

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Hydrated Dichlorodithiabenzodiazolecobalt(II), $\text{Co}(\text{tb})_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ *

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Received November 16, 1972

The crystal and molecular structure of hydrated dichlorodithiabenzodiazolecobalt(II) hydrate $\text{Co}(\text{tb})_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ has been determined by single crystal X-ray diffraction methods. The complex crystallizes in the monoclinic $P2_1/c$ space group with four molecules in a unit cell of dimensions $a = 11.48$ (2), $b = 19.09$ (2), $c = 10.67$ (2) Å, $\beta = 98.20$ (24)°. The multiple film equi-inclination Weissenberg technique was used to measure the intensities of 2505 reflexions. Using the symbolic addition procedure for centro-symmetric crystals, the phases of 580 reflexions were obtained. Several cycles of electron density and difference maps revealed the complete structure. The conventional discrepancy factor after several cycles of full matrix least squares refinements was 0.140.

Two bidentate chelate molecules in cis-configuration and two chlorine atoms are coordinated to the Co atom to form an octahedron in which the thiazole rings are trans to each other. This octahedron is slightly distorted to relieve the strains in the two 5-membered chelate rings. The presence of an infinite tunnel running in the a -direction and the experimental observation that two moles of water of crystallisation can be removed without disturbing the structure indicate the crystal to be zeolitic in character.

Introduction

Thiabenzodiazole, a 2-(4-thiazolyl)benzimidazole is a well known anthelmintic and fungistatic agent but its potential efficacy is reduced by its virtual insolubility in water. Its structural similarity to such chelating agents as 2,2'-dipyridine and 1,10-phenanthroline prompted the preparation of complex with such « non-toxic » metals as cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, nickel and zinc, which would be more water soluble, yet retain the biological activity of the base.¹ Little structural information could be gained from spectroscopic and magnetic data due to the insolubility of the majority of the complexes in even the most polar solvents. Also the presence of three nitrogen and one sulphur atoms makes its mode of coordination less predictable. For these reasons it was decided to examine one of the complexes by X-ray diffraction. Dichlorodithiabenzodiazolecobalt(II) hydra-

te was chosen for such an analysis because good crystals could be obtained from a mixture of methanol and ether.

Experimental Section

The preparation and analysis of the complex $\text{Co}(\text{tb})_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ has been published elsewhere.¹ The complex crystallizes in the monoclinic system as pink diamond shaped plates with the a and c axes parallel to the diagonals of the plate and the b axis parallel to the thickness edge. The space group, obtained from systematic absences is $P2_1/c$. The unit cell parameters, measured at room temperature from Weissenberg patterns onto which had been superimposed the powder pattern of silicon ($a = 5.4305$ Å at 25°C), were found to be $a = 11.48$ (2)*, $b = 10.09$ (2), $c = 10.67$ (2) Å. $\beta = 98.20$ (24)°, $V = 2314$ (16) Å³. The density of the crystals was determined from both relative density bottle and from flotation measurements, using water and a mixture bromo- and iodobenzene respectively. The experimental density $D_{\text{obs}} = 1.568$ (4), indicated 1 mole of water in the complex ($\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_6\text{S}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{Co} \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ requires ($Z = 4$), $D_{\text{calc}} = 1.53, 1.58$ and 1.63 when $x = 0.1$ and 2 respectively). The crystals are flat prisms with diamond shaped cross-sections, the long and short diagonals corresponding to the b and c axes respectively. The intensity data were collected from two crystals of approximate dimensions $0.25 \times 0.13 \times 0.08$ mm³ at room temperature by the multiple film equi-inclination Weissenberg method using CoK_α radiation ($\lambda = 1.7902$ Å, $\mu = 74.6$ cm⁻¹). The intensities of 2505 reflexions were measured against a calibrated scale and corrected for the Lorentz and polarisation factors and α_1, α_2 splitting² but not for absorption nor for spot shape on the non-zero levels. In all, 805 (31.1%) reflections were too weak to be observed. Approximate correlation factors between sets of photographs were determined and used to place the data on the absolute scale by a least fit of Wilson's plot.³

All computations were carried out on a one bank CDC3600 computer, using programs developed by

(*) The figures in the parentheses here and in succeeding tables are the standard deviations of the least significant digits.

(2) A.J.M. Rae and W.W. Barker, *Acta Cryst.*, 14, 1208 (1961).

