The equations are

$$-0{\cdot}2577X+0{\cdot}0Y+1{\cdot}0000Z=0{\cdot}0$$

for BD and

$$-0{\cdot}2547X+0{\cdot}0Y+1{\cdot}0000Z=3{\cdot}238$$

for TCNQ, where X, Y and Z are coordinates in Å with respect to the crystal axes a, b and c. The planes of BD and TCNQ make an angle of 0·2°.

Discussion. BD and TCNQ form solid molecular complexes which contain solvent molecules in the crystal lattice as well as the solvent-free complex. The structure of the BD–TCNQ complex containing dichloromethane has already been reported (Ikemoto, Chikaishi, Yakushi & Kuroda, 1972). In the solvent-free crystal, the relative orientation of the donor and acceptor molecules within a BD–TCNQ column is the same as that in the dichloromethane-containing crystal, but these molecular columns are closely packed without leaving space to accommodate solvent molecules.

In the solvent-containing crystals, there exist two kinds of specific interaction between BD and TCNQ: the charge-transfer interaction and the hydrogen bonding. The former is reflected in the formation of the BD–TCNQ column, and the latter gives the infinite hydrogen-bonded sheet parallel to the (001) plane. In the solvent-free crystal, however, there is no indication of the hydrogen bonding between BD and TCNQ. Although all molecular planes are parallel to the $(10\bar{2})$ plane, which is perpendicular to the c axis, the molecular columns lying at $y=\frac{1}{2}$ are shifted by $c/4$ along the c axis, so that the molecules shown by broken lines in Fig. 2 are not on the same plane as those shown by solid lines.

The bond lengths of TCNQ in the solvent-free complex are in good agreement with those in the TCNQ crystal (Long, Sparks & Trueblood, 1965). This implies that TCNQ is in the non-ionic state in this complex.

The computer used in this work was the HITAC 5020E at the Computer Centre, University of Tokyo. The program used were the *UNICS* program (1967).

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SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

Contributions intended for publication under this heading should be expressly so marked; they should not exceed about 1000 *words; they should be forwarded in the usual way to the appropriate Co-editor; they will be published as speedily as possible. Publication will be quicker if the contributions are without illustrations.*

Acta Cryst. (1974). B**30**, 837

The crystal and molecular structure of 1-kestose: a correction. By G. A. JEFFREY and YOUNG JA PARK, *Department of Crystallography, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania* 15260, *U.S.A.*

(*Received* 14 *December* 1973)

In Table 1 of Jeffrey & Park [*Acta Cryst.* (1972). B**28**, 257–267], the C′(3) x coordinate should read −779 instead of −9.

The correction of a typographical error: In the paper on 1-kestose by Jeffrey & Park (1972), Table 1, the C′(3) x coordinate should read −779, instead of −9. All numbers derived using this parameter are correct.

Reference

JEFFREY, G. A. & PARK, Y. J. (1972). *Acta Cryst.* B**28**, 257–267.