Table 1 (*cont.*)

3	1	10	59	70	17	17
3	1	12	83	73	−13	−14
3	3	4	54	49	−10	−13
6	4	1	36	27	−31	−15
6	4	5	26	35	32	22
7	1	4	51	43	−17	−15
8	2	4	35	40	12	20
9	1	12	46	42	−10	−6
10	2	2	45	45	0	5
3	3	2	3	20	74	25

The correct enantiomorph was found to be the mirror image of that represented by Karle & Karle in the list of coordinates in their Table 3. However, one of their figures, reproduced in Fig. 1, was drawn to emphasize the steroidal nucleus and shows the correct enantiomorph. According to convention, heavy lines for ring substituents indicate that the substituent is directed toward the reader, above the plane of nearest ring neighbors; dotted lines indicate a substituent pointing away from the reader and into the paper. Because of the ether linkage between ring atoms C(3) and C(9), the ring system in three dimensions bears little resemblance to the formal representation shown here. However, the steroidal illustration simplifies comparison with steroids of known configuration. The configuration of cholesterol has been inferred chemically by several investigators (Fieser & Fieser, 1959). It can be seen that batrachotoxinin *A* has the same configuration as cholesterol at points of similarity [*e.g.* C(3), C(9), C(10) and C(13)].

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The crystal and molecular structure of the triethylammonium salt of cyclic uridine-3′,5′-phosphate. Corrigendum.

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(*Received* 20 *November* 1969)

In a recent article on the title compound (Coulter, 1969) the ribose conformation was incorrectly described as C(3′)-*endo*. The data given in Table 1 indicate that the best description is C(4′)-*endo* for both anions in the asymmetric unit. The presence of this unusual conformation is a further reflection of the distortions needed to form the cyclic phosphate ester.

Table 1. *Least-squares planes for the sugars*

Coordinates of the atoms were obtained from Table 1 of Coulter (1969).

Distance out of plane (Å)

	Plane I; C(4′)-*endo*		Plane II; C(3′)-*endo*	
	Molecule *A*	Molecule *B*	Molecule *A*	Molecule *B*
C(1′)	0·063*	−0·033*	−0·105*	0·127*
C(2′)	−0·059*	0·031*	0·062*	−0·075*
O(2′)	−1·303	1·258	−1·206	1·182
C(3′)	0·039*	−0·021*	0·683	−0·600
O(3′)	−0·560	0·568	0·431	−0·378
C(4′)	−0·662	0·659	−0·068*	0·080*
C(5′)	−0·496	0·437	0·507	−0·535
O(5′)	−1·126	0·995	0·280	−0·376
O(1′)	−0·043*	0·023*	0·110*	−0·132*
N(1)	1·278	−1·200	0·770	−0·694

* These atoms were used to define the planes.

Equations of planes (x,y,z in fractional cell coordinates):

IA $-10{\cdot}000x + 8{\cdot}919y + 8{\cdot}953z = -2{\cdot}189$ Å

IB $-9{\cdot}644x + 9{\cdot}001y - 0{\cdot}456z = -2{\cdot}2005$

IIA $-5{\cdot}867x + 10{\cdot}650y + 2{\cdot}319z = -2{\cdot}061$

IIB $-5{\cdot}141x + 10{\cdot}676y - 1{\cdot}971z = -0{\cdot}759$

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