(3) A.J.C. Wilson, *Nature*, 150, 151 (1942).

(4) W.R. Busing, K.O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, Oak Ridge National Laboratory Report No. ORNL-TM-305 (1962).

(*) tb is used to indicate the ligand thiabenzodiazole.
(1) C. Kowala, K.S. Murray, J.M. Swan, and B.O. West, *Austral. J. Chem.* 24, 1369 (1971).

Busing, Martin and Levy⁴ (least squares refinement), J.F. Blount (Fourier syntheses), Norment⁵ (derivation of normalized structure factors and least squares planes) and by one of us (J.A.W.) (data processing routines, and symbolic addition procedure).

Structure Determination

Patterson function. A three-dimensional sharpened Patterson function was computed. Probable sites for the cobalt atom and for six octahedrally coordinated ligand atoms were determined and used as the basis for a number of electron density, difference and β -modified⁶ maps. Only one ligand molecule eventually became evident and perhaps because the chlorine atoms had been incorrectly identified as being in *trans* coordination sites, no further progress with this partial structure was made.

Symbolic Addition Procedure. The absolute scale and overall temperature factors were redetermined by the K-curve method of Karle and Hauptmann⁷ and found to be in satisfactory agreement with those determined earlier by Wilson's method. The statistical averages and distribution of magnitudes of the normalized structure factors are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Statistical Averages and Distributions of $|E_H|$.

	Experimental	Centro-symmetric
$\langle E_H \rangle$	0.851	0.798
$\langle E_H^2 - 1 \rangle$	0.892	0.968
$\langle E_H^2 \rangle - 1$	0.023	0.000
$ E_H > 3$	0.3%	0.3%
$ E_H > 2$	3.3%	5.0%
$ E_H > 1$	29.6%	32.0%

In the initial stage, the 95 reflexions with $|E_H|$ values greater than 2.0 were taken and all triplet index relationships found manually. A symbol was given to the phase of each reflexion and these were gradually equated to one another as coincidences were found in the list of triplets. Ninety consistent signs were found of which 9 were considered to be in doubt and for 5 reflexion, no relationship could be found. At this stage, a symbolic addition computer program was written in which a set of mutually consistent signs and symbols is gradually built up as the lower limit of acceptable $|E_H|$ values is allowed to decrease. The ninety reflexions for which signs and symbols had just been found were used as input. The phases of 580 reflexions out of a possible 704 with $|E_H|$ greater than 1.1 were determined in terms of two symbols *a* and *b*. At an early stage of the procedure, it had become clear that $a = -b$ and towards the end, a number of relationships consistently indicated that $a = +1$.

Electron Density Calculations. The first electron

density map based on the 580 reflexions, the phases of which had been determined by the symbolic addition procedure, revealed the sites of all but four

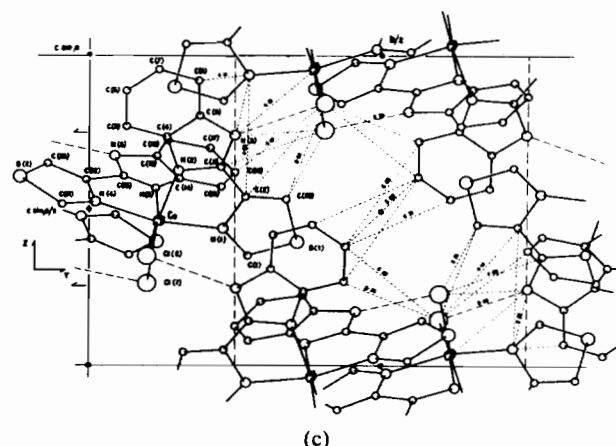
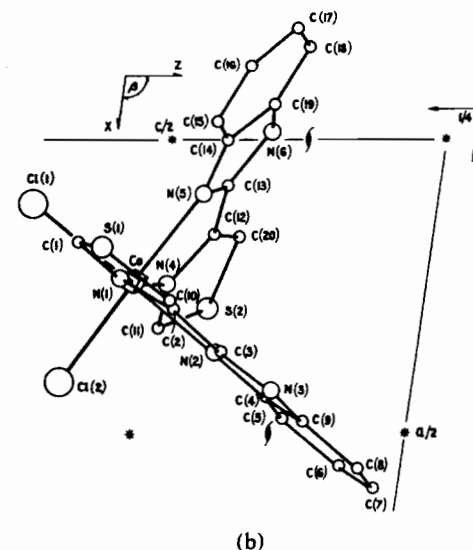
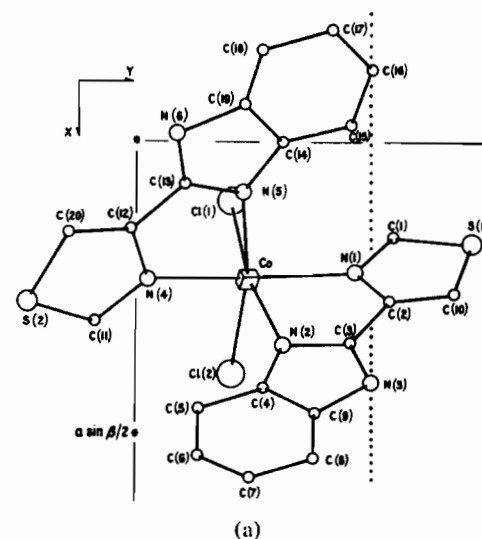


