The Crystal Structure of Retusamine, α'-Bromo-D-camphor-*trans*-π-sulphonate Monohydrate
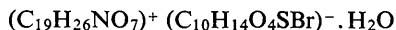
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The structure of the *Crotalaria* alkaloid, retusamine, has been determined as its monohydrated bromo-camphorsulphonate salt. The crystals are triclinic, space group $P1$, with one formula unit

$$(C_{19}H_{26}NO_7)^+ \ (C_{10}H_{14}O_4SBr)^- . H_2O$$

in the unit cell of dimensions $a=15\cdot10, b=7\cdot12, c=7\cdot32$ Å; $\alpha=91\cdot3, \beta=93\cdot2, \gamma=96\cdot9°$ taken at $-120°$ C. The analysis was based on 3287 reflexions, 3124 of which were observed. From an initial electron density map with all phases equal to zero, the anion was located and two further maps were required to solve the complete structure which was then refined by full-matrix least-squares methods to a final R of $0\cdot152$. The absolute configurations of both cation and anion were determined from this structure by Bijvoet's method and are shown below, numbered according to accepted chemical conventions.
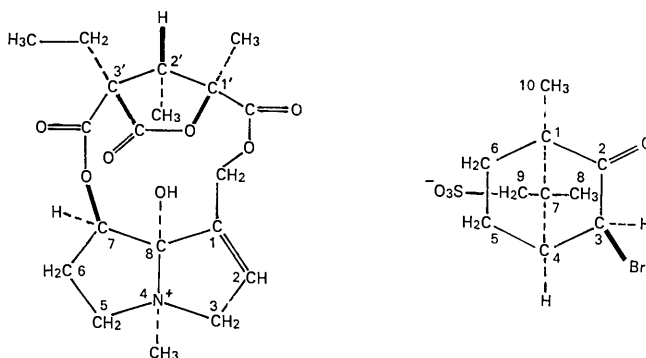
The water molecule forms a hydrogen-bond network linking the OH group of the retusamine cation to two of the sulphonate oxygen atoms. Of particular interest is the very long ring-fusion C–N bond (1·64 Å), since it is readily cleaved on regeneration of the free base to give an 8-membered cyclic amino-ketone exhibiting transannular interaction between the trigonal nitrogen atom and the carbonyl group. Also of general stereochemical interest are the observations that in the anion, the bromine atom is in the *endo* position and the sulphonate group is attached to C-9, that is *trans*-π to the keto group.

Introduction

The legume *Crotalaria retusa L.* which grows in the Kimberley area of northern Australia is known to contain alkaloids which cause liver damage in stock. The major alkaloids were shown (Culvenor & Smith, 1957) to be monocrotaline and another pyrrolizidine alkaloid named retusine, the structure of which was determined by chemical and spectroscopic methods. These workers also isolated a very small quantity of a water soluble base which they called retusamine. This alkaloid analysed for $C_{19}H_{25}NO_7$ or $C_{20}H_{27}NO_7$ and appeared to have chemical properties similar to those of otosenine (Zhdanovich & Men'shiokv, 1941), a cyclic diester of a known acid and an amino-alcohol of unknown constitution.

Because of the small quantity of retusamine available, it was decided to determine its structure by single-crystal X-ray diffraction methods.

A number of 'heavy atom' derivatives were prepared and their crystallographic properties were examined

and reported briefly (Wunderlich, 1967). The 3-bromo-D-camphor-*trans*-π-sulphonate was chosen for the complete structure determination because the crystal contains only one 'molecule' in the acentric triclinic unit cell, ensuring a straightforward analysis. Furthermore it would provide an opportunity to study the stereochemistry of this derivative of camphor and to provide confirmation of the absolute configuration of camphor as determined by chemical methods (Fredga & Miettinen, 1947).

Experimental

Prismatic needles were obtained by adding an equivalent of α'-bromo-D-camphor-*trans*-π-sulphonic acid to an aqueous solution of retusamine and recrystallizing the product from water.

The unit-cell dimensions were measured at $-120°C$ from Weissenberg and precession photographs of crystals mounted about the b and c axes using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. The powder pattern of highly purified silicon was used as an internal standard on all the films.

The density was not determined owing to the scarcity of crystals, but the density calculated for one 'molecule' in the unit cell is what would be expected for the material.

Crystal data

Retusamine α'-bromo-D-camphor-*trans*-π-sulphonate monohydrate, $C_{29}H_{42}O_{12}NSBr$, M.W. 708·6.

Triclinic

$a = 15·10 \pm 5$, $b = 7·12 \pm 2$, $c = 7·32 \pm 2$ Å
$\alpha = 91·3 \pm 0·1$, $\beta = 93·2 \pm 0·2$, $\gamma = 96·9 \pm 0·2°$
$V = 779 \pm 4$ Å^3, D_m not measured, $Z = 1$, $D_x = 1·511$ g.cm^{-3},
$F(000) = 370$, $\mu = 32$ cm^{-1} for Cu $K\alpha$ radiation.

