# The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Delnudine Hydrochloride, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>25</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>. HCl\*

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The structure of delnudine hydrochloride,  $C_{20}H_{25}NO_3$ . HCl, has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data collected at room temperature on a four-circle diffractometer using the  $\theta/2\theta$  scan technique. It was refined by the least-squares method to  $R=3\cdot8\%$  for 1834 observed reflexions. The crystals are monoclinic, space group  $P2_1$  with two molecules in a unit cell of dimensions  $a=9\cdot528$  (2),  $b=10\cdot332$  (1),  $c=9\cdot505$  (2) Å;  $\beta=108\cdot50$  (2)°. The ring system of this alkaloid is a novel one but it is related to that of hetisine. The carbinolamine group has the following bond lengths:  $N^+ - C \cdot 1.528$  (4),  $C-O \cdot 1.385$  (4) Å.

## Introduction

The alkaloid delnudine was isolated from the seeds of *Delphinium denudatum* by Götz & Wiesner (1969). From chemical and spectroscopic data they suspected that the structure was (I), *i.e.* a simple derivative of hetisine (II). The crystal structure of the latter alkaloid was determined in this laboratory by Przybylska (1963). Since the structure of delnudine was not fully known, it was decided to carry out this X-ray analysis. Its result, which showed the structure to be (III), was reported in a preliminary communication (Birnbaum, 1969). On the basis of this structure, Götz & Wiesner (1969) proposed a scheme for a biogenetic conversion of hetisine into delnudine.

c=9.505 (2) Å;  $\beta = 108.50$  (2)°. V = 887.3 Å<sup>3</sup> [Mo K $\alpha_1$ ( $\lambda = 0.70926$  Å) and Mo K $\alpha_2$  ( $\lambda = 0.71354$  Å) radiations were used].  $D_m = 1.361$  g.cm<sup>-3</sup> (by flotation in a mixture of dichloromethane and bromobenzene),  $D_x = 1.362$ g.cm<sup>-3</sup>, Z = 2. F(000) = 388. Systematic absences: 0k0 absent when k is odd. Space group  $P2_1$ . Linear absorption coefficient  $\mu$ (Mo K $\alpha$ ) = 2.4 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

## Experimental

A sample of delnudine (free base) was obtained from Professor Wiesner and many attempts were made to crystallize it. Finally, very small, irregularly shaped plates were grown by slow evaporation from an acetone-ethyl acetate solution. The space group was



## Crystal data

Delnudine hydrochloride,  $C_{20}H_{25}NO_3 \cdot HCl$ , F.W. 363·89. Monoclinic,  $a=9\cdot528(2)$ ,  $b=10\cdot332(1)$ ,

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 $P2_12_12_1$  with the approximate cell dimensions  $a = 15 \cdot 31$ ,  $b = 22 \cdot 65$ ,  $c = 10 \cdot 62$  Å (from precession photographs with Cu Ka radiation) and two molecules in the asymmetric unit. However, these crystals were judged to be unsuitable for data collection and the hydrochloride derivative was therefore synthesized. Well developed,

Table	1.	Summary	of	the	structure	determination
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Cycle	Basis	Initial number of phases	$ E _{\min}$	<i>x</i> *	Number of phases developed by tangent formula	$ E _{\min}$	<i>R</i> (%)
1 2 3 4 5	Cl <sup>-</sup> from Patterson Cl <sup>-</sup> + 6C from Fourier Cl <sup>-</sup> + 20C from <i>E</i> -map Cl <sup>-</sup> + 22C from <i>E</i> -map Cl <sup>-</sup> + 24C	190 207	1·5 1·5	0·3 0·6	376 383	1·3 1·3	46·7 43·2 28·3 26·6 25·0

\* x is from the expression  $|F_c| \ge x|F_o|$ .

colourless, prismatic needles were obtained by crystallization from a mixture of 50% ethanol and n-pentane. A crystal of dimensions  $0.29 \times 0.39 \times 0.54$  mm was mounted along the *b* (needle) axis. The cell dimensions and the intensities were measured with an automated, four-circle diffractometer (Picker) equipped with a scintillation counter and a pulse-height analyser. Nbfiltered Mo Ka radiation was employed. The intensity data were collected by the moving-crystal movingcounter ( $\theta/2\theta$ ) scan technique. A 2.0° scan was used for reflexions with  $2\theta \le 35^\circ$  and a 2.4° scan was used for those with  $35^\circ < 2\theta \le 55^\circ$ . The background was measured for 20 sec on each side of the scan. When the count rate exceeded 20,000 c.p.s. the current was low-

# Table 2. Final fractional coordinates and thermal parameters $(Å^2)$

(a) Non-hydrogen atoms

All values were multiplied by 10<sup>4</sup>. The thermal-vibration expression used was  $\exp\left[-2\pi^2(U^{11}h^2a^{*2} + U^{22}k^2b^{*2} + U^{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2U^{23}klb^*c^* + 2U^{13}hla^*c^* + 2U^{12}hka^*b^*)\right]$ 

