

The Crystal Structure of  $K_3[Hg(NO_2)_4]NO_3$ 

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The compound previously believed to be  $K_3[Hg(NO_2)_5]H_2O$  has been shown by crystal structure analysis to be correctly formulated  $K_3[Hg(NO_2)_4]NO_3$ , containing  $[Hg(NO_2)_4]^{2-}$  and nitrate as discrete anions. The nitrite ions are co-ordinated to the mercury through both oxygens, and thus function as bidentate chelates. The configuration of the eight oxygen atoms about the mercury is as the vertices of a severely distorted square antiprism.

## Introduction

Pale yellow crystals of a mixed potassium mercury nitrite were prepared in a number of early studies<sup>1-3</sup> by mixing solutions of mercuric nitrate and potassium nitrite, and the crystals were formulated  $2KNO_2 \cdot Hg(NO_2)_2$ . Rohenheim and Oppenheimer<sup>4</sup> suggested that the nitrite analysis was low due to oxidation of nitrous acid by mercuric oxide and, by an undisclosed procedure, themselves determined that there were five nitrite ions per molecule. From this, and mercury and potassium analysis, they deduced the formula to be  $3KNO_2 \cdot Hg(NO_2)_2 \cdot H_2O$ . The presence of a molecule of water was re-affirmed by other workers,<sup>5,6</sup> but in no instance was any direct evidence for its existence quoted. Indeed, the failure of an attempt to remove the water by intensive drying led to the supposition that it is co-ordinated to the mercury atom,<sup>5</sup> and that the correct formulation is  $K_3[Hg(NO_2)_5 \cdot H_2O]$ . It is noteworthy that a more recent attempt<sup>7</sup> to prepare mixed nitrites from solutions of mercuric nitrite and potassium nitrite failed to yield the above compound at all.

We have determined the crystal structure of this compound and have thus demonstrated that all of these formulations are incorrect. The crystals do not contain the anion  $[Hg(NO_2)_5 \cdot H_2O]^{3-}$  but rather the anion  $[Hg(NO_2)_4]^{2-}$  and a discrete nitrate ion, and the correct formula is then  $K_3[Hg(NO_2)_4]NO_3$ . A preliminary account of this work has previously been published.<sup>8</sup>

## Experimental

Crystals of  $K_3HgN_5O_{11}$  were prepared as described above, and recrystallised from water as small yellow prisms. Analysis (by Dr. A.D. Campbell of the University of Otago) gave: Found: K=21.4, total N = 12.4%; Calculated, K= 20.8, N = 12.0%. After the structure had indicated the existence of separate nitrite and nitrate groupings an iodometric titration for nitrite gave: Found, 32.6; Calculated for 4 nitrite ions per mercury atom 32.6%. Analyses in an independent study<sup>9</sup> confirm the difference between nitrite and total nitrogen content.

The crystals were established as orthorhombic, and unit cell dimensions were measured from rotation photographs, taken with  $CuK\alpha$  radiation, as  $a=12.12 \pm 0.04$ ,  $b=10.58 \pm 0.03$ ,  $c=9.28 \pm 0.03$  Å. The errors quoted represent the range of individual measurements. The density measured by displacement of bromoform was  $3.0 \pm 0.1$  gr.  $cm^{-3}$ , the density calculated for 4 molecules per unit cell is  $3.14$  gr.  $cm^{-3}$ . Reflections were systematically absent for  $hk0$  with  $k$  odd,  $0kl$  with  $k+1$  odd, and the space group is then  $Pnma$ , or  $Pn2_1a$ . The crystals gave a negative pyroelectric test, which supports the subsequent deduction that  $Pnma$  is correct.

Intensity data were measured visually from Weissenberg photographs, taken with nickel-filtered  $CuK\alpha$  radiation, of the layers  $h0l-h4l$  and  $0kl-3kl$ . The crystals used were of square cross-section, with maximum dimension  $0.008$  cm. The linear absorption coefficient is  $3.3 \times 10^2$   $cm^{-1}$ . Cylindrical absorption corrections were applied, as well as the usual Lorentz and polarisation corrections. The final data set comprised 976 non-zero reflections.

