

molecular interaction forcing the ring system down toward Cl(2) and Cl(2)' rather than one in which it settles into a position of minimum repulsion after the geometry of the coordination sphere is determined. An inspection of molecular packing in the unit cell (Figure 3) and appropriate distances indicates that the interaction is probably an electrostatic attraction of the quaternized nitrogen atom for oxygen atoms (3.91 Å) and possibly Cl(2) atoms (4.43 Å) on neighboring molecules. This interaction appears to be at least partly responsible for the nonlinearity of the O-Ni-N(1) bond angle. No bond lengths in the ring structure are observed to be affected by these interactions; all C-N bonds agree with the average value of 1.493 Å within 1.5σ while the two independent C-C bonds agree closely with their average value of 1.515 Å.

Even though hydrogen atoms could be located with relative ease, the refinement of their positional parameters did not offer additional information concerning interactions of the ring system. The terminal methyl protons appear to be in well-defined potential minima as hydrogen peaks were located in a staggered configuration with respect to the ring. The over-all average

C-H bond distance is 0.94 (11) Å and the average error in H-C-H bond angles is 6.1° . A peak corresponding to the hydrogen atom of the water molecule was also located and refined. It was found to be 2.42 Å from Cl(2) of a neighboring molecule and 0.854 (77) Å from the oxygen atom. The over-all Cl(2)-O distance of 3.189 (4) Å and the O-H...Cl(2) angle of 145° are in reasonable agreement with the wide variety of distances and angles reported for hydrogen bonds.^{18,19} The coordinates determined for the hydrogen atom (and its mirror image) are consistent with a water molecule of tetrahedral geometry with one pair of electrons coordinated to the metal in a σ -type bond.

Electrostatic interactions appear to be the major forces leading to the stability of this complex. The hydrogen bonding mentioned previously provides rows of staggered interacting molecules (as shown for the shaded molecule in Figure 3) while the interactions of the quaternized nitrogen atoms cross-link these chains into sheets running diagonally through the unit cell.

(18) G. Pimentel and A. McClellan, "The Hydrogen Bond," W. H. Freeman and Co., San Francisco, Calif., 1960.

(19) W. Hamilton and J. Ibers, "Hydrogen Bonding in Solids," W. A. Benjamin Inc., New York, N. Y., 1968.

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The Crystal Structure of Bis(2-amino-2-methyl-3-butanoneoximato)platinum(II) Chloride Monohydrate

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The crystal structure of bis(2-amino-2-methyl-3-butanoneoximato)platinum(II) chloride monohydrate, $C_{10}H_{23}N_4O_2PtCl \cdot H_2O$, has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data. Unit cell dimensions are $a = 12.83 \pm 0.02$ Å, $b = 11.03 \pm 0.02$ Å, $c = 12.62 \pm 0.02$ Å, and $\beta = 93.0 \pm 0.2^\circ$. The space group is $P2_1/c$. The density by flotation is 1.94 g/cm³; four formula units in the unit cell give a calculated density of 1.95 g/cm³. The structure is isomorphous with that of the corresponding nickel complex. Refinement by full-matrix least squares led to a conventional R factor of 8.9% using 1324 visually estimated reflections. The complex has approximate symmetry (C_s) with the four nitrogen atoms in square-planar coordination about platinum with average bond distances: Pt-N(oxime), 1.98 (3) Å; Pt-N(amine), 2.03 (3) Å. The intermolecular O...O hydrogen-bond distance is 2.48 (4) Å. Intermolecular hydrogen bonding involving the chloride ion, the water molecule, and the amine nitrogens of the cation plays a major role in stabilizing the crystal structure.

Introduction

Several metal-glyoxime complexes with short intramolecular hydrogen bonds have been studied by X-ray diffraction.¹⁻⁵ The shortest intramolecular O...O distance was observed for bis(dimethylglyoximato)nickel(II)¹ (2.40 (4) Å) while the longest was found for bis(dimethylglyoximato)platinum(II)⁵ (3.03 (6) Å), suggesting a large difference in hydrogen-bond strength.

