

lead indicate that these are not due to systematic experimental errors.

With respect to experimental errors, it is apparent that the derived values of f^2 will be in error to the same extent that the measured intensities are in error. However, if sufficient care is taken in the alignment of the diffractometer and in the recording of the data, the relative intensities should be quite exact. In particular, with liquid specimens one need not worry about extinction, preferred orientation, Debye-Waller factors or the separation of peak and diffuse intensity, all of which are possible sources of error when using solid specimens to check the shape of f^2 .*

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* A multiple scattering correction is required, however, when elements of low absorption are investigated.

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Short Communications

Contributions intended for publication under this heading should be expressly so marked; they should not exceed about 1000 words; they should be forwarded in the usual way to the appropriate Co-editor; they will be published as speedily as possible. Publication will be quicker if the contributions are without illustrations.

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Crystal data for monobenzoylosmocene. By A. C. MACDONALD and J. TROTTER, *Department of Chemistry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, B.C., Canada*

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Crystals of monobenzoylosmocene, $C_5H_5 \cdot Os \cdot C_5H_4 \cdot CO \cdot C_6H_5$, are yellow needles (Rausch, Fischer & Grubert, 1960) elongated along **a**. The unit-cell dimensions and space group were determined from rotation, Weissenberg and precession films, and on the General Electric Spectrogoniometer.

Crystal data (λ , Cu $K\alpha$ = 1.5418 Å; λ , Mo $K\alpha$ = 0.7107 Å). Monobenzoylosmocene, $C_{17}H_{14}OOs$; M.W. 424.5; m.p. 134.5°C.

Monoclinic, $a = 6.07$, $b = 15.49$, $c = 14.53$ Å, $\beta = 106^\circ 40'$. $U = 1308.8$ Å³.

D_m (flotation in aqueous silver nitrate) = 2.18, $Z = 4$, $D_x = 2.154$ g.cm⁻³.

Absorption coefficients for X-rays: μ (Cu $K\alpha$) = 185 cm⁻¹, μ (Mo $K\alpha$) = 103 cm⁻¹.

$F(000) = 800$.

Absent reflexions: $h0l$ when l is odd, $0k0$ when k is odd. Space group $P2_1/c$ (C_{2h}^2).

No further work is planned.

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