The mercury atom was located from Patterson projections, and the potassium ions from electron density projections. It was apparent that their arrangement was consistent with space group  $Pnma$ , with the mercury and one potassium on the mirror plane at  $y=1/4$ . A three dimensional difference density synthesis, assuming  $Pnma$ , revealed all of the light atoms with peak heights all greater than  $6 e \text{ \AA}^{-3}$ , whereas the background never exceeded  $2 e \text{ \AA}^{-3}$ , and as the structure was sensible and immediately interpretable the centrosymmetric space group was not thereafter questioned. Refinement proceeded by block-diagonal least squares, assuming anisotropic thermal motion for the mercury and potassium atoms, and isotropic

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Table I. Atom Coordinates

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c
Hg	.0923	.25	.1879
K(1)	.0176	.25	.6021
K(2)	.3017	.0046	.4384
N(1)	.0406	.0036	.2959
N(2)	.3413	.25	.1496
N(3)	-.0299	.25	-.0881
N(4)	.2492	.25	.7370
O(1)	.0211	.0296	.1702
O(2)	.0776	.0851	.3729
O(3)	.2812	.1521	.1725
O(4)	-.0816	.25	.0282
O(5)	.0760	.25	-.0638
O(6)	.2232	.1496	.6753
O(7)	.2980	.25	.8618

motion for the light atoms, to an R index ( $\Sigma |F_o| / \Sigma |F_o - F_c|$ ) of .154 for the 976 observed data. Scattering factors were as in the International Tables,<sup>10</sup> with a real dispersion correction for mercury. The weight function was  $w = 1/(1 + (|F_o| - b)^2/a^2)$ , with a and b chosen such that mean  $w\Delta^2$  was approximately constant over the range of  $|F_o|$ .

Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table II. The dimensions of the anions are listed in Tables III and IV, and the closer approaches to the potassium ions in Table V. Standard deviations in these quantities are somewhat variable, but as they are high, and thus individually unlikely to be the subject of detailed argument, the ranges only for different types of bond and angle are listed in Table VI.

Table II. Observed and Calculated Structure Factors.