(1) (a) L. E. Godycki and R. E. Rundle, *Acta Cryst.*, **6**, 487 (1953); (b) D. E. Williams, G. Wohlauer, and R. E. Rundle, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **81**, 755 (1959).

(2) M. Calleri, G. Ferraris, and D. Viterbo, *Acta Cryst.*, **22**, 468 (1967); R. K. Murmann and E. O. Schlemper, *ibid.*, **23**, 667 (1967).

(3) C. Panattoni, E. Frasson, and R. Zannetti, *Gazz. Chim. Ital.*, **89**, 2132 (1959).

(4) E. Frasson, R. Bardi, and S. Bezzi, *Acta Cryst.*, **12**, 201 (1959).

(5) E. Frasson, C. Panattoni, and R. Zannetti, *ibid.*, **12**, 1027 (1959).

The crystal structure of bis(2-amino-2-methyl-3-butanoneoximato)nickel(II) chloride monohydrate was reported recently.⁶ In that complex there is one intramolecular O...O hydrogen bond (2.38 (2) Å) rather than the two found in the glyoxime complexes. With only one intramolecular hydrogen bond, a short, possibly symmetrical O...O hydrogen bond might be found even with the larger platinum cation. For that reason the structure of bis(2-amino-2-methyl-3-butanoneoximato)platinum(II) has been determined.

Experimental Section

Crystal Preparation.—The compound was kindly provided by Murmann.⁷ The crystals used for this study were obtained by crystallization from dichloromethane-heptane solution.

(6) E. O. Schlemper, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1130 (1968).

(7) R. K. Murmann, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **79**, 521 (1957).

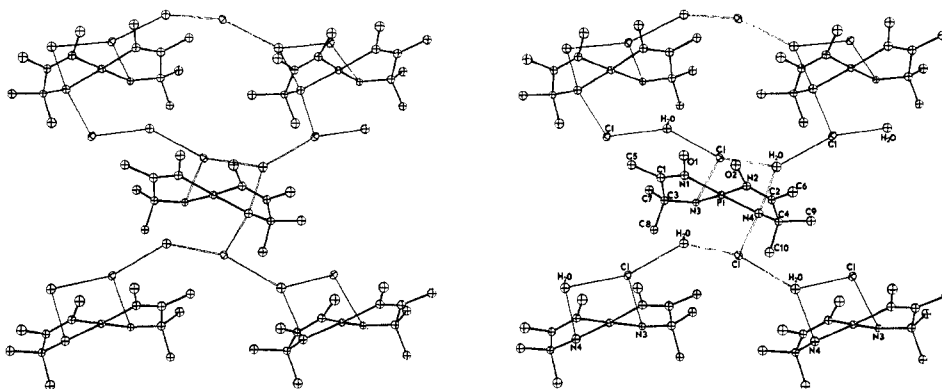
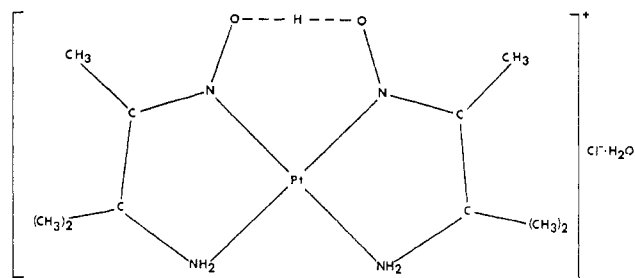


Figure 1.—View of one layer of cations, anions, and water molecules looking parallel to the a axis of the unit cell. Intermolecular hydrogen bonds are shown.

