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# The Crystal Structure of 2,3-Dimethylbenzoic Acid

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The crystal structure of 2,3-dimethylbenzoic acid has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data. The triclinic unit cell of dimensions a=6.895, b=9.018, c=6.846 Å,  $\alpha=97^{\circ}22$ ,  $\beta=110^{\circ}50'$ ,  $\gamma=95^{\circ}40'$  contains two molecules. The space group is *P*T. Positions of some atoms in the molecule deviate from a planar configuration owing to molecular overcrowding. The carboxyl group is somewhat distorted from the benzene ring.

### Introduction

The determination of the crystal structure of 2,3dimethylbenzoic acid was undertaken as a continuation of previous studies (Anca, Martínez-Carrera & García-Blanco, 1967; Florencio & Smith, 1970; Cano, Martínez-Carrera & García-Blanco, 1970) to



Fig. 1. Difference electron-density map showing hydrogen atoms contoured at intervals of  $0.1 \text{ e.} \text{Å}^{-3}$  beginning at  $0.3 \text{ e.} \text{Å}^{-3}$ .

:

investigate existing interactions between methyl groups and the carboxyl group in these derivatives of benzoic acid. In the present paper we paid attention to the effect of the position of the methyl groups on the bond lengths and bond angles in the case of an asymmetric molecule.

### Experimental

A purified specimen of 2,3-dimethylbenzoic acid was kindly supplied by Dr Colomina of this Institute. Single crystals were obtained by slow evaporation in ethyl alcohol.

Unit-cell parameters were derived by a leastsquares fit to the  $2\theta$  values of 30 high-order reflexions measured, using a single crystal, on a General Electric XRD-6 diffractometer with Co K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.7902$ Å).

Parameters of the triclinic cell are:

a=6·895 Å	$\alpha = 97^{\circ}22'$	$D_m = 1.25 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$
b = 9.018	$\beta = 110^{\circ}50'$	$D_x = 1.27 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$
c = 6.846	$\gamma = 95^{\circ}40'$	Z = 2

The molecule was assumed to be planar and centrosymetric based on the structures of other analogous benzoic acids. Therefore, the space group chosen was

# THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF 2,3-DIMETHYLBENZOIC ACID

# Table 1. Observed and calculated structure factors

HKL	FOBS	FCAL 1	нкі	FOBS	FCAL	<b>YKL</b>	FOBS	FCAL	HKL	F 0 8.5	TCAL	H K L	FOBS	FCAL
123 12371 23561 123561 124574521 12456575321 1234567762521 1234578431 12345685531 1234568123412 121111111111111111111111111111111	92699043004711791456526190060073992155844432022794623046043802568936094817520919850780830746543374643071383473842738427384244 222139124176222116526190060073992155844432022794623046043802569719563697205597205263374643071383427384273842 22213912417622211652652619006600739921558444320227946230460438025697205503597205263374643071122244			172253111547013364210075454040404446085011322314467139574684079959494141675196856532660506090915561166144499988511127702246487008661135198626674671181524552560506090915561460709851112122244487470192231446767608641441408		19222222222222222222222222222222222222			1245874211487654321 1356432112654321123473127654321 1254321 131 23124531 1253211362123456321 123456321 123456432			199949494949494949494949494949494949494	1277.564.53 1177.564.53 1177.564.52 1177.564.52 1177.564.52 1177.564.52 1177.55 1187.52 1187.5	

