbon and oxygen atoms are about 0.015 Å.

Within experimental error, a single axis passes through the center of the cyclopentadienyl ring, the manganese atom, and the center of the carbonyl groups. The interatomic distances indicate that the manganese atom forms approximately two electron-pair bonds with the ring and five with the three carbonyl groups.

#### Introduction

The determination of the crystal structure of cyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl was undertaken as part of a program of structure investigations of sandwich compounds. The work reported here was begun in 1955 and the initial refinement of the positional parameters by least-squares methods was completed in 1957. The resulting molecular dimensions (which have been reported by Pauling, 1960, p. 391) were not particularly satisfactory, as the scatter in presumably equivalent values of interatomic distances suggested uncertainties of about 0.1 Å in the positions of the light atoms. More powerful computing facilities have recently become available to us, and accordingly we have continued the least-squares refinement by introducing anisotropic temperature-factor parameters for all the atoms. The resulting structure is more

satisfactory, and both the experimental residuals and the scatter of equivalent interatomic distances lead to estimated standard deviations of approximately 0.015 Å in the positions of the light atoms.

#### Experimental

A sample of  $C_5H_5Mn(CO)_3$  was supplied by Dr G. Wilkinson (see Piper, Cotton & Wilkinson, 1955). Crystals were selected directly from the sample and, because of their volatility, were mounted in lithium borate glass capillaries for photography. These crystals were irregular in shape with a maximum linear dimension of about 0.3 mm.

Two specimens were selected and oriented by means of Laue and oscillation photographs. Intensities were estimated visually from multiple-film Weissenberg photographs made with  $Cu K\alpha$  radiation for layer lines 0-4 about the  $b$  axis and 0-13 about the  $[102]$  axis. The two sets of data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors and correlated by means of an averaging process.

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Table 1. *The final parameters and their standard deviations*

The temperature factors are expressed in the form  $T = \exp(-B_{11}h^2 - B_{22}k^2 - B_{33}l^2 - B_{12}hk - B_{13}hl - B_{23}kl)$ .  
All values have been multiplied by  $10^4$

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$B_{11}$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
Mn	2876(2)	0082(2)	2623(2)	84(2)	135(3)	89(2)	16(5)	92(3)	10(5)
O <sub>1</sub>	4778(11)	3046(17)	3803(14)	128(15)	310(34)	277(25)	-10(32)	67(28)	-75(42)
O <sub>2</sub>	0840(10)	2885(15)	1462(12)	107(12)	328(31)	207(18)	185(30)	111(23)	89(35)
O <sub>3</sub>	2629(14)	-0344(15)	5163(11)	255(20)	405(36)	124(13)	144(39)	281(28)	19(32)
C <sub>1</sub>	4023(14)	1926(20)	3336(15)	117(17)	232(33)	151(21)	106(36)	105(30)	17(37)
C <sub>2</sub>	1633(13)	1795(19)	1915(14)	96(15)	270(38)	131(18)	47(37)	97(25)	-28(37)
C <sub>3</sub>	2676(17)	-0173(20)	4159(16)	181(22)	287(42)	142(20)	173(47)	149(34)	-2(44)
C <sub>4</sub>	4109(14)	-1999(21)	2489(15)	119(18)	317(41)	157(22)	112(43)	150(32)	-41(43)
C <sub>5</sub>	3556(13)	-0944(17)	1265(13)	137(17)	192(31)	125(17)	-58(35)	170(29)	-61(34)
C <sub>6</sub>	2293(14)	-1176(20)	0606(13)	149(20)	266(37)	100(16)	40(42)	80(28)	-94(37)
C <sub>7</sub>	1982(15)	-2371(21)	1404(16)	125(19)	313(44)	174(23)	-131(43)	162(34)	-165(47)
C <sub>8</sub>	3123(18)	-2960(17)	2576(15)	274(33)	120(23)	166(23)	42(42)	293(45)	49(36)

Unit-cell dimensions were obtained from a Straumanis-type rotation photograph about [010] and a zero-level Weissenberg photograph about [102]. The lattice parameters (based on  $\lambda(\text{CuK}\alpha_1) = 1.5405 \text{ \AA}$ ), with their estimated standard deviations, are:

$$a = 11.99 \pm 0.03, \quad b = 7.07 \pm 0.03, \quad c = 10.93 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA};$$

$$\beta = 117.8 \pm 0.2^\circ.$$

The density calculated for  $Z=4$  (one molecule per asymmetric unit) is  $1.65 \pm 0.01 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ .

Systematic absences of reflections ( $h0l$ ) with  $h$  odd and ( $0k0$ ) with  $k$  odd indicate the space group  $P2_1/a$ . Of approximately 2100 reflections within the sphere of reflection, less than 900 were strong enough to be observed. The absence of so many reflections results from three factors: (1) the crystals are soft and have a large temperature factor; (2) a small crystal was used for photographs about [102], necessitating long exposures which led to heavy background scattering from the capillary; (3) the contribution of the manganese atom to half the reflections is very small (see next paragraph).

Reflections with  $(h+k)$  odd are, in general, weak, suggesting that the manganese atom lies either at  $y=0$  or at  $x=z=0$ . The latter position seemed unlikely from packing considerations; furthermore, a Patterson projection on to (010) indicated the approximate parameters  $x=0.04$  or  $0.29$ ,  $z=0.263$  for the manganese atom, and accordingly the  $y$  parameter was initially assumed to be a zero. A calculation of some three-dimensional structure factors indicated the correct choice for the  $x$  parameter to be  $0.29$ .

An electron density projection on to (010), using signs determined from the manganese position, did not give a clear indication of the structure. A three-dimensional electron density map was then calculated. Since the manganese atom assumed to lie at  $y=0$  did not contribute to reflections with  $(h+k)$  odd, these reflections were omitted from the summation, giving the resulting map a false mirror plane at  $y=0$ . Nevertheless, preliminary positions for the eight carbon atoms and three oxygen atoms were readily assigned.

Initial refinement of the light-atom coordinates was by electron density projections on to (010) and (100); all subsequent calculations were based on the three-dimensional data. The first set of structure factors, including a single isotropic temperature factor with  $B=3.4$ , gave an  $R$  factor of 0.25 for all observed reflections. Three cycles of least-squares refinement of the positional parameters were followed by a difference map from which preliminary anisotropic temperature factors for all atoms (except hydrogen) were obtained. The  $R$  factor at this stage was 0.20.

Coordinates for the five hydrogen atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring were now calculated assuming a planar molecule with C-H distances of  $0.95 \text{ \AA}$ ; they were included in subsequent structure-factor calculations but were not optimized. Five more least-squares refinements of the positional parameters interspersed with a second difference map (for adjustment of the temperature factors) concluded the first stage of refinement; the  $R$  factor was now 0.16.

Up to this time (early 1957), structure-factor and least-squares calculations had been carried out on a Datatron 205 computer. The least-squares program, which accepted individual anisotropic parameters in calculating structure factors but permitted only positional parameters to be optimized, was based on a minimization of the quantity  $\sum w(\Delta F)^2$ . The weighting function was that of Hughes (1941), with all unobserved reflections assigned zero weight. When refinement was re-initiated in 1961, computations were carried out on a Burroughs 220 computer, and the least-squares program permitted adjustment of ten parameters for each atom—three coordinates, six temperature factors and one scale factor. The normal equations were semi-diagonalized, a  $2 \times 2$  ( $x$  and  $z$  coordinates), a  $1 \times 1$  ( $y$ ) and a  $7 \times 7$  (temperature and