X-Ray Data.—Bis(2-amino-2-methyl-3-butanoneoximato)-platinum(II) chloride monohydrate crystallizes in the mono-



clinic crystal system with four molecules in a unit cell of dimensions $a = 12.83 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 11.03 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 11.62 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 93.0 \pm 0.2^\circ$. The reported errors represent the average deviations in the observed cell constants as measured from Mo $K\alpha$ precession photographs from a camera calibrated with NaCl ($a = 5.638 \text{ \AA}$). A crude flotation measurement of the density in carbon tetrachloride-carbon tetrabromide solution gave $1.94 \pm 0.01 \text{ g/cm}^3$. A calculated density of $1.950 \pm 0.007 \text{ g/cm}^3$ is obtained, assuming four formula units per unit cell. The systematic extinctions $h0l$ with l odd and $0k0$ with k odd indicate that the space group is $P2_1/c$. The structure is isomorphous with that of the corresponding nickel complex.⁸

Two crystals approximately $0.10 \times 0.10 \times 0.08 \text{ mm}$, mounted with a long dimension as the rotation axis, were used for intensity measurements, one for the Weissenberg data and the other for the precession data. Using a Zr filter and brass interleaving sheets, multiple-film Mo $K\alpha$ Weissenberg photographs were taken of the $0kl$ through $9kl$ zones. Multiple exposures were taken of the $h0l$, $h1l$, $hk0$, $hk1$, and $hk2$ zones by the precession method. The relative intensities were estimated by visual comparison with a series of timed exposures of a selected reflection. There were 1324 independent reflections of measurable intensity. The usual Lorentz and polarization corrections were made. Absorption corrections were not made ($\mu = 91.9 \text{ cm}^{-1}$). A rough estimate of the absorption factors for a given Weissenberg layer indicated a range of less than 15% in I . The data were placed on a common scale using the interlayer scaling program of W. C. Hamilton, J. S. Rollett, and R. A. Sparks.

Determination of the Structure.—The calculations were made on the IBM 7040 computer of the Computer Research Center of the University of Missouri. The programs used in this work were local versions of A. Zalkin's FORDAP program, W. R. Busing and H. A. Levy's ORFLS least-squares and ORFFE error-function programs, C. K. Johnson's ORTEP ellipsoid plot program, and data-handling programs of W. C. Hamilton and J. A. Ibers.

Approximate positions for the platinum and chlorine atoms were found in keeping with the isomorphism with the corresponding nickel complex by analysis of the Patterson function.⁸ After

two cycles of least-squares refinement of the positions of these atoms, a three-dimensional Fourier synthesis was prepared in which all carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen atoms were located

The above model was then refined by the full-matrix least-squares technique, minimizing the function $\Sigma w(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2$, where $w = 1/\sigma^2(F^2)$, and in the final stages of refinement, $\sigma = -0.01337(kF_o)^4 + (kF_o)^2$ for $(kF_o)^2 \leq 43.2$; $\sigma = -0.00104(kF_o)^4 + 0.38(kF_o)^2$ for $43.2 < (kF_o)^2 \leq 201.6$; $\sigma = -0.000269(kF_o)^4 + 0.235(kF_o)^2$ for $201.6 < (kF_o)^2 \leq 518.4$; and $\sigma = 0.0000394 \cdot (kF_o)^4 + 0.080(kF_o)^2$ for $(kF_o)^2 > 518.4$ with $k = 0.234$. This weighting scheme⁹ was chosen to make the value of $\Delta|F^2|/\sigma(F^2)$ nearly independent of F_o^2 where $\Delta|F^2| = |F_o^2| - |F_c^2|$. In all calculations of structure factors, scattering factors^{8a} for neutral atoms were used. Using the tabulated values^{8b} of f' and f'' for Pt the effects of anomalous dispersion were included in F_o .⁹ After several cycles of isotropic refinement, $R(F^2) = \Sigma(|F_o|^2 - |kF_c|^2)/\Sigma|F_o|^2 = 0.171$ and $R(wF^2) = [\Sigma w(|F_o|^2 - |kF_c|^2)^2]/(\Sigma w|F_o|^2)^{1/2} = 0.214$. Two cycles of refinement with the platinum and chlorine atoms given anisotropic thermal expression converged with $R(F^2) = 0.163$ and $R(wF^2) = 0.200$. The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight was 1.19. The maximum shift in any positional parameter at this stage was less than one-tenth the estimated standard deviation of that parameter. The conventional R ($=\Sigma(|F_o| - |kF_c|)/\Sigma|F_o|$) was 0.089.