# Table 1 (cont.)

нкг	FOBS	FCAL	HKL	FOBS	FCAL	нĸг	FOBS	FCAL	нкг	FOBS	FCAL	HKL	FOBS	FCAL
4 3 5	1.8	•9	4 Z 5	1.5	1.1	4 8- 3	1.1	1.4-	5 1 6	4.9	6.0	5 5-6	1.3	1.4-
4_ 2- 4	7.0	5.3	4 3 - 8	1.9	1.8-	4 8-2	1.5	1.6		5.4		5 5- 5	6.1	5.3-
4_ 2- 3	12.1	9.0-	4 3-7	1.0	1+1-	4 8-1	1.7	1.6-		3.5	3.4	5 5- 6	2.1	2.8-
4_ 2- 2	5.8	6 • 3-	4 3-6	5.3	5.0	4 8	2.3	3.1-	5 - 6	4-0	4.0	5 5 3	6.9	6.7
4_ 2	8.3	8+4-	4 3-5	12.9	13.8-	4 8 1	1.5	1.3-				5 5 2	0.0	8.6-
4-21	7.6	6+1	4 3-4	5.3	4.7	4 0	1.6			0.3	0.5-		2.0	2.0-
4 2 2	4.2	4.4	4 3-3	10.2	9.9	4 9 1	1.2	2.0	2 - 1	10.4	10+0		2	3.3-
4-23	3.4	3.3	4 3 - 1	2.8	1+8-		1.0	2.0	2 .		**?	5 4- 7	3.1	3.0
4 2 4	2.3	2+1	4 3	13.6	13.2	5 6 1	5.4	4.0-		2.9	0.04	5 6 7	1	1
4-25	1.9	1+7-	4 3 2	5.0	5+1-	5 4 3	1.7	1.0-	2 2	2.2	y	5 6- 6	•••	***2
4 1 4	8.0	5.1	4 3 3	1.6	1.8~	5 0 5				3.2	3.8			• 6-
4-1-3	16.2	13.0-	4 4-8	6.6	5.1	6 9 1	1.0			1.5	1.4			1.0-
4-1-2	2.9	3.5-	4 4- 6	1.3	1+5-	5 8 2	2.6	3.00	2 1-7	4.0	4.0	2 6- 3		1.2
4-1-1	6.6	6.7-	4 4-5	12.6	13.0-	5 9 2		1.00	2 1- 0	9.7	9.1-	2 6- 2	3.2	2.1-
4-1	1.2	1.7	4 4- 4	•7	•7-	5 7- 7	2.0	2.1-	2 1- 2	4.0	4+1	5 6-1	4.8	4.9-
4 1 1	1.3		4 4-3	5.2	4.7		27	3.0-	2 1-4	7.3	6.3	2 6	1.9	2.0-
4 1 2	4.4	4.40	4 4- 2	7.4	7.7		2	23	5 1-2	1.4	1.0-	2 6 1	2.1	2.4
	4.4	6.6	4 4-1	3.5	3.6	2- (	1.3	•8	5 1-1	10.5	10.9	562	3.2	3+1
- 1 -	1.6	2.1	4 4	13.9	13.1-	2-11	2+0	5.9	51	1.8	2.4-	5 7-6	1.0	1.1
			4 4 1	14.6	14.8	2-12	9.2	9.4-	511	4.7	5.7-1	5 7-5	2.1	1.0-
	3.0	1.4-	4 6 7	2.1	2.0	2- 6- 2	2.1	2.2-	512	2.9	2.5-	2 1-4	4.3	4.2
2 2 3	12.1	12.0		2.9	2.6-	2-6-1	0.0	5.9	5 2-7	• 9	1+1-	2 /- 3	2.2	1.9-
2 - 2	12.13	12.0		2.1	1.2-	5-61	2.0	2.7-	5 2-6	9.4	9.8-	5 7- 2	1.7	1.4-
		4.0-		3.8	2.0	5- 6-	1.1	1.5	5 2-5	•6	•8	57	3.6	3.6-
	10.9	13+3-	4 6- 7	1.1	3.2	5-5-2	3.0	3.4	5 2-4	4.5	4.9	5 8~ 5	4.1	2.7
*	1.0	1.6*	1 4 4 4	3.8	4.3-	5-5-1	4+3	4.3-	5 2-3	7.2	6+7	5 8-4	2.9	2.1
4 1	1.4	•4	4 5 5	8.6	8.9-	2- 2	4.4	4.3	5 2-2	2.0	2+4	5 8-1	1.1	1.3-