L	FC	FC	L	FC	FC	L	FC	FC	L	FC	FC	L	FC	FC	L	FC	FC	L	FC	FC		
1	260	884	2	342	-200	3	967	-719	4	1276	-683	5	322	-228	6	747	-897	7	1265	-1551		
8	1562	-1171	9	750	-180	10	271	-714	11	1052	-909	12	276	-177	13	256	-560	14	191	-56		
15	1530	-2174	16	316	-314	17	1917	1496	18	2128	1079	19	100	124	20	342	-342	21	342	-342		
22	750	717	23	260	-360	24	1363	-1792	25	380	400	26	862	-218	27	743	1004	28	521	555		
29	56	28	30	1099	1169	31	1181	-1273	32	963	-435	33	479	437	34	1078	-937	35	761	-761		
36	1107	1076	37	1294	1245	38	7108	-1267	39	209	135	40	1700	1759	41	1034	-1043	42	283	-205		
43	2455	-2076	44	587	-374	45	1019	1074	46	906	80	47	356	485	48	283	-205	49	418	302		
50	1161	987	51	1343	-1365	52	970	1130	53	740	-56	54	5136	-1258	55	1527	1566	56	7	6		
57	1189	-941	58	1892	1526	59	781	466	60	489	-349	61	211	-395	62	211	-395	63	7	6		
64	100	100	65	1502	1502	66	3186	-725	67	199	199	68	1516	125	69	1516	125	70	631	-589		
71	0	294	72	294	-94	73	235	-103	74	8	220	224	75	372	-210	76	0	886	856			
77	1642	1513	78	243	213	79	1009	906	80	10	135	107	81	3187	-1148	82	2	835	-858			
83	341	366	84	761	-844	85	1068	-1958	86	11	94	-197	87	0	1562	1836	88	7	6			
89	1694	-1694	90	1171	58	91	1368	-816	92	2	1105	1048	93	1361	-909	94	0	1162	-1032			
95	432	37	96	1173	58	97	2299	1490	98	3	296	1490	99	1	641	-961	100	0	276	-390		
101	1131	-1131	102	3	965	962	103	1	696	-966	104	2	281	-102	105	3	310	96	106	1131	-1131	
107	1	968	-800	108	1887	-2000	109	1	1887	573	110	1	1887	573	111	1	1887	573	112	1	1887	573
113	1887	-1887	114	2124	-1590	115	1	1645	1879	116	2	1027	1027	117	1	1645	1879	118	2	1027	1027	
119	1887	1887	120	4	299	-278	121	1	117	-247	122	2	1027	1027	123	1	117	-247	124	2	1027	1027
125	1887	1887	126	1	306	-257	127	2	1027	1027	128	1	117	-247	129	2	1027	1027	130	1	306	-257
131	1887	1887	132	1	1478	1659	133	1	1478	1659	134	1	1478	1659	135	1	1478	1659	136	1	1478	1659
137	1887	1887	138	1	1478	1659	139	1	1478	1659	140	1	1478	1659	141	1	1478	1659	142	1	1478	1659
143	1887	1887	144	1	1478	1659	145	1	1478	1659	146	1	1478	1659	147	1	1478	1659	148	1	1478	1659
149	1887	1887	150	1	1478	1659	151	1	1478	1659	152	1	1478	1659	153	1	1478	1659	154	1	1478	1659
155	1887	1887	156	1	1478	1659	157	1	1478	1659	158	1	1478	1659	159	1	1478	1659	160	1	1478	1659
161	1887	1887	162	1	1478	1659	163	1	1478	1659	164	1	1478	1659	165	1	1478	1659	166	1	1478	1659
167	1887	1887	168	1	1478	1659	169	1	1478	1659	170	1	1478	1659	171	1	1478	1659	172	1	1478	1659
173	1887	1887	174	1	1478	1659	175	1	1478	1659	176	1	1478	1659	177	1	1478	1659	178	1	1478	1659
179	1887	1887	180	1	1478	1659	181	1	1478	1659	182	1	1478	1659	183	1	1478	1659	184	1	1478	1659
185	1887	1887	186	1	1478	1659	187	1	1478	1659	188	1	1478	1659	189	1	1478	1659	190	1	1478	1659
191	1887	1887	192	1	1478	1659	193	1	1478	1659	194	1	1478	1659	195	1	1478	1659	196	1	1478	1659