A Fourier synthesis using the observed structure magnitudes and phases from the last set of calculated structure factors showed the weakest carbon atoms to have peak densities of $4.5 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$. The largest peaks on the corresponding difference Fourier map were within 1 \AA of the platinum atom and had densities as high as $\pm 4.8 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$. All other residuals were under $1.5 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$. No attempt was made to include the hydrogen atoms.

The observed and calculated structure factors ($\times 10$) from the last cycle of least squares are included in Table I. Unobserved reflections were not included in the calculations or Table I. The positional and thermal parameters are given in Table II.

Discussion

Nature of the Structure.—The structure is isomorphous with that of the corresponding nickel complex.⁶ The platinum atom is coordinated in a square-planar geometry to four nitrogen atoms. The closest approach of an atom outside the complex to the platinum involves a water molecule at 3.66 \AA . The platinum and four nitrogens define a weighted ($w = 1/\sigma^2$) least-squares plane which in the monoclinic coordinate system has the equation: $5.54x - 3.09y - 10.2z + 1.76 = 0$. The maximum deviation of any nitrogen from the plane

(8) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 3, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962; (a) p 202; (b) p 216.

(9) J. A. Ibers and W. C. Hamilton, *Acta Cryst.*, **17**, 781 (1964).

TABLE I
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS (X10)

K	L	FC	FC	K	L	FC	FC	K	L	FC	FC	K	L	FC	FC	K	L	FC	FC	K	L	FC	FC	K	L	FC	FC	K	L	FC	FC																				
0	0	2.1015	2875	3	8	390	437	6	4	447	447	9	2	517	509	12	2	517	509	15	4	477	478	18	4	477	478	21	2	517	509	24	2	517	509	27	4	477	478	30	4	477	478	33	2	517	509	36	2	517	509

is $0.03 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$, indicating no significant variation from planarity. The distances of the cation atoms from this plane are given in Table III. The ligands are puckered in almost exactly the same way as in the nickel complex,⁶ lowering the cation symmetry from C_{2v} to essentially C_s(m). The most pronounced differences are found for C(5) and C(6) which are closer to the plane in the platinum complex.

A view of one layer of cations, anions, and water molecules, looking parallel to the *a* axis, is shown in Figure 1. The hydrogen bonds between water molecules, chloride ions, and amine nitrogen atoms are shown as open lines. The shorter intermolecular contacts are given in Table IV. The first six distances are those of the intermolecular hydrogen bonds which play

a large role in stabilizing the crystal structure. The hydrogen bonding involving amine N(4) is obviously stronger than that involving N(3). No other unusually short intermolecular distances are observed.

The root-mean-square components of thermal motion along the principal axes are given for the platinum and chlorine atoms in Table V. Neither atom deviates a great deal from isotropic motion. The shapes and orientations of the ellipsoids can be seen in Figure 1.

Bond Distances and Angles.—The bond distances and angles are shown in Figure 2.

None of the observed differences in distances or angles expected to be chemically equivalent can be considered significant. Within experimental error, the symmetry of the cation is C_s(m). The average plati-

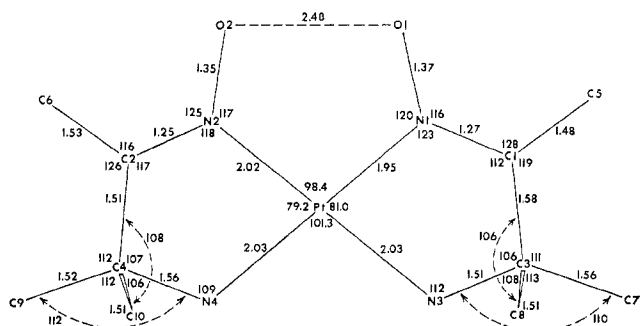


Figure 2.—Bond angles and distances for the complex cation. The standard deviations in distances are: Pt-N, 0.03 Å; N-O, N-C, and O-O, 0.04 Å; and C-C, 0.05 Å. The standard deviations in the angles are: N-Pt-N, 1°; Pt-N-O and Pt-N-C, 2°; and all others, 3°.