Since both the alkaloid and the camphorsulphonic acid are optically active, the space group must be $P1$.

The intensities of 3287 reflexions were recorded on film by the Weissenberg method and measured by visual comparison with a standard scale. Of these 3124 (95%) were observed. Corrections for the Lorentz and polarization factors were computed but no account was taken of absorption or extinction.

Structure determination

As the space group is $P1$, the origin of the unit cell is not fixed and was chosen at the bromine atom.

A three-dimensional electron density map with all phase angles equal to zero was computed and, as had been expected, it was possible to identify the bromo-camphorsulphonate ion as well as some fragments of the retusamine cation. Once one of two centrosymmetrically related peaks was assigned to C(23) (that is, the atom to which the bromine atom is bonded; for numbering see Fig.1) all other 'real' atom sites and their symmetry 'ghosts' were easily differentiated. Van der Waals contact distances were used as criteria to identify 'real' atom sites in the retusamine molecule. The configuration of the sulphonate group was *trans* with respect to the keto group, in contradiction of the structure generally accepted (Simonsen, 1949) for this widely used resolving agent. At this stage then, only the non-hydrogen atoms of the bromocamphorsulphonate ion were used to calculate phases for the second electron density distribution. The discrepancy index $R = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c||/\Sigma |F_o|$ was 0·27 for all 3287 observed and unobserved reflexions.

The 'ghosts' in this map were now much attenuated and it was possible to recognize one five-membered ring containing a double bond, the γ-lactone ring and two planar ester groups as well as an ethyl and two methyl groups.

A strong isolated peak distant about 2·7–2·8 Å from two sulphonate oxygen atoms was interpreted as due to a water molecule of crystallization. This had not been anticipated since neither micro-analysis nor den-

sity measurement had been carried out at this time because of the scarcity of material.

A third electron density map was computed with phases obtained by including the bromocamphorsulphonate ion, 22 atoms of the retusamine cation and the water molecule in the calculation of structure factors for which R decreased to 0·24.

The 'ghost' peaks had now almost totally disappeared and the remaining 5 atoms were readily found and identified to reveal the total molecular structure of the retusamine cation. A cycle of full-matrix least-squares refinement (Busing & Levy, 1959) was carried out in which only the scale and temperature factors were varied. The R value fell to 0·23. A second cycle in which all positional parameters were varied resulted in considerable shifts (up to 0·1 Å for some atoms) but R remained substantially the same, being now 0·227. Inspection of observed and calculated structure factors indicated that individual scale factors should be given to each hkl level. In all, 10 scale factors were used, each being estimated as $(\Sigma F_o^2/\Sigma F_c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ for the appropriate group of reflexions. The structure factors calculated with these scale factors resulted in a discrepancy factor of 0·168.

Two further cycles of least-squares refinement were run, varying 160* scale, positional and temperature parameters. Again, although R fell by only 0·01 to 0·158, inspection of $\Sigma w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2$ and the bond lengths after each cycle clearly indicated that the structure was refining satisfactorily and now most bonds did not differ significantly from normal values (Sutton, 1958). The ring fusion C–N bond did however exceed the distance generally found in alkaloids (Hamilton, Hamor, Robertson & Sim, 1962) by as many as six standard deviations and several C–C bonds deviated also by two to three standard deviations. Because of the interest in this novel pyrrolizidine system it was decided to compute one final least-squares cycle of refinement. For this cycle only observed reflexions were used in setting up the normal equations while unobserved reflexions were included in the calculation of R which had fallen to 0·151. An analysis of R is made in Table 1.

The correlation matrix whose elements are $a_{ij}/(a_{ii} \times a_{jj})^{\frac{1}{2}}$ was calculated to determine if some indeterminate

Table 1. *Values of $R = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c||/\Sigma |F_o|$ for different classes of reflexion*

	R	Range of sin θ	R	Number of reflexions
All planes	0·152	0·00–0·40	0·125	230
All $0kl$	0·166	0·40–0·52	0·126	263
All $h0l$	0·134	0·52–0·61	0·137	312
All $hk0$	0·126	0·61–0·65	0·147	169
		0·65–0·70	0·131	255
		0·70–0·75	0·165	265
		0·75–0·80	0·177	323
		0·80–0·85	0·165	317
		0·90–0·99	0·224	690

* The maximum number of variables which could be varied simultaneously using the program of Busing & Levy (1959) for the IBM 704 computer.

parameters were not responsible for the abnormally long C–N ring fusion bond. No such evidence was found, the largest elements of the correlation matrix being about 0·25, representing interaction between scale factors, and the highest elements relation C(7) and N being 0·03 between positional parameters and 0·06 between thermal parameters. A three-dimensional difference synthesis computed before the final least-squares cycle of refinement contained many maxima, some of which could be assigned to hydrogen atom sites, others to indications of shifts in positional parameters or of anisotropic thermal vibrations of the Br atom, while others could not be given a physical interpretation and were assumed to have arisen from random and systematic experimental errors. These results were not encouraging and no further difference synthesis was calculated. However, since the highest electron density found in this difference map was 1·6 e.Å^{-3}, located at the Br atom site, it did serve to show that only one water molecule of crystallization was present in the crystal. The final atomic positional and isotropic temperature factors are listed in Table 2.

