

The Crystal Structure of Bis(hydrazine)zinc Isothiocyanate

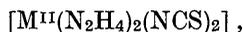
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The crystals of bis(hydrazine)zinc isothiocyanate are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/a$, and are twinned according to the (100) law. The structure is characterized by chains of octahedral complexes. The octahedra $[\text{Zn}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_{4/2}(\text{NCS})_2]$ are held together by bridges of hydrazine. The six bond lengths Zn–N are equal (2.17 Å). The hydrazine molecules are present in two enantiomorphous “staggered” forms. The distance N–N in hydrazine is 1.47 Å. The NCS[−] group is bound to the metal through the nitrogen atom. The interchain distances N···S within layers parallel to (010) are shorter than the distances N···S between layers.

The compounds with the general formula



where M^{II}=Cd, Zn, Co, Ni, Fe or Mn form monoclinic, isostructural crystals (Ferrari, Braibanti & Lanfredi, 1961). The crystals are always twinned, the twin law being (100).

The crystal structure of the zinc compound has been now investigated.

Experimental

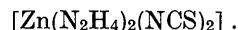
The twinned crystals of bis(hydrazine)zinc isothiocyanate are colorless, very fine needles. Photographs were taken by rotation around [001].

The Buerger symmetry of the Weissenberg photographs is found to be C_{2i} both for the zero-layer photograph and also for the equi-inclination photographs of the upper layers, owing to twinning according to the (100) law. The situation has been illustrated by Trotter (1959).

The unit cell has

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 7.141 \pm 0.004, \quad b = 14.756 \pm 0.005, \\ c &= 4.214 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}; \quad \beta = 105^\circ 30' \pm 8' \end{aligned}$$

and contains two stoichiometric units



$$\rho_o = 1.914 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}, \quad \rho_c = 1.906 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}.$$

One repeat distance (c side of the unit cell) in the crystals of bis(hydrazine)zinc isothiocyanate and also of the manganese and cadmium compounds, is constantly 0.08 Å longer than one repeat distance of the corresponding chloride (Ferrari, Braibanti & Bigliardi, 1962) and acetate (Ferrari, Braibanti & Lanfredi, 1963) (Table 1).

Systematic absences allow the assignment of the crystals to the space group $P2_1/a$ (C_{2h}^5).

Integrated spots were obtained by a Weissenberg–Wiebenga apparatus with the multiple film technique. Cu $K\alpha$ radiation (Ni filter) was used throughout. Blackening was estimated visually. Absorption correction as for cylindrical specimens (Bond, 1959) was applied ($\mu R = 0.3$). The Lorentz and polarization factors were calculated on an Olivetti Elea 9002 computer. The form factors were calculated by a program prepared by Panattoni, Frasson & Mammi (1960), the Forsyth & Wells (1959) formula being used.

Determination of the structure

Observed intensities were approximately scaled by Wilson's (1942) method. The Patterson synthesis

Table 1. Comparison between unit cell constants of bis(hydrazine)divalent-metal isothiocyanates, chlorides and acetates

	[M ^{II} (N ₂ H ₄) ₂ (NCS) ₂]			[M ^{II} (N ₂ H ₄) ₂ Cl ₂]			[M ^{II} (N ₂ H ₄) ₂](CH ₃ COO) ₂		
	Cd	Zn	Mn	Cd	Zn	Mn	Cd	Zn	Mn
a (Å)	7.28	7.14	7.21	9.30	8.99	9.08	6.65	6.58	6.63
b (Å)	14.94	14.76	14.82	8.00	7.92	8.01	8.73	8.52	8.60
c (Å)	4.41	4.21	4.37	4.33	4.13	4.29	4.33	4.14	4.28
α	—	—	—	—	—	—	91° 17'	90°	90° 32'
β	106° 26'	105° 30'	105° 59'	106° 10'	105° 32'	105° 30'	90° 58'	90° 25'	90° 39'
γ	—	—	—	—	—	—	97° 52'	96° 52'	96° 42'
Z	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Space group	$C_{2h}^5-P2_1/a$			C_{2h}^3-C2/m			$C_1^1-P\bar{1}$		

