

with the difference in melting points ( $220^\circ$  for the present compound *vs.*  $153^\circ$  for  $\text{ReNCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3^4$ ).

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CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY,  
BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY, WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

## Crystal Structure of Bis(*p*-toluidinium) Hexachlororhenate(IV)

BY ELINOR ADMAN AND T. N. MARGULIS

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The structure of bis(*p*-toluidinium) hexachlororhenate(IV) has been determined. The space group is monoclinic  $P2_1/c$  with four molecules per unit cell; the cell dimensions are  $a = 7.01 \pm 0.02$ ,  $b = 25.04 \pm 0.05$ ,  $c = 11.54 \pm 0.02$  Å;  $\beta = 90.0 \pm 0.1^\circ$ . Octahedral  $\text{ReCl}_6$  anions are packed with planar *p*-toluidinium cations such that the octahedra form layers alternated with organic groups, and the usual bond lengths and angles are maintained. The compound is apparently not magnetically dilute.

### Introduction

The magnetic susceptibility of some simple Re(IV) salts, including  $\text{K}_2\text{ReCl}_6$ ,  $\text{Cs}_2\text{ReCl}_6$ , and  $\text{K}_2\text{ReF}_6$ , has been reported by Figgis, Lewis, and Mabbs.<sup>1</sup> The interpretation of these measurements is complicated by the possibility of magnetic exchange. In an attempt to dilute the  $\text{ReCl}_6$  ions with relatively large organic species and thereby reduce the exchange interaction, Figgis, *et al.*, also measured the susceptibility of bis(*p*-toluidinium) hexachlororhenate(IV)  $[(\text{TH})_2\text{ReCl}_6]$ , bis(pyridinium) hexachlororhenate(IV), and bis(quinolinium) hexachlororhenate(IV). We have determined the crystal structure of  $(\text{TH})_2\text{ReCl}_6$  in order to observe the nature of this dilution and to provide structural data to facilitate the interpretation of the magnetic measurements.

### Experimental Section

Bright yellow-green crystals of bis(*p*-toluidinium) hexachlororhenate  $[(\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_3)_2\text{ReCl}_6]$  were prepared by combining 0.25 g of *p*-toluidinium hydrochloride with 0.25 g of potassium hexachlororhenate in 30 ml of concentrated HCl, heating to dissolve, and evaporating on a steam bath until crystals appeared. After standing overnight at room temperature the crystals were filtered on a sintered-glass funnel, washed twice with ethanol and twice with ether, and suction dried.  $\text{K}_2\text{ReCl}_6$  was made by reduction of  $\text{KReO}_4$  with  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_3$  in concentrated HCl.<sup>2</sup>

A single crystal approximately  $0.5 \times 0.05 \times 0.005$  mm was mounted on a glass fiber with the long dimension as the axis of rotation. Cell dimensions were obtained from rotation and Weissenberg photographs using Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda$  1.5418 Å). Multiple-film equiinclination Weissenberg photographs were taken for layers  $h = 0-4$ , yielding 1812 independent nonzero reflections. The intensities were estimated by visual comparison with a calibrated film strip, corrected for spot size elongation and contraction,<sup>3</sup> and converted to structure factors in the usual way. Absorption corrections were not made. Interlayer scaling was done according to exposure time.

### Unit Cell and Space Group

The crystals are monoclinic with  $a = 7.01 \pm 0.02$ ,  $b = 25.04 \pm 0.05$ ,  $c = 11.54 \pm 0.02$  Å;  $\beta = 90.0 \pm 0.1^\circ$ . There are four formula weights per unit cell giving a calculated density of 2.02 g/cc. The density measured by flotation is 1.99 g/cc. The systematic absence of  $h0l$  reflections when  $l$  is odd and of  $0k0$  reflections when  $k$  is odd suggests  $P2_1/c$  as the space group. The successful structure determination confirms this choice.