Figure 1. Projections of the structure of the dichlorodithia-benzazolecobalt(II) complex viewed (a) along the *c* axis, (b) along the *b* axis, (c) along the *a* axis.

(5) H.G. Norment, Naval Research Laboratories Reports 5759 and 5759 (Addenda) (1962).

(6) G.N. Ramachandran, and S. Raman, *Acta Cryst.*, 12, 957 (1959).

(7) J. Karle and H. Hauptman, *Acta Cryst.*, 6, 473 (1953).

Table II. Observed and Calculated Structure Factors (Columns arc h,k,F_o and F_c unobserved reflection are starred).

Table with columns for h, k, F_o, and F_c. The table is organized into sections for L=0 and L=3, with sub-sections for L=1 and L=2. Each row represents a specific reflection (h, k) and lists the observed (F_o) and calculated (F_c) structure factors. Asterisks indicate unobserved reflections.

Table II. (Continued).

Table with multiple columns of numerical data, including various integers and floating-point numbers, organized in a grid-like structure with some sub-sections labeled L=5, L=6, L=7, and L=8.

Table II. (Continued).

4	6	148	154	-6	6	182	175	-9	4	37*	83	-2	3	110	91	4	4	44*	107	-7	4	42*	-15	-1	6	64*	103	3	4	37*	-3	-6	6	89	-59
-4	7	97	-77	6	6	56*	-8	-9	6	48*	-109	2	3	165	159	-4	6	72*	38	-7	6	57*	-56	1	6	59*	-53	-3	6	63*	-111	-7	0	101	111
4	7	165	-202*	-6	7	327	271	88						144	-152	4	6	59*	-7	7	38*	-10	-1	7	137	152	3	6	47*	-85	-7	1	104	133	
-5	0	431	-444	6	7	96	88							149	-175	-4	7	50*	-60	-8	1	27*	46	1	7	216	-214	-3	7	80	61	-7	2	74	33
5	0	332	222	-7	0	383	385							222	192	4	7	40*	35	-8	2	28*	8	-2	0	120	-104	-4	0	180	169	-7	3	141	184
-5	1	151	174	7	0	31*	-26	0	1	38*	-1	2	6	144	-111	-5	1	24*	276	-8	3	26*	36	2	0	202	204	4	0	29*	-46				
5	1	206	199	-7	1	106	85	0	2	435	-438	-2	7	53*	-5	5	1	28*	69	-8	4	36*	13	-2	1	63	96	-4	1	33*	37				
-5	2	111	-106	7	1	25*	-31	0	3	37*	-12	2	7	152	-189	-5	2	38*	17																
5	2	129	-106	-7	2	112	-44	0	4	109	-89	-3	1	38*	-49	5	2	29*	17																
-5	3	176	155	7	2	26*	-2	0	6	220	192	3	1	35*	-35	-5	3	218	-235																