197	1887	1887	198	1	1478	1659	199	1	1478	1659	200	1	1478	1659	201	1	1478	1659	202	1	1478	1659
203	1887	1887	204	1	1478	1659	205	1	1478	1659	206	1	1478	1659	207	1	1478	1659	208	1	1478	1659
209	1887	1887	210	1	1478	1659	211	1	1478	1659	212	1	1478	1659	213	1	1478	1659	214	1	1478	1659
215	1887	1887	216	1	1478	1659	217	1	1478	1659	218	1	1478	1659	219	1	1478	1659	220	1	1478	1659
221	1887	1887	222	1	1478	1659	223	1	1478	1659	224	1	1478	1659	225	1	1478	1659	226	1	1478	1659
227	1887	1887	228	1	1478	1659	229	1	1478	1659	230	1	1478	1659	231	1	1478	1659	232	1	1478	1659
233	1887	1887	234	1	1478	1659	235	1	1478	1659	236	1	1478	1659	237	1	1478	1659	238	1	1478	1659
239	1887	1887	240	1	1478	1659	241	1	1478	1659	242	1	1478	1659	243	1	1478	1659	244	1	1478	1659
245	1887	1887	246	1	1478	1659	247	1	1478	1659	248	1	1478	1659	249	1	1478	1659	250	1	1478	1659
251	1887	1887	252	1	1478	1659	253	1	1478	1659	254	1	1478	1659	255	1	1478	1659	256	1	1478	1659
257	1887	1887	258	1	1478	1659	259	1	1478	1659	260	1	1478	1659	261	1	1478	1659	262	1	1478	1659
263	1887	1887	264	1	1478	1659	265	1	1478	1659	266	1	1478	1659	267	1	1478	1659	268	1	1478	1659
269	1887	1887	270	1	1478	1659	271	1	1478	1659	272	1	1478	1659	273	1	1478	1659	274	1	1478	1659
275	1887	1887	276	1	1478	1659	277	1	1478	1659	278	1	1478	1659	279	1	1478	1659	280	1	1478	1659
281	1887	1887	282	1	1478	1659	283	1	1478	1659	284	1	1478	1659	285	1	1478	1659	286	1	1478	1659
287	1887	1887	288	1	1478	1659	289	1	1478	1659	290	1	1478	1659	291	1	1478	1659	292	1	1478	1659
293	1887	1887	294	1	1478	1659	295	1	1478	1659	296	1	1478	1659	297	1	1478	1659	298	1	1478	1659
299	1887	1887	300	1	1478	1659	301	1	1478	1659	302	1	1478	1659	303	1	1478	1659	304	1	1478	1659
305	1887	1887	306	1	1478	1659	307	1	1478	1659	308	1	1478	1659	309	1	1478	1659	310	1	1478	1659
311	1887	1887	312	1	1478	1659	313	1	1478	1659	314	1	1478	1659	315	1	1478	1659	316	1	1478	1659
317	1887	1887	318	1	1478	1659	319	1	1478	1659	320	1	1478	1659	321	1	1478	1659	322	1	1478	1659
323	1887	1887	324	1	1478	1659	325	1	1478	1659	326	1	1478	1659	327	1	1478	1659	328	1	1478	1659
329	1887	1887	330	1	1478	1659	331	1	1478	1659	332	1	1478	1659	333	1	1478	1659	334	1	1478	1659
335	1887	1887	336	1	1478	1659	337	1	1478	1659	338	1	1478	1659	339	1	1478	1659	340	1	1478	1659
341	1887	1887	342	1	1478	1659	343	1	1478	1659	344	1	1478	1659	345	1	1478	1659	346	1	1478	1659
347	1887	1887	348	1	1478	1659	349	1	1478	1659	350	1	1478	1659	351	1	1478	1659	352	1	1478	1659
353	1887	1887	354	1	1478	1659	355	1	1478	1659	356	1	1478	1659	357	1	1478	1659	358	1	1478	1659
359	1887	1887	360	1	1478	1659	361	1	1478	1659	362	1	1478	1659	363	1	1478	1659	364	1	1478	1659
365	1887	1887	366	1	1478	1659	367	1	1478	1659	368	1	1478	1659	369	1	1478	1659	370	1	1478	1659
371	1887	1887	372	1	1478	1659	373	1	1478	1659	374	1	1478	1659								