### Determination of the Structure

A three-dimensional Patterson map yielded the rhenium and chlorine atom coordinates; four cycles of least-squares refinement<sup>4</sup> with these coordinates gave a value of 0.24 for  $R = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o|$ . An electron density map with signs based on rhenium and chlorine coordinates revealed the light-atom positions except for hydrogen which was ignored throughout the structure determination. Nitrogen atoms were distinguished from carbon atoms on chemical grounds only, as being closest to the hexachlororhenate octahedra. Seven cycles of full-matrix, least-squares refinement, using isotropic temperature factors for each atom, reduced  $R$  to 0.16. In these and subsequent least-squares calculations the function minimized was  $\Sigma w(F_o - F_c)^2$  where the weights,  $w$ , were assigned according to Hughes.<sup>5</sup> Atomic scattering factors for neutral atoms were obtained from the listing of Ibers.<sup>6</sup> The layers were rescaled by making  $\Sigma F_o = \Sigma F_c$ . Introduction of anisotropic temperature factors in the form  $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)]$  for rhenium and chlorine and removal of 14 intensities which either suffered from extinction or were

(4) Fourier calculations were carried out with the FORNAP program of Dr. Allan Zalkin; least-squares calculations were done with the Cantzel-Sparks-Trueblood program.

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TABLE I  
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS<sup>a</sup>

Table with columns for h, k, l, F\_obs, F\_calc, and various indices. The table contains multiple rows of numerical data representing structure factors for different reflections.

<sup>a</sup> Values listed for F<sub>o</sub> and F<sub>c</sub> are 10 times the actual F<sub>o</sub> and F<sub>c</sub>. Structure factors marked with an asterisk were not used for final refinement.

TABLE II  
FINAL ATOMIC PARAMETERS<sup>a,b</sup>

A. Atomic Coordinates and Isotropic Temperature Factors				B, Å <sup>2</sup>
Atom	x	y	z	
Re	0.2736 (2)	0.02819 (4)	0.2532 (1)	
Cl (1)	0.2737 (16)	-0.0339 (3)	0.0999 (7)	
Cl (2)	0.2625 (14)	0.0880 (3)	0.4096 (6)	
Cl (3)	0.0204 (15)	-0.0198 (3)	0.3411 (7)	
Cl (4)	0.5306 (16)	0.0748 (3)	0.1729 (7)	
Cl (5)	0.4961 (13)	-0.0252 (3)	0.3526 (6)	
Cl (6)	0.0537 (14)	0.0796 (3)	0.1491 (6)	
N (1)	-0.252 (4)	0.078 (1)	0.431 (2)	3.5 (5)
N (2)	0.250 (4)	0.437 (1)	0.385 (2)	4.8 (6)
C (1)	-0.229 (5)	0.135 (1)	0.460 (3)	4.5 (7)
C (2)	-0.157 (6)	0.171 (1)	0.378 (3)	5.0 (8)
C (3)	-0.133 (6)	0.223 (1)	0.400 (3)	4.7 (7)
C (4)	-0.179 (6)	0.246 (1)	0.503 (3)	5.0 (8)
C (5)	-0.268 (7)	0.208 (2)	0.592 (4)	6.2 (9)
C (6)	-0.276 (6)	0.153 (2)	0.567 (3)	5.4 (8)
C (7)	-0.160 (7)	0.303 (2)	0.538 (4)	6.7 (10)
C (8)	0.266 (5)	0.379 (1)	0.349 (3)	4.2 (6)
C (9)	0.334 (5)	0.344 (1)	0.430 (3)	3.7 (6)
C (10)	0.362 (6)	0.293 (1)	0.395 (3)	5.0 (8)
C (11)	0.307 (6)	0.275 (2)	0.287 (3)	5.8 (9)
C (12)	0.242 (7)	0.312 (2)	0.206 (4)	6.4 (10)
C (13)	0.219 (5)	0.364 (1)	0.239 (3)	4.6 (7)
C (14)	0.338 (6)	0.217 (2)	0.249 (3)	5.4 (8)

## B. Anisotropic Temperature Factors

Atom	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
Re	0.0292 (6)	0.0013 (2)	0.0055 (1)	0.0007 (2)	0.0007 (3)	-0.0001 (1)
Cl (1)	0.0439 (33)	0.0016 (1)	0.0056 (6)	0.0019 (10)	-0.0037 (21)	-0.0029 (5)
Cl (2)	0.0318 (33)	0.0012 (1)	0.0061 (6)	0.0013 (9)	0.0021 (18)	-0.0010 (4)
Cl (3)	0.0303 (36)	0.0015 (1)	0.0072 (6)	-0.0027 (9)	0.0029 (20)	-0.0001 (5)
Cl (4)	0.0379 (38)	0.0017 (2)	0.0073 (7)	-0.0023 (10)	0.0038 (22)	0.0023 (5)
Cl (5)	0.0215 (31)	0.0013 (1)	0.0059 (5)	0.0004 (9)	-0.0022 (16)	0.0001 (4)
Cl (6)	0.0295 (34)	0.0018 (1)	0.0060 (6)	0.0026 (10)	-0.0040 (19)	0.0013 (5)