			•			• • = • • • •		/1	
	x	У	Ζ	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	U33	$2U^{23}$	$2U^{13}$	$2U^{12}$
Cl-	2313 (1)	2500 (0)	4852 (1)	338 (3)	306 (3)	760 (6)	76 (9)	557 (7)	-6(8)
<b>C</b> (1)	6358 (3)	886 (3)	6104 (4)	343 (15)	339 (16)	377 (16)	20 (26)	380 (26)	- 196 (26)
C(2)	7487 (4)	518 (4)	7580 (4)	566 (21)	402 (20)	344 (17)	145 (29)	409 (31)	-200(33)
C(3)	8071 (4)	1715 (4)	8480 (4)	585 (21)	486 (21)	287 (15)	-36(31)	350 (29)	-66 (36)
C(4)	8559 (4)	2835 (3)	7694 (3)	381 (15)	340 (17)	304 (15)	-160(25)	227 (25)	-52(24)
C(5)	7394 (3)	3181 (3)	6186 (3)	264 (12)	241 (14)	377 (16)	-152 (25)	295 (23)	8 (23)
C(6)	8302 (3)	3844 (3)	5303 (3)	259 (12)	197 (12)	380 (16)	-43 (24)	174 (23)	-45(22)
C(7)	7486 (3)	4107 (3)	3666 (4)	300 (14)	227 (14)	429 (17)	166 (25)	203 (24)	-4(22)
C(8)	6671 (3)	2920 (3)	2896 (3)	266 (13)	243 (14)	331 (14)	96 (23)	129 (23)	75 (21)
C(9)	5729 (3)	2334 (3)	3778 (3)	185 (11)	230 (14)	400 (15)	29 (25)	146 (21)	37 (21)
C(10)	6874 (3)	1934 (3)	5242 (3)	215 (12)	209 (12)	321 (14)	19 (23)	257 (21)	23 (20)
<b>C</b> (11)	4814 (3)	1329 (3)	2667 (4)	270 (14)	301 (15)	426 (17)	8 (28)	53 (25)	-17(25)
C(12)	5764 (4)	162 (3)	2506 (4)	460 (18)	232 (14)	337 (16)	-31 (26)	72 (26)	-22(26)
C(13)	7144 (4)	631 (3)	2221 (3)	389 (16)	286 (15)	278 (14)	17 (26)	98 (26)	175 (25)
C(14)	7835 (3)	1827 (3)	3094 (3)	248 (12)	311 (15)	290 (14)	58 (25)	240 (22)	119 (24)
C(15)	5603 (4)	3084 (3)	1325 (4)	390 (16)	356 (17)	331 (16)	165 (29)	54 (26)	122 (29)
C(16)	4413 (4)	2096 (4)	1228 (5)	458 (19)	381 (18)	538 (21)	202 (33)	-241(33)	15 (30)
C(17)	3216 (8)	1930 (7)	91 (9)	1140 (47)	1086 (51)	1284 (54)	1516 (93)	-1727 (88)	-1235 (86)
<b>C</b> (18)	8909 (5)	3974 (4)	8798 (4)	655 (24)	471 (21)	383 (19)	-356 (34)	261 (34)	-45 (38)
C(19)	9909 (3)	2505 (4)	7177 (3)	281 (12)	335 (14)	308 (14)	-27 (30)	50 (21)	-20 (30)
C(20)	8287 (3)	1614 (3)	4777 (3)	213 (11)	197 (12)	279 (13)	7 (21)	203 (20)	108 (19)
N(1)	9339 (2)	2680 (3)	5517 (3)	193 (9)	276 (12)	313 (12)	55 (20)	170 (17)	3 (19)
<b>O</b> (1)	8718 (3)	-185 (3)	7402 (3)	570 (15)	365 (12)	422 (13)	121 (22)	111 (22)	65 (23)
O(2)	9192 (3)	4877 (2)	5968 (3)	382 (12)	265 (10)	582 (15)	1 (21)	117 (21)	-200(19)
O(3)	7649 (3)	135 (3)	1348 (3)	711 (17)	570 (17)	383 (13)	-244(26)	437 (24)	307 (29)

(b) Hydrogen atoms

#### All values were multiplied by 10<sup>3</sup>.

	x	У	Z	$U_{iso}$
H(11)	550 (4)	121 (4)	634 (4)	42 (10)
H(12)	611 (4)	13 (4)	554 (4)	33 (9)
H(21)	695 (4)	-1(4)	810 (4)	48 (11)
H(31)	883 (5)	149 (5)	936 (5)	55 (12)
H(32)	731 (5)	216 (5)	879 (5)	61 (13)
H(51)	667 (3)	364 (3)	622 (4)	25 (8)
H(71)	816 (4)	445 (3)	323 (4)	25 (8)
H(72)	685 (4)	487 (3)	361 (3)	26 (8)
H(91)	505 (4)	305 (4)	392 (4)	39 (10)
H(111)	391 (4)	100 (4)	293 (4)	32 (9)
H(121)	516 (4)	-40(4)	172 (4)	35 (9)
H(122)	601 (4)	-32(3)	339 (3)	23 (8)
H(141)	863 (4)	217 (4)	280 (4)	31 (9)
H(151)	595 (5)	292 (5)	56 (5)	64 (13)
H(152)	521 (4)	392 (4)	122 (4)	29 (8)
H(171)	311 (6)	232 (7)	- 82 (6)	107 (20)
H(172)	285 (7)	125 (7)	-4 (6)	95 (20)
H(181)	900 (4)	473 (4)	836 (4)	43 (10)
H(182)	798 (5)	418 (5)	912 (5)	64 (14)
H(183)	967 (5)	369 (4)	960 (5)	50 (12)
H(191)	1066 (4)	319 (4)	749 (4)	32 (9)
H(192)	1023 (4)	159 (4)	737 (4)	37 (9)
H(201)	874 (3)	78 (3)	513 (3)	14 (7)
H(N11)	997 (5)	289 (4)	513 (5)	47 (11)
H(O11)	843 (6)	-84 (5)	701 (5)	73 (15)
H(O21)	881 (5)	547 (4)	585 (5)	52 (12)

# Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors

All F values were multiplied by 10. Unobserved reflexions are marked with an asterisk. The 001 reflexion was excluded from least-squares calculations.