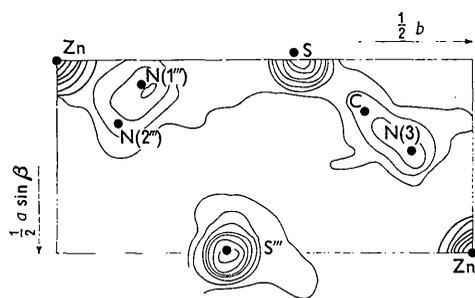


Fig. 1. $\rho_0(xy)$. Contours every $2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-2}$ starting from $2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-2}$. In Zn-peaks contours are at intervals of $5 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-2}$ starting from $10 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-2}$.

$P(uv)$ shows outstanding maxima, which were attributed to vectors Zn-S (Beever & Robertson, 1950). A Fourier synthesis $\rho_0(xy)$ (Fig. 1) was then calculated and, from this, the location of the other atoms was readily found. Only N atoms of hydrazine molecules overlap appreciably. The residual was at

Table 2. Observed reflexions and residuals

Re-flexions	Pos-sible	Ob-served	Residuals	
			without H contributions	with H contributions
hk0	132	114	0.096	0.092
hk1	262	231	0.106	0.103
hk2	234	218	0.162	0.158
Total	628	563	0.124	0.121

this stage $R_{hk0} = 0.27$. The atomic z coordinates were approximately derived from the components of the first-layer generalized Patterson projection $cP_1(uv)$ and $sP_1(uv)$.

All the coordinates were improved further by the generalized projection components $C_1(xy)$, $S_1(xy)$, $C_2(xy)$, $S_2(xy)$.

Three-dimensional refinement was carried out by calculating the line synthesis $\rho_0(x,y,z)$ at a number of points $x_i y_i$ around the centres of the maxima in the $\rho_0(xy)$. Finally line electron distributions