The mean standard deviations calculated from the final full-matrix least-squares computation are:

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_z = 0\cdot003 \text{ Å}, \quad \sigma_B = 0\cdot06 \text{ Å}^2 \text{ for S,}$$
$$\sigma_x = 0\cdot011 \text{ Å}, \quad \sigma_y = \sigma_z = 0\cdot014 \text{ Å}, \quad \sigma_B = 0\cdot20 \text{ Å}^2 \text{ for O,}$$
$$\sigma_x = 0\cdot15 \text{ Å}, \quad \sigma_y = \sigma_z = 0\cdot018 \text{ Å}, \quad \sigma_B = 0\cdot25 \text{ Å}^2 \text{ for C, and}$$
$$\sigma_B = 0\cdot04 \text{ Å}^2 \text{ for Br.}$$

The atomic scattering curves of Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) were used for C, N, O, that of Dawson (1960) for S. The Br curve of Thomas & Umeda (1957) was corrected for anomalous scattering, using the data of Dauben & Templeton (1955).

The observed values of the structure factors are listed in Table 3.

Absolute configuration

The method of Bijvoet, Peerdeman & van Bommel (1951) was used to determine the absolute configuration. The anomalous scattering of Cu $K\alpha$ X-radiation by Br has been shown (Peterson, 1955; Peerdeman, 1956) to be large enough to be generally observable by photographic methods and in our case too it was possible to distinguish differences between certain $h0l$ and $h0\bar{l}$ reflexions. The Weissenberg goniometer of Mathieson (1951) was modified so that the crystal could be rotated by a little over 360° for this triclinic case. Reflexions, the intensities of which were the most sensitive to the anomalous scattering effect were those for which A, the real component of F, was much smaller than the imaginary part B and these were all weak. A selection was readily made and the results are listed in Table 4.

The absolute configuration for both molecules is correctly indicated by the atomic parameters given in Table 2 and a right-handed set of axes.

It may be seen from the perspective representations on Fig. 1 that the absolute configuration of the bromocamphorsulphonate anion is the same as that determined chemically by Fredga & Miettinen (1947) for camphor and that the alkaloid moiety has the same absolute configuration as that found for jacobine, a related pyrrolizidine alkaloid (Fridrichsons, Mathieson & Sutor, 1963).

Discussion of the structure

The quaternary ammonium salt nature of this derivative of retusamine is clearly demonstrated both by the infrared spectra, which show the disappearance of the

Table 2. *Atomic positional and temperature parameters*

	x	y	z	B
Retusamine cation				
C(1)	0·704	0·036	0·859	3·70 Å²
C(2)	0·759	0·075	0·006	3·58
C(3)	0·753	0·934	0·148	4·55
C(4)	0·626	0·671	0·157	5·35
C(5)	0·553	0·793	0·114	4·12
C(6)	0·555	0·813	0·911	3·04
C(7)	0·655	0·842	0·862	3·10
C(8)	0·700	0·154	0·698	3·97
C(9)	0·763	0·619	0·997	4·59
C(10)	0·423	0·934	0·816	3·16
C(11)	0·381	0·106	0·763	3·29
C(12)	0·280	0·079	0·802	4·43
C(13)	0·233	0·253	0·772	5·75
C(14)	0·401	0·170	0·570	3·34
C(15)	0·408	0·006	0·430	4·38
C(16)	0·481	0·324	0·591	3·51
C(17)	0·465	0·495	0·471	4·61
C(18)	0·571	0·272	0·560	3·67
C(19)	0·429	0·278	0·881	3·49
O(1)	0·662	0·727	0·710	3·32
O(2)	0·511	0·969	0·849	3·24
O(3)	0·380	0·774	0·828	4·81
O(4)	0·422	0·307	0·044	4·68
O(5)	0·480	0·392	0·780	3·65
O(6)	0·590	0·227	0·401	5·68
O(7)	0·622	0·252	0·708	3·53
N	0·702	0·759	0·045	3·30
Bromocamporsulphonate anion				
C(20)	0·223	0·582	0·338	4·86
C(21)	0·132	0·634	0·267	4·04
C(22)	0·132	0·846	0·237	3·86
C(23)	0·032	0·875	0·230	3·39
C(24)	0·984	0·675	0·246	3·85
C(25)	0·995	0·559	0·064	2·65
C(26)	0·099	0·542	0·084	4·21
C(27)	0·049	0·602	0·393	3·56
C(28)	0·068	0·719	0·574	4·16
C(29)	0·030	0·396	0·429	3·69
O(8)	0·194	0·967	0·226	5·08
O(9)	0·922	0·129	0·559	5·49
O(10)	0·895	0·450	0·638	3·91
O(11)	0·856	0·318	0·330	4·37
S	0·916	0·316	0·493	3·45
Br	0	0	0	4·38
Water of crystallization				
O(12)	0·816	0·780	0·556	4·22

Table 3. *List of observed and calculated structure factors*
Unobserved reflexions are starred.