Table 2. *Assumed coordinates of the hydrogen atoms*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
H <sub>1</sub> (C <sub>4</sub> )	0.506	-0.209	0.311
H <sub>2</sub> (C <sub>5</sub> )	0.407	-0.011	0.099
H <sub>3</sub> (C <sub>6</sub> )	0.166	-0.054	-0.029
H <sub>4</sub> (C <sub>7</sub> )	0.113	-0.273	0.116
H <sub>5</sub> (C <sub>8</sub> )	0.302	-0.385	0.322



Fifteen cycles of structure-factor least-squares refinement were carried out on the Burroughs 220. The weighting function during the first seven cycles was that used earlier (Hughes, 1941). For the final eight refinement cycles the weighting scheme was changed to

$$F_o \geq 14: \sqrt{w} = 1/F_o^2$$

$$F_o \leq 14: \sqrt{w} = 1/14F_o,$$

a scheme which presumably more truly reflects the uncertainties in  $F_o^2$ . Unobserved reflections were included only if the calculated value exceeded the threshold. The change in weights led to a marked decrease in the estimated standard deviations in all the parameters, and small but significant parameter shifts followed. Refinement was halted when the maximum indicated change in any parameter was less than 15% of its standard deviation; in the last cycle the sum of the squares of the weighted residuals dropped by less than 0.2%.

The final heavy-atom parameters and their estimated standard deviations calculated in the usual way are listed in Table 1; the coordinates assumed for the hydrogen atoms are listed in Table 2. The observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 3.

#### Accuracy of the results

The final  $R$  factor for 827 observed reflections is 0.09, and could be reduced to about 0.08 by omitting a number of strong, low-order reflections apparently suffering from extinction. Although this figure is a bit higher than is normally obtained for a complete three-dimensional refinement, we feel that it is an adequate representation of the experimental errors in the present case.

The estimated standard deviations in the atomic coordinates of the light atoms (Table 1) are about 0.015 Å; since the standard deviations of the manganese coordinates are only about one-eighth as large, we estimate the standard deviations in the interatomic distances to be about 0.015 Å for manganese-light atom distances and about 0.02 Å for distances between pairs of light atoms. These values are consistent with the observed scatter of values for bond distances presumed to be equivalent.

#### Discussion of the results

##### (i) *The geometry of the molecule*

Cyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl exists as discrete molecules in the crystal, there being no Mn-Mn bonds such as are present in the molybdenum analogue  $C_5H_5Mo(CO)_3$  (Wilson & Shoemaker, 1957). The molecules possess no formal symmetry; however, a common axis passes through the center of the five-membered ring, the manganese atom, and the three carbonyl groups. Within experimental error, this is a five-fold axis when it passes through the cyclo-

pentadienyl ring and a three-fold axis on the carbonyl side of the molecule. A view of the molecule along this axis is shown in Fig. 1. As can be seen in the figure, there is almost a vertical mirror plane, the  $C_3O_3$  group being nearly eclipsed with respect to atom  $C_8$  of the ring or, alternatively, the  $C_1O_1$  group being almost opposite  $C_7$ . However, the two deviations are in opposite senses and approximately equal in magnitude ( $6^\circ$ ), and indeed the configuration is as far from symmetry  $m$  as is possible.

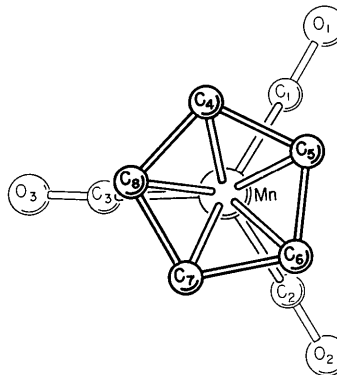


Fig. 1. The  $C_5H_5Mn(CO)_3$  molecule viewed along its axis. The projection of the  $a^*$  direction is vertical.

The direction cosines of the axis of the molecule relative to  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c^*$  are 0.366,  $-0.775$ , and  $-0.515$ . The mean plane of the cyclopentadienyl group is perpendicular to the axis and lies 1.80 Å from the manganese atom; none of the five carbon atoms is more than 0.02 Å from this plane. The three carbonyl carbon atoms are within 0.01 Å of a plane perpendicular to the axis and lying 1.00 Å on the opposite side of the manganese and the three oxygen atoms are within 0.025 Å of a plane perpendicular to the axis and lying 1.61 Å from the manganese atom.