<sup>a</sup> Anisotropic temperature factors are of the form  $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)]$ . <sup>b</sup> Standard deviations are given in parentheses for the last significant figure of atomic coordinates and thermal parameters.

obvious blunders reduced  $R$  to a final value of 0.109 after four more cycles of refinement. The final values of  $|F_o|$  and  $|F_c|$  are listed in Table I. Table II gives the final atomic parameters. The anisotropic temperature factors probably have little physical significance since they tend to compensate for inaccurate scaling of layers, neglect of absorption corrections, and neglect of anomalous dispersion corrections.

## Results

The crystal structure consists of octahedral hexachlororhenate anions packed with planar *p*-toluidinium cations. Figures 1 and 2 show projections onto the  $yz$  and  $xz$  planes, respectively. Bond lengths and bond angles are given in Table III. The standard deviations in bond lengths estimated from least-squares calculations are 0.06 Å for bonds between light atoms and 0.02 Å for Re-Cl bonds. Although these standard deviations are somewhat high, the Re-Cl bonds average 2.35 Å, in reasonable agreement with the value 2.37 Å found in  $K_2ReCl_6$ ,<sup>7</sup> and the average C-C bond within a ring is 1.39 Å, in good agreement with the value 1.394 Å given by Sutton<sup>8</sup> for an aromatic C-C bond.

(7) R. W. G. Wyckoff, "Crystal Structures," Vol. III, Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1960, Chapter IX, tables, p 11.

(8) "Table of Interatomic Distances and Configurations in Molecules and Ions," The Chemical Society, London, 1965, p S 16s.

TABLE III  
INTERATOMIC DISTANCES AND ANGLES

A. Re-Cl Octahedron			
Distances, Å		Angles, deg	
Re-Cl(1)	2.35	Cl(1)-Re-Cl(3)	89.3
Re-Cl(2)	2.35	Cl(1)-Re-Cl(4)	91.8
Re-Cl(3)	2.37	Cl(1)-Re-Cl(5)	89.5
Re-Cl(4)	2.34	Cl(1)-Re-Cl(6)	88.7
Re-Cl(5)	2.35	Cl(2)-Re-Cl(3)	88.2
Re-Cl(6)	2.34	Cl(2)-Re-Cl(4)	90.7
		Cl(2)-Re-Cl(5)	90.6
		Cl(2)-Re-Cl(6)	91.3
		Cl(3)-Re-Cl(5)	90.0
		Cl(3)-Re-Cl(6)	90.3
		Cl(4)-Re-Cl(5)	88.1
		Cl(4)-Re-Cl(6)	91.7

