

ment of the Ag atom from the centre of symmetry depending on the orientation of the neighbouring CN groups.

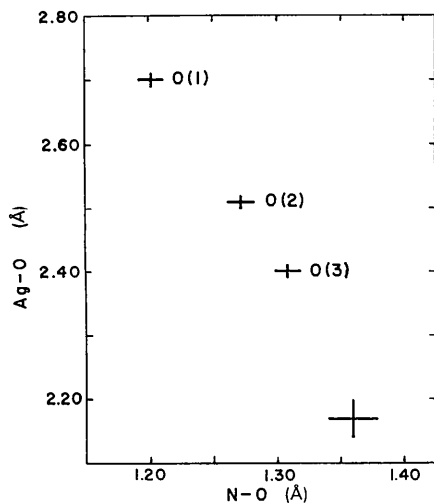


Fig. 3. N-O bond lengths *versus* Ag-O distances. The points are labelled with the numbers from Table 2. The unlabelled point corresponds to an N-O single bond and a Ag-O single bond, from CH_3ONO and $\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ respectively.

This work was performed in part during the tenure of a fellowship for which D.B. would like to thank the National Science Foundation. The preliminary calculations were carried out on the IBM 1620 computer of this laboratory, using programs prepared by M. Dobler, H. C. Mez, P. Strickler, and H. P. Weber. The least-squares calculations were carried out on the CDC 1604 computer at the Numerical Analysis Center of the University of Minnesota, using programs prepared at Princeton University under the direction of Professor R. Jacobson. This part of the work was performed by Mr E. O. Schlemper and Mrs Judith Konnert, and supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation. We thank them all for their help.

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The Crystal Structure of α -Methyl D-Galactoside 6-Bromohydrin

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The crystal structure of α -methyl D-galactoside 6-bromohydrin has been determined by the heavy-atom method, at 125 °K. The bromine atom coordinates were derived from Harker sections. Three-dimensional structure factors and least-squares refinement of 1203 reflexions with anisotropic temperature factors gave a final residual $R=0.108$. All bonds, including the C(1)-O(1) bond, were found to be of normal length. The positions of the hydrogen atoms were found from the final 3-D Fourier synthesis. The hydrogen bonding system, which gives good agreement with the infrared spectroscopic data, consists of spiral linkages about the screw axes parallel to the b axis.

Experimental

α -Methyl D-galactoside 6-bromohydrin was prepared by Valentin (1952); unit-cell and density measurements were made by Cox, Goodwin & Wagstaff (1935). The unit-cell dimensions were re-measured at 125 °K by the extrapolation to $\theta=90^\circ$ of high order reflexions on zero layer Weissenberg photographs, calibrated with aluminum wire powder lines. The a and c axes of Cox

et al. were interchanged for convenience. The unit cell is orthorhombic with systematic absences of $h00$ for h odd and $0k0$ for k odd. The space group is $P2_12_12$ and the cell dimensions are:

$$\begin{array}{lll} a = 11.142 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA} & \text{cf. Cox, et al.} & 11.23 \text{ \AA} \\ b = 7.815 \pm 0.003 & \text{at room temperature} & 7.81 \\ c = 10.612 \pm 0.010 & & 10.58 \end{array}$$

The value of the density observed, 1.86 g.cm^{-3} , gave a cell weight of 1035 and hence $Z=4.03$ ($\text{C}_7\text{H}_{13}\text{BrO}_5=257$).

The material was recrystallized from water, on a greased microscope slide, and a crystal with dimensions

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0.25 mm × 0.25 mm × 0.21 mm was selected. Full three-dimensional data were collected with the use of Cu $K\alpha$ radiation and the Weissenberg equi-inclination technique. The crystal was cooled to 125 °K by a stream of dry, cold nitrogen gas from apparatus similar to that described previously (Robertson, 1960). 1203 independent hkl reflexions were measured by the multiple film technique and correlated by hand calculation. 62 reflexions (marked with an asterisk in Table 6) were too weak to be measured. These were included in the least-squares refinement as $\frac{1}{2}F_{\min}$ but without separate weighting.