##### (ii) *The temperature factors*

We choose to discuss the anisotropic temperature factors at this time because of the important effect of the implied librations on many of the interatomic distances.

In Table 4 are listed the magnitudes and direction cosines, relative to  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c^*$ , of the principal axes of the temperature-factor ellipsoids. Although the uncertainties in these values are large (the estimated standard deviations for the carbon and oxygen atoms are about 1.0B units), the over-all pattern is so consistent and reasonable that there can be little doubt as to its reality.

The five carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring show extreme anisotropy of temperature motion, the average magnitude of the major axis being 8.8B units compared with 4.9 and 3.1 for the intermediate and minor axes. Moreover, for all five atoms the major axis is oriented nearly tangent to the ring, the maximum deviations being  $28^\circ$  for  $C_4$  and  $18^\circ$  for  $C_7$ .

Table 4. *The magnitudes  $B_i$  and direction cosines  $q$  relative to  $abc^*$  of the principal axes of the temperature-factor ellipsoids*

Atom	Axis $i$	$B_i$	$q_{ai}$	$q_{bi}$	$q_{ci}$
Mn	1	3.85	0.766	0.203	0.610
	2	3.05	-0.617	-0.035	0.787
	3	2.66	-0.181	0.979	-0.098
O <sub>1</sub>	1	13.62	-0.615	-0.137	0.776
	2	6.23	-0.413	0.895	-0.169
	3	5.31	0.672	0.424	0.607
O <sub>2</sub>	1	8.63	0.666	0.736	-0.123
	2	8.49	-0.194	0.330	0.924
	3	2.77	0.720	-0.592	0.362
O <sub>3</sub>	1	12.55	0.794	0.436	0.424
	2	7.23	-0.290	0.884	-0.367
	3	2.08	-0.535	0.169	0.828
C <sub>1</sub>	1	7.03	0.806	0.546	-0.229
	2	5.68	0.060	0.309	0.949
	3	3.31	0.589	-0.779	0.216
C <sub>2</sub>	1	6.23	0.515	0.782	-0.351
	2	4.72	0.116	0.342	0.933
	3	3.85	0.850	-0.520	0.086
C <sub>3</sub>	1	10.25	0.832	0.544	0.107
	2	5.34	0.047	-0.261	0.964
	3	3.69	0.553	-0.797	-0.243
C <sub>4</sub>	1	7.91	0.560	0.820	-0.121
	2	5.99	0.252	-0.029	0.967
	3	3.08	0.789	-0.572	-0.223
C <sub>5</sub>	1	6.68	0.693	-0.324	0.644
	2	3.69	0.592	0.766	-0.252
	3	3.17	-0.412	0.556	0.722
C <sub>6</sub>	1	8.37	0.879	0.454	-0.147
	2	5.39	0.458	-0.717	0.525
	3	2.94	-0.133	0.529	0.838
C <sub>7</sub>	1	8.87	0.243	-0.686	0.686
	2	5.08	0.853	-0.186	-0.488
	3	3.86	0.462	0.703	0.540
C <sub>8</sub>	1	12.38	0.863	0.065	0.501
	2	4.24	-0.502	0.209	0.839
	3	2.27	0.050	0.976	0.213

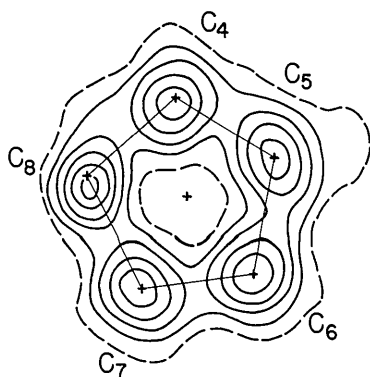


Fig. 2. The electron density in the plane of the cyclopentadienyl ring. Contours are at intervals of  $1 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ , the 1-electron contour being dashed. The orientation is as in Fig. 1.