Table 3. Comparison between calculated and observed structure factors

$10F_c$	$10F_o$																																			
2	0	747	805	3	8	167	160	4-	0	410	438	6	4	218	204	8-	8	99	78	5	13	131	138	8-	1	102-	133	2	6	365	349	7-	10	13	28	
4	0	579	629	5	8	57	34	6-	0	341	320	6-	4	279	307	0	0	9	142	163	9-	1	151	152	0	2	486	437	3	6	132	118	1	11	205	176
6	0	373	363	7	8	94	80	8-	0	273	283	8-	4	184-	196	1-	9	169	167	6-	13	92	103	1	2	269	254	3-	6	379	254	1-	11	235	246	
8	0	244	233	1	9	182	176	0	5	112-	103	0	5	112-	103	2-	9	33-	25	1	14	86-	97	1-	2	7-	17	4	6	232	206	2	11	158-	137	
1	1	619	616	2	9	23	20	1	1	157	179	1	5	297	240	3	9	75	167	2	14	205	230	2-	2	251	261	5	6	181	144	3	11	97	100	
2	1	251-	232	3	9	205	202	1-	1	120	106	1	5	406	361	3-	9	92	61	2	14	209	322	5-	6	152	141	5-	6	152	141	3-	11	189	228	
3	1	331	319	4	9	86-	66	2	1	132-	120	2	5	102	109	4	9	72	76	3	14	209	322	3-	2	23	49	4	5	45	48	1	12	152-	81	
4	1	102	107	5	9	92	65	2	1	185-	234	2	5	185-	234	4	9	139	149	3	14	61-	74	4	2	147	126	6	6	142	162	4	11	111-	144	
5	1	205	219	6	9	0	-	3	1	518	500	3	5	104-	106	5	9	140	159	4	14	244	230	4	2	456	510	7	6	107	141	5	11	94	87	
6	1	95	93	7	9	9	-	3	1	464	451	3	5	171	176	5	9	188	168	4	14	264	293	5	2	154	113	8	6	116	98	5	11	166	195	
7	1	127	127	8	9	10	11-	4	1	37-	71	4	5	31-	55	6	9	92	56	5	14	7-	9	5	2	82	91	0	7	14-	9	6	11	186-	210	
8	1	71	49	9	10	59	17	4	1	264	271	4	5	9-	15	7	9	101	122	6	14	103-	125	6	2	337	358	1	7	227	237	7	13	136	124	
0	2	478	489	2	10	578	567	5	1	226	188	5	5	30-	24	7	9	45	46	6	14	85	79	6	2	299	271	2	7	300	332	0	12	191	139	
1	2	4	2	3	10	83	66	5	1	161	175	5	5	243	241	7	9	90	79	0	15	79-	108	7	2	50	-	1	7	24-	18	1	12	40-	24	
2	2	42-	101	4	10	385	368	6	1	50-	32	6	5	75-	63	8	9	132	76	1	15	10	-	7	2	200	226	2	7	46-	38	1	12	5-	20	
3	2	198-	236	5	10	155-	149	6	1	265-	275	6	5	22	25	0	10	392	375	1	15	67	84	8	2	198	196	3	7	351	305	2	12	132	92	
4	2	135	135	6	10	241	235	7	1	95	78	7	4	5	24	1	10	11	10	2	15	11-	-	9	3	171	157	3	7	265	342	2	12	128	110	
5	2	58-	61	7	10	10	-	7	1	180	188	7	5	124	155	1	10	193	234	2	15	101-	103	1	3	434	430	4	7	107-	97	3	12	89	70	
6	2	55	40	1	11	381	385	8	1	14-	12	8	5	62-	36	2	10	461	446	3	15	65	65	1	3	451	583	3	7	46-	34	3	12	16-	-	
7	2	140-	118	2	11	42	26	8	1	180-	175	0	6	466	454	2	10	348	369	3	15	181	169	2	3	30	-	5	7	256	201	4	12	97	87	
8	2	38	26	3	11	207	187	9	1	113	113	1	6	114	109	3	10	93	86	4	15	40-	47	2	3	210	259	5	7	149	199	4	12	280	274	
1	3	879	947	4	11	38-	32	0	2	180	144	1	6	128	115	3	10	53-	50	4	15	43-	18	3	3	292	261	6	7	91-	70	5	12	7	5	
2	3	468-	495	5	11	149	151	1	2	228	274	4	6	269	287	6	10	197	234	2	16	128	144	6	7	42-	20	7	13	165	139	6	12	156	166	
3	3	560	606	6	11	83	68	1	2	113-	137	2	6	496	519	4	10	248	298	0	16	171	185	4	3	195	171	8	8	156	156	7	13	88-	61	
4	3	22-	-	7	11	126	101	2	2	90	98	3	6	32	-	5	10	10-	22	1	16	108	135	4	3	9	-	8	7	60-	40	0	13	127	102	
5	3	412	427	0	12	60	31	2	2	208	166	3	6	371	368	3	10	88	107	1	16	10	-	5	3	225	182	0	8	199	175	1	13	248	235	
6	3	93-	68	1	12	51-	48	3	2	136	117	4	6	95	104	6	10	281	250	2	16	58	62	5	3	137	198	1	8	175-	115	1	13	174	182	
7	3	319	283	2	12	32-	36	3	2	228	274	4	6	269	287	6	10	197	234	2	16	128	144	6	7	154	105	1	8	139-	130	2	13	165	139	
8	3	61-	50	3	12	18-	35	4	2	204	211	5	6	113	110	7	10	70	65	3	16	-	-	6	3	182	198	2	8	195	177	2	13	111	104	
0	4	199	185	4	12	61	47	4	2	265	259	5	6	195	222	1	11	86-	82	3	16	142	150	7	3	181	114	2	8	448	488	3	13	135	126	
1	4	17	27	5	12	99-	98	5	2	15-	18	6	6	215	236	0	11	264	280	4	16	110	80	7	3	120	133	3	8	113-	102	2	13	117	101	
2	4	572	607	6	12	60	6	5	2	87	99	6	6	302	301	1	11	265	302	0	17	-	-	8	3	83	105	3	8	141-	182	4	13	98	51	
3	4	120-	116	1	13	318	380	6	2	1-	-	7	6	44	19	2	11	154-	155	1	17	211	201	0	4	294	323	4	8	82	62	4	13	120	144	
4	4	516	516	2	13	7-	-	6	2	102	84	7	6	152	178	2	11	112-	148	1	17	196	210	1	4	207-	214	4	8	172	196	5	13	107	104	
5	4	173	166	3	13	193	180	7	2	38-	18	8	5	67	55	3	11	230	229	2	17	26-	-	1	4	337-	394	5	8	172-	130	6	13	107	104	
6	4	307	269	4	13	104	108	7	2	63	64	0	7	159-	152	3	11	196	215	2	17	7	-	2	4	418	395	5	8	106-	134	0	10	260	238	
7	4	4	-	5	13	185	193	8	2	29	21	1	7	630	575	4	11	42-	18	3	17	187	182	2	4	340	420	6	8	102	73	1	14	141-	131	
8	4	163	116	6	13	82-	63	8	2	157	152	1	7	552																						