5	3	142	75	-7	3	78	-87	0	7	52*	-29	-3	2	148	-134	5	3	66	82	0	0	186	-17E	-2	3	33*	10	-4	3	31*	-20	0	3	125	-151
-5	4	434	425	7	3	85	79	-1	1	178	143	3	2	276	277	-5	4	50*	-1	0	1	93	56	2	3	29*	-52	4	3	22*	46	-1	1	20*	-98
5	4	183	-308	-7	4	276	-367	1	1	233	-208	-3	3	318	305	5	4	38*	-25	0	2	35*	74	-2	4	105	118	-4	4	44*	-57	1	1	149	33
-5	6	271	268	7	4	33*	78	-1	2	119	69	-2	3	33*	-40	-5	6	69*	-30	0	3	279	272	2	4	41*	-40	-4	6	60*	-55	-1	2	149	225
5	6	65*	-36	-7	6	202	-205	1	2	264	-281	-3	4	119	-110	5	6	49*	69	0	4	77	62	-2	6	64*	29	-4	7	64	-34	1	2	136	-141
-5	7	279	-255	-7	7	47*	-50	-1	3	293	-279	3	4	48*	16	-5	7	48*	-51	0	6	168	257	2	6	55*	-33	-5	0	37*	-44	-1	3	25*	-14
5	7	160	-197	-8	0	164	-200	1	3	170	117	-3	6	74*	21	-6	1	101	-90	0	7	177	-191	-2	7	76	30	-5	1	122	-166	1	3	22*	84
-6	0	44*	36	-8	1	81	105	-1	4	53*	-52	3	6	147	-172	6	1	22*	39	-1	0	41*	90	2	7	36*	40	-5	2	32*	-30	-2	1	79	-106
6	0	37*	11	-8	2	122	-123	1	4	52*	2	-3	7	138	-163	-6	2	259	268	1	0	162	142	-3	0	39*	-15	-5	3	175	-192	-2	2	130	82
-6	1	39*	-47	-8	3	31*	45	-1	6	139	-103	3	7	45*	33	6	2	84	78	-1	1	84	-91	3	0	33*	-9	-5	4	69	118	-2	3	25*	17
6	1	154	-147	-8	4	45*	57	1	6	215	228	-4	1	37*	58	-6	3	97	102	1	1	254	310	-3	1	34*	18	-5	6	55*	104	-3	1	112	-148
-6	2	141	-140	-8	6	124	90	-1	7	237	232	4	1	152	165	-6	4	47*	11	-1	2	36*	-11	3	1	28*	-9	-5	7	129	215	-3	1	27*	-42
6	2	32*	-10	-8	7	92	-102	1	7	88	-68	-4	2	258	-261	-6	6	208	-243	1	2	34*	-26	-3	2	35*	17	-6	0	34*	406	-3	3	96	147
-6	3	229	-290	-9	0	33*	15	-2	1	38*	77	4	2	34*	29	-6	7	44*	30	-1	3	33*	-34	3	2	29*	44	-6	1	28*	-14	-4	1	55	-69
6	3	126	-88	-9	1	28*	-9	2	1	36*	-68	-4	3	36*	-4	-7	1	235	-257	1	3	31*	39	-3	3	32*	-66	-6	2	104	-11	-4	2	109	-152
-6	4	108	-61	-9	2	29*	3	-2	2	40*	37	4	3	31*	29	-7	2	81	-55	-1	4	138	167	3	3	26*	4	-6	3	26*	-33	-4	3	23*	-7
6	4	42*	-41	-9	3	27*	-29	2	2	149	120	-4	4	153	190	-7	3	205	246	1	4	187	-158	-3	4	46*	-95	-6	4	110	-17*				

Table III. Atomic Positional and Temperature Parameters.