The table consists of repeated column groups, each with the headers:

H	L	10F$_o$	10F$_c$

$K = 0$, $K = 1$, $K = 2$ sections follow with extensive numerical structure factor data arranged in multiple columns across the page.

Table 3 (cont.)

The table consists of multiple columns of structure factor data, each group with headers: H, L, 10F$_o$, 10F$_c$.

H	L	10F$_o$	10F$_c$
15	3	23	35
-15	3	53	51
15	-3	65	61
16	3	26	37
-16	3	39	26
16	-3	46	44
-16	-3	51	47
-17	3	24	8
17	-3	22	6
-17	-3	27	22
-18	3	40	22
-18	-3	15	29
0	4	68	75
0	4	135	118
1	4	64	83
-1	4	207	190
1	-4	201	221
-1	-4	255	239
2	4	76	55
-2	4	296	265
2	-4	331	302
-2	-4	131	107
3	4	168	171
-3	4	40	13
3	-4	97	64
-3	-4	273	284
4	4	146	119
-4	4	181	158
4	-4	175	154
-4	-4	200	207
5	4	270	252
-5	4	195	189
5	-4	318	272
-5	-4	194	230
6	4	251	240
-6	4	150	147
6	-4	47	9
-6	-4	152	146
7	4	164	166
-7	4	146	131
7	-4	244	208
-7	-4	90	86
8	4	30	40
-8	4	245	226
8	-4	83	93
-8	-4	90	82
9	4	131	140
-9	4	121	130
9	-4	125	147
-9	-4	57	61
10	4	129	105
-10	4	62	60
10	-4	139	144
-10	-4	66	47
11	4	35	44
-11	4	15	32
11	-4	72	74
-11	-4	144	139
12	4	28	15
-12	4	64	73
12	-4	66	59
-12	-4	30	17
13	4	45	46
-13	4	43	39
13	-4	14	49
-13	-4	56	62
14	4	12	19
-14	4	71	76
14	-4	13	16
-14	-4	45	49
14	-4	18	27
-15	4	73	68
15	-4	54	45
-15	-4	64	70
-16	4	72	57
16	-4	39	25
-16	-4	64	67
-17	4	88	63
17	-4	17	27
-18	4	19	48
0	5	272	283
0	5	153	139
1	5	167	171
-1	5	49	53
1	-5	160	154
-1	-5	183	160
2	5	175	156
-2	5	112	116
2	-5	161	160
-2	-5	71	47
3	5	252	259
-3	5	82	57
3	-5	137	97
-3	-5	160	142
4	5	175	126
-4	5	102	123
4	-5	184	149
-4	-5	108	116
5	5	108	105
-5	5	79	91
5	-5	159	145
-5	-5	29	25
6	5	30	19
-6	5	142	125
6	-5	202	186
-6	-5	121	109
7	5	27	7
-7	5	84	80
7	-5	116	100
-7	-5	128	136
8	5	114	113
-8	5	246	214
8	-5	104	9
-8	-5	106	107
9	5	100	87
-9	5	54	45
9	-5	98	113
10	5	79	93
-10	5	63	72
10	-5	108	101
-10	-5	68	62
11	5	45	51
-11	5	60	59
11	-5	91	81
-11	-5	68	67
12	5	86	97
-12	5	50	64
12	-5	51	50
-12	-5	50	50
13	5	77	74
-13	5	34	30
13	-5	92	88
-13	-5	42	37
14	5	29	31
-14	5	70	67
-14	-5	53	58
-15	5	26	14

[Table continues with numerous additional columns of H, L, 10F$_o$, 10F$_c$ values, including sections labelled K = 3 and K = 4. The full numerical data spans the entire page in a multi-column layout.]

Table 3 (cont.)

H	L	$10F_o$	$10F_c$

The table consists of nine columns of structure-factor data, each headed by H, L, $10F_o$, $10F_c$. Section dividers appearing within the columns read: **K = 5**, **K = 6**, **K = 7**, **K = 8**, and **K = 9**.