x       Im       0       1	K       0	x      rc      x	x	x         [r.]         [r	x       x       y       0		x         [e]         [s]         [s]           x         [e]         [s]         [s]           x         [s]         [s]         [s]         [s]           x         [s]         [s]         [s]         [	Incl.       Incl. <td< th=""><th>x         [x]         x</th><th>x         x</th><th>-         -</th></td<>	x         [x]         x	x         x	-         -
6         114         116           7         77         14           10         200         31           10         200         31           10         200         31           10         200         31           10         200         31           11         200         200           12         200         200           12         200         200           12         200         200           12         200         200           13         200         200           14         75         54           15         550         200           13         200         200           14         75         54           15         200         200           12         200         200           13         200         200           13         200         200           14         200         200           15         200         200           16         200         200           17         200         200           10	*         *	He         1.         L.         9           1         51         50         40           2         47         70         5           4         47         70         5           5         50         40         47           5         50         40         47           7         75         50         40           8         50         40         47           1         1.         1.         1.           7         70         1.         1.           7         70         7.         7.           7         7.         7.         7.           7         7.         7.         7.           7         7.         7.         7.           7         7.         7.         7.           7         7.         7.         7.           8         6.         4.         4.           9         1.         1.         1.           7         7.         7.         7.         7.           7         7.         7.         7.         7.           8         4. <td>• 49 00 • 1117 90 00 • 2,24 (74 • 2,24 - 756 • 2,14 - 756 • 2,14 - 756 • 2,14 - 756 • 2,14 - 756 • 1759 - 1777 • 7759 - 1777 • 7759 - 1777 • 7759 - 1777 • 7759 - 1777 • 7159 - 1579 • 7</td> <td>2 54 50 3 64 50 5 77 7 5 78 7 5 78 7 5 78 7 6 78 7 7 7 8 7 8 78 7 10 25 2 10 25 2</td> <td>• 77 • 4 1 • 77 • 1 •</td> <td>1         4.1         4.0           2         795         477           1         4.4         175           7         1.44         174           1         1.45         175           5         72         60           7         72         10           8         7         72           10         31         17           10         31         10           1         77         32           6         77         32           6         32         50           10         31         10           3         10         17           10         32         10           10         32         10           10         10         17           2         10         18           6         17         49           9         18         19           6         15         24           6         15         24           7         15         3           10         15         15           7         15         15</td> <td><math display="block"> \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td> <td></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td> <td><math display="block"> \begin{array}{c} 1 &amp; 1 &amp; 1 &amp; 0 \\ 1 &amp; 1 &amp; 1 &amp; 1 \\ 1 &amp; 1 &amp; 1 &amp; 1 \\ 1 &amp; 1 &amp;</math></td>	• 49 00 • 1117 90 00 • 2,24 (74 • 2,24 - 756 • 2,14 - 756 • 2,14 - 756 • 2,14 - 756 • 2,14 - 756 • 1759 - 1777 • 7759 - 1777 • 7759 - 1777 • 7759 - 1777 • 7759 - 1777 • 7159 - 1579 • 7	2 54 50 3 64 50 5 77 7 5 78 7 5 78 7 5 78 7 6 78 7 7 7 8 7 8 78 7 10 25 2 10 25 2	• 77 • 4 1 • 77 • 1 •	1         4.1         4.0           2         795         477           1         4.4         175           7         1.44         174           1         1.45         175           5         72         60           7         72         10           8         7         72           10         31         17           10         31         10           1         77         32           6         77         32           6         32         50           10         31         10           3         10         17           10         32         10           10         32         10           10         10         17           2         10         18           6         17         49           9         18         19           6         15         24           6         15         24           7         15         3           10         15         15           7         15         15	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 &$

Table 3 (cont.)

