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The crystal structure of ammonium tris(pentasulfido)platinum(IV) dihydrate. Erratum.

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In *Acta Cryst.* (1969), **B25**, 745, the value for β used was 87·26° rather than 92·74°.

In an article by Jones and Katz (1969), the monoclinic angle was specified as 92·74°. However, a review of the calculations reveals that, albeit unintentionally, the authors did not follow convention, and chose β acute rather than obtuse. The value of β which corresponds to the indices, atomic parameters, and bond lengths and angles is 87·26°.

The authors are grateful to Dr Keith Butler of the University of Adelaide, South Australia, for discovering this error.

References

JONES, P. E. & KATZ, L. (1969). *Acta Cryst.* **B25**, 745.

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The structure of barium silicon niobium oxide, $Ba_3Si_4Nb_6O_{26}$: a compound with linear silicon-oxygen-silicon groups. Erratun.

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A corrected atomic position parameter is given for the paper in *Acta Cryst.* (1970). **B26**, 105.

The atomic parameters listed in an article by Shannon & Katz (1970) do not correspond to the same cycle of refinement for which R and the interatomic distances and angles are given. The differences are of course small – less than σ for atoms other than oxygen and less than 2σ for oxygen – but the correct atomic parameters are available on request. However, there was a serious transcription error in the x parameter for barium, which should be $0{\cdot}59952 \pm 0{\cdot}00014$ (rather than $0{\cdot}59334 \pm 0{\cdot}00012$).

We are grateful to Professor Werner Baur, of the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, for calling our attention to discrepancies between the published atomic parameters and the distances and angles.

References

SHANNON, J. & KATZ, L. (1970). *Acta Cryst.* **B26**, 105.

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An X-ray investigation of octafluoronaphthalene.

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Crystals of octafluoronaphthalene have been examined by X-ray methods. They crystallize in the monoclinic system (space group $P2_1/c$, with $a = 7{\cdot}585$, $b = 5{\cdot}004$, $c = 12{\cdot}007$ Å and $\beta = 96{\cdot}75°$) and show remarkable continuous diffuse scattering. The molecular orientation in the crystal was determined by Patterson's method and by the diffuse-scattering intensity distribution.

Octafluoronaphthalene is a commercially available compound which can be prepared in good yield by defluorination of perfluorodecalin over heated nickel or iron (Gething, Patrick, Stacey & Tatlow, 1959).

Single crystals were grown from light petroleum solutions as colourless prisms, elongated along the [010] direction and with an oblique cross-section. From Weissenberg and precession photographs of zero and upper layers the crystal symmetry and the unit-cell dimensions were determined; the unit cell chosen proved to be reduced (Buerger, 1957). The crystal density was measured by flotation in ZnI_2 solution.

From the crystallographic data, reported in Table 1, it may be derived that the octafluoronaphthalene molecule has a point group symmetry $\bar{1}$ in the crystal. It is interesting to remember also that naphthalene crystallizes in the same