**Table III.** Dimensions of the  $[\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_2)_4]^{2-}$  ion (Distances in Å, angles in degrees).

O(1)—N(1)	1.22	O(1)—N(1)—O(2)	118.5
O(2)—N(1)	1.21		
O(3)—N(2)	1.28	O(3)—N(2)—O(3)'	107.5
O(4)—N(3)	1.25	O(4)—N(3)—O(5)	110.2
O(5)—N(3)	1.30		
Hg—O(1)	2.49	Hg—N(1)	2.86
Hg—O(2)	2.45	Hg—N(2)	3.04
Hg—O(3)	2.52	Hg—N(3)	2.96
Hg—O(4)	2.58		
Hg—O(5)	2.34		
Hg—O(1)—N(1)	94.6	Hg—O(2)—N(1)	97.0
Hg—O(3)—N(2)	101.2		
Hg—O(4)—N(3)	94.9	Hg—O(5)—N(3)	104.9
O(1)—O(2)	2.09	O(1)—Hg—O(2)	49.9
O(1)—O(1)'	4.66	O(1)—Hg—O(1)'	138.7
O(1)—O(2)'	4.54	O(1)—Hg—O(2)'	133.4
O(1)—O(3)	3.41	O(1)—Hg—O(3)	85.8
O(1)—O(3)'	4.61	O(1)—Hg—O(3)'	134.1
O(1)—O(4)	2.95	O(1)—Hg—O(4)	71.3
O(1)—O(5)	3.26	O(1)—Hg—O(5)	84.6
O(2)—O(1)	2.09	O(2)—Hg—O(1)	49.9
O(2)—O(1)'	4.54	O(2)—Hg—O(1)'	133.4
O(2)—O(2)'	3.49	O(2)—Hg—O(2)'	90.7
O(2)—O(3)	3.17	O(2)—Hg—O(3)	79.2
O(2)—O(3)'	4.16	O(2)—Hg—O(3)'	113.4
O(2)—O(4)	4.12	O(2)—Hg—O(4)	110.1
O(2)—O(5)	4.41	O(2)—Hg—O(5)	133.7
O(3)—O(3)'	2.08	O(3)—Hg—O(3)'	48.6
O(3)—O(1)'	3.41	O(3)—Hg—O(1)	85.8
O(3)—O(2)	3.17	O(3)—Hg—O(2)	79.2
O(3)—O(1)'	4.61	O(3)—Hg—O(1)'	134.1
O(3)—O(4)	4.71	O(3)—Hg—O(4)	135.4
O(3)—O(5)	3.47	O(3)—Hg—O(5)	91.1
O(4)—O(5)	2.09	O(4)—Hg—O(5)	50.1
O(4)—O(1)	2.95	O(4)—Hg—O(1)	71.3
$\equiv$ O(4)—O(1)'			
O(4)—O(2)	4.12	O(4)—Hg—O(2)	110.1
$\equiv$ O(4)—O(2)'			
O(4)—O(3)	4.71	O(4)—Hg—O(3)	135.4
$\equiv$ O(4)—O(3)'			
O(5)—O(4)	2.09	O(5)—Hg—O(4)	50.1
O(5)—O(1)	3.26	O(5)—Hg—O(1)	84.6
$\equiv$ O(5)—O(1)'			
O(5)—O(2)	4.41	O(5)—Hg—O(2)	133.7
$\equiv$ O(5)—O(2)'			
O(5)—O(3)	3.47	O(5)—Hg—O(3)	91.1
$\equiv$ O(5)—O(3)'			
N(1)—Hg—N(1)'	131.3	N(1)—Hg—N(2)	104.9
N(1)—Hg—N(3)	101.2	N(2)—Hg—N(3)	113.2

**Table IV.** Dimensions of the nitrate ion (Distances in Å, angles in degrees).

O(6)—N(4)	1.25	O(6)—N(4)—O(6)'	116.7
O(7)—N(4)	1.30	O(6)—N(4)—O(7)	121.6
O(6)—O(7)	2.22		
O(6)—O(6)'	2.13		

## Discussion

The arrangement of nitrogen and oxygen atoms about the mercury atom is shown in Figure 1, and the dimensions of this complex ion are listed in Table III. Note that the mercury atom itself and the

**Table V.** Close approaches to the potassium ions.

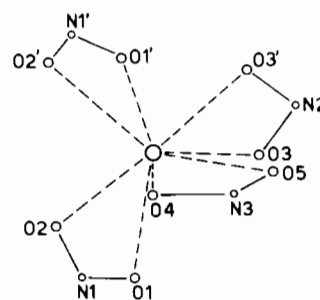
K(1)—O(7) <sup>b</sup>	2.68 Å	K(2)—O(6) <sup>a</sup>	2.84 Å
O(6) <sup>a</sup>	2.79	O(1) <sup>f</sup>	2.86
O(2) <sup>a</sup>	2.85	O(2) <sup>a</sup>	2.91
N(1) <sup>c</sup>	2.93	O(3) <sup>g</sup>	2.91
N(3) <sup>d</sup>	2.93	O(3) <sup>a</sup>	2.93
N(4) <sup>a</sup>	3.07	O(6) <sup>h</sup>	2.95
N(2) <sup>e</sup>	3.17	O(4) <sup>f</sup>	2.97
O(5) <sup>a</sup>	3.18	O(7) <sup>h</sup>	3.04
N(4) <sup>b</sup>	3.58	O(1) <sup>f</sup>	3.06
Hg <sup>a</sup>	3.95	O(5) <sup>g</sup>	3.08
		N(4) <sup>h</sup>	3.34
		Hg <sup>h</sup>	3.78

