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Crystallographic data for methyl derivatives of benzoic acid. By J. L. ELIAS and S. GARCÍA-BLANCO, Instituto de Física "Alonso de Santa Cruz", Madrid, Spain

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2,3,4-Trimethylbenzoic acid crystallizes from ethanol in the form of transparent crystals of tabular shape.

From goniometer measurements, rotating-crystal and Weissenberg photographs with $\operatorname{Cu} K\alpha$ radiation, the following results were obtained:

Triclinic symmetry

$$a = 8.72, b = 7.55, c = 15.43 \text{ Å};$$

 $\alpha = 103^{\circ} 17', \beta = 107^{\circ} 10', \gamma = 93^{\circ} 6'.$

The observed density obtained by the flotation method in aqueous solutions of sodium thiosulphate was 1.27g.cm⁻³, which agrees closely with a calculated density of 1.268 g.cm⁻³ for a unit cell containing four molecules.

No further work on this compound is in progress.

m-Toluic acid crystallizes from ethanol in the form of flat plates.

From goniometer measurements, rotating-crystal and Weissenberg photographs with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, the following results were obtained:

Monoclinic symmetry

$$a = 10.53, b = 8.36, c = 16.54 \text{ Å}, \beta = 92^{\circ} 30'.$$

The observed density of 1.26 g.cm^{-3} fits well with eight molecules per unit cell and the calculated density is 1.234 g.cm^{-3} .

The observed systematic absences correspond to the space group $P2_1/c(C_{2h}^{s})$ in accordance with the data published by Srivastava (1959).

No further work on this compound is in progress.

2,6-Dimethylbenzoic acid crystallizes from ethanolchloroform solution in tabular crystals.

From goniometer measurements, rotating-crystal and Weissenberg photographs with $\operatorname{Cu} K\alpha$ radiation, the following results were obtained:

Monoclinic symmetry

 $a = 15.24, b = 4.04, c = 13.16 \text{ Å}, \beta = 94^{\circ} 8'.$

The density experimentally determined by the flotation method is 1.20 g.cm⁻³. There are four molecules per unit cell and the calculated density is 1.227 g.cm⁻³.

The observed systematic absences h0l with l = 2n + 1, 0k0 with k = 2n + 1 correspond to the space group $P2_1/a(C_{2h}^5)$.

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The unit cell and space group of voachalotine. By J. IBALL and C. H. MORGAN, Chemistry Department, Queen's College, Dundee, Scotland

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Voachalotine is an indole alkaloid isolated from the bark of a Congolese tree, *Voacanga chalotiana* Pierre ex Stapf (Pecher, Defay, Gauthier, Peeters, Martin & Vandermeers, 1960). Colourless needles were obtained by recrystallization from a methanol-water mixture. These were monoclinic with unit cell dimensions

$$a = 20.79, b = 7.85, c = 23.65 \text{ Å}, \beta = 91^{\circ} 57'.$$

The density was determined by flotation in a density gradient column which was accurately calibrated. The observed value 1.256 g.cm⁻³ agrees well with the value (1.261) calculated from the unit-cell dimensions, if it is assumed that there are 8 molecules of $C_{22}H_{26}O_3N_2$ per unit cell. The original purpose of the investigation was to obtain a value for the molecular weight; the experimental value is 365, which compares with 366 determined by mass spectrometer (Pecher *et al.*, 1961) and with a theoretical value of 366.4.

The systematic absences observed on Weissenberg photographs were hkl absent if h+k is odd. There are three space groups which are possible according to this observation, C2, Cm and C2/m, but since the compound is optically active the space group must be C2 and there are two molecules per asymmetric unit.

It has now been shown (Defay, Kaisin, Pecher & Martin, 1961) that voachalotine has a structure which is very similar to that of macusine A (McPhail, Robertson, Sim, Battersby, Hodson & Yeowell, 1961).

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