Table 4. Atomic coordinates, e.s.d.'s and curvatures

	x/a	$\bar{B}=1.9 \text{ \AA}^2$						$\sigma(z)$ (\AA)	$(-\partial^2\rho/\partial z^2)$ (e.\AA ⁻⁵)
		$\sigma(x)$ (\AA)	$(-\partial^2\rho/\partial x^2)$ (e.\AA ⁻⁵)	y/b	$\sigma(y)$ (\AA)	$(-\partial^2\rho/\partial y^2)$ (e.\AA ⁻⁵)	z/c		
Zn	0.5000	—	—	0.5000	—	—	0.0000	—	—
S	-0.0130	0.00370	322.7	0.2940	0.00319	317.3	0.1205	0.00533	117.9
C	0.1295	0.01270	93.9	0.3729	0.00698	144.9	0.0311	0.01614	38.9
N(1)	0.4356	0.01568	76.1	0.6029	0.00834	121.5	0.3257	0.01758	35.8
N(2)	0.3364	0.01030	115.8	0.5740	0.00987	102.6	0.5724	0.01433	43.9
N(3)	0.2335	0.00980	121.7	0.4290	0.00823	123.1	0.0135	0.01626	38.7
H(1)	0.5740	—	—	0.6251	—	—	0.4498	—	—
H(2)	0.3597	—	—	0.6577	—	—	0.1979	—	—
H(3)	0.2646	—	—	0.6300	—	—	0.3685	—	—
H(4)	0.2336	—	—	0.5259	—	—	0.5373	—	—