Table 4. *Reflexions used to determine the absolute configuration*

	Calculated		Observed	
$h0l$	$F^2 (h0l)$	$F^2 (\bar{h}0\bar{l})$	$I(h0l)$	$I(\bar{h}0\bar{l})$
1001	82·76	117·84	<	
$\bar{1}\bar{2}01$	226·83	258·65	<	
$\bar{3}02$	314·71	332·05	<	
602	12·48	33·86	≪	
802	48·56	27·33	≫	
$\bar{8}02$	75·91	111·92	<	
203	158·45	104·08	>	
$\bar{2}03$	197·11	264·42	<	
$\bar{2}04$	141·80	107·67	≫	
305	303·99	248·16	>	
006	131·78	107·53	>	
$\bar{1}06$	75·38	53·62	>	

C(7) carbonyl band typical of cyclic amino-ketones which are capable of transannular interaction (Leonard, 1956), and by the X-ray structure analysis which shows C(7) and N to be bonded and C(7)–O(1) to correspond to an enolic rather than carbonyl grouping. The proton from this group and the two from the water molecule are used to form three hydrogen bonds: two between a water molecule and the sulphonate oxygen atoms of neighbouring anions and the third between O(1) and the water molecule for which the donor–acceptor scheme is most probably:

O(10)

H

O(12)········H—O(1)

H

O(9)
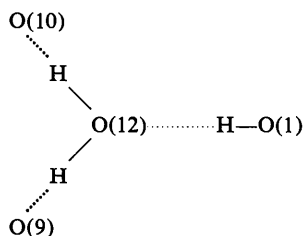
All other intermolecular contacts are of the van der Waals type, those that are shorter than 3·6 Å being listed in Table 7.

The intramolecular bonded distances for both cation and anion are listed in Table 5 and the bond angles in Table 6, the average standard deviations being about 0·02 Å and 1·3° in all cases. Only the C(7)–N bond (1·64 Å) shows a significant difference from the characteristic value of 1·52 Å suggested by Hamilton *et al.* (1962) for C_{te}–N. This lengthening by as much as 6σ is particularly interesting since this is the labile bond which is broken to form the partial bond CH_3–$N^{\delta+}$--- C=$O^{\delta-}$ (Leonard, 1956) when the free base, retusamine, is regenerated. We have not found it possible to rationalize this elongation in any quantitative way but consider that it must be the result of residual electronic factors associated with the *N*-methyl–carbonyl transannular interaction which occurs in the free base (Wunderlich, 1962).

Normal bond lengths have been found for the ring fusion C–N bond in both thelopogine methiodide (1·51 Å) (Fridrichsons & Mathieson, 1963) and jacobine bromohydrin (1·51 Å and 1·49 Å) (Fridrichsons, Ma-

thieson & Sutor, 1963) in which the central C–N bond of the retronecine nucleus is not susceptible to fission. The possibility that the effect is due to strain in the molecule is ruled out by the fact that the other bond distances and all angles in the two fused five-membered rings are quite normal.

Comparable elongations occur in the square coordinated platinum-olefin series (Basolo & Pearson, 1962). For example in Zeise's salt (Wunderlich & Mellor, 1954), $K[PtCl_3(CH_2=CH_2)] \cdot H_2O$, the distance between the Pt atom and the Cl atom opposite the

Table 5. *Interatomic distances*

C_{te}–C_{te}* (characteristic value $= 1·526 \pm 0·002$ Å)†		C_{te}–OH (characteristic value $= 1·43 \pm 0·01$ Å)	
C(4)—C(5)	1·50 Å	C(7)–O(1)	1·38 Å
C(5)—C(6)	1·50		
C(6)—C(7)	1·56	C_{tr}–O (ester)	
C(11)—C(12)	1·54	(characteristic value	
C(12)—C(13)	1·52	$= 1·34 \pm 0·01$ Å)	
C(11)—C(14)	1·53	C(10)–O(2)	1·32
C(14)—C(15)	1·55	C(18)–O(7)	1·31
C(14)—C(16)	1·53	C(19)–O(5)	1·32
C(16)—C(17)	1·55		
		C_{te}–O (ester)	
C(20)—C(21)	1·53	(characteristic value	
C(21)—C(26)	1·52	$= 1·43 \pm 0·01$ Å)	
C(21)—C(27)	1·59	C(6)–O(2)	1·44
C(23)—C(24)	1·52	C(8)–O(7)	1·44
C(24)—C(25)	1·58	C(16)–O(5)	1·46
C(24)—C(27)	1·56		
C(25)—C(26)	1·58	C_{te}–N^+	
C(27)—C(28)	1·54	(characteristic value	
C(27)—C(29)	1·49	$= 1·52 \pm 0·03$ Å)	
		C(3)–N	1·55
C_{te}–C_{tr}*		C(4)–N	1·52
(characteristic value		C(9)–N	1·49
$= 1·501 \pm 0·004$ Å)		C(7)–N	1·64
C(1)—C(7)	1·49		
C(1)—C(8)	1·47	C_{te}–S	
C(2)—C(3)	1·45	(characteristic value	
C(10)—C(11)	1·50	$= 1·80 \pm 0·01$ Å)	
C(11)—C(19)	1·57	C(29)–S	1·83
C(16)—C(18)	1·49		
		C_{te}–Br	
C(21)—C(22)	1·53	(characteristic value	
C(22)—C(23)	1·54	$= 1·937 \pm 0·003$ Å)	
		C(23)–Br	1·99
$C_{tr}=C_{tr}$			
(characteristic value		S_{te}–O	
$= 1·335 \pm 0·010$ Å)		(characteristic value	
C(1)–C(2)	1·33	$= 1·43 \pm 0·01$ Å)	
		S–O(9)	1·43
$C_{tr}=O$ (carboxyl)		S–O(10)	1·48
(characteristic value		S–O(11)	1·47
$= 1·233 \pm 0·005$ Å)			
C(10)–O(3)	1·24	O---HO	
C(18)–O(6)	1·25	(characteristic value	
C(19)–O(4)	1·22	$= 2·76$ Å in ice)	
C(22)–O(8)	1·20	O(1)—O(12)	2·63
		O(9)—O(12)	2·79
		O(10)–O(12)	2·83