Solution of the structure

The position of the bromine atom was found from the Patterson–Harker sections at $x=\frac{1}{2}$, $y=\frac{1}{2}$ and $z=0$. Examination of the three mutually perpendicular Pat-

erson projections showed that the x coordinate was general (at $5/60$ th a) but y was approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ and $z=0$ (or $\frac{1}{2}$). From the Harker sections it was possible to establish that the bromine atom coordinates were not quite so unfavourable as was first feared. The coordinates were specified as $x=5/60$, $y=14/60$ and $z=1/120$. A three-dimensional Fourier synthesis was computed on the Leeds University Ferranti Pegasus computer by the program written by Cruickshank, Pilling, Bujosa, Lovell & Truter (1961), with the phase angles specified by the bromine atoms. The resultant synthesis contained some spurious symmetry due to the near-special position of the bromine atom. Five definite light atom peaks were selected, two cycles of structure-factor least-squares (SFLS) refinement were carried out with the program written by Cruickshank *et al.* (1961) and the modified phase angles were used to

Table 1. Atomic coordinates and estimated standard deviations (Å)

	x	σ	y	σ	z	σ
Br	0.8976	0.0014	1.7809	0.0015	−0.1230	0.0016
O(1)	2.855	0.007	0.535	0.008	7.511	0.009
O(2)	9.663	0.008	0.083	0.008	5.211	0.007
O(3)	5.692	0.008	1.726	0.008	4.363	0.009
O(4)	3.568	0.007	0.062	0.008	3.404	0.008
O(5)	7.409	0.007	1.627	0.009	7.671	0.009
C(1)	7.879	0.011	0.624	0.011	6.781	0.011
C(2)	9.079	0.010	1.132	0.014	6.020	0.013
C(3)	10.184	0.010	1.627	0.012	6.983	0.014
C(4)	4.033	0.010	1.223	0.012	2.722	0.013
C(5)	2.851	0.010	1.828	0.012	1.984	0.011
C(6)	2.197	0.013	0.865	0.011	1.046	0.016
C(7)	3.940	0.012	1.200	0.015	8.178	0.015

Table 2. Anisotropic temperature factors and estimated standard deviations

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
Br	0.0308	0.0242	0.0363	0.0036	0.0074	−0.0169
O(1)	0.0202	0.0147	0.0315	−0.0179	−0.0017	−0.0134
O(2)	0.0238	0.0098	0.0328	0.0016	−0.0134	0.0142
O(3)	0.0202	0.0135	0.0388	0.0099	−0.0156	−0.0128
O(4)	0.0121	0.0106	0.0392	0.0139	0.0035	−0.0053
O(5)	0.0137	0.0180	0.0350	0.0111	0.0021	−0.0020
C(1)	0.0235	0.0135	0.0268	−0.0227	0.0021	0.0035
C(2)	0.0133	0.0312	0.0290	−0.0089	0.0049	0.0087
C(3)	0.0112	0.0177	0.0454	−0.0061	0.0007	0.0137
C(4)	0.0134	0.0175	0.0426	−0.0049	0.0165	−0.0035
C(5)	0.0196	0.0217	0.0169	−0.0119	0.0102	−0.0085
C(6)	0.0299	0.0090	0.0532	−0.0049	0.0117	−0.0279
C(7)	0.0159	0.0401	0.0471	−0.0372	−0.0109	−0.0100
	σ_{11}	σ_{22}	σ_{33}	σ_{12}	σ_{13}	σ_{23}
Br	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0010	0.0011	0.0010
O(1)	0.0037	0.0035	0.0042	0.0066	0.0074	0.0069
O(2)	0.0040	0.0032	0.0042	0.0060	0.0085	0.0071
O(3)	0.0034	0.0033	0.0042	0.0068	0.0086	0.0073
O(4)	0.0031	0.0031	0.0043	0.0058	0.0084	0.0066
O(5)	0.0032	0.0034	0.0040	0.0060	0.0088	0.0068
C(1)	0.0052	0.0045	0.0054	0.0085	0.0096	0.0091
C(2)	0.0040	0.0062	0.0054	0.0101	0.0117	0.0086
C(3)	0.0040	0.0048	0.0067	0.0086	0.0112	0.0090
C(4)	0.0043	0.0050	0.0067	0.0091	0.0109	0.0094
C(5)	0.0047	0.0052	0.0040	0.0093	0.0085	0.0073
C(6)	0.0059	0.0044	0.0080	0.0102	0.0108	0.0123
C(7)	0.0043	0.0073	0.0071	0.0121	0.0149	0.0110

compute a second three-dimensional Fourier synthesis. In this all the atoms of the structure, with the exception of the carbon atom of the methyl group, could be distinguished. Seven cycles of SFLS were carried out with isotropic temperature factors for all the atoms except the methyl group carbon atom. This atom was then found by computing a difference Fourier synthesis for the sections where it was thought the methyl group should occur.