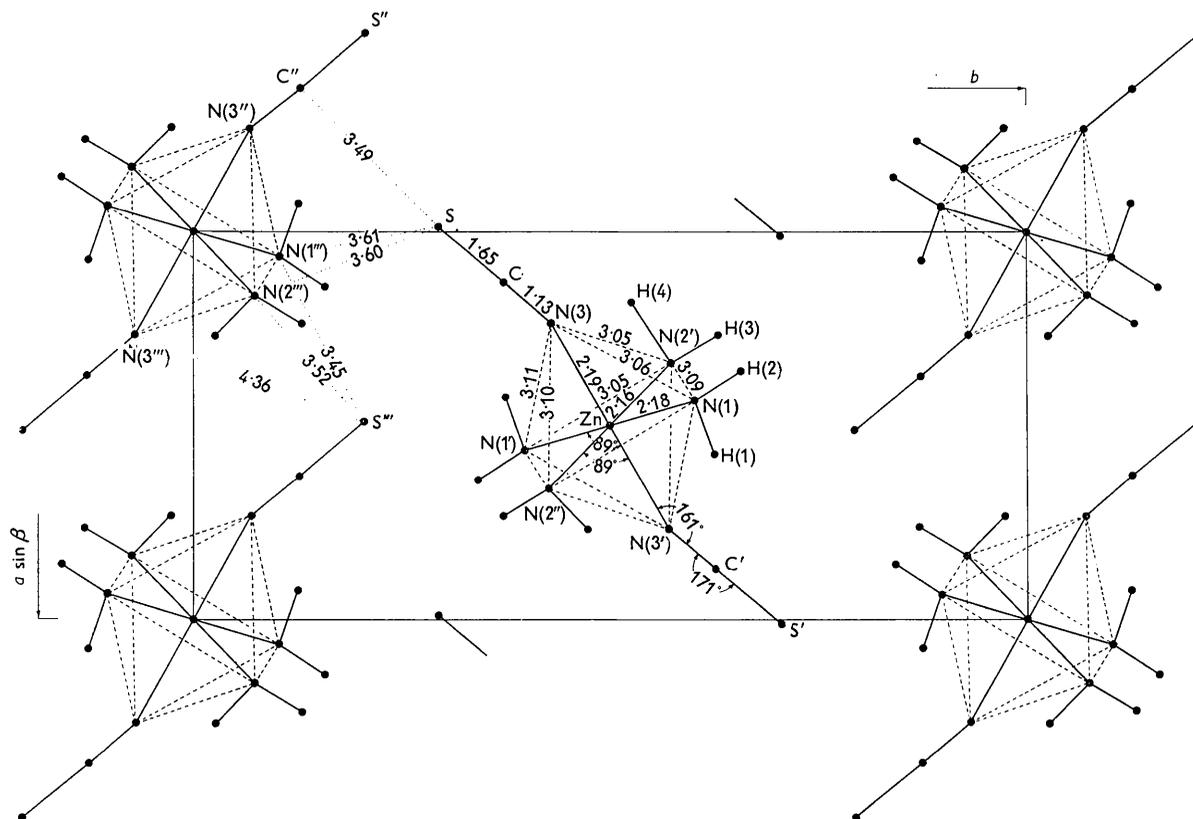


Fig. 2. Diagrammatic projection of the structure on the plane normal to [001]. Broken lines: distances within the complex $[\text{Zn}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_{4/2}(\text{NCS})_2]$. Dotted lines: interchain distances. Full lines: interatomic bonds.

$(\rho_o - \rho_c)(x, y, z)$ were calculated at the same points and corrections applied.

At the end of the refinement the residuals of Table 2 were obtained. Calculated and observed structure factors are quoted in Table 3. The curvatures (Table 4) of the peaks were calculated at the atomic centres. Standard deviations of the coordinates were calculated by Cruickshank's method (1949). The final atomic coordinates are quoted in Table 4. The coordinates of the hydrogen atoms have been calculated for the 'staggered' form of the hydrazine molecule with the azimuthal angle $\varphi = \pm 74^\circ$, as deduced from the positions of the zinc and nitrogen atoms, and from

the bond lengths and bond angles $\text{N-N} = 1.47 \text{ \AA}$, $\text{N-H} = 1.04 \text{ \AA}$, $\text{N-N-H} = 108^\circ$, $\text{H-N-H} = 108^\circ$.

Discussion of the structure

The main distances and angles are quoted in Table 5. The e.s.d.'s of the distances have been calculated according to Ahmed & Cruickshank (1953) and those of the angles according to Darlow (1960).

The structure of the compound is diagrammatically represented in Fig. 2 and in Fig. 3. The structure is formed by chains of octahedral complexes $[\text{Zn}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_{4/2}(\text{NCS})_2]$ which have the metal at their

centre and are bound together by bridges of hydrazine. The chains run throughout the whole crystal parallel to [001]. The metal atom is surrounded by six N atoms; two of them belong to NCS⁻ groups and four to different hydrazine molecules. The six distances Zn-N are practically equal (2.17 Å), the negative charge of the NCS⁻ group having no influence. The angles within the octahedron are very near to those of a regular octahedron. The general feature of the structure repeats that of compounds [M^{II}(N₂H₄)₂]Cl₂ (Ferrari, Braibanti & Bigliardi, 1963; Ferrari, Braibanti, Bigliardi & Dallavalle, 1963).