* te = tetrahedral and tr = trigonal corresponding to sp^3 and sp^2 hybridization respectively.

† The characteristic values quoted are those given by Hamilton *et al.* (1962) for C_{te}–N^+, by Lide (1962) for C–C and C–O bonds and by Sutton (1958) for the other cases.

ethylene molecule is 0·10 Å longer than the two other Pt–Cl bond lengths. This is compatible with the known labile character of the 'trans' chlorine atom.

It is of interest to note that the conformation of the pyrrolizidine ring system in the retusamine cation is different from that found for jacobine and thelopogine. C(5) is cis to C(1)=C(2) in retusamine [endo-buckling of ring NC(7)C(6)C(5)C(4) with respect to ring NC(3)C(2)C(1)C(7)] while it lies in the trans position (exo-buckling) in both other compounds. It is possible

that this difference is simply due to steric effects arising from the bulky methyl group at the nitrogen atom and the hydroxyl group at C(7). Furthermore, in retronecine the nuclear magnetic resonance data are interpretable only on the basis of exo-buckling at C(5) (Culvenor, Heffernan & Woods, 1965).

The γ-lactone group is planar within the limits of error, conforming to the generalizations recently put forward (Mathieson & Taylor, 1961; Jeffrey & Kim, 1966) and the C–O bond α to the carbonyl group in

(a)

(b)
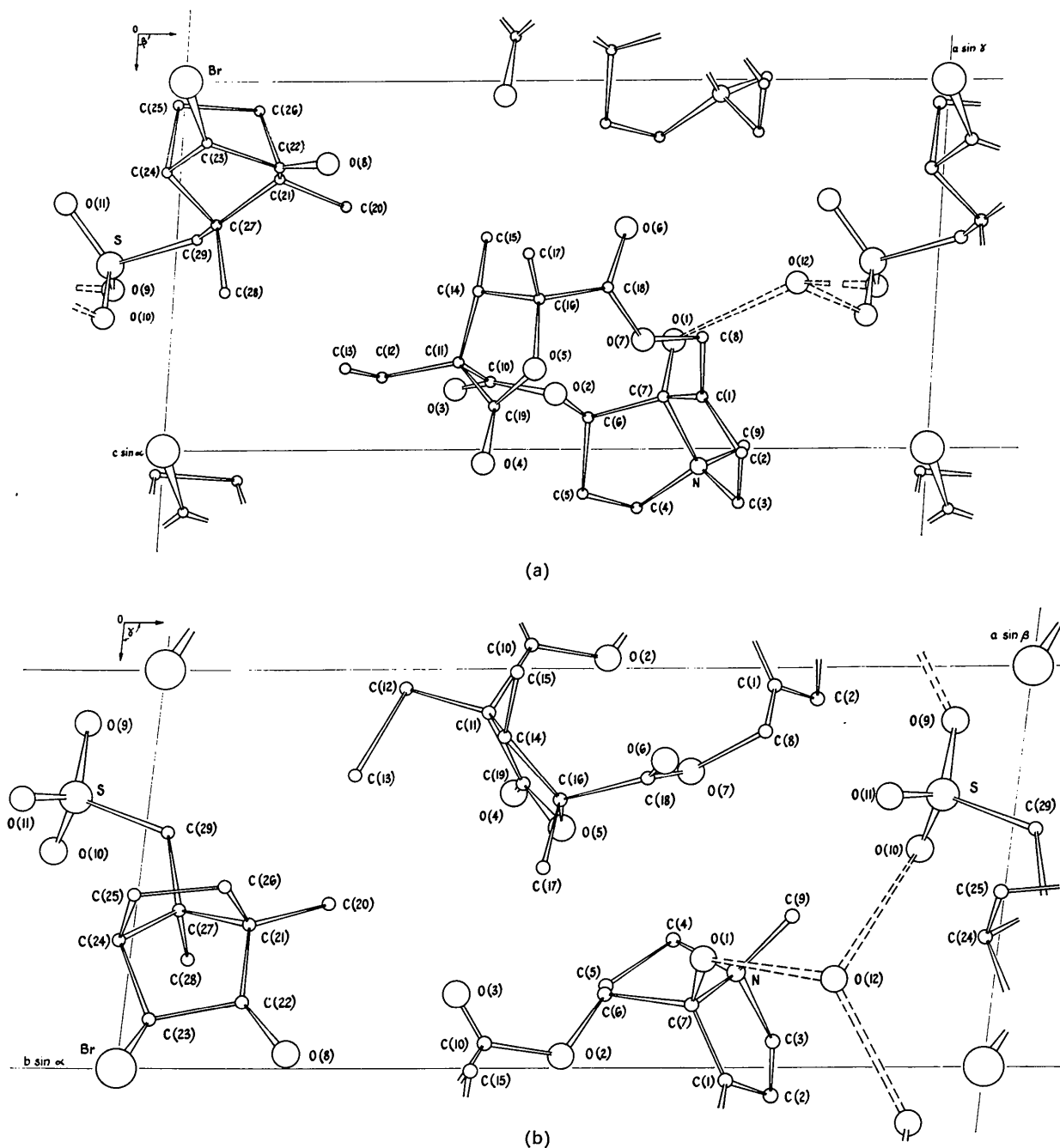
Fig. 1. Perspective drawing of the contents of the unit cell viewed (a) along the b axis and (b) along the c axis.