<sup>a</sup> = x, y, z as in Table I. <sup>b</sup> = 1/2 + x, y, 1 - z. <sup>c</sup> = -x, -y, 1 - z. <sup>d</sup> = x, y, 1 + z. <sup>e</sup> = -1/2 + x, y, 1/2 - z. <sup>f</sup> = 1/2 + x, y, 1/2 - z. <sup>g</sup> = 1/2 - x, y, 1/2 + z. <sup>h</sup> = 1/2 - x, y, -1/2 + z.

**Table VI.** Range of standard deviations.

Distance	(Å)	Angle	(°)
Hg—K	.009—0.011	Hg—O—N	2.0—2.8
Hg—O,N	.027—0.039	O,N—Hg—O,N	0.5—1.4
K—O,N	.018—0.045	O—N—O	2.0—3.9
O,N—O,N	.018—0.058		

atoms O(4), O(5), N(2), and N(3), are situated in the mirror plane. Atoms O(1), O(2), O(3), and N(1) are not, and thus by the reflection operation there are eight oxygen and four nitrogen atoms. These constitute four clearly defined nitrite ions, viz. O(1) — N(1) — O(2) and its reflected image, O(1)' — N(1)' — O(2)'; O(3) — N(2) — O(3)', which thus sits across the mirror plane; and O(4) — N(3) — O(5), which lies in the mirror plane. The nitrogen-oxygen bond lengths range from 1.21 to 1.30 Å, and the oxygen-nitrogen-oxygen angle from 107.5 to 118.5°. In sodium nitrite,<sup>11</sup> the corresponding dimensions are N—O = 1.23 ± .04 Å, O—N—O = 115.7 ± 3.0 Å.

**Figure 1.** The  $[\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_2)_4]^{2-}$  ion.

The four nitrite groups are disposed such that each is a bidentate ligand, co-ordinated to the mercury through the oxygen atoms. The five independent mercury-oxygen distances range from 2.34 to 2.58 Å whereas the mercury-nitrogen distances are from 2.86 to 2.96 Å. Nitrite has not previously been observed

(10) «International Tables for X-ray Crystallography», Volume 3, Kynock Press, Birmingham, pp. 202-216 (1962).

(11) G. B. Carpenter, *Acta Cryst.*, 5, 132 (1952).

to be bidentate, although it is equally able to span two co-ordination sites as is *e.g.* nitrate<sup>12-13</sup> or carbonate.<sup>14</sup>

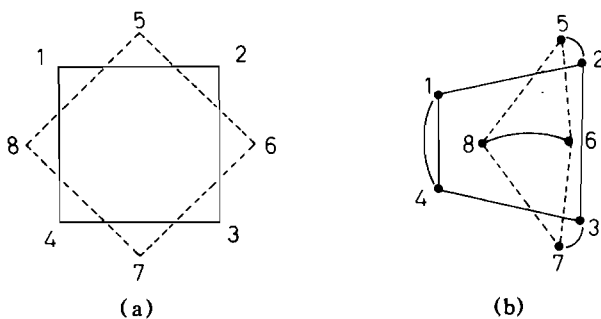


Figure 2. The relationship of the oxygen arrangement to a square antiprism.