This atom was then introduced and four cycles of SFLS refinement were carried out with anisotropic temperature factors. Form factors published by Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal were used for carbon and oxygen atoms and by Thomas & Umeda (1957) for bromine. The weighting scheme used was $w=1/(2F_{\min}+F+2F^2/F_{\max})$. The final cycle gave a residual, $R=0.108$ and the observed and calculated structure factors are tabulated in Table 6.

A final three-dimensional Fourier synthesis was carried out and examined for variations of electron density. Some small positive regions were noted, of peak heights $0.7-1.2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$. Some of these were in positions in which would be plausible for hydrogen atoms to occur. As confirmation, the standard deviation of the electron density was calculated by the formulae given by Cruickshank (1949) and by Cruickshank & Rollett (1953):

$$\sigma(\rho) = \frac{1}{V} \{\Sigma(\Delta F)^2\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

using a program written by one of us (B.S.) and found to be

$$\sigma(\rho) = 0.37 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3},$$

i.e. a peak height of $0.8 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ would probably be significant. Thirteen possible hydrogen atoms were found and their positions were accurate enough to define the hydrogen bonding system. The coordinates of the atoms of one molecule are given in Table 1, together with the estimated standard deviations. The anisotropic temperature factors and their estimated standard deviations are given in Table 2, and the positions of the hydrogen atoms in Table 3.

Attempts were made to refine the data further by including the hydrogen atoms isotropically ($R=0.105$)

Table 3. Atomic coordinates of hydrogen atoms (unrefined) (\AA)

	x	y	z
H(1)	4.04	0.80	6.19
H(2)	8.73	1.91	5.40
H(3)	10.46	0.78	7.57
H(4)	4.74	1.17	2.03
H(5)	8.73	1.43	9.37
H(6)	1.76	1.40	1.68
H(7)	1.80	0.00	8.91
H(8)	4.36	1.04	9.29
H(9)	4.55	1.04	7.16
H(10)	8.91	1.82	1.77
H(11)	6.59	1.04	4.51
H(12)	4.77	0.00	3.86
H(13)	9.42	0.13	6.37

and by correcting the data (40 reflexions) for the presence of secondary extinction ($R=0.096$). These measures had little effect on the atomic coordinates and the reduction of the e.s.d.'s was comparable to the reduction of the residual R . The stereochemical arrangement is shown in Fig. 1.

The bond lengths, bond angles and related e.s.d.'s were calculated by a program written by Dr Mary R. Truter and the results are shown in Figs. 2 and 3 and Tables 4 and 5.

Structure of the molecule

The molecule has the expected chair form with the configuration $1a2e3e4a$, as found for β -arabinose by Fur-

Table 4. Bond lengths and estimated standard deviations

Bond	$l(\text{\AA})$	e.s.d. (\AA)
Br-C(6)	1.974	0.014
C(1)-C(2)	1.509	0.016
C(2)-C(3)	1.551	0.017
C(3)-C(4)	1.502	0.017
C(4)-C(5)	1.524	0.015
C(5)-C(6)	1.492	0.018
O(1)-C(1)	1.430	0.014
O(1)-C(7)	1.436	0.016
O(2)-C(2)	1.448	0.015
O(3)-C(3)	1.414	0.014
O(4)-C(4)	1.425	0.014
O(5)-C(5)	1.461	0.013
O(5)-C(1)	1.421	0.014

Table 5. Bond angles and estimated standard deviations

	Angle ($^\circ$)	e.s.d.
Br-C(6)-C(5)	$111^\circ 02'$	$0^\circ 47'$
O(5)-C(1)-C(2)	109 56	58
O(5)-C(1)-O(1)	110 16	56
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)	107 39	54
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	111 18	1 2
C(1)-C(2)-O(2)	111 02	1 1
O(2)-C(2)-C(3)	107 09	54
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	109 05	53
C(2)-C(3)-O(3)	110 19	1 4
O(3)-C(3)-C(4)	109 49	58
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	108 28	1
C(3)-C(4)-O(4)	113 55	1 3
O(4)-C(4)-C(5)	107 26	50
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	112 46	1 1
C(4)-C(5)-O(5)	110 03	54
C(6)-C(5)-O(5)	108 13	55
C(5)-O(5)-C(1)	113 40	49
C(1)-O(1)-C(7)	113 20	51