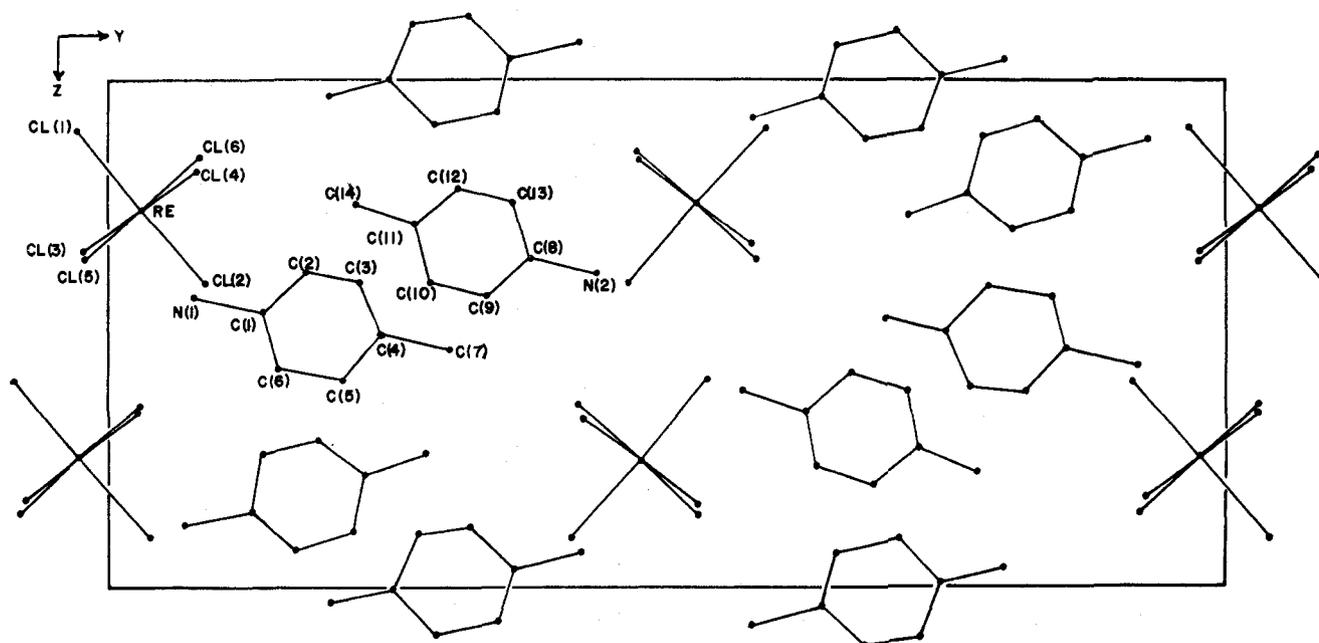
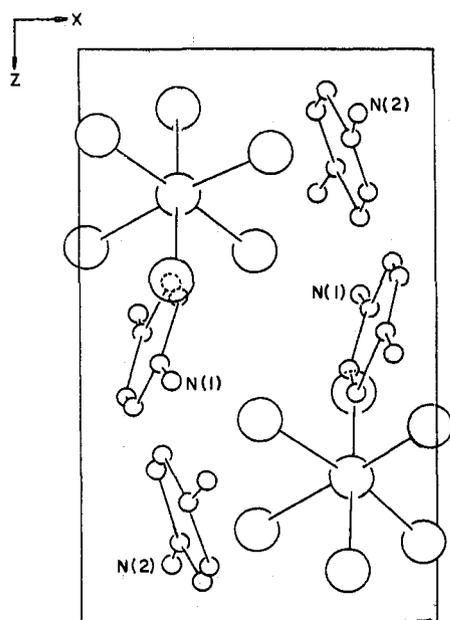
  

B. <i>p</i> -Toluidinium Rings			
Distances, Å			
C(1)-C(2)	1.40	C(8)-C(9)	1.37
C(2)-C(3)	1.35	C(9)-C(10)	1.37
C(3)-C(4)	1.36	C(10)-C(11)	1.39
C(4)-C(5)	1.52	C(11)-C(12)	1.38
C(5)-C(6)	1.42	C(12)-C(13)	1.38
C(6)-C(1)	1.34	C(13)-C(8)	1.36
N(1)-C(1)	1.48	N(2)-C(8)	1.52
C(4)-C(7)	1.47	C(11)-C(14)	1.54

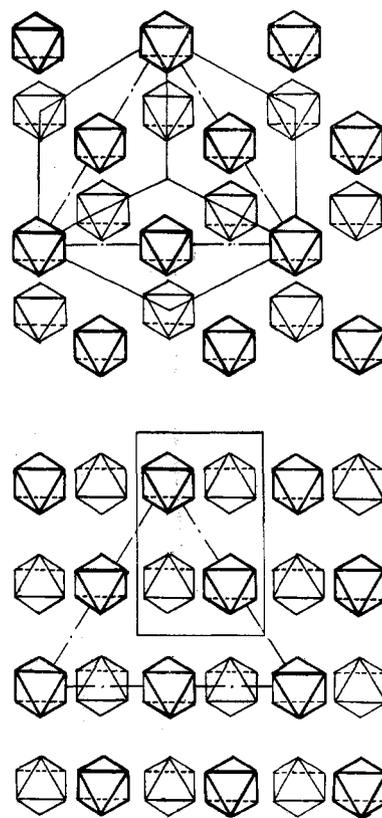
  

Angles, deg			
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	123	C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	117
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	123	C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	122
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	115	C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	119
C(5)-C(6)-C(1)	120	C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	120
C(6)-C(1)-C(2)	120	C(12)-C(13)-C(8)	119
N(1)-C(1)-C(2)	120	C(13)-C(8)-C(9)	123
N(1)-C(1)-C(6)	121	N(2)-C(8)-C(9)	117
C(7)-C(4)-C(5)	117	N(2)-C(8)-C(13)	120
C(7)-C(4)-C(3)	128	C(14)-C(11)-C(10)	121
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	119	C(14)-C(11)-C(12)	119

The  $ReCl_6$  octahedra are arranged in parallel sheets stacked perpendicularly to [010] with a threefold axis