K IFOL JEC	K	FOI FOI	ĸ	irol irci	K	IFOI IFC	ĸ	IFOI (FC	K	leol	⊧cl	ĸ	rol rc	l k	leo[	lecl ]	ĸ	irol (ro	:1  ×	[F0]	lec]	ĸ	Irol Fo	×	Foi	l⊧c i
H= 6, L= - 6 163 170 7 86 99 8 85 94 9 29* 26	6 5 H= 0	61 61 6; L= -12 31* 5 40 36	1 2 3 4 5 6	215         218           65         68           141         140           72         70           274         12           70         70	2 3 4 5 H=	30 24 29 19 36 40 44 41 7, L= -6	H= 0 1 2 3	8, L* 5 24* 5 123 124 73 70 67 74	0 1 2 3 4 5	26 93 75 90 165 60	24 92 74 89 174 58	123456	41 36 142 141 72 36 96 92 30 24 91 90	6 7 8 H=	68 29* 47 9, L=	63 15 40 2	012345	81 81 106 100 152 15 54 5 92 9 59 5	5 6 1 H= 1 0	42 39 10, L 270	17 27 -1 18 79	3 4 6 7	31 19 62 6 34 4 39 49 91 91	4= 0 1 2	11, L= 58 46 63 40	-4 45 63
10 58 57 H= 6, L= 0 30 20 1 57 55 2 48 45	7 H= 1 1 2 3 1	7, L= 0 23 18 20 124 54 48 52 155	7 8 9 H=	53 50 102 103 50 47 7, L= -3 51 50	0 1 2 3 4 5	93 94 215 214 59 56 68 71 82 87 91 91	5 6 7 8 9	52 53 103 101 76 78 49 51 73 68	7 8 9 10 H=	92 51 85 29* 42 8, L	51 85 43 • 4	8 H= 0 1	30 38 8, L= - 137 135 38 43	123456	299 78 60 29* 51	27 75 62 27 24 48	7 8 H=	83 8 47 4 9, L= -	-6 5 6 7	48 43 28• 74 .83 32	45 44 5 77 82 35	0 1 2 3 4	119 114 45 37 72 7: 299 20 41 34	5 6 14-	46 56 31= 11, L-	48 50 14 -5
3 41 38 4 30# 6 5 30# 8 H= 6;L= ~	7 8 9	23° 22 35 40 68 69 32 28 69 69 78 77 52 54	1234567	59 61 66 71 22* 14 150 162 111 114 120 119 26* 13	6 7 8 9 10	62 63 84 84 28* 19 54 61 31* 10 7: L=	H= 1234	8+ L= 24* 4 50 51 107 109 42 43 54 57		35 110 29* 37 44 47	34 112 21 25 36 49	2345678	44 45 51 50 80 80 29 26 63 70 61 59 32 34	7 H= 0 1 2	31# 9, L= 48 139 25#	13 -2 50 139 23	1234567	124 13 106 10 92 9 90 9 71 7 49 4 29# 2	6 H# 5 1 0 1 1 4 2 1 3	10, L 80 82 32 45	* 2 86 81 27 44	е н= 0	33 3 10, L= 162 16 37 3	8 7	62 66 54 37 74	63 62 51 78 73
1 133 141 2 135 134 3 71 75 4 76 76 5 84 88 6 118 119	H= 0 1 1 1 2	7, L* 1 135 138 111 113 72 72	8 9 10 11	83 78 32 76 59 60 40 42 7, L= 4	0 1 2 3	49 53 30 25 30* 16 31* 16	5 6 7 8 9	50 56 46 45 78 75 42 45 69 70 8.15 -	H= 0 1 2	30* 8, L 149 73 165	31 4 142 74 160	H= 0 1 2 3	8, L= 99 103 28° 7 97 97 28° 27	9 4 5 6 7 8 9	105 38 84 69 74 30 47	106 42 85 75 70 22 48	* += 0 1 2	31 3 9, L= - 50 5 32 3 61 5	0 4 -7 5 4 8 0 8 1	32 10, L 34 180	19 36 * -2 71 178	2 3 4 5 F=	72 6 29• 2 40 3 42 4 10, L=	9 3	11, L 73 69 38 53 53	67 63 38 51 55
8 85 81 9 298 25 10 68 66 H= 6, L=	4 1 5 1 8 8 9	62 176 115 115 88 93 75 77 28# 19 53 52	0 1 2 3 4 5	26* 9 144 145 119 122 44 39 27* 20 43 42 43 42	0 1 2 3 4	29 13 84 81 70 72 77 78 25= 17	0 1 2 3 4 5	23 17 179 184 53 53 168 166 44 41 01 97	3 4 5 6 7 B 0	81 120 31 54 27 60	81 195 28 66 32 60 53	4 5 7	39 38 29* 12 51 53 31* 22 8, L* -1	H= 0 2 3	9, L* 88 28* 43 29*	86 15 44	3 4 5 6 7 H=	71 7 42 4 83 8 43 4 89 9 9. L=	2 2 3 3 4 6 5 2 6 7 -8	27* 94 28* 28* 29* 69	26 93 16 21 22 70	0 1 2 3 4	46 4 33 2 30 3 37 3 31•· 2		65 11, L 290 290 45	66 • -7 • 7 • 13 • 42
1 58 59 2 33 35 H= 6, L= - 0 104 111	H= 8 0 1 2	7, L= -1 118 114 190 190 110 106	7 8 H=	29• 19 30• 27 7, L= 25 32	67 89 H=	30 36 79 79 51 49 57 60 7, L= -	6 7 8 9	70 72 63 59 53 53 48 44 71 74	10 H= 0	88 8, L 294 54	91 5 23 62	012345	66 68 29° 31 95 99 36 36 30° 29 30° 24	45 6 H=	29* 30* 45 9, L*	32 32 41 -3	012345	37 4 33 3 39 4 86 8 40 3	7 0 0 1 6 2 9 3	10, 1 42 89 42 41	= 3 39 85 33 40	0 H= 1	31• 1 11, L= 39 3 65 6	0 H=	62 39 11, L 34	49 44 • -8 29 57
1 73 74 2 73 74 3 61 64 4 126 126 5 36 35 6 66 66 7 36 38	4 5 6 7 8 9	135         136           92         87           101         99           99         100           113         105           189         88           74         69	234567	223 234 90 89 27 24 98 93 62 63 90 92	012345	70 75 59 56 71 74 118 118 54 55 27• 22	0 1 2 3 4	92 94 124 124 42 44 51 55 52 53	H-	57 41 30• 8, L	56 45 34 .× -5	H= 0 1 2 3	8, L* -1 30* 23 31 27 30* 25 31* 21	1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	157 25* 66 111 76 28*	162 32 65 114 78 26 70	6 7 H#	63 6 94 9 9, L=	-9 1 2 1	10, 1 26* 115 78 105	8 113 80 105	2 3 4 H=	62 6 39 3 73 7 11, L=	1	30* 39 12, L	46 • -1 84
8 53 47 9 30* 15 H= 6, L= - 0 26* 20 1 57' 54	10 H= 0 1 2	42 36 7, L= 2 154 154 63 64 35 38	9 10 H=	27* 16 28* 29 33 39 7, L= 31 27	5 Hm	40 48 34 28 7, L= -	о 9 н	26• 16 29• 22 41 38 8, L• -	2 4	78 62 44 145 43 36	76 58 39 140 43 38	H= 0 1 2 3	9, L= 97 96 67 70 102 103 119 11	0 8 9 H=	57 31• 9: L: 34	55 28 . 4 . 35	2 3 4 5 H=	45 57 36 61 9, L= -	1 2 0 10 H=	53 290 7 86 10, 1	51 5 86 = -4	1 2 3 H=	74 7 61 5 31* 1 11, L=	2 Har 5   1	12, L 54 31 36	-2 52 33 31
2 70 70 3 49 46 4 38 37 5 29 29 6 28* 11 7 36 21 8 30* 30	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	42 39 226 230 63 65 50 52 83 81 63 67 87 82	1234567	42 39 29 33 28* 6 44 40 36 31 30* 26 39 37	1234	32 70 37 40 27 24 46 41 50 53 208 8 47 47	123 48 6	98 99 239 16 101 104 101 105 38 56	4=	120 72 9, 1	114 68 - 6	5 6 7 8 H=	270 29 39 44 29 20 35 2 9, L=	1 3 4 1 1	30* 57 39 9, L	18 53 42	0 1 2 3 4	30° 38 50 52 31°	9 19 18 12	82 78 72 31 5101 529*	17 75 77 39 97 2	123.45	298 2 96 9 298 2 72 1 318 1	7 5 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2	30* 39 52 46	17 38 54 40
H= 6, L= -3 0 27* 9 1 27* 14 2 53 5 3 30 24	10 H= 5 0 5 1 1 2 3	7, L= -2 137 132 201 200 106 109 70 66	H= 0 1 2 3	7, L= - 22= 7 242 249 154 158 145 148	5 H= 0 1 2 3	7, L= -1 28 76 35 37 47 41 56 49	10	89 61 30 31 60 51 8, L=	3 (1	32 A, 1 48 108	37 16 105	012345	61 64 26* 1 77 8 69 64 111 11 48 5		98 73 56 121 58 43	100 72 55 121 57 42	0,12,34	70 59 59 28	56 H# 56 14 55	10, 1 0 40 1 43 2 56	41 44 54	012345	290 1 50 79 8 32 2 69 4	a 1 0 3 9 9	76 30* 83 .31*	74 16 84 24
4 44 4 5 64 6 6 36 34 7 82 7 H= 6, L= -	7 4 2 5 6 6 7 7 8 11 9 10	135 140 122 129 194 197 30 31 103 101 33 28 62 64	4 5 7 8 9 10	41 49 57 49 53 52 81 83 284 15 294 10 304 26	5.6 H 0	41 44 41 40 7, L= -1 290 20	1 5	V) 9 77 7 62 6 52 5 34 3 83 8 298 2		97 27 80 26* 67 42 77	22 77 6 75 38 81	878 H# 0.	66 6 51 4 9t L= -	-1 H= 9 0	42 64 9, L	45 60 90	67 H= 0,	52 52 10, L=	9 52 1 96 H=	4 77 5 71 6 29* 7 87 10,	79 71 7 88 L= -6	H= 0 1 2	11, L* 34 33	-3 9 6 1 H=	100 50 63 12, 1	98 52 66
0 29* 3 1 29* 2 2 38 3 3 30 2 4 52 5	3 11 5 H= 9 1 0	46 43 7, L= 3 25* .2	н= 0	7, L= 29= 31 29= 14	6 23	51 47 45 41 45 44 53 51	8 H=	31 3: 37 3' 8, L* -	-3   +*	, 41 8,1 , 41	34 L= -7 42	12345	132 13 41 3 140 15 50 8 52 6	1 0 9 1	69 9, L	• -5	234	41 32 39	78 25 25	0 28 1 27• 2 39	23 16 41	456	63 56 82	101	48 67 41	47 60 43