Atom	x	y	z	B(Å ²)
N(1)	0.2340(12)	0.2288(11)	0.4417(7)	4.30(37)
N(2)	0.3625(12)	0.1550(7)	0.6319(14)	4.09(36)
N(3)	0.4308(12)	0.2502(8)	0.7451(13)	4.26(36)
C(1)	0.1750(17)	0.2721(11)	0.3572(20)	5.23(54)
C(2)	0.2876(14)	0.2692(9)	0.5469(17)	4.20(43)
C(3)	0.3604(14)	0.2249(9)	0.6431(17)	4.47(42)
C(4)	0.4399(15)	0.1340(10)	0.7394(18)	4.88(48)
C(5)	0.4756(20)	0.0660(12)	0.7756(22)	5.58(54)
C(6)	0.5541(22)	0.0645(13)	0.8855(27)	7.44(67)
C(7)	0.5960(23)	0.1202(14)	0.9573(27)	7.38(67)
C(8)	0.5610(24)	0.1877(16)	0.9214(27)	6.02(56)
C(9)	0.4826(16)	0.1898(10)	0.8117(18)	4.85(48)
C(10)	0.2728(15)	0.3381(10)	0.5350(18)	4.46(46)
N(4)	0.2467(10)	0.0119(7)	0.5290(12)	4.02(34)
N(5)	0.0932(12)	0.1130(8)	0.5724(4)	4.65(38)
N(6)	-0.0151(16)	0.0442(10)	0.6798(17)	4.25(34)
C(11)	0.3175(20)	-0.0417(14)	0.5195(23)	4.89(47)
C(12)	0.1592(16)	-0.0069(11)	0.5968(19)	3.44(35)
C(13)	0.0802(13)	0.0503(8)	0.6122(15)	3.76(39)
C(14)	0.0018(12)	0.1545(8)	0.6000(15)	4.38(44)
C(15)	-0.0294(14)	0.2263(9)	0.5766(17)	4.65(43)
C(16)	-0.1270(17)	0.2500(10)	0.6241(19)	6.01(51)
C(17)	-0.1963(18)	0.2060(12)	0.6992(21)	6.57(60)
C(18)	-0.1615(19)	0.1353(12)	0.7250(22)	6.25(63)
C(19)	-0.0620(16)	0.1126(11)	0.6765(19)	5.07(47)
C(20)	0.1648(17)	-0.0709(11)	0.6506(20)	5.38(53)
Co	0.24491(20)	0.11914(15)	0.46278(25)	
C1(1)	0.1085(4)	0.1015(2)	0.2639(5)	
C1(2)	0.4146(4)	0.1004(2)	0.3542(4)	
S(1)	0.1845(4)	0.3581(3)	0.3996(4)	
S(2)	0.2859(4)	-0.1142(3)	0.6042(5)	

Anisotropic Thermal Parameters

	U ₁₁ (Å ²)	U ₂₂ (Å ²)	U ₃₃ (Å ²)	U ₁₂ (Å ²)	U ₁₃ (Å ²)	U ₂₃ (Å ²)
Co	0.0464(20)	0.0393(22)	0.0634(27)	-0.0014(15)	0.0144(16)	-0.0024(10)
C1(1)	0.0622(32)	0.0636(37)	0.0673(42)	-0.0126(28)	0.0113(27)	0.0030(31)
C1(2)	0.0518(29)	0.0477(34)	0.0821(41)	0.0122(24)	0.0223(26)	0.0099(31)
S(1)	0.0832(38)	0.0481(35)	0.0793(45)	0.0103(31)	0.0157(33)	0.0102(29)
S(2)	0.0677(33)	0.0484(35)	0.1053(52)	0.0066(29)	0.0183(34)	0.0104(36)

atoms and one strong peak, interpreted as being a water molecule, later proved to be spurious. A structure factor calculation based on all these real and false atoms gave $R = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / |F_o| = 0.304$. A second electron density map was calculated in which the contribution from the Co atom only had been removed from each structure factor. The remaining four atoms were readily apparent and all belonged

to the aromatic ring of that molecule which had not become apparent in the earlier attempts by the « heavy atom » method. A second peak, also shown later to be spurious, was identified at this stage as the second expected water molecule.

Refinement. Four cycles of full matrix least squares refinement in which $\sum \omega (|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ was minimised

Table IV. Interatomic Distances.