	8.0	8.0-	4 5- 4	2.6	2.2-	5-51	1.0	•9	5 2-1	15.0	14+2-	6-51	4.4	4.7
4 3	2.3	2.2	4 6 1	8.0	8.0	5-52	2.1	2+1	52	18.6	18.8	6- 4-	4.4	3.7-
	2.4	2.3	4 5 2	4.7	5.4-	5-5 4	1.0	•4	521	2.8	2.2	6_43	4.3	3.1
	3.0	2•1	4 6 1	4.5	3.0-	5- 4- 4	5.5	5.2-	522	5.2	4.9-	6_31	5.8	7.2-
1-1	17.6	2.1	4 5	2.9	2.2-	5 4- 3	1.1	1+1-	523	4.8	4.6-	6-33	4.7	4.3
		7.0	4 5 1	11.4	12.3	5- 4- 2	1+1	1+3	524	.8	1.0	6_ 2-	5.2	4+6-
4 1- 6	10.0	11.0	452	1.8	1.5	5- 4- 1	5.6	5+2-	5 3-7	2.9	3.5-	6-21	5.6	7.1-
1 1 1	12.0	11.1	4 5 3	1.7	1.6-	5- 4	4.7	4+1	5 3-6	6.7	6.6-	6- 1-	5.0	4.3-
4 1- 3	10.6	10.8-	4 6-7	5.1	5.1	5_41	3.0	3.4	5 3~ 5	1.6	1.3-	6 1	5.8	5.7-
4 1 1	10.5	10.8-	4 6- 6	i.i	1.3	5_42	1.9	2+2	5 3-4	8.3	8.0	6 Z	4.4	5+1~
7 1- 1	3.3	3.0-	4 6- 5	4.4	4.6-	5_43	• 9	1+1	5 3-3	6.2	6.2-	6 1 1	2.9	3.0-
7 4 4	3.4	2.0-	4 6- 4	2.6	3.2-	5_4 4	2.3	2.0-	5 3-2	4.2	3.0-	612	3.3	3.9-
7 1 1	2	1.1-	4 6- 2	3.7	3.5-	5_ 3- 2	2.9	3.0-	5 3-1	.4	+1-	6 Z	5.0	4.3
	0.0	0.7-	4 6-1	4.8	4.7-	5_31	2.7	3.5-	53	15.0	14.7	622	1+6	1.0
7 1 7	.*!	1.2	4 6	4.8	5.0	5_32	6.3	6+1	531	2.1	1.9	63	5.7	5.0
* 1 2	3.9	3.9	4 6 2	3.4	2.0	5 2 - 4	6.8	5.7	5 3 2	2.6	2.5-	6 4	5.2	4.1
4 2-7	1.6	1.4-				5 2 3	3.1	3.0-	5 1 1	2.4	3.1-	641	3.8	3.6
4 2-6	9.2	9.5-		6.7	4.9	5 2 2 2	7.6	6-3-	5 4- 7	1.1	1.2	7- 5-	4.7	4.5-
4 2-5	8.4	8+3		1.0	2.0	5 2 1	5.7	6.6*	5 4 6	4.2	4.2-	7- 4-	4.1	4.2-
4 2-4	6.5	7.0		4.3	5.7	6 2 2	2.4	2.4	5 4- 5	3.7	3.0-	7-4 1	3.7	4.1
4 2-3	7.8	7.8		2.4	1.0-	6 2 4	2.0	2.0	5 44 3	3.0	2.7-	7 - 2 -	5.4	4.4-
4 2-2	1.3	1.3-		5.7	5.0	5 1- 6		5.4	1 5 4 5	5.7	5.6-	7 2 1	4.4	4.2-
4 2-1	10.1	9.7-		6.6	5.9-	5 1 3	10.9	8.5-	5 4-1	6.1	6.5	7- 1-	3.1	2.8-
4 2	16.7	17.4		1.7	2.0-	5-1-2	1.0	1.8-	5 4	1.0		7 2	4.0	3.6
4 2 1	2.8	3.4-	4 7 1	1.4	2.0-	5_1-1	1.0	2-0-	5 4 1	3.3	3.8	7 2 1	3.2	4.0-
4 2 2	4.8	4.8-	4 7 7	2.5	2.1	5. 1	2.0	1.2-	5 4 2		-8-	7 4	3.4	3.2-
4 2 3	9.1	9.3-	4 4- 6	2.2	1-4-	5 1 2	9.2	9.2-	6 6 7	3.2	3.0		5	5.02
424	2.3	2.9	4 4 5	3.0	3.0	5-13	1.6	1.8		242				
				2.7	247			••••				1		