ered and when necessary brass attenuation filters were used. A standard reflexion, 600, was measured after every 20-40 reflexions and used for scaling the data. There was no appreciable change in the intensity of this reflexion during the data collection. Of the 2151 independent reflexions with  $2\theta \le 55^\circ$ , 1835 (85%) were observed above threshold value. The threshold was taken as a net count of 150 or 10% of the background, whichever was higher. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors but an absorption correction was considered unnecessary since the minimum and maximum transmission coefficients ( $\mu t$ ) were 0.07 and 0.13 respectively.

## Structure determination

The structure was solved by a combination of the heavy-atom method  $(\sum_{H} f_{H}^{2} / \sum_{L} f_{L}^{2} = 0.33 \text{ at sin } \theta = 0)$  and tangent refinement (Karle, 1968). A summary of the structure determination can be seen in Table 1. From a sharpened Patterson synthesis the position of the chloride ion was determined to be (0.23, 0.25, 0.48) (the *y* coordinate was arbitrarily chosen as 0.25). A subsequent Fourier synthesis showed six peaks situated at bonding distances from each other which were considered to represent carbon atoms. It turned out later that one of these peaks was spurious and that another

was a 'ghost peak' due to the pseudo-mirror plane. The phases based on Cl<sup>-</sup> and the assumed six carbon atoms were refined by the tangent formula and all but four atoms were located from the subsequent E map. Two more atoms were identified in the next E map and the last two atoms, C(16) and C(17), were located from a difference Fourier synthesis. The scale factor and the isotropic thermal parameter (B=2.96 Å<sup>2</sup>) used in the structure factor calculations had been derived from a Wilson plot.

## Structure refinement

Coordinates, thermal parameters, and the scale factor were refined by the block-diagonal approximation of the least-squares method, minimizing the expression  $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ . The matrices used were  $9 \times 9$  for coordinates and thermal parameters ( $4 \times 4$  for isotropic thermal motion) of each atom. The scale factor and the overall isotropic thermal parameter were refined by a  $2 \times 2$  matrix. A shift factor of 0.8 was used throughout the refinement.

The nitrogen and oxygen atoms were identified as such from a difference Fourier synthesis calculated after the third cycle. A low-angle  $(\sin \theta/\lambda \le 0.40 \text{ Å}^{-1})$ difference Fourier synthesis was calculated after the 8th cycle (R=8.0%) and the positions of all hydrogen atoms except H(N11) were indicated by peaks varying in heights from 0.22 to 0.46 e.Å<sup>-3</sup>. H(N11) was placed in a calculated position.

The following weighting scheme, chosen so as to reflect the trends in  $|\Delta F|$ 's, was introduced at this stage:  $\sqrt{w} = \sqrt{w_1} \cdot \sqrt{w_2}$  where  $\sqrt{w_1} = (|F_o|/p_1)p_2$  when  $|F_o| \le p_1$ ,  $\sqrt{w_1} = (p_1/|F_o|)^{1/2}$  when  $|F_o| > p_1$ ,  $\sqrt{w_2} = (\sin^2 \theta/p_3)^{1/2}$  when  $\sin^2 \theta \le p_3$ ,  $\sqrt{w_2} = 1$  when  $\sin^2 \theta > p_3$ . The parameters were adjusted during the refinement in order to make  $w(\Delta F)^2$  as linear as possible with respect to  $|F_o|$  and to  $\sin^2 \theta$ . The final values were  $p_1 = 10.0$ ,  $p_2 = 0.12$  and  $p_3 = 0.022$ .

The refinement converged to an R value of 3.76%(R'=4.40%) for 1834 observed reflexions. The strongest reflexion, 001, was affected by extinction and therefore excluded from the refinement. After the last cycle of refinement the average shift in the parameters was 0.06 $\sigma$  and no shift was greater than 0.3 $\sigma$ .

A difference Fourier synthesis was calculated based on the final parameters but excluding the contribution of the hydrogen atoms to  $F_c$ . The refined positions of the hydrogen atoms are all on well-defined peaks except H(171) and H(172). This can be attributed to the pronounced anisotropic thermal vibration of these two atoms. A final difference Fourier synthesis was also computed. It showed no significant features although there was an indication of bonding electrons at several bonds.

The scattering factors of Hanson, Herman, Lea & Skillman (1964) were used throughout the analysis for carbon, nitrogen and oxygen atoms. The values for  $Cl^-$  were obtained from Cromer & Waber (1965) and Cromer (1965), and those for bonded hydrogen atoms were taken from Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965).

The final coordinates and thermal parameters are listed in Table 2. The listed estimated standard devia-

tion values were obtained from the inverse of the least-squares matrix. Table 3 shows the observed and calculated structure factors. The unobserved reflexions are marked with an asterisk. They were given the threshold value but were excluded from the least-squares refinement. A summary of the agreement between  $|F_o|$  and  $|F_c|$  can be seen in Table 4.