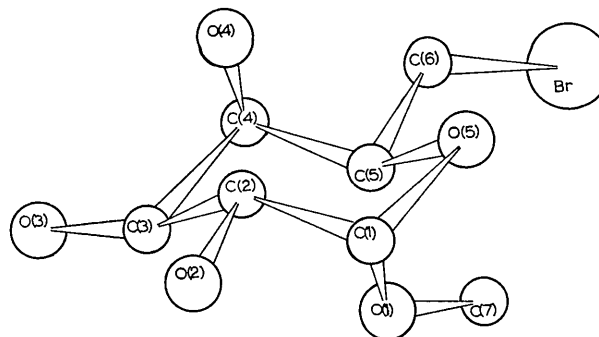


Fig. 1. Stereochemical arrangement.

Table 6. Observed and calculated structure factors

In each group headed by the values of h and k , the columns give l , $10|F_o|$, $10F_c$, $10A_c$, $10B_c$.

1	234	311	311	81	66	0	-66	9	212	214	-202	-69	6	118	180	-90	44	136	197	-54	115		
2	382	485	485	105	128	0	-108	8	94	119	119	0	7	193	183	-153	10	167	167	61	77		
3	1112	1419	1419	103	104	0	-104	0	221	211	209	-34	10	167	189	-135	167	134	114	58	98		
4	956	1146	1146	86	121	0	-121	1	94	119	119	0	8	149	169	-135	86	134	114	58	98		
5	399	468	468	105	102	-102	0	2	296	310	309	23	2	108	106	-47	95	24	205	-205	177		
6	578	631	631	0	0	0	0	3	31	12	9	7	7	367	391	361	0	24	205	-205	177		
7	564	577	577	0	0	0	0	4	96	128	121	-41	0	302	246	165	-162	452	447	-447	-165		
8	301	368	368	0	0	0	0	5	129	127	125	-19	1	312	300	218	205	324	327	-321	60		
9	387	292	292	0	0	0	0	6	131	34	25	-37	2	229	207	200	54	300	297	-223	90		
10	358	373	373	292	308	0	-308	7	118	105	103	-22	3	218	213	199	-75	286	293	-228	53		
11	256	240	240	409	375	0	-375	8	84	69	12	-68	4	146	125	112	55	220	227	-195	57		
12	262	219	219	471	507	0	-507	9	262	278	278	0	5	200	217	199	128	228	218	-212	-28		
13	41	8	8	132	158	0	-158	10	142	138	87	108	6	163	151	151	-1	197	204	-158	-42		
1	196	170	0	-170	250	0	-250	11	265	292	292	-16	7	146	131	109	85	165	164	-158	-14		
2	282	250	0	-250	276	0	-276	12	211	259	258	-18	8	55	69	69	0	121	112	-112	0		
3	151	133	0	-133	154	135	0	-135	183	208	200	25	9	90	52	50	-13	166	115	-104	-49		
4	28	13	0	-13	290	316	0	-316	118	139	237	37	0	84	63	41	-47	121	112	-104	-49		
5	112	88	0	-88	98	99	0	-99	118	139	230	223	56	115	116	111	31	80	90	-76	-56		
6	105	105	0	-105	186	169	0	-169	139	230	223	56	0	139	144	59	-131	85	73	57	-46		
7	44	19	0	-19	180	176	0	-176	139	172	-172	-2	1	125	116	39	-109	125	102	-68	-75		
8	164	156	0	-156	48	73	0	-73	399	376	-376	0	2	145	169	98	-138	71	62	-61	-59		
9	78	56	0	-56	526	561	0	-558	460	589	589	0	3	131	93	0	-93	88	82	-89	68		
10	59	9	0	-9	596	631	0	-628	951	1206	1208	0	4	169	94	0	-94	117	117	-117	0		
11	43	30	0	-30	194	169	0	-169	962	1109	1109	-32	5	124	117	0	-117	56	62	-62	-28		
12	262	219	0	-219	227	212	0	-212	799	888	-884	-83	6	39	30	0	-30	117	108	-105	-25		
13	122	102	0	-102	153	142	0	-142	587	656	-652	-70	7	254	241	0	-241	17	20	16	12		
1	1153	1277	-1277	0	253	257	167	195	668	753	753	0	8	70	55	55	0	3	216	216	216	0	
2	1104	1250	-1250	0	159	137	-11	137	214	222	222	0	9	173	183	-151	-103	318	326	314	87		
3	631	853	-853	0	180	157	88	130	214	222	222	0	0	135	125	-109	-60	389	411	398	-103		
4	734	853	-853	0	151	149	8	149	312	331	331	0	1	112	119	-5	-119	274	292	287	-54		
5	653	708	-708	0	211	208	64	197	201	214	214	0	2	81	107	-106	10	223	292	287	57		
6	930	1189	-1189	0	166	150	16	149	125	102	102	0	3	35	84	-81	-21	245	237	236	-14		
7	235	260	-260	0	68	49	28	-41	155	150	150	0	4	362	294	0	-294	220	227	-227	53		