*P*T rather than *P*1. This assumption was later confirmed by the structural analysis.

Two-dimensionally integrated equi-inclination Weissenberg data were collected for the *a* axis (zones 0kl-4kl) and for the *c* axis (zones hk0-hk5) using the multiple-film technique. Intensity data were recorded for two crystals, reduced separately, and subsequently compared and averaged.

Of all possible reflexions, 960 (60%) were recorded. The remaining reflexions (of non-observable intensity) were allocated intensities according to  $I = \frac{1}{2}I_{min}$ .

The intensity data of each layer line were corrected for effects due to Lorentz and polarization factors in the usual way. No absorption corrections were applied.

# Determination of the structure

Since the  $\overline{121}$  reflexion was the strongest one, it was assumed that the molecule lay near this plane. Hence, for convenience the molecule was chosen to lie on this plane with an orientation that was in best agreement with the vector set found in a sharpened threedimensional Patterson function. The  $F(hkl)^2$  were multiplied by the factor:

 $(1/f) \exp (2B \sin^2 \theta / \lambda^2) (2 \sin \theta / \lambda)^4 \exp \left[-(4 \cdot 4 \sin \theta / \lambda)^2\right]$ 

(Donohue & Trueblood, 1952; Brown & Marsh, 1963). A structure-factor calculation with the set of coordinates found gave an R index of 0.48. A Fourier synthesis was performed and the R value dropped to 0.31 for all observed reflexions. Isotropic temperature factor exp  $(-2.7 \sin^2 \theta / \lambda^2)$  was used in calculating structure factors. Further refinement of the structure

was carried out by means of three cycles of differential synthesis with individual isotropic temperature factors and five cycles of differential synthesis with anisotropic temperature factors (not considering the hydrogen atoms).

When the shifts were less than the standard deviations the refinement was stopped. The final R index was 0.095 for all observed reflexions.

A three-dimensional difference Fourier synthesis, based on the last cycle of differential synthesis, was calculated to obtain the positions of the hydrogen atoms including structure factors with  $\sin \theta < 0.6$ . A composite map of the difference electron density obtained is shown in Fig. 1. All hydrogen atoms clearly appear. They were given isotropic *B* values of  $5.0 \text{ Å}^2$ , and their parameters were not refined. Final structure factors, including the contribution of the hydrogen atoms, decreased *R* to 0.091 for all observed reflexions. Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 1. Structural parameters are listed in Tables 2 and 3.

#### Table 2. *Hydrogen-atom parameters*

	x/a	y/b	z/c
H(12)	-0.190	-0.030	-0.135
H(13)	-0.202	0.340	-0.930
H(14)	-0.480	0.185	-0.880
H(15)	-0.377	0.063	-0.570
H(16)	0.380	0.225	-0.320
H(17)	0.300	0.320	-0.160
H(18)	0.405	0.393	- 0.295
H(19)	0.330	0.395	-0.670
H(20)	0.120	0.448	-0.830
H(21)	0.245	0.520	-0.600

Table 3. Atomic parameters for the non-hydrogen atoms

E.s.d.'s are in parentheses.

	x/a	y/b	z/c	B <sub>11</sub> *	B <sub>22</sub>	B <sub>33</sub>	B <sub>12</sub>	B <sub>23</sub>	B <sub>31</sub>
<b>C</b> (1)	-0.0793	0.1760	-0.4339	3.12	2.89	2.60	0.34	0.86	1.28
C(2)	0.0833	0.2680	-0.4629	1.59	<b>2·2</b> 1	2.43	0.44	0.29	0.76
C(3)	0.0309	0.3286	-0.6519	3.16	2.68	3.35	0.43	0.99	1.44
C(4)	-0.1712	0.2974	-0.8008	3.03	3.45	2.52	0.62	1.19	0.99
C(5)	-0.3321	0.2072	-0.7730	3.30	4.32	2.88	0.42	1.13	0.46
C(6)	-0.2813	(0·0004) 0·1456	(0.0007) - 0.5859	2.84	3.41	2.95	0.16	0.75	1.01
C(7)	(0.0007) -0.0393	(0·0003) 0·1031	(0.0004) - 0.2386	1.80	2.76	2.62	0.12	0.72	0.81
C(8)	(0·0005) 0·3057	(0·0003) 0·3012	(0·0006) −0·3048	1.91	5.35	4.33	-0.62	2.38	0.53
C(9)	(0·0007) 0·1983	(0·0004) 0·4289	(0·0007) 0·6944	5.28	5.04	4.95	0.08	2-38	2.38
O(10)	(0·0008) 0·1247	(0·0004) 0·1183	(0·0008) 0·0937	2.54	5.24	2.95	- 0.96	2.06	0.36
O(11)	(0.0004) - 0.2074 (0.0005)	(0.0003) 0.0189 (0.0003)	(0.0004) -0.2421 (0.0005)	3.20	6.11	3.50	-0.60	<b>2</b> ·71	0.81

\* In the expression  $F_o \exp \left[-\frac{1}{4}(B_{11}h^2a^{*2} + \ldots + B_{31}2hla^*c^*)\right]$ 

## Discussion

Molecular dimensions are summarized in Fig. 2 and Table 4.