Figure 1.—View of structure of  $(\text{TH})_2\text{ReCl}_6$  along  $[100]$ .Figure 2.—View of structure of  $(\text{TH})_2\text{ReCl}_6$  along  $[010]$  showing one-half of unit cell from  $y = -1/4$  to  $y = 1/4$ .

of the octahedron parallel to  $[010]$ . These sheets are separated by the organic cations such that the distance between sheets is  $1/2b$  (12.52 Å). Similar sheets are found in the  $\text{K}_2\text{ReCl}_6$  structure, stacked perpendicularly to  $[111]$  of the cubic unit cell. The principal differences between the sheets in the two structures are: (1) in  $\text{K}_2\text{ReCl}_6$  the Re atoms are coplanar whereas in  $(\text{TH})_2\text{ReCl}_6$  they are staggered 0.70 Å above and below a mean plane and (2) in  $\text{K}_2\text{ReCl}_6$  the planes are separated only by potassium atoms so that the separation is 5.70 Å whereas the organic cation packing in  $(\text{TH})_2\text{ReCl}_6$  results in the 12.52-Å separation. The stacking of the sheets in the two structures is shown in Figure 3. A layer structure similar to  $(\text{TH})_2\text{ReCl}_6$  consisting of sheets of heavy-atom octahedra alternated with sub-

Figure 3.—Top: projection of  $\text{ReCl}_6$  octahedra onto  $[111]$  planes of  $\text{K}_2\text{ReCl}_6$ . Bottom: projection of  $\text{ReCl}_6$  octahedra onto  $[010]$  planes of  $(\text{TH})_2\text{ReCl}_6$ . (Heavily outlined octahedra are in one plane, while light octahedra are in another. Only two planes are shown in each figure.)

stituted ammonium groups has been proposed by Wyckoff<sup>9</sup> for  $(\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3)_2\text{SnCl}_6$ ,  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_3)_2\text{SnCl}_6$ ,  $(\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3)_2\text{PtCl}_6$ , and  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_3)_2\text{PtCl}_6$ , which is further supported by the structure we have determined.

The nitrogen atoms of the *p*-toluidinium groups

(9) R. W. G. Wyckoff, "Crystal Structures," Vol. IV, Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1960, Chapter XIII, p 10; illustration, p 4.

occupy approximately the same position relative to the  $\text{ReCl}_6$  octahedra in a sheet as the potassium atoms in  $\text{K}_2\text{ReCl}_6$ . The average N-Cl distance is 3.59 Å; that of K-Cl is 3.49 Å. The average N-Re distance is 4.38 Å; that of K-Re is 4.29 Å.

Magnetic exchange is still possible in  $(\text{TH})_2\text{ReCl}_6$  since the nearest neighbor Re-Re distance (six nearest neighbors, average distance 6.94 Å) is about the same as that in  $\text{K}_2\text{ReCl}_6$  (6.98 Å, 12 nearest neighbors). The nearest neighbor nonbonded Cl-Cl distances (not

in the same octahedra) average 3.73 Å in  $(\text{TH})_2\text{ReCl}_6$  and are 3.63 Å in  $\text{K}_2\text{ReCl}_6$ .

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CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY,  
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139