TABLE II

ATOMIC POSITIONAL AND THERMAL PARAMETERS^a

Atoms	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> , Å ²
Pt	-0.2403 (1)	-0.0181 (1)	0.0473 (1)	...
Cl	0.4742 (7)	-0.0430 (9)	0.2053 (8)	...
O(1)	-0.099 (2)	-0.158 (2)	0.198 (2)	6.3 (6)
O(2)	-0.042 (2)	0.052 (2)	0.159 (2)	6.8 (6)
N(1)	-0.186 (2)	-0.164 (3)	0.123 (3)	5.0 (6)
N(2)	-0.116 (2)	0.091 (3)	0.081 (2)	4.4 (6)
N(3)	-0.361 (2)	-0.134 (2)	0.016 (2)	3.5 (5)
N(4)	-0.207 (2)	0.136 (3)	-0.027 (3)	5.4 (7)
C(1)	-0.230 (3)	-0.267 (3)	0.114 (3)	5.3 (8)
C(2)	-0.114 (3)	0.191 (3)	0.029 (3)	4.2 (7)
C(3)	-0.327 (3)	-0.265 (3)	0.024 (3)	4.8 (7)
C(4)	-0.204 (3)	0.219 (3)	-0.056 (3)	3.8 (6)
C(5)	-0.195 (3)	-0.384 (3)	0.165 (3)	5.2 (8)
C(6)	-0.019 (3)	0.272 (4)	0.057 (4)	6.2 (9)
C(7)	-0.418 (3)	-0.344 (3)	0.068 (3)	5.8 (8)
C(8)	-0.292 (3)	-0.304 (3)	-0.092 (3)	4.6 (7)
C(9)	-0.234 (3)	0.352 (3)	-0.054 (3)	5.5 (8)
C(10)	-0.171 (3)	0.180 (4)	-0.173 (4)	6.1 (9)
H ₂ O	-0.412 (2)	0.212 (3)	0.163 (3)	7.2 (7)

β_{11}^b β_{22} β_{33} β_{12} β_{13} β_{23}
 Pt 0.00516 (8) 0.0086 (1) 0.0071 (1) 0.0010 (1) 0.00005 (6) -0.0002 (1)
 Cl 0.0072 (6) 0.0113 (9) 0.0103 (8) -0.0011 (6) 0.0010 (6) -0.0016 (1)

^a Standard deviations are in parentheses. ^b The anisotropic temperature factors for the Pt and Cl atoms are of the form: $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$.

TABLE III

DISTANCES OF CATION ATOMS FROM COORDINATION PLANE^a

Atom	Dist, Å	Atom	Dist, Å
Pt	0.0001 (13)	C(3)	0.53 (3)
N(1)	-0.01 (3)	C(4)	0.52 (3)
N(2)	-0.01 (3)	C(5)	0.19 (3)
N(3)	-0.01 (3)	C(6)	0.23 (3)
N(4)	0.03 (3)	C(7)	-0.19 (3)
O(1)	-0.32 (3)	C(9)	-0.08 (3)
O(2)	-0.25 (3)	C(8)	2.02 (3)
C(1)	0.16 (3)	C(10)	2.01 (3)
C(2)	0.23 (3)		

^a Standard deviations are in parentheses. Pt and N were used to define the least-squares plane.

num to oxime nitrogen distance (1.98 (3) Å) is probably significantly shorter than the platinum to amine nitrogen distance (2.03 (3) Å) since the difference is identical with that observed for the nickel complex.⁶ In platinum dimethylglyoxime, the Pt-N distance is reported⁶ to be 1.94 (4) Å. The average N-O distance (1.36 (3) Å) is in good agreement with that observed in a number of similar complexes. The average C-N (oxime) distance (1.26 (4) Å) appears to be shorter, but the significance of the difference is questionable (see