Table 4.	Bond	lengths	and	valence	angles	with	e.s.d.'s
		in	pare	entheses			

C(1) $C(2)$			
C(1) - C(2)	1.415 A	C(1) - C(2) - C(3)	117·4°
	(0.006)		(0.3)
C(2) - C(3)	1.410	C(2) - C(3) - C(4)	120.3
., .,	(0.005)		(0.4)
C(3) - C(4)	1.375	C(3) - C(4) - C(5)	122.5
0(3) 0(4)	(0.005)	C(3) - C(4) - C(3)	(0.4)
C(A) $C(E)$	1 204	C(4) $C(5)$ $C(4)$	(0.4)
C(4) = C(5)	1.394	C(4) = C(5) = C(6)	11/.0
	(0.006)		(0.4)
C(5)-C(6)	1.404	C(5) - C(6) - C(1)	120.8
	(0.006)		(0.3)
C(6) - C(1)	1.383	C(1) - C(2) - C(8)	123.2
	(0.005)	- (-) - (-)	(0.4)
C(1) - C(7)	1.514	C(8) - C(2) - C(3)	119.4
	(0.005)	$\mathcal{O}(0)$ $\mathcal{O}(2)$ $\mathcal{O}(3)$	(0.3)
C(2) $C(3)$	1.500	C(2) $C(2)$ $C(0)$	120 4
C(2) - C(0)	1.200	C(2) = C(3) = C(9)	120.4
	(0.006)		(0.4)
C(3)C(9)	1.529	C(9) - C(3) - C(4)	119.3
	(0.006)		(0.4)
C(7) - O(10)	1.189	C(1) - C(7) - O(10)	125.2
	(0.004)		(0.3)
C(7) = O(11)	1.313	C(1) - C(7) - O(11)	113.1
0(1) 0(11)	(0.004)	$\mathcal{C}(I) = \mathcal{C}(I) = \mathcal{C}(I)$	(0.2)
	(0.004)	O(10) $O(7)$ $O(11)$	(0.3)
		O(10) - O(11)	121.7
			(0.3)

The benzene-carbon atoms and the two methyl groups show small, but in some cases significant, deviations from the expected coplanarity with respect to the best plane through the benzene-ring atoms. Two atoms, *i.e.* carboxyl C(7) and methyl C(8), are displaced 0.022 and 0.025 Å from this

plane, respectively. This is ascribed to steric interaction between the methyl groups and the carboxyl group. The carboxyl group is twisted around the bond C(1)-C(7) in such a way that a calculated best plane through C(1), C(7), O(10) and O(11) forms an angle of  $10^{\circ}1'$  with the plane through the benzene ring. Equations of the several planes, together with deviations of the atoms from the planes, are shown in Table 5.

### Table 5. Molecular least-squares planes

Description of planes:

- I: C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5), C(6), C(7), C(8), C(9), O(10),
- O(11) II: C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5), C(6)
- III: C(1), C(7), O(10), O(11)

Equations of planes:

(Coefficients are direction cosines relative to orthogonal axes. X' Y and Z' are also orthogonal coordinates in Å.)

- I: -0.4219X' + 0.7749Y + 0.4545Z' + 0.0848 = 0
- II: -0.4216X' + 0.7781Y + 0.4493Z' + 0.1190 = 0
- III: -0.4389X' + 0.7644Y + 0.4561Z' + 0.0665 = 0

Deviations	Ι	II	III
C(1)	0.016	0.003	0.000
C(2)	0.009	0.001	-0.036
C(3)	0.002	0.001	-0.024
C(4)	-0.006	0.002	-0.046
C(5)	0.004	0.004	-0.008
C(6)	0.004	-0.002	0.004
C(7)	0.001	-0.022	-0.001
C(8)	0.010	-0.025	-0.073
C(9)	-0.008	-0.004	-0.094
O(10)	0.013	-0.012	0.001
O(11)	-0.024	-0.049	0.000

Bond lengths and bond angles in the benzene ring agree remarkably well with corresponding values found in the literature (mean values 1.397 Å and  $120^{\circ}$ ).



Fig. 2. Bond lengths and angles in the 2,3-dimethylbenzoic acid molecule.