$C_{arom} - C_{arom}$ (Characteristic value = 1.394 (5) Å) ²⁵		$C(sp^2) - C(sp^2)$ (Characteristic value 1.44 - 1.49 Å) ²⁵	
C(4)-C(5)	1.40 ± 0.03	C(2)-C(3)	1.49 ± 0.03 Å
C(5)-C(6)	1.41 ± 0.04	C(12)-C(13)	1.45 ± 0.03
C(6)-C(7)	1.35 ± 0.04		
C(7)-C(8)	1.39 ± 0.04	$C(sp^2) = C(sp^2)$ (characteristic value = 1.335 (5) Å) ²⁵	
C(8)-C(9)	1.37 ± 0.03	C(2)-C(10)	1.33 ± 0.03
C(9)-C(4)	1.36 ± 0.03	C(12)-C(20)	1.35 ± 0.03
C(14)-C(15)	1.43 ± 0.03		
C(15)-C(16)	1.37 ± 0.03		
C(16)-C(17)	1.43 ± 0.04		
C(17)-C(18)	1.45 ± 0.04		
C(18)-C(19)	1.39 ± 0.03		
C(19)-C(14)	1.42 ± 0.03		
$C(sp^2) - \{N(sp^2) \text{ and } = N(sp^2)\}$ resonance forms (Corresponding values in imidazole ²¹ and N-benzyl-4-methylthiazolium bromide ²³ = 1.38 and 1.40 Å respectively)		$C(sp^2) = N(sp^2)$ (Corresponding value in imidazole ²¹ = 1.33 Å)	
C(2)-N(1)	1.40 ± 0.03	C(1)-N(1)	1.35 ± 0.03
C(4)-N(2)	1.41 ± 0.03	C(3)-N(2)	1.34 ± 0.03
C(12)-N(4)	1.39 ± 0.02	C(11)-N(4)	1.32 ± 0.03
C(14)-N(5)	1.38 ± 0.03	C(13)-N(5)	1.29 ± 0.03
$C(sp^2) - \{NH(sp^3) \text{ and } = NH^+(sp^3)\}$ resonance forms. (Characteristic value = 1.43(1) Å) ²⁵		$C(sp^2) - S -$ (Characteristic value in conjugated heterocyclic rings = 1.718(5) Å) ²⁵	
C(3)-N(3)	1.35 ± 0.03	C(1)-S(1)	1.70 ± 0.03
C(9)-N(3)	1.46 ± 0.03	C(10)-S(1)	1.69 ± 0.02
C(13)-N(6)	1.40 ± 0.03	C(11)-S(2)	1.71 ± 0.03
C(19)-N(6)	1.43 ± 0.03	C(20)-S(2)	1.73 ± 0.03
$Co^{II} - Cl$ (Characteristic values in cobaltous complexes = 2.46 Å) ^{17,18}		$Co^{II} \leftarrow N(sp^2)$ (Value in $Co(NH_3)_6I_2$ = 2.11 Å) ¹⁸	
Co-Cl(1)	2.47 ± 0.008	Co-N(1)	2.14 ± 0.02
Co-Cl(2)	2.43 ± 0.007	Co-N(2)	2.20 ± 0.02
		Co-N(4)	2.16 ± 0.02
		Co-N(5)	2.22 ± 0.02

with all atoms isotropic decreased R to 0.175. Clear indications of anisotropic vibrations of the Co and both pairs of Cl and S atoms were apparent on a difference map and two least squares cycles in which only these 5 atoms were given anisotropic temperature factors reduced R to 0.140. At this stage the sharp peaks and troughs around the Co, Cl and S atoms were reduced to less than $\pm 1e\text{Å}^{-3}$. Several broad maxima however, appeared consistently in difference maps, representing the only other significant features in these maps. They were of height 1.0 - 1.1 $e\text{Å}^{-3}$ and were aligned roughly along the a -axis. Inspection of ball and rod as well as space filling models clearly showed the presence of an infinite tunnel centred at $y = z = 0$ (see Figure 1) with intermolecular distances across the tunnel reaching 6 Å. Such a tunnel would readily accommodate water and even larger solvent molecules. The assignment of a water oxygen atom to one of the peaks led to occupancy and temperature factor values of 0.38 and 12.9 Å^2 after one cycle of least squares refinement with no significant decrease in the R -factor. No further analysis of these electron density residuals was made.

A listing of observed and calculated structure factors is given in Table II.

The average values of the standard deviations of positional parameters may be summarised as $\sigma_{x_a} \approx \sigma_{y_b} \approx \sigma_{z_c} = 0.004, 0.008, 0.02$ and 0.03Å for Co, Cl and S, N and C respectively. The β_{ij} terms refer to the coefficients of the expression $\exp(-h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2hk\beta_{12} + 2hl\beta_{13} + 2kl\beta_{23})$ and the U_{ij} terms are given by $U_{ij} = \beta_{ij}/2\pi^2 a_i^* a_j^*$.

The atomic scattering factor curves were determined by linear interpolation of $f^{-1/2}$ from tabulated values for C, N and O,⁹ S and Cl¹⁰ and Co.¹¹ The curve for Co was corrected for anomalous scattering using the data of Dauben and Templeton.¹² The weighting scheme of Hughes¹³ and the facility to refine together both isotropic and anisotropic thermal parameters were incorporated into the full matrix least squares program of Busing, Martin, and Levy.⁴ Unobserved reflexions were given the value $|F^2| = 1/2(L_p)^{-1}$ and were used to calculate R -factors on the basis that $\Delta F \neq 0$ only if $|F_o| < |F_c|$ but they were not used in setting up normal equations.