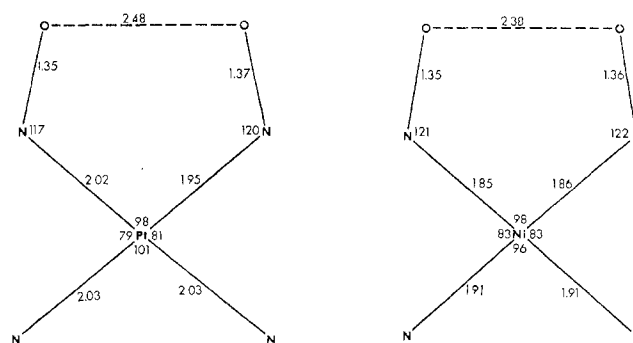


Figure 3.—A comparison of the coordination planes and intramolecular hydrogen bonds in the platinum and nickel complexes.

TABLE IV

INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES^a

Dist	Value, Å	Dist	Value, Å
N(4)-H ₂ O	2.84 (4)	O(1)-C(8)	3.59 (5)
Cl-H ₂ O	3.22 (3)	O(1)-C(10)	3.51 (5)
Cl-H ₂ O	3.22 (3)	O(1)-C(6)	3.62 (5)
Cl-N(4)	3.16 (3)	O(2)-C(5)	3.64 (5)
Cl-N(3)	3.29 (3)	N(1)-C(6)	3.65 (5)
Cl-N(3)	3.48 (3)	N(1)-C(8)	3.66 (5)
Cl-C(7)	3.53 (3)	N(3)-H ₂ O	3.60 (4)
Pt-H ₂ O	3.66 (3)	C(1)-C(8)	3.63 (5)
O(1)-C(6)	3.25 (5)	C(7)-H ₂ O	3.67 (5)

^a Standard deviations are in parentheses.

TABLE V

ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE COMPONENTS OF THERMAL DISPLACEMENT (Å) IN THE DIRECTION OF THE PRINCIPAL AXES^a

Atom	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3
Pt	0.201 (2)	0.217 (2)	0.239 (2)
Cl	0.233 (12)	0.244 (12)	0.289 (11)

^a Standard deviations are in parentheses.

Table VIII of ref 6). The C-C distances are normal. The average C-N(amine) distance is in good agreement with that found in the nickel complex.

The intermolecular O...O distance (2.48 (4) Å) appears to be significantly longer than the 2.38 (2) Å distance observed for the corresponding nickel complex and is definitely shorter than that reported⁶ for platinum dimethylglyoxime (3.03 (6) Å). A large part of the difference relative to platinum dimethylglyoxime is due to the difference in the Pt-N(oxime)-O angle. This angle was found to be 135 (4)° in platinum dimethylglyoxime but only 119 (2)° in this complex. A comparison of bond angles in the coordination plane (Figure 3) with those found for the nickel complex indicates some twisting of the ligand coordination to allow for a shorter O...O distance than would be expected on the basis of the increase in metal-nitrogen distances from the platinum complex to the nickel complex.

Although some twisting of the square-planar coordination geometry to allow for a shorter hydrogen bond in this complex than that observed in platinum dimethylglyoxime was anticipated, a large difference in the Pt-N-O angle was not expected. In all other complexes of this type with known structure the Pt-N-O angle never deviates from 120° by more than 5°.

There is then either something very unusual about platinum dimethylglyoxime or a large error in the reported angle. This can only be resolved by a more complete study of the structure of platinum dimethylglyoxime which has been studied⁵ only in projections.

A nearly complete neutron diffraction study¹⁰ of the nickel complex indicates a single equilibrium position

(10) E. O. Schlemper, S. J. LaPlaca, and W. C. Hamilton, unpublished work.

for the hydrogen atom in the hydrogen bond. This would be less likely for the platinum complex with the longer O...O distance.