The C(7)–O(10) bond of 1.189 Å is shorter than the C(7)–O(11) bond of 1.313 Å. This result suggests that the hydrogen atom is attached to the O(11) atom, and is in agreement with the value  $(113\cdot1^{\circ})$  of the angle O(11)–C(7)–C(1) which is smaller than the 125.2° angle O(10)–C(7)–C(1). The bond length C(1)–C(7) of

1.514 Å is noticeably greater than the value of 1.479 Å reported for the  $sp^2$  hybridization state; also, it is longer than the value found by us in the 2.4.6 trimethylbenzoic acid. The bond length C(2)-C(8) of 1.500 Å is shorter than the 1.529 Å bond length of C(3)-C(9). Nevertheless, the values found in the present work agree with the generally accepted data. Thus it may be inferred that the steric hindrance of the benzene ring and the methyl groups has no measurable influence on the bond lengths, and that the values found may be considered normal for this type of compound. The influence of the mutual interaction between the -COOH group and the two -CH<sub>3</sub> groups is better shown by the slight opening of the bond angles C(8)-C(2)-C(1) and C(2)-C(1)-C(7) which have values of 123.2 and 121.7° respectively and also by interatomic distances C(8) · · · C(7) of 3.033 Å, C(9) · · · C(8) of 2.920 Å and  $C(8) \cdots O(10)$  of 2.804 Å, which are a little shorter than the sums of the corresponding van der Waals radii (Pauling, 1960). Intermolecular distances less than 4 Å are listed in Table 6.

Atoms H(13), H(14) and H(15) are located in the benzene-ring plane. The corresponding valency angle C-C-H is about 120° and the mean distance C-H is 0.987 Å. The methyl groups have the expected tetrahedral configuration; mean values of the C-H bond and H-C-H and C-C-H angles are 0.994 Å., 106.7° and 111.9° respectively.

The structure viewed along the c axis is shown in Fig. 3 and consists of centrosymmetrical hydrogenbonded dimers.

The O-H···O bond of 2.659 Å is similar to the values quoted for other benzoic acids. Distance

Tabl	le 6.	Intermol	lecular	distances	less	than	4	P
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Symmetry relationship of the atoms:

		I: II: III: IV:	$ \begin{array}{ccc} x & y \\ -x & -y \\ -x & -y \\ x & y \end{array} $	-z $-1-z$ $-1+z$	V: VI: VII: VIII:	-1+x $-x$ $-1-x$ $1-x$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} y & -1 \\ 1 - y & -1 \\ -y & -1 \\ 1 - y & -1 \end{array}$	+ z - z - z - z	
	i		j	d(ij)		i		j	d(ij)
<b>C</b> (1)	I	C(1)	III	3·572 Å	C(4)	I	O(10)	IV	3∙680 Å
Č(1)	Ī	$\tilde{C}(2)$	III	3.972	C(4)	Ι	O(10)	III	3.793
CÌÚ	Ι	C(6)	III	3.987	C(4)	I	O(11)	IV	3.590
$\mathbf{C}(1)$	Ι	C(7)	III	3.509	C(5)	Ι	C(7)	III	3.965
C(1)	Ι	C(9)	VI	3.798	C(5)	I	C(8)	v	3.861
$\mathbf{C}(1)$	Ι	O(10)	III	3.810	C(5)	Ι	O(10)	v	3.544
C(1)	Ι	O(11)	III	3.841	C(5)	Ι	O(10)	III	3.545
C(2)	Ι	C(3)	VI	3.840	C(5)	I	O(11)	IV	3.847
C(2)	Ι	C(4)	VI	3.991	C(5)	Ι	O(11)	VII	3.641
C(2)	Ι	C(7)	III	3.616	C(6)	Ι	C(7)	III	3.681
C(2)	Ι	C(9)	VI	3.768	C(6)	Ι	C(8)	III	3.978
C(2)	Ι	O(11)	III	3.441	C(6)	I	C(9)	VI	3.954
C(3)	Ι	C(3)	VI	3.648	C(6)	I	O(10)	III	3.537
C(3)	Ι	C(7)	III	3.880	C(6)	I	O(11)	VII	3.400
C(3)	Ι	C(9)	VI	3.865	C(8)	Ι	C(9)	VIII	3.999
C(3)	Ι	O(10)	IV	3.652	C(8)	Ι	O(11)	III	3.772
C(3)	Ι	O(11)	III	3.555	C(9)	Ι	O(10)	IV	3.513
C(4)	Ι	C(7)	IV	3.715	O(10)	I	O(11)	II	<b>2</b> ·659*
C(4)	I	C(8)	VI	3.868	O(11)	Ι	O(11)	II	3.603

\* Hydrogen bond



Fig. 3. 2,3-Dimethylbenzoic acid. Projection of the structure along the c axis.

O(11)-H(12) is 0.881 Å and angle C(7)-O(11)-H(12) is 116.3°.

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