## Thermal vibration

The thermal vibration of the cation was analysed in terms of a rigid body (Cruickshank, 1956). The strongly vibrating C(17) and all the hydrogen atoms were excluded. The calculation showed that the molecule vibrates only approximately as a rigid body since  $\sigma(U_{calc})$  ( $\simeq 0.005 \text{ Å}^2$ ) was larger than the e.s.d.'s of the observed  $U^{ij}$  (0.001–0.002 Å<sup>2</sup>). The maximum libration occurred about an axis which was perpendicular to the C(10)–C(20) bond and in the (010) plane. It was small (3.7°) and consequently the corrections to the positional parameters (Cruickshank, 1961) were also small. The corrections in bond lengths (0.001–0.005 Å) were considered insignificant and they were therefore ignored.

#### Description and discussion of the structure

The molecular structure and conformation can be seen in Fig. 1. The bond lengths and angles for non-hydrogen atoms are shown in Fig. 2. The range of e.s.d.'s for these bond lengths is 0.004-0.005 Å (except for C(16)– C(17) which has an e.s.d. of 0.009 Å). For the valency angles the e.s.d.'s vary between 0.2 and  $0.3^{\circ}$ . The two angles associated with C(17) have e.s.d.'s of  $0.5^{\circ}$ . These e.s.d.'s were derived from the block-diagonal approximation of the least squares and correlations between



#### Table 4. Agreement summary

Fig. 1. Stereoscopic view of delnudine. The thermal ellipsoids enclose 50% probability.

the x and z coordinates and between atoms were not taken into account. They may therefore be somewhat underestimated. Table 5 shows bond lengths involving hydrogen atoms. The bond angles involving hydrogen atoms do not differ from usually observed values and they are not listed.

# Table 5. Bond lengths involving hydrogen atoms

Their e.s.d.'s are:  $Csp^3$ -H 0.03-0.05 Å;  $Csp^2$ -H 0.06-0.07 Å; N-H and O-H 0.05 Å.

C(1) - H(11)	0·97 Å	C(18)-H(181)	0.91 Å
C(1) - H(12)	0.94	C(18)-H(182)	1.05
C(2) - H(21)	0.98	C(18)-H(183)	0.92
C(3) - H(31)	0.95	C(19)–H(191)	0.99
C(3) - H(32)	0.98	C(19)-H(192)	1.00
C(5)—H(51)	0.85	C(20)-H(201)	0.98
C(7) - H(71)	0.94		
C(7) - H(72)	0.99	C(17)-H(171)	0.94
C(9)—H(91)	1.02	C(17) - H(172)	0.77
C(11)-H(111)	1.03		
C(12)-H(121)	0.98	N(1) - H(N11)	0.83
C(12)-H(122)	0.94		
C(14)-H(141)	0.96	O(1)—H(O11)	0.78
C(15)-H(151)	0.91	O(2)-H(O21)	0.70
C(15)-H(152)	0.93		

# **Conformation**

The ring system of delnudine has not been observed previously. It is related to that of hetisine (II) (Przybylska, 1963), only two of the rings (C and D) being different in the two alkaloids. The following ring junctions are present: A/B and B/C trans, B/D, C/E and D/F cis.

All six-membered rings occur in the chair form, except the one in the azabicyclo[2,2,1]heptane system which is necessarily boat-shaped. All five-membered rings are envelope-shaped. The ring system is very rigid and only the conformation of ring A is not determined by fusion with other rings. There are several bicyclic

systems fused to each other and this imposes considerable strain on the molecule. Many of the rings are therefore distorted from ideal conformations. This can be seen from the torsional angles (Table 6) and the mean planes (Table 7). For the purpose of comparisons it may be noted that the torsional angles in the energetically most favorable cyclohexane chair are  $\pm 55.8^{\circ}$ (Bucourt & Hainaut, 1965).







# Table 6. Torsional angles

For definition see Klyne & Prelog (1960). The e.s.d.'s are 0.3° (Huber, 1961).

Ring A		Ring D		Ring $G$	
C(10)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	+ 50·3°	C(14)-C(8)-C(19)-C(11)	— 77·4°	C(5) - C(6) - N(1) - C(20)	+60.5
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	-47.6	C(8) - C(9) - C(11) - C(12)	+72.1	C(6) - N(1) - C(20) - C(10)	- 38-8
C(2) - C(3) - C(4) - C(5)	+48.7	C(9) - C(11) - C(12) - C(13)	- 50.3	N(1) - C(20) - C(10) - C(5)	+0.6
C(3) - C(4) - C(5) - C(10)	- 48.9	C(11)-C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	+ 39.0	C(20)-C(10)-C(5)-C(6)	+37.1
C(4) - C(5) - C(10) - C(1)	+52.5	C(12)-C(13)-C(14)-C(8)	- 51.9	C(10) - C(5) - C(6) - N(1)	- 59-1
C(5) - C(10) - C(1) - C(2)	- 55.0	C(13)-C(14)-C(8)-C(9)	+70.4		
				Ring H	
Ring B		Ring E		C(5) - C(6) - N(1) - C(19)	- 55•4
C(10)-C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	+ 56-5	C(14)-C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	+ 49•6	C(6) - N(1) - C(19) - C(4)	+ 36-8
C(5) - C(6) - C(7) - C(8)	- 48.9	C(8) - C(9) - C(10) - C(20)	- 29.8	N(1) - C(19) - C(4) - C(5)	-0.9
C(6) - C(7) - C(8) - C(9)	+ 49.8	C(9) - C(10) - C(20) - C(14)	-1.1	C(19)-C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	- 35.0
C(7) - C(8) - C(9) - C(10)	-63.0	C(10)-C(20)-C(14)-C(8)	+ 30.9	C(4) - C(5) - C(6) - N(1)	+ 55.1
C(8) - C(9) - C(10) - C(5)	+ 76.4	C(20)-C(14)-C(8)-C(9)	- 48.9		
C(9) - C(10) - C(5) - C(6)	- 70.6			C(19)-C(4)-C(5)-C(10)	+72.2
<b>.</b>		Ring F		C(20)-N(1)-C(19)-C(4)	- 72·1
Ring C		N(1)-C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	+ 54.6	C(4) - C(5) - C(10) - C(20)	— 72·4
C(8) - C(9) - C(11) - C(16)	-42.4	C(6) - C(7) - C(8) - C(14)	-57.8	C(10)-C(20)-N(1)-C(19)	+71.3
C(9) - C(11) - C(16) - C(15)	+28.6	C(7) - C(8) - C(14) - C(20)	+66.5	· · ·	
C(11)-C(16)-C(15)-C(8)	-2.9	C(8) - C(14) - C(20) - N(1)	-78.4		
C(16) - C(15) - C(8) - C(9)	- 24.5	C(14)-C(20)-N(1)-C(6)	+73.1		
C(15) - C(8) - C(9) - C(11)	$\pm 47.2$	C(20) = N(1) = C(6) = C(7)	_ 58.7		