The r.m.s. amplitude of the implied libration of the ring about its axis, based on a value of  $5B$  units as

the average increase in magnitude along the major axis, is  $12^\circ$ . For additional evidence that the ring is undergoing libration we have calculated the electron density in the plane of the ring, using all observed structure factors and the final set of signs (Table 3). This map is shown in Fig. 2. It resembles a similar map of the cyclopentadienyl ring in ferrocene (Dunitz *et al.*, 1956), which also shows pronounced libration effects.

The oxygen atoms also have large, anisotropic thermal motions, and the directions of maximum vibration are in all three cases within  $10^\circ$  of perpendicular to the corresponding Mn-C-O direction. The motions of the carbonyl carbon atoms are considerably smaller; we cannot say, however, whether the centers of libration of the oxygen atoms lie at the carbon atoms or at the manganese atom.

### (iii) *The bond distances and angles*

The bond distances and angles are listed in Table 5. The values in parentheses have been corrected for the shortening effect of thermal librations. In correcting the distances involving the cyclopentadienyl ring we have assumed a libration of amplitude  $12^\circ$  (r.m.s.) about an axis passing through the center of the ring, as discussed in the preceding section. The average C-O distance was increased somewhat arbitrarily by  $0.016 \text{ \AA}$ , for we do not understand the nature of the libration of the oxygen atoms; for similar reasons, the distances between the manganese and carbonyl carbon atoms were not corrected. The uncertainties

Table 5. *Bond distances and angles*

The values in parentheses have been corrected for libration effects. The uncertainties are subjective estimates of the standard deviations (see text)

Mn-C <sub>1</sub>	1.788 Å	C <sub>1</sub> -Mn-C <sub>2</sub>	91°
Mn-C <sub>2</sub>	1.791	C <sub>2</sub> -Mn-C <sub>3</sub>	91
Mn-C <sub>3</sub>	1.812	C <sub>3</sub> -Mn-C <sub>1</sub>	94
Average	1.797		
	(1.80 ± 0.02)		
C <sub>1</sub> -O <sub>1</sub>	1.129	Mn-C <sub>1</sub> -O <sub>1</sub>	178
C <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>2</sub>	1.142	Mn-C <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>2</sub>	180
C <sub>3</sub> -O <sub>3</sub>	1.131	Mn-C <sub>3</sub> -O <sub>3</sub>	176
Average	1.134		
	(1.15 ± 0.03)		
Mn-C <sub>4</sub>	2.139	C <sub>4</sub> -Mn-C <sub>5</sub>	38
Mn-C <sub>5</sub>	2.127	C <sub>5</sub> -Mn-C <sub>6</sub>	36
Mn-C <sub>6</sub>	2.169	C <sub>6</sub> -Mn-C <sub>7</sub>	37
Mn-C <sub>7</sub>	2.145	C <sub>7</sub> -Mn-C <sub>8</sub>	39
Mn-C <sub>8</sub>	2.176	C <sub>8</sub> -Mn-C <sub>4</sub>	38
Average	2.151		
	(2.165 ± 0.025)		
C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	1.399	C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	111
C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	1.350	C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>7</sub>	108
C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>7</sub>	1.385	C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>7</sub> -C <sub>8</sub>	108
C <sub>7</sub> -C <sub>8</sub>	1.433	C <sub>7</sub> -C <sub>8</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	106
C <sub>8</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	1.404	C <sub>8</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	107
Average	1.394		
	(1.42 ± 0.03)		

listed in Table 5 are subjective estimates of the standard deviations in the average values, and reflect our lack of confidence in the magnitudes of the libration corrections.

Since all distances and angles expected to be equivalent are indeed equal within experimental error, our discussion will be based on the average values corrected for libration.