A C 23 – 12*

Table 6. *Bond angles*

Retusamine cation angles

C(2)—C(1)—C(7)	111·9°	C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	114·5°
C(2)—C(1)—C(8)	125·6	C(11)-C(14)-C(15)	114·6
C(7)—C(1)—C(8)	121·8	C(11)-C(14)-C(16)	106·4
C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	116·0	C(15)-C(14)-C(16)	116·3
C(2)—C(3)—N	102·5	C(14)-C(16)-C(17)	110·7
N——C(4)—C(5)	102·9	C(14)-C(16)-C(18)	118·9
C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	103·1	C(14)-C(16)-O(5)	104·0
C(5)—C(6)—C(7)	110·1	C(17)-C(16)-C(18)	108·4
C(5)—C(6)—O(2)	112·1	C(17)-C(16)-O(5)	105·6
C(7)—C(6)—O(2)	107·8	C(18)-C(16)-O(5)	108·4
C(1)—C(7)—C(6)	120·4	C(16)-C(18)-O(6)	119·3
C(1)—C(7)—N	101·2	C(16)-C(18)-O(7)	115·3
C(1)—C(7)—O(1)	116·0	O(6)-C(18)-O(7)	124·7
C(6)—C(7)—N	99·9	C(11)-C(19)-O(4)	126·1
C(6)—C(7)—O(1)	106·6	C(11)-C(19)-O(5)	110·6
N——C(7)—O(1)	111·2	O(4)—C(19)-O(5)	123·3
C(1)—C(8)—O(7)	108·0	C(6)—O(2)—C(10)	116·1
C(11)-C(10)-O(2)	112·9	C(16)-O(5)—C(19)	113·2
C(11)-C(10)-O(3)	123·2	C(8)—O(7)—C(18)	120·0
O(2)—C(10)-O(3)	123·8	C(3)—N——C(4)	110·5
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	110·1	C(3)—N——C(7)	105·0
C(10)-C(11)-C(14)	113·1	C(3)—N——C(9)	111·5
C(10)-C(11)-C(19)	107·7	C(4)—N——C(7)	106·5
C(12)-C(11)-C(14)	114·8	C(4)—N——C(9)	111·6
C(12)-C(11)-C(19)	109·4	C(7)—N——C(9)	111·3
C(14)-C(11)-C(19)	101·1		

Bromocamphorsulphonate angles

C(20)-C(21)-C(22)	113·4°	C(24)-C(25)-C(16)	100·1°
C(20)-C(21)-C(26)	114·1	C(21)-C(26)-C(25)	106·2
C(20)-C(21)-C(27)	119·4	C(21)-C(27)-C(24)	93·1
C(22)-C(21)-C(16)	104·0	C(21)-C(27)-C(28)	110·6
C(22)-C(21)-C(27)	98·8	C(21)-C(27)-C(29)	109·4
C(26)-C(21)-C(27)	105·0	C(24)-C(27)-C(28)	116·9
C(21)-C(22)-C(23)	104·3	C(24)-C(27)-C(29)	114·2
C(21)-C(22)-O(8)	129·4	C(28)-C(27)-C(29)	111·0
C(23)-C(22)-O(8)	126·2	C(27)-C(29)-S	116·2
C(22)-C(23)-C(24)	103·7	C(29)-S——O(9)	104·3
C(22)-C(23)-Br	110·0	C(29)-S——O(10)	107·0
C(24)-C(23)-Br	114·1	C(29)-S——O(11)	107·9
C(23)-C(24)-C(25)	108·4	O(9)—S——O(10)	112·3
C(23)-C(24)-C(27)	98·5	O(9)—S——O(11)	113·1
C(25)-C(24)-C(27)	105·4	O(10)-S——O(11)	111·2