There is non-bonded interaction between the axial hydroxyl group in ring A and two axially oriented carbon atoms [C(19) and C(20)]. As a result, the C(2)-O(1)bond is bent away from the other two axial bonds and ring A is flattened. This can be seen from torsional and valency angles [C(2)-C(1)-C(10)] and C(2)-C(3)-C(4)are considerably larger than tetrahedral]. Another demonstration of this bending can be obtained by comparing the non-bonded distances  $C(2) \cdots C(4)$  and  $C(2) \cdots C(10)$  [2.592 (5) and 2.568 (5) Å] with the considerably longer ones  $O(1) \cdots C(19)$  and  $O(1) \cdots C(20)$ [3.035 (5) and 3.033 (4) Å]. The two equatorial bonds C(4)-C(18) and C(6)-O(2) are similarly disposed, the non-bonded distances being 2.441 (4) Å for  $C(4) \cdots C(6)$ and 2.939 (5) Å for  $C(18) \cdots O(2)$ . The mean planes of rings A and B are not parallel but form an angle of  $20.4^{\circ}$  with each other, a consequence of the fusion of these two rings with the azabicyclo[2,2,1]heptane system.

Ring D is considerably flattened at C(12). Although this is not indicated by the valency angle, it does result in an abnormally small torsional angle at C(12)–C(13), viz. 39.0° as compared with  $51.4^{\circ}$  calculated for a cyclohexanone chair (Bucourt & Hainaut, 1967). This flattening may be caused by a repulsion between two methylene groups, C(1) and C(12). The distance between H(12) and H(122) is only 2.06 (5) Å. The distortion at C(12) is the most likely reason for the lack of planarity in the carbonyl group (cf. plane 1).

Neither ring C nor ring E have ideal envelope conformations. In the former C(8) is significantly displaced from plane 2, and in the latter the four atoms C(9), C(10), C(20), C(14) are not coplanar ( $\chi^2 = 17.1$ ). The displacements of the atoms C(9) (0.729 Å from plane 2) and C(8) (0.763 Å from plane 3) are somewhat larger than the calculated values 0.61 and 0.70 Å (Sim, 1965) based on the mean angles of the two rings (104.0° in ring C and 102.6° in ring E).

There is a very small contra twist (Altona & Sundaralingam, 1970) of the azabicyclo[2,2,1]heptane system. The dihedral angle of 114.7° between planes 4 and 5 agrees with the value 113.2° found in 5-norbornene-2.3endo-dicarboxylic anhydride (Destro, Filippini, Gramaccioli & Simonetta, 1969). Since C(6) is also part of rings B and F it is displaced further away from plane 4 than from plane 5. This can also be seen from the larger absolute values of the torsional angles in ring Gthan in ring H. (See Altona & Sundaralingam, 1970, for a discussion of torsional angles in bicyclo[2,2,1]heptane systems.) The valency angles in this part of the molecule are fairly close to the ones in other bicyclo-[2,2,1]heptane systems (Sim, 1965) and to calculated values (Gleicher & Schleyer, 1967; Allinger, Hirsch, Miller, Tyminski & Van-Catledge, 1968).

The agreement between the valency angles which are common in delnudine and hetisine is very good. More than half of them differ by 1° or less (the e.s.d. in the angles of hetisine hydrobromide was given as close to 1°). Only two angles may differ significantly, *viz*. C(4)-C(5)-C(10) and C(1)-C(10)-C(5).

### Bond lengths

Most bond lengths agree with usually observed values. However, several of them require some comments. The single bonds C(5)–C(10) (1.558 Å) and C(10)–C(20) (1.580 Å) are significantly longer than  $1.537 \pm 0.005$  Å

Plane 1	Plane 2	Plane 3	Plane 4	Plane 5		
(Carbonyl group)	(ring C)	(ring E)	(ring G)	(ring H)		
$\begin{array}{ccc} & & & & & \\ C(12) & 0.004 & \text{\AA} \\ C(13) & -0.011 \\ C(14) & 0.003 \\ O(3) & 0.004 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & \\ C(11) & -0.001 \ \text{\AA} \\ C(15) & -0.001 \\ C(16) & 0.003 \\ C(17) & -0.004 \\ C(8)^* & -0.081 \\ C(9)^* & -0.729 \\ H(171)^* & 0.15 \\ H(172)^* & 0.31 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} & & & & \\ C(9) & -0.005 & \text{\AA} \\ C(10) & 0.007 \\ C(20) & -0.007 \\ C(14) & 0.005 \\ C(8)^* & -0.763 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} & & & & & \\ C(5) & & 0.003 & \text{\AA} \\ C(10) & & -0.004 \\ C(20) & & 0.003 \\ N(1) & & -0.002 \\ C(6)^* & & 0.927 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} & & & & & \\ C(4) & & 0 \cdot 006 & \text{\AA} \\ C(5) & & - & 0 \cdot 004 \\ N(1) & & 0 \cdot 002 \\ C(19) & & - & 0 \cdot 006 \\ C(6)^* & & - & 0 \cdot 875 \end{array}$		
R.m.s.d. = $0.006$	r.m.s.d. = $0.002$	r.m.s.d. = $0.006$	r.m.s.d. = $0.003$	r.m.s.d. = $0.005$		
$\chi^2 = 15.8$	$\chi^2 = 0.7$	$\chi^2 = 17.1$	$\chi^2 = 4.8$	$\chi^2 = 8.5$		

### Table 7. Least-squares planes

\* Atoms excluded from the calculation of the plane.