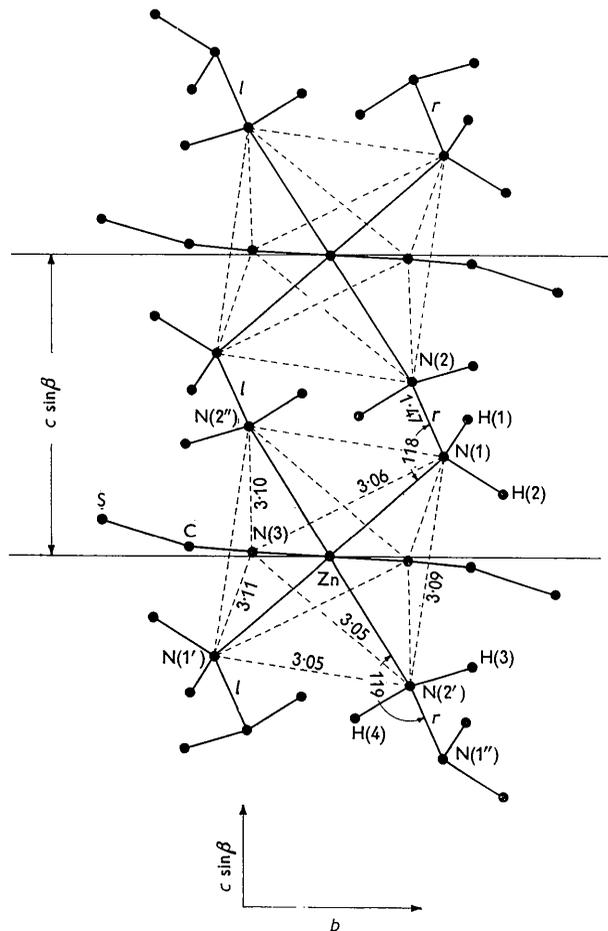


Fig. 3. Diagrammatic projection of one chain on the plane normal to [100] with distances and angles relative to the hydrazine molecules. *l* and *r* indicate the left and right forms of hydrazine.

The hydrazine molecule H₂N-NH₂ has practically the same length (N-N=1.47 Å) as already found in other compounds. Hydrazine is in the 'staggered' form according to the model of Penney & Sutherland (1934) (Fig. 4). The 'staggered' form is confirmed by the rotated disposition of the two halves of the molecule deduced by the azimuthal angle formed by the bonds Zn-N in the projection down the N-N axis.

Along the bond directions or very close to them, there must be the lone pairs of the hydrazine nitrogen atoms. The rotation has been calculated to be $\varphi = \pm 74^\circ$ and it is practically the same as that calculated in [Zn(N₂H₄)₂]Cl₂ ($\varphi = \pm 74^\circ$) and in [Mn(N₂H₄)₂]Cl₂ ($\varphi = \pm 76^\circ$). The angle N-H...M = 118° is very close to that found in the same compounds (117° in both).

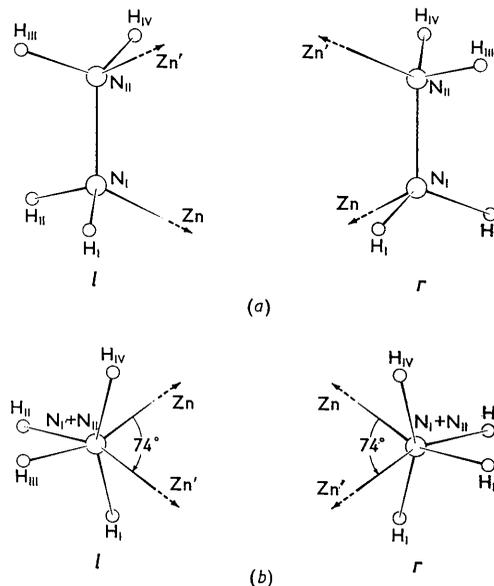
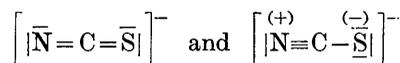


Fig. 4. *l* and *r* enantiomorphous forms of the hydrazine molecule H₂N-NH₂. (a) Clinographic projection. (b) Projection down the N-N axis.

The hydrazine molecules are present in the structure in two enantiomorphous forms (*l* and *r*). A statistical distribution of the two forms *l* and *r* may be present in the solution when the complexes are formed. According to Cuthbert, Brown & Petch (1963), however, free rotation around the bond N-N is possible, at least, in the hydrazonium group H₂N-NH₃⁺; if this is the case the two forms are 'frozen' at the moment of the formation of the complex chain.