Hydrogen bond angles

C(7)—O(1)—O(12)	114·9°	O(1)—O(12)-O(9)	123·3°
S——O(9)—O(12)	138·6	O(1)—O(12)-O(10)	103·6
S——O(10)-O(12)	122·4	O(9)—O(12)-O(10)	119·8

Table 7. *Intermolecular distances
equal to or less than 3·60 Å*

Primed and doubly primed atoms belong to molecules related by $-b$ and $+c$ respectively to that containing the unprimed atoms.

O(1)—O(7′)	3·36	O(9)—C(8)	3·58
O(1)—O(5′)	3·47	O(10)-C(8)	3·46
O(1)—C(18′)	3·49	O(11)-C(2)	3·10
O(1)—C(17′)	3·58	O(11)-C(3)	3·20
C(6)—O(5′)	3·18	C(9)—C(25)	3·60
O(4)—C(15″)	3·58	C(15)-O(8)	3·46
O(10)-C(25″)	3·43	O(12)-C(9)	3·55
O(9)—Br″	3·56	O(12)-C(7)	3·45
O(4)—C(17″)	3·37	O(12)-C(3)	3·33
O(3)—O(5′)	3·29	O(12)-C(1)	3·47
C(4)—C(17″)	3·58	O(12)-C(8)	3·53

both the lactone and ester groups is about 0·1 Å shorter than the β C–O bond length, a difference to be expected from the possible resonance forms in esters.

As with other esters of secondary alcohols (Mathieson, 1965; Culvenor, 1966), the planar ester group C(11)–C(10)–O(2)–C(6) and the hydrogen atom on C(6)

O(3)

are in the eclipsed conformation with O(3) *cis* to the hydrogen atom. This restriction, and those imposed by the γ-lactone ring, the planarity of the primary ester group and the conformation of the pyrrolizidine nucleus itself, are sufficient to determine the shape of the molecule. There result two very short intramolecular

contacts involving the ether oxygen atoms, namely between O(2) and O(7) (2·71 Å) and between O(5) and O(7) (2·54 Å). The shape of the jacobine molecule (Fridrichsons, Mathieson & Sutor, 1963) is apparently also governed by the ester group conformations. In an alkaloid derived from *Senecio kirkii* (Dodson & Hall, 1966), the corresponding secondary ester group conformation is staggered and the ether oxygen atom separation is about 3·1 Å.

The chemical and structural relationships between the retusamine cation and those of the free base have already been discussed (Wunderlich, 1962).

Turning now to the anion molecule, we find that as in 3-bromo-, 3-chloro- and 3-cyano-camphor, the bromine atom in the bromocamphorsulphonate anion is in the *endo* (α' or *trans*) direction. This is in contrast to the structure of 10-bromo-2-chloro-2-nitrosocamphane (Ferguson, Fritchie, Robertson & Sim, 1961) and 2-bromo-2-nitrocamphane (Brueckner, Hamor, Robertson & Sim, 1962) where the Cl and Br atoms are in the *exo* (α or *cis*) positions.

The bond lengths appear normal though the C–Br distance of $1·99 \pm 0·02$ Å is somewhat longer than the average value of 1·94 Å quoted for alkyl bromides (Sutton, 1958). Comparably long distances have been found in 5′-bromo-5′-deoxythymidine (Huber, 1957) and in dibromomenthone (Wunderlich & Lipscomb, 1960).

Of the bond angles, mention should be made of the bridgehead C(21),C(27),C(24) angle of 93° which is in good agreement with the values of 95 and 91 and 93° found in the two camphane derivatives referred to above. Furthermore all ring valence angles are less than the tetrahedral angle of 109°28′ while all *exo*-cyclic angles are greater, a feature also noted by Brueckner *et al.* (1962) and discussed in detail by Sim (1965).

The structures of the three α'-substituted camphors (Wiebenga & Krom, 1946) are not sufficiently accurate for meaningful comparisons of bond lengths and angles to be made.

The other feature of stereochemical interest is that the sulphonate group is in the *trans-π* (9) position and not in the *cis-π* (8) position as proposed originally by Kipping & Pope (1893) and tacitly accepted by many investigators since then. It follows then that compounds which can be derived from or converted into bromocamphorsulphonic acid such as camphor-π-sulphonic acid and its derivatives and also the π-halo-camphors must have the same *trans-π* configuration.

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