8	535	334	-334	0	81	72	-9	72	108	100	100	0	5	25	17	0	-17	155	174	166	-51		
9	294	303	-303	0	392	341	-341	0	993	770	-770	0	6	131	93	0	-93	84	74	-74	0		
10	202	211	-211	0	259	239	205	-123	962	1109	1109	-32	7	169	94	0	-94	34	39	30	6		
11	321	274	-274	0	568	525	-53	522	799	888	-884	-83	8	39	30	0	-30	56	62	-62	-28		
12	197	168	-168	0	324	277	-277	-2	587	656	-652	-70	9	254	241	0	-241	17	20	16	12		
1	368	308	0	308	218	245	72	234	454	494	-488	-77	10	60	28	0	-28	15	16	4	15		
2	273	246	0	-246	283	297	-13	297	482	510	-496	-60	11	36	27	0	-27	10	11	13	0		
3	288	226	0	-226	207	196	-70	184	482	510	-496	-60	12	105	84	0	-84	4	5	533	505	0	
4	101	110	0	-110	239	213	-33	210	351	365	-354	91	13	28	20	0	-20	1	2	311	341	-341	0
5	48	302	0	302	187	222	-108	194	202	165	-165	-10	14	20	20	0	-20	3	4	355	394	-394	0
6	28	7	0	-7	155	153	0	-153	229	213	-213	0	15	184	176	176	0	684	749	-749	0		
7	141	132	0	-132	180	144	-13	144	324	293	-286	-65	16	20	20	0	-20	35	20	20	0		
8	164	163	0	-163	183	168	-53	160	21	213	-213	0	17	184	176	176	0	35	20	20	0		
9	81	76	0	-76	88	100	-100	0	153	125	-88	-88	18	145	110	70	84	303	295	-295	0		
10	54	41	0	-41	499	534	-479	236	140	143	39	33	19	748	761	-660	379	45	22	22	0		
11	53	54	0	-54	336	312	-306	65	925	971	-971	0	20	684	613	497	358	139	152	-152	0		
1	972	1023	1023	0	715	734	-516	-522	140	143	39	33	21	290	275	10	275	39	18	18	0		
2	340	373	373	0	87	88	4	48	555	582	-580	-50	22	341	399	55	395	11	34	2	2		
3	640	373	373	0	283	297	-14	297	845	890	-873	-172	23	282	275	23	274	12	129	97	-97	0	
4	622	659	659	0	382	391	-306	-239	264	292	-295	64	24	260	250	-26	248	13	20	34	-34	0	
5	287	615	615	0	169	155	-155	0	309	309	309	0	10	176	176	0	-176	4	4	656	753	-753	0
6	404	411	411	0	35	32	-10	31	307	301	-296	55	11	245	227	22	226	0	0	656	753	-753	0
7	657	711	711	0	285	287	-205	-200	252	265	-212	159	12	198	211	-24	209	2	2	684	749	-749	0
8	314	321	321	0	293	171	-165	-165	259	242	-201	135	13	168	166	38	162	3	3	656	753	-753	0
9	239	226	226	0	113	83	-80	-23	160	122	-106	61	14	194	142	-142	0	4	4	684	749	-749	0
10	159	135	135	0	203	171	-165	-165	160	122	-106	61	15	439	431	-220	370	5	5	656	753	-753	0
11	305	314	314	0	293	171	-165	-165	160	122	-106	61	16	428	428	-301	301	7	7	454	443	-442	163
12	98	98	98	0	113	83	-80	-23	259	242	-201	135	17	218	182	-158	-90	8	8	482	470	-468	44
1	161	157	157	0	89	87	-47	-73	116	105	-95	44	18	255	246	-222	106	9	9	308	279	-279	-4
2	125	84	0	-84	33	29	29	0	75														

the hydrogen bonds to be expected. The spectrum is shown in Fig. 6. This shows no peak at a wavelength of 2.8μ which would correspond to a free hydroxyl group. The peaks which do occur were thought to represent a double-weight peak at 3.03μ and a single-weight peak at 2.92μ . These may be related to the length of the O-H...O distance to be expected following Nakamoto, Margoshes & Rundle (1955). The values calculated by this process were:

2 O-H...O distances of 2.78 \AA
 1 O-H...O distances of 2.85 \AA

The values obtained in the final structure were:

	l	σ
O(4)-H...O(2)	2.733 \AA	0.010 \AA
O(3)-H...O(4)	2.778	0.011
O(2)-H...O(3)	2.824	0.011

and this agreement is quite good.

The hydrogen bonds form spiral arrangements around the screw axes of the unit cell at $x = \frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ and $z = \frac{1}{2}$, and extend through the crystal parallel to the b axis. Examination of the hydrogen atom positions showed that the directions of the bonds are as shown in the diagrams, *i.e.* the spiral around the $\frac{1}{4}, y, \frac{1}{2}$ screw axis is directed in a positive direction with respect to the b axis while the spiral around the $\frac{3}{4}, y, \frac{1}{2}$ screw axis has the opposite sense. The absolute sense of the direction of these spirals follows from the choice of the correct absolute configuration for the D-galactose molecule.

The dimensions of the unit cell in the x and y directions appear to be mainly dependent upon the size and packing of the bromine atoms. This produces some gaps or holes in the structure parallel to the b axis at $\frac{1}{2}, y, \frac{2}{3}$ and $0, y, \frac{2}{3}$. These channels are quite empty as they are not quite wide enough to contain water molecules and the material is thus anhydrous.

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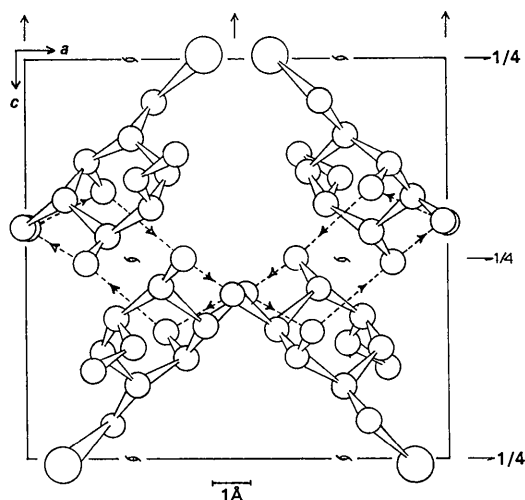


Fig. 4. Diagram of the unit cell projected down the b axis. The channels through the structure at $\frac{1}{2}, y, \frac{2}{3}$ and $0, y, \frac{2}{3}$ are prominent. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

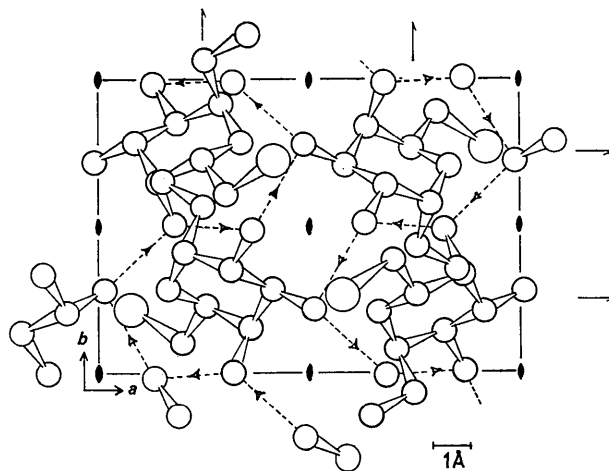


Fig. 5. Diagram of the unit cell projected down the c axis.

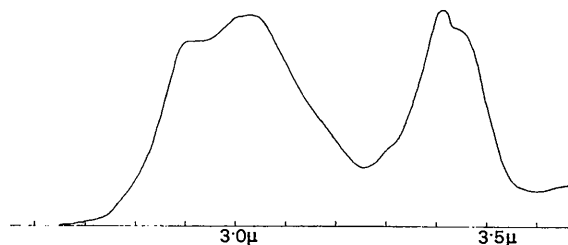


Fig. 6. Infrared spectrum.