The NCS⁻ group is in the isothiocyanic form, being bound to the metal through N. It seems to be slightly bent (N-C-S=171°). Distances in the NCS⁻ group are S-C=1.65 Å and N-C=1.13 Å, in agreement with values in other compounds (Table 6). The S-C distance is longer than the standard double-bond distance, and the N-C distance is approximately equal to that of a normal triple bond. This means that between the two resonating structures



the second makes an important contribution to the bonding of the NCS group.

Sets of chains form layers parallel to (010). The packing distances of the chains within the layers (N...S=3.52, 3.45 Å) are shorter than the distances

Table 5. *Main distances and angles*

Distances	
N(1)(x, y, z)-N(2)(x, y, z)	1.469 ± 0.021 Å
C(x, y, z)-N(3)(x, y, z)	1.128 ± 0.014
S(x, y, z)-C(x, y, z)	1.655 ± 0.012
Zn(x, y, z)-N(3)(x, y, z)	2.186 ± 0.010
Zn(x, y, z)-N(1)(x, y, z)	2.177 ± 0.014
Zn(x, y, z)-N(2')(x, y, 1+z)	2.163 ± 0.012
N(3)(x, y, z)-N(1)(x, y, z)	3.063 ± 0.015
N(3)(x, y, z)-N(2')(x, y, 1+z)	3.050 ± 0.018
N(3)(x, y, z)-N(2'')(1-x, 1-y, 1-z)	3.101 ± 0.015
N(1)(x, y, z)-N(2')(x, y, 1+z)	3.092 ± 0.022
N(1')(1-x, 1-y, z̄)-N(2')(x, y, 1+z)	3.046 ± 0.015
S(x, y, z)-N(1''')(½-x, -½+y, 1-z)	3.608 ± 0.013
S(x, y, z)-N(2''')(½-x, -½+y, 1-z)	3.596 ± 0.011
S(x, y, z)-N(3''')(-½+x, ½-y, z)	3.725 ± 0.009
S(x, y, z)-C'''(-½+x, ½-y, z)	3.494 ± 0.011
S(x, y, z)-S'''(-½+x, ½-y, z)	3.799 ± 0.005
S'''(½+x, ½-y, z)-N(3''')(½-x, -½+y, 1-z)	4.360 ± 0.009
S'''(½+x, ½-y, z)-N(2''')(½-x, -½+y, 1-z)	3.521 ± 0.012
S'''(½+x, ½-y, z)-N(1''')(½-x, -½+y, 1-z)	3.453 ± 0.015
Angles	
S'(1-x, 1-y, z̄)-C'(1-x, 1-y, z̄)-N(3')(1-x, 1-y, z̄)	170.7° ± 1.6°
C'(1-x, 1-y, z̄)-N(3')(1-x, 1-y, z̄)-Zn(x, y, z)	161.2° ± 0.9°
N(3')(1-x, 1-y, z̄)-Zn(x, y, z)-N(1')(1-x, 1-y, z̄)	89.2° ± 0.5°
N(3')(1-x, 1-y, z̄)-Zn(x, y, z)-N(2'')(1-x, 1-y, 1-z)	89.0° ± 0.4°
Zn(x, y, z)-N(1)(x, y, z)-N(2)(x, y, z)	117.8° ± 0.6°
Zn(x, y, z)-N(2')(x, y, 1+z)-N(1')(x, y, 1+z)	118.9° ± 0.9°