The arrangement of the eight ligand oxygens may be considered as being derived from a square antiprism. Using the numbering system<sup>15</sup> for the vertices of the antiprism as in Figure 2a, the mirror plane may be thought of as perpendicular to the paper and containing the line 6-8. The nitrite chelates then span positions 2-5 and the symmetry related 3-7, (O(1) - N(1) - O(2)), 1-4 (O(3) - N(2) - O(3)') and 6-8 (O(4) - N(3) - O(5)). The distortion arises because the dimensions of the nitrite ion necessitate that these four edges of the polyhedron are much shorter than any other. The square face 1234 of the idealised antiprism thus becomes a trapezium with side 1-4 (at 2.08 Å) shorter than the other three (3.17 to 3.49 Å). More severely, the necessity to compress the diagonal 6-8 of face 5678 means that these four vertices are no longer coplanar and are barely recognisable as having derived from a square (Figure 2b). Indeed, in the classic discussion of Hoard and Silverton<sup>16</sup> of the possible stereoisomers of a tetrakis-bidentate molecule in the square antiprismatic configuration, it was assumed that such bridging could not occur, and thus the presently observed configuration was not a considered possibility. Whether it is still meaningful to use the antiprism as the basis of description after such distortion is debatable, and it may be rather more important to note that the nitrogen-mercury-nitrogen angles are all near tetrahedral. In this respect the configuration complies with the principle enunciated by Cotton and Bergman,<sup>12</sup> *viz.* that a polyatomic ligand, in which two chemically equivalent atoms are held much closer together than such a pair of atoms would be if independent of each other, has a tendency to interact through both of the equivalent atoms in such a way that the mean positions of the pairs of atoms are roughly at the vertices of one

of the usual co-ordination polyhedra. The nitrogen atoms in the  $[\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_4]^{2-}$  ion<sup>12</sup> and in  $\text{Ti}(\text{NO}_3)_4$ ,<sup>13</sup> and the bond centres in  $\text{K}_3\text{CrO}_8$ ,<sup>17</sup> are thus also tetrahedrally disposed about the central metal, although in each of these instances the ligands are so arranged that the oxygens form a dodecahedron, of  $D_{2d}$  symmetry. The configuration observed in  $[\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_2)_4]^{2-}$  has not previously been observed, but reference to Table III demonstrates that it does imply a more or less equivalent environment for all eight oxygens, and thus it should be reasonably effective in minimising internal repulsion. It does then seem a reasonable alternative to the dodecahedron, and further structural work will presumably establish whether it occurs in the present instance because it is more favourable energetically for such a complex for a larger central metal, or whether it is peculiar to the present species, or whether it owes its existence simply to the balance of packing forces in the present structure.

The atoms O(6), O(6)', O(7), and N(4) exist in the structure as a distinct grouping. These four atoms are coplanar (maximum deviation of .01 Å from the mean plane) with the nitrogen atom at the centre of the three oxygens, and the dimensions of the ion are as in Table IV. This is obviously a nitrate ion - the corresponding dimensions in sodium nitrate<sup>18</sup> are  $\text{N}-\text{O} = 1.218 \pm .004$  Å,  $\text{O}-\text{N}-\text{O} = 120^\circ$ . The closest approach of any of these atoms to the mercury is that of O(7), 3.92 Å, and thus the nitrate is not co-ordinated but exists as a discrete ion. The presence of the nitrate ion has been confirmed by the infra-red spectrum.<sup>9</sup>

The closer approaches of the potassium ions are listed in Table V. Allowing for the fact that K(1) lies in the mirror plane, and thus all of its approaches to atoms not in the plane are duplicated, each potassium can be seen to have ten or eleven oxygen or nitrogen neighbours at distances ranging from 2.68 to 3.2 Å. These form no particular polyhedron but in each case define a more or less spherical cavity in which the potassium ion resides.

There was no sign of any further atom on a difference density synthesis, nor is there any room for a water molecule in the structure. The nitrate ion is independent of the mercury complex and the crystals are in fact a mixed potassium salt of the complex anion and nitrate, with formula  $\text{K}_3[\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_2)_4]\text{NO}_3$ . This does, of course, give virtually the same analysis for potassium, mercury and total nitrogen as the previously supposed formula, and if it is assumed that Rosenheim and Oppenheimer<sup>4</sup> and subsequent workers<sup>5-6</sup> did in fact determine total nitrogen their confusion can be understood. It is also now obvious why the attempt at preparation using potassium nitrite and mercuric nitrite, rather than mercuric nitrate, was not successful.

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(17) J. D. Swalen and J. A. Ibers, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **37**, 17 (1962).

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