## Some Reactions of the Octahalodirhenate(III) Ions.

### III. The Stability of the Rhenium-Rhenium Bond toward Oxygen and Sulfur Donors<sup>1</sup>

BY F. ALBERT COTTON, COLIN OLDHAM, AND RICHARD A. WALTON

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The reactions of the  $\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_8^{2-}$  and  $\text{Re}_2\text{Br}_8^{2-}$  ions with several carboxylic acids and sulfur ligands have been studied. The following carboxylates were prepared and their spectral properties investigated:  $\text{Re}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_3)_2\text{X}_4 \cdot 2\text{L}$ ,  $\text{Re}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_3)_3\text{Br}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Re}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CR})_2(\text{O}_2\text{CCl}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$ , and  $\text{Re}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CCl}_3)_2\text{Cl}_4$ , where  $\text{L} = \text{H}_2\text{O}$  or pyridine,  $\text{X} = \text{Cl}$  or  $\text{Br}$ , and  $\text{R} = \text{CH}_3$  or  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}$ . Evidence for their dinuclear structures is presented. The  $\text{Re}_2\text{X}_8^{2-}$  ions react with thiourea (tu) and tetramethylthiourea (tmtu) in acidified methanol to yield the complexes  $[\text{ReX}_3(\text{tu})_3]$  and  $[\text{ReX}_3(\text{tmtu})_n]$ , respectively. In acetone the thiourea reaction gave the acetone solvates  $\text{ReX}_3(\text{tu})_3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$ . The thiourea complexes are believed to be true complexes of the type  $\text{ReX}_3\text{L}_3$ , only two of which have previously been reported in the literature. Spectral evidence in the case of  $[\text{ReX}_3(\text{tmtu})_n]$  suggests that  $n = 2$  and that these complexes contain a Re-Re bond.  $[(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4\text{As}]_2[\text{Re}_2(\text{C}_2\text{S}_2(\text{CN})_2)_4]$  is only the second compound reported in which a *cis*-1,2-disubstituted ethylene-1,2-dithiolate ligand is bonded to rhenium. The reaction of 2,5-dithiahexane (DTH) with  $\text{Re}_2\text{X}_8^{2-}$  yields the complexes  $[\text{ReX}_3(\text{DTH})_n]$ ,  $\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_6(\text{DTH})_2$ , or  $[\text{ReBr}_2(\text{DTH})_n]$  depending upon the reaction conditions. Possible structures are suggested for these complexes on the basis of diffuse reflectance and infrared spectral studies. From their infrared spectra it is concluded that 2,5-dithiahexane assumes its *gauche* conformation on coordination. The infrared spectrum of the polymeric complex  $\text{Re}_3\text{Cl}_9\text{DTH}_{1.5}$  is also reported and the ligand shown to have the *trans* conformation. This is the first example where this molecular form has been stabilized by complex formation. The complexes  $\text{ReCl}_3(\text{bipy})$  and  $\text{ReCl}_3(\text{CEP})_2 \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ , where CEP = tris(2-cyanoethyl)phosphine, have also been prepared and characterized.

#### Introduction

The reactivity and stability of the trimeric rhenium-(III) halides is now well understood.<sup>2</sup> However, although the octahalodirhenate(III) ions  $\text{Re}_2\text{X}_8^{2-}$ , where  $\text{X} = \text{Cl}$  or  $\text{Br}$ , have been isolated,<sup>3</sup> and their electronic<sup>4</sup> and molecular<sup>5,6</sup> structures investigated, little information is yet available on their stability and reactivity. The most significant results of the earlier studies<sup>4,6</sup> are that the  $\text{Re}_2\text{X}_8^{2-}$  species contain a Re-Re quadruple bond and an eclipsed rotational configuration.

We are at present investigating the reactions of these ions with a variety of donor molecules in an attempt to isolate new complexes in which the Re-Re

bond may be broken, retained, or modified. A study of those complexes which contain a Re-Re bond should then provide information on such factors as the relationship between bond multiplicity and the molecular configuration (eclipsed or staggered).

Previous papers in this series have described the reactions of  $\text{Re}_2\text{X}_8^{2-}$  with phosphines<sup>7</sup> and carboxylic acids.<sup>8</sup> A Re-Re bond is believed to be present in several of these phosphine complexes,<sup>7</sup> as is almost certainly the case with the tetracarboxylatodirhenate-(III) species  $\text{Re}_2(\text{O}_2\text{CR})_4\text{X}_2$ .<sup>8</sup> In the latter complexes the bridging nature of the carboxylate groups would be expected to favor the retention of a Re-Re bond.<sup>9</sup> In the present work further reactions of the octahalodirhenate(III) ions are reported and several new complexes containing rhenium-sulfur bonds described.

(1) Research supported by the United States Atomic Energy Commission under Contract AT(30-1)-1965 and the National Science Foundation under grant No. GP-4329.

(2) F. A. Cotton and R. A. Walton, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 1802 (1966), and earlier references therein.

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(4) F. A. Cotton, *ibid.*, **4**, 334 (1965).

(5) F. A. Cotton and C. B. Harris, *ibid.*, **4**, 330 (1965).

(6) F. A. Cotton and W. R. Robinson, to be published.

(7) F. A. Cotton, N. F. Curtis, and W. R. Robinson, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 1896 (1965).

(8) F. A. Cotton, C. Oldham and W. R. Robinson, *ibid.*, **5**, 1798 (1966).

(9) A recent structure determination of the benzoate complex  $\text{Re}_2(\text{O}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4\text{Cl}_2$  has confirmed that a Re-Re bond is present and that it is essentially a quadruple bond: W. R. Robinson, to be published upon completion of crystallographic refinement.