Table 6. *Distances and angles in the NCS group*

S-C	C-N	N-Ĉ-S	Compound	
1.66 Å	1.13 Å	171°	[Zn(N ₂ H ₄) ₂ (NCS) ₂]	Present work
1.62	1.16	177	[Cu(en) ₂](NCS) ₂	Brown & Lingafelter (1964)
1.64	1.20	178	[Ni(en) ₂](NCS) ₂	Brown & Lingafelter (1963)
1.55	1.19	165	Cd(C ₂ H ₄ ·N ₂ ·C=S) ₂ (NCS) ₂	Cavalca, Nardelli & Fava (1960)
1.66	1.31	167	α-[Pt ₂ (NCS) ₂ Cl ₂ (P(C ₃ H ₇) ₃) ₂]	Owston & Rowe (1960)
1.76	1.28	linear	AgSCN·P(n-C ₃ H ₇) ₃	Turco, Panattoni & Frasson (1960)
1.64	1.19	linear	AgSCN	Lindqvist (1957)
1.60	1.24	linear	NH ₄ Ag(SCN) ₂	Lindqvist & Strandberg (1957)
1.71	1.10	linear	NH ₄ Ag(SCN) ₂	Lindqvist & Strandberg (1957)
1.60	1.16	linear	Ni(NCS) ₂ ·2[SC(NH ₂) ₂]	Nardelli, Braibanti & Fava (1957)
1.64	1.15	linear	Ni(NH ₃) ₃ (NCS) ₂	Porai-Koshits, Antzishkina, Dickareva & Jukhnov (1957)
1.70	1.12	linear	Ni(NH ₃) ₃ (NCS) ₂	Porai-Koshits <i>et al.</i> (1957)
1.61	1.20	linear	Ni(NH ₃) ₄ (NCS) ₂	Porai-Koshits <i>et al.</i> (1957)
1.69	1.13	linear	Se(NCS) ₂	Ohlberg & Vaughan (1954)
1.56	1.21	linear	HNCS	Dousmanis, Sanders, Townes & Zeiger (1953)
1.57	1.34	linear	[Hg(SCN) ₄][Cu(en) ₂]	Scouloudi (1953)
1.59	1.23	linear	K ₂ [Co(NCS) ₄]	Zhdanov & Zvonkova (1950)
1.61	1.21	linear	CH ₃ ·SCN	Beard & Dailey (1949)
1.56	1.22	linear	CH ₃ ·NCS	Beard & Dailey (1949)
1.59	1.25	linear	NH ₄ NCS	Zvonkova & Zhdanov (1949)
1.56	1.22	linear	HNCS	Beard & Dailey (1947)
		Single bond	S-C = 1.81 Å	} Pauling (1960)
		Double bond	S=C = 1.607	
		Double bond	C=N = 1.287	
		Triple bond	C≡N = 1.157	

between chains of different layers ($N \cdots S = 3.61$, 3.60 Å) (Fig. 5). The distance $S \cdots C$ can be interpreted as a van der Waals contact. Interlayer distances $N \cdots S$ exclude the possibility of hydrogen bonds. This explains the twinning satisfactorily because the interlayer forces are too weak to oppose adjustment of the twinned chains or layers in an upside-down

position. At the twin boundary a glide plane parallel to (100) is substituted for the glide plane parallel to (010) of the regular structure.

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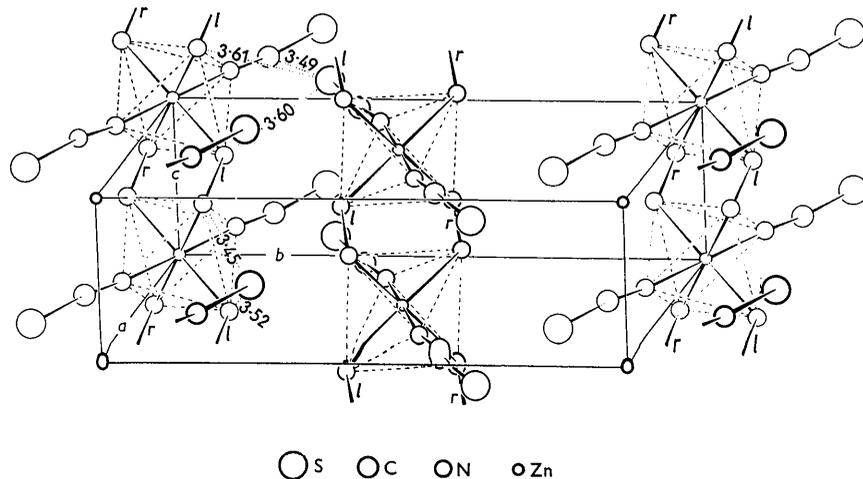


Fig. 5. Packing of chains in the structure. Sets of chains form layers parallel to (010). A large portion of the front chains is omitted for clarity.

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