The C-C distance, 1.42 Å, corresponds to a bond number of 1.35 (Pauling, 1960; p. 237); the Mn-C distance of 2.165 Å corresponds to a bond number of 0.41. (Here we use the familiar equation of Pauling (1960; p. 255) and a single-bond Mn-C distance of 1.93 Å.) We can explain these bond numbers quite satisfactorily by assuming that the five structures of the type (I) and the five of the type (II) all contribute



equally to the resonance hybrid; the predicted bond numbers would then be 1.30 for the C-C bonds and 0.40 for the Mn-C bonds.

For the carbonyl groups, the C-O distance of 1.15 Å and the Mn-C distance of 1.80 Å correspond to bond numbers of 2.3 (Pauling, 1960; p. 266) and 1.66, suggesting that the two structures =C=O and -C≡O contribute in the ratio 2:1. Accordingly, the description of Pauling (1960; p. 391) that 'two electron pairs are involved in bond formation with the ring and five in bond formation with the carbonyl groups', which was based on the preliminary results of this investigation, is still valid.

#### (iv) Packing of the molecules

A drawing of the structure viewed down the *b* axis is shown in Fig. 3, and in Table 6 are listed all intermolecular distances (involving the heavier atoms) of 3.5 Å or under. The strongest interactions are probably

Table 6. Intermolecular distances of 3.5 Å or less

The atoms referred to in the first column belong to the reference molecule at *x*, *y*, *z*. The distances in parentheses are to the protons attached to the carbon atoms

From atom	To atom	In molecule at	Distance
O <sub>1</sub>	O <sub>2</sub>	$\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, z$	3.41
O <sub>1</sub>	O <sub>3</sub>	$\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, z$	3.44
O <sub>1</sub>	O <sub>3</sub>	$1 - x, \bar{y}, 1 - z$	3.36
O <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	$1 - x, \bar{y}, 1 - z$	3.47
O <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>8</sub>	$x, y + 1, z$	3.35 (2.90)
O <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>3</sub>	$\frac{1}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, 1 - z$	3.50
O <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>5</sub>	$\frac{1}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \bar{z}$	3.48 (3.08)
O <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>5</sub>	$x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - y, z$	3.42 (2.50)
O <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>7</sub>	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$	3.39 (2.74)
O <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>8</sub>	$\frac{1}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, 1 - z$	3.44 (2.48)

between O<sub>2</sub> and the proton on C<sub>5</sub> (see Table 6) and between O<sub>3</sub> and the proton on C<sub>8</sub>, where the calculated distances of 2.5 Å (based on the assumed hydrogen

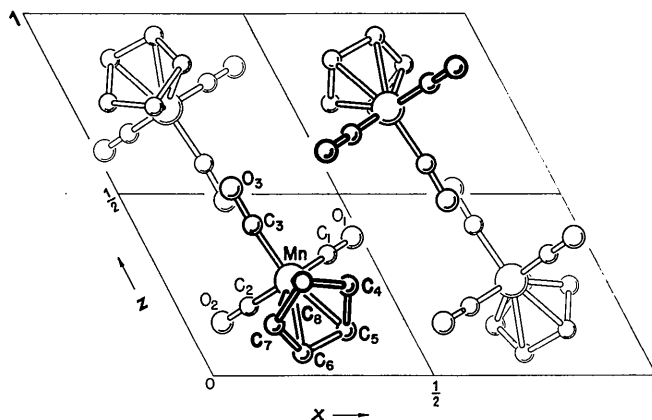


Fig. 3. The structure viewed along [010].

positions at 1.0 Å from the carbon atoms) are slightly less than the sum of Pauling's (1960; p. 260) values for the van der Waals radii of hydrogen (1.2 Å) and oxygen (1.4 Å). All other distances are greater than the sum of the van der Waals radii, and in general the packing is quite loose. This is in accord with the softness of the crystals, their volatility, and the large thermal motions of the peripheral atoms.

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