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Table V. Bond Angles.

S(1)-C(1)-N(1)	114.2 ± 1.8 °	S(2)-C(11)-N(4)	113.9 ± 1.7 °
N(1)-C(2)-C(3)	111.8 ± 2.0	N(4)-C(12)-C(13)	112.5 ± 1.8
N(1)-C(2)-C(10)	115.1 ± 2.0	N(4)-C(12)-C(20)	118.0 ± 1.8
C(3)-C(2)-C(10)	132.7 ± 2.1	C(13)-C(12)-C(20)	129.0 ± 1.9
C(2)-C(3)-N(2)	121.4 ± 2.0	C(12)-C(13)-N(5)	124.1 ± 1.9
C(2)-C(3)-N(3)	124.4 ± 2.1	C(12)-C(13)-N(6)	123.1 ± 1.9
N(2)-C(3)-N(3)	114.2 ± 2.0	N(5)-C(13)-N(6)	112.6 ± 1.9
C(5)-C(4)-C(9)	119.6 ± 2.1	C(15)-C(14)-C(19)	120.2 ± 2.0
C(5)-C(4)-N(2)	128.2 ± 2.2	C(15)-C(14)-N(5)	133.9 ± 2.1
C(9)-C(4)-N(2)	112.2 ± 2.1	C(19)-C(14)-N(5)	105.6 ± 2.0
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	112.6 ± 2.4	C(14)-C(15)-C(16)	116.7 ± 2.2
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	127.5 ± 3.0	C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	123.1 ± 2.5
C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	120.3 ± 2.7	C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	119.3 ± 2.6
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	112.7 ± 2.5	C(17)-C(18)-C(19)	116.5 ± 2.5
C(4)-C(9)-C(8)	127.3 ± 2.4	C(14)-C(19)-C(18)	124.0 ± 2.4
C(8)-C(9)-N(3)	128.0 ± 2.2	C(18)-C(19)-N(6)	127.6 ± 2.3
C(4)-C(9)-N(3)	104.7 ± 1.9	C(14)-C(19)-N(6)	108.0 ± 2.0
C(2)-C(10)-S(1)	111.0 ± 1.7	C(12)-C(20)-S(2)	107.4 ± 1.7
C(1)-N(1)-C(2)	108.5 ± 2.1	C(11)-N(4)-C(12)	110.1 ± 1.9
C(3)-N(2)-C(4)	103.2 ± 1.8	C(13)-N(5)-C(14)	109.7 ± 1.8
C(3)-N(3)-C(9)	105.6 ± 1.8	C(13)-N(6)-C(19)	103.5 ± 1.8
C(2)-N(1)-Co	116.1 ± 0.7	C(12)-N(4)-Co	116.6 ± 0.7
C(3)-N(2)-Co	111.4 ± 0.7	C(13)-N(5)-Co	111.0 ± 0.7
C(1)-S(1)-C(10)	91.0 ± 1.1	C(11)-S(2)-C(20)	90.2 ± 1.2
N(1)-Co-N(2)	78.4 ± 0.7	N(4)-Co-N(5)	75.6 ± 0.7
N(1)-Co-N(5)	94.0 ± 0.7	N(4)-Co-Cl(1)	97.3 ± 0.5
N(1)-Co-Cl(1)	91.3 ± 0.5	N(4)-Co-Cl(2)	92.6 ± 0.5
N(1)-Co-Cl(2)	97.7 ± 0.5	N(5)-Co-Cl(1)	89.8 ± 0.5
N(2)-Co-N(4)	92.9 ± 0.7		
N(2)-Co-N(5)	91.1 ± 0.7	Cl(1)-Co-Cl(2)	91.3 ± 0.2
N(2)-Co-Cl(2)	89.9 ± 0.5		

Discussion

Molecular Structure. Both thiabendazole ligand molecules are coordinated to the cobalt atom through their two trigonal nitrogen atoms to form two 5-membered bidentate chelate rings in *cis*-configuration. The preferential formation of *cis* isomers of complexes between dipyriddy and *o*-phenanthroline with Co,¹¹ Co,¹¹¹ Pd^{II} and Pt^{II} has already been pointed out¹⁴ and rationalized in terms of steric hindrance between the hydrogen atoms at C₂ and C₉ which would occur in the *trans* isomers of the above complexes. A *trans* square or octahedral complex of thiabendazole would also result in severe steric interactions between the hydrogen atoms at C(5) and C(15) with those of C(11) and C(1) respectively.