Some

Equations of the planes are of the type hx + ky + lz = m where x, y, z are fractional monoclinic coordinates.

	h(A)	$k(\mathbf{A})$	<i>l</i> (A)	<i>m</i> (A)
1:	-3.316	6.075	- 5.540	- 3.202
2:	6.117	- 6.871	- 5.382	0.596
3:	-2.525	-9.826	-0.634	- 3.973
4:	-0.962	5.817	- 7.087	- 3·249
5:	-2.582	- 9.877	-0.210	- 5.174
dihedral angles between planes				
•	∠2,3	∠3,4	∠4,5	
	58.5°	112·3°	114·7°	

(Sutton, 1965). (Note that the uncertainty indicated by Sutton is  $2\sigma$ .) However, both bonds are between two highly substituted carbon atoms and such long bonds have been observed in the past (Birnbaum & Ferguson, 1969). The two parallel bonds C(2)–C(3) (1.507 Å) and C(7)–C(8) (1.511 Å) are shorter than usual. There is no obvious explanation for this deviation.

Two of the N<sup>+</sup>–C bonds, N(1)–C(19) (1.508 Å) and N(1)-C(20) (1.505 Å) are equal while the third. N(1)-C(6) (1.528 Å) is 4.4 $\sigma$  longer than the mean of the other two. It is also significantly longer than the weighted mean value 1.499 (2) Å calculated from 30 bonds in various structures where the nitrogen atom is trisubstituted (Birnbaum, 1967), while only  $2.8\sigma$  longer than the average of three such bonds (1.511(5) Å) in lappaconine hydrobromide (Birnbaum, 1970). (Note that in calculating the average value of 1.479 Å for the N+-C bond Sutton (1965) ignored the substitution of the nitrogen atom.) The increased length of the N(1)-C(6)bond, together with the observation that the C(6)-O(2)bond (1.385 Å) is 0.041 Å (8.9 $\sigma$ ) shorter than the value  $(1.426 \pm 0.005 \text{ Å})$  given by Sutton (1965) can be explained by the fact that the free delnudine base is a carbinolamine. As is frequently the case with such substances, there is an equilibrium between the two tautomeric forms of delnudine (Götz & Wiesner, 1969):

$$\begin{array}{c} | \\ N-C-OH \\ | \\ | \\ \end{array} \xrightarrow{} N-H \\ C=O \\ | \\ | \\ \end{array}$$

A small amount of the salt of the keto tautomer in the crystal could explain the abnormal bond lengths. In this case a hydrogen atom would have to be inserted between N(1) and C(6). This could only be accomplished by pushing these atoms away from each other. Their thermal parameters indicate that this does not occur. A better explanation of the observed bond lengths may be offered by postulating that only the hydroxy tautomer is present in the crystal and that it exists as a resonance hybrid with a small contribution from the canonical form (b) to the structure.



#### Hydrogen bonding and packing

The relevant bond lengths and angles are shown in Fig. 3. All hydrogen atoms which are capable of forming hydrogen bonds [H(O11), H(O21) and H(N11)] are donated to the chloride ion. The three  $H \cdots Cl^-$  distances are about 0.6 Å shorter than the sum of the van der Waals radii (H 1.2, Cl<sup>-</sup> 1.8 Å). In general hydrogen bonds are not linear and the bend may be as high as 30° (Donohue, 1968). The H-O \cdots Cl<sup>-</sup> and H-N \cdots Cl<sup>-</sup> angles lie within this range. The three Cl<sup>-</sup> \cdots H bonds are approximately perpendicular to each other and the symmetry around the Cl<sup>-</sup> ion is thus close to  $C_{3v}$ .

The hydrogen bonds can also be seen in Fig. 4, which shows the molecular arrangement parallel to (010). O(1) and O(2) are not hydrogen bonded to the same Cl<sup>-</sup> ion, as it may appear from the Figure, but to two different ones separated by b. The molecules are thus linked together via hydrogen bonds to the Cl<sup>-</sup> ion and form spirals around one of the twofold screw axes (at  $x=0, z=\frac{1}{2}$ ) in each unit cell. This packing arrangement explains the fact that delnudine hydrochloride crystallizes in the form of needles elongated in the [010] direction.

In addition to hydrogen bonds there are three intermolecular contacts shorter than 3.5 Å, *viz*. O(2) · · · O(3) 3.281 (4) Å, C(20) · · · O(2) 3.251 (4) Å and C(13) · · · O(2) 3.456 (4) Å.

# Absolute configuration

The refinement had converged to R=3.85% and R' = 4.57 %. When the  $\Delta f''$  correction (0.19 e) to the Cl- scattering curve was introduced into the leastsquares refinement the value of R decreased to 3.76%and that of R' to 4.40%. During this refinement the v coordinates of all the non-heavy atoms moved in one direction by an average distance of 0.005 Å. After final convergence the R and R' for the opposite absolute configuration were calculated and their values were found to be 3.93% and 4.59%. The ratio of the weighted R factors for the two absolute configurations is 1.043 and by interpolation of the table for testing this ratio at 0.5% significance level (Hamilton, 1965) it was found that  $\mathcal{R}_{1,1834,0.005} = 1.002$ . This shows clearly that the absolute configuration of delnudine chosen originally is the correct one. It is the same as that of related alkaloids, e.g. hetisine (Przybylska, 1963), Garrya and Aconitum alkaloids (ApSimon & Edwards, 1962; Vorbrueggen & Djerassi, 1962). All drawings and diagrams are presented with respect to a right-handed



Fig. 3. Bond lengths and angles for the hydrogen bonds. The Roman numbers refer to the following positions: I (x, y, z); II  $(1-x, y-\frac{1}{2}, 1-z)$ ; III  $(1-x, y+\frac{1}{2}, 1-z)$ ; IV (1+x, y, z).



Fig. 4. Packing diagram viewed along the b axis. Hydrogen bonds are marked with broken lines.

set of crystal axes and show the correct absolute configuration.

I wish to thank Professor K. Wiesner for suggesting this problem and for supplying me with delnudine. I am also indebted to Dr Maria Przybylska for her constant encouragement and interest during this work. The use of the computer programs of Ahmed, Hall, Pippy & Huber (1966) and of ORTEP (Johnson, 1965) is gratefully acknowledged.

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