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CONTRIBUTION FROM THE CHEMISTRY DIVISION, U. S. NAVAL WEAPONS CENTER, CHINA LAKE, CALIFORNIA, AND DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA

Crystal and Molecular Structure of Ferrocenedicarboxylic Acid

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Ferrocenedicarboxylic acid crystallizes as orange-red laths in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$ with $a = 8.403 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 8.910 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 14.192 \pm 0.018 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 90.41 \pm 0.08^\circ$, and four molecules per unit cell. The structure was refined by least-square methods with anisotropic thermal parameters to a final R of 6.2% for the 1618 observed reflections measured using an automatic diffractometer with molybdenum radiation. Two molecules of ferrocenedicarboxylic acid form hydrogen-bonded dimers. The average C—C distance in the cyclopentadienide rings of $1.424 \pm 0.013 \text{ \AA}$ is normal. The two cyclopentadienide rings are twisted by an average of $1^\circ 38'$, making the molecule one of the most nearly eclipsed ferrocene derivatives.

Introduction

Ferrocene and many of its derivatives are characterized by weak intermolecular forces in the crystalline state. Crystal structure studies carried out at room temperature frequently find high thermal motion which reduces the accuracy of the measured bond distances and angles. The hydrogen bonding of the two carboxyl groups in ferrocenedicarboxylic acid would give rise to strong intermolecular forces and might limit the thermal motion of the molecule. Thus, the possibility of obtaining precise distances for the ferrocene molecule was one reason for the crystal structure determination of ferrocenedicarboxylic acid.

The relative orientation of the two cyclopentadienide rings in ferrocene derivatives appears to be dependent on the substituents on the rings. Trotter and Macdonald,¹ Churchill and Mason,² and Churchill and Wormald³ have discussed the relationship between orientation and intermolecular forces. The conformation of ferrocenedicarboxylic acid is important since strong intermolecular forces will be present because of the hydrogen bonding. The question of the effect of the hydrogen bonding on the orientation of the cyclopentadienides provided the second reason for the investigation of this compound.

Experimental Section

Ferrocenedicarboxylic acid was purchased from Alfa Inorganics. Crystals were grown by cooling slowly a solution of the

acid in hot glacial acetic acid. The crystals were orange-red laths which were found to be elongated along b . Weissenberg photographs taken about $[010]$ revealed only the systematic extinctions $h0l$ absent when l is odd.

One small, well-developed lath was cleaved with a razor blade to give a small crystal ($0.11 \times 0.18 \times 0.05 \text{ mm}$ parallel to a , b , and c , respectively) which was mounted on a glass fiber. The fiber and crystal were dipped into liquid nitrogen and then mounted on a General Electric single-crystal orienter. The long dimension of the crystal (the b axis) was parallel to the ϕ axis of the orienter. The unit cell dimensions were determined using a narrow beam of molybdenum radiation ($\lambda(\alpha_1) 0.70926$ and $\lambda(\alpha_2) 0.71354$). The average of these measurements were: $a = 8.403 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 8.910 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 14.192 \pm 0.018 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 90.41 \pm 0.08^\circ$. The density calculated for four molecules per unit cell is 1.713 g/cm^3 , while the density determined by flotation in a carbon tetrachloride–methylene iodide solution is 1.715 g/cm^3 . A survey of the $0k0$ reflections with the diffractometer revealed the additional systematic absence, $0k0$ absent if k is odd. The most probable space group was therefore $P2_1/c(C_{2h}^2)$.

The intensity measurements were made with a scintillation counter using a wide beam of molybdenum radiation (takeoff angle of 3.7°). A linear amplifier–pulse height selector combination together with a zirconium filter was employed to eliminate the majority of the noncharacteristic radiation. The diffractometer was automated by the Datex Corp. and was controlled by a prepunched paper tape. The stationary counter–stationary crystal technique was employed in measuring 4348 reflections with $2\theta \leq 60.0^\circ$. A 20-sec count was made for each reflection. Four standard reflections were counted periodically with 46 measurements of each standard being made during the course of the intensity measurements. The root-mean-square deviation for each of the four reflections was about 2% with no apparent trend, indicating good crystal and instrument stability. Reflections of the type $h0l$ with $l = 2n + 1$, required by the space group to be absent, were also measured. Those absent reflections which were not on a radiation streak were used to derive

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(2) M. R. Churchill and R. Mason, *Advan. Organometal. Chem.*, **5**, 93 (1967).

(3) M. R. Churchill and J. Wormald, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 716 (1969).