The two chlorine atoms complete the octahedral coordination which is distorted by displacements of the nitrogen atoms, especially N(1) and N(4) of the thiazole rings, from their expected positions. The extent of these displacements is shown by the bond angles in Table V though it should be noted from Table IV that the lengths of the coordinate bonds remain normal.^{15,16,17,18} These displacements are a consequence of the angle adjustments required to form the 5-membered chelate rings, resulting in reductions of the normal chelate ring angles at C(2) and C(12) and at the Co atom on the one hand and in increases of the bond angles at N(1) and N(4) on the other. The thiazole rings are *trans* to each other, resulting

in a complex possessing approximate 2-fold symmetry with the axis running between the two chlorine atoms and between the imidazole nitrogen atoms N(2) and N(5).

Both ligand molecules are virtually planar as would be expected from the many limiting resonance forms resulting from the transfer into the molecule of lone pair electrons from the sulphur or secondary nitrogen atoms. The equations of the least squares planes for the thiabendazole molecules containing S(1) and S(2) are, respectively,

$$9.984x + 1.471y - 6.692z + 0.325 = 0$$

and

$$5.500x + 5.585y - 8.142z - 5.764 = 0,$$

where the constants are referred to the monoclinic axes and expressed in Ångstrom units. The maximum deviations of atoms from each plane is 0.083 and 0.090 Å respectively and the standard deviations as defined by $(\sum_i^n (d-d_i)^2 / (n-3))^{1/2}$ are 0.049 and 0.051 Å respectively. The dihedral angle formed by the least squares planes of the ligands is 89°19'. Similarly, the ligand bond lengths and angles listed in Tables IV and V are consistent with a highly conjugated system and resemble closely those found in comparable structures such as those of « hydrolyzed cocarboxylase »,¹⁹ 5-anilino-3-oxo-2-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1-H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]thiazole,²⁰ imidazole,²¹ thiamine hydrochloride,²² N-benzyl-4-methylthiazolium bromide²³ and pu-

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Table VI. Intermolecular distances less than 3.5 Å.

C(1)...C(14)*	3.42 Å	(thiazole and aromatic rings at right angles to each other)
S(1)...C(19)	3.47	
C(1)...N(3)	3.36	(thiazole and imidazole rings parallel to each other)
C(1)...C(3)	3.37	
N(1)...N(3)		

* Each atom in this column is related to that listed in Table III by the symmetry relation $(x, \frac{1}{2}-y, -\frac{1}{2}+z)$.

rine.²⁴ Only C(3) - N(3) appears to be abnormally different from expected values but the shortening is only by approximately 2σ .

Crystal Structure. The shortest intermolecular contacts are those between the two secondary nitrogen atoms N(6) and N(3) and the chlorine atoms Cl(1) and Cl(2) respectively, the corresponding distances being 3.33 and 3.28 Å. No attempt was made to locate hydrogen atoms, but stereochemical considerations make it clear that both of these close contacts represent hydrogen bonds.

Other close van der Waals contacts are listed in Table VI.

Finally, we interpret the diffuse, low electron density peaks near the origin as indicating that solvent

loss had occurred either prior to or during data collection. In turn, this implied that the solvent molecules were able to move in and out of the tunnels without disturbing the structure. This problem had not been anticipated and no precautions such as coating the crystal or sealing it in a capillary with mother liquor had been taken. Indeed, the initial elemental analysis had clearly indicated a dihydrate, 4.9% loss in weight (equivalent to 1.54 H₂O) on drying at 100°C under vacuum. An atomic absorption analysis for cobalt, determined at a later time, confirmed a dihydrate stoichiometry but gas chromatographic assays for water gave values ranging from 0.65 to 2.0 H₂O. Some of the G.C. assays also showed the presence of methanol and ethanol in addition to water to the extent of 0.42 and 0.14 moles respectively depending upon which solvent had been used during the preparation of the complex. Neither ether nor benzene which were also used as recrystallizing solvents could be detected.

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