trans ester 12b and the trans, cis ester 13b in a ratio of 1:5.25.

Registry	No4	l, 13350-94-	-2; 5,	13368-63-3	; б,
13368-64-4;	9 a, 1	3368-65-5;	10a, 🗆	13368-66-6;	10b,
13368-67-7;	11a, 1	13368-68-8;	11b,	13368-69-9;	12a,
13368-70-2;	12b,	13368-71-3;	13a,	13368-72-4;	13b,
13428-14-3;	14a, 1	13368-94-6;	14b,	13428-15-4;	15a,
13368-76-8;	15b,	13396-39-9;	17,	13368-77-9;	22a,
1461-97-8;	24b, 13	368-79-1; 2	5a, 111	-16-0.	

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 2,6-Diphenyl-3-benzyl-2H-thiopyran-5-carboxaldehyde (C₂₅H₂₀OS)

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The structure of 2,6-diphenyl-3-benzyl-2H-thiopyran-5-carboxaldehyde ($C_{25}H_{20}OS$) has been solved by an X-ray diffraction study. The crystals are monoclinic with lattice parameters, a = 11.00, b = 11.06, c = 16.86 A, $\beta = 96.5^{\circ}$, and Z = 4. The space group is P2₁/n with one molecule in the asymmetric unit. The crystal structure was solved from the Patterson function by location of the sulfur atom and by five subsequent Fouriers. Anisotropic full matrix least-squares refinement using 906 reflections has reduced the *R* to 10.3%. The thiopyran ring is nonplanar. One of the sulfur-carbon distances of 1.74 A indicates a partial double bond. Other bond distances and angles are normal.

A yellow crystalline compound (C₂₅H₂₀OS) was synthesized by Latif, et al., 1 by the treatment of benzaldehyde with sodium polysulfide in aqueous ethyl alcohol at reflux temperature. The presence of three Ph-C groups, a sulfide linkage, and a ketone group were found by them. Later Cremer and Subbaratnam² prepared the same compound under similar conditions and by chemical, nmr, mass spectral, and ultraviolet studies suggested a number of possible five- and sixmembered ring structures which were consistent with the data. An X-ray study on this compound was undertaken by us to determine the structure unequivocally and add to the knowledge of sulfur heterocyclic compounds. When we first obtained the crystals,³ only the molecular formula was known for certain. The X-ray study⁴ showed the compound to be 2,6-diphenyl - 3 - benzyl - 2H - thiopyran - 5 - carboxaldehyde. Cremer and Subbaratnam⁴ found this structure consistent with their spectroscopic and chemical studies.

Experimental Section

A crystal of approximate dimensions $0.1 \times 0.2 \times 1.0$ mm was selected and used for collection of the data. 2,6-Diphenyl-3benzyl-2H-thiopyran-5-carboxaldehyde, $C_{25}H_{20}OS$, has a molecular weight of 368.3. It is monoclinic with lattice parameters, $a = 11.00 \pm 0.01$, $b = 11.06 \pm 0.01$, $c = 16.86 \pm 0.01$ A, and $\beta = 96.5^{\circ} \pm 10'$. The systematic absences were confined to $k \neq 2n$ for the 0k0 reflections and h + l = 2n for the hol zone; thus the space group is P2₁/n: V = 2038.5 Å³, $d_o = 1.145 \pm$ 0.005 g cm⁻³, Z = 4, $d_c = 1.199$ g cm⁻³. The absorption coefficient for Cu K α radiation is $\mu = 14.4$ cm⁻¹. Total number of electrons in the unit cell is F(000) = 776. Multiple film Weissenberg photographs were taken with Cu K α radiation for k = 0 to 8 for oscillation of the crystal around the b axis. Intensities of 906 independent reflections were measured visually by comparing with a standard intensity strip. The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors using a data reduction program⁵ which also gives a Wilson plot for pre-

m

	1 4	ABLE 1	
Атоміс	COORDINATES AND	THEIR STANDARD	DEVIATIONS
Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c
S(1)	$0.2322(4)^{a}$	0.0575(4)	0.1817(3)
C(2)	0.3726(14)	-0.0344(15)	0.2139(10)
C(3)	0.3572(21)	-0.0905(19)	0.2978(13)
C(4)	0.2500(17)	-0.1198(15)	0.3210(10)
C(5)	0.1251(15)	-0.1040(17)	0.2767(11)
C(6)	0.1108(13)	-0.0175(15)	0.2176(9)
C(7)	0.3900(16)	-0.1338(16)	0.1506(11)
C(8)	0.4772(17)	-0.0950(18)	0.0969(15)
C(9)	0.5028(17)	-0.1829(20)	0.0356(11)
C(10)	0.4397(20)	-0.2897(21)	0.0288(10)
C(11)	0.3592(16)	-0.3189(15)	0.0834(13)
C(12)	0.3316(14)	-0.2397(14)	0.1479(11)
C(13)	0.4772(14)	-0.1203(16)	0.3454(10)
C(14)	0.5436(19)	-0.0035(22)	0.3794(10)
C(15)	0.6746(20)	-0.0166(25)	0.3983(15)
C(16)	0.7379(23)	0.0939(27)	0.4311(16)
C(17)	0.6749(25)	0.2011(27)	0.4436(12)
C(18)	0.5441(25)	0.2051(25)	0.4221(16)
C(19)	0.4820(19)	0.1029(27)	0.3902(12)
C(20)	0.0192(17)	-0.1800(19)	0.2926(13)
C(21)	0.0341(13)	-0.2576(13)	0.3472(9)
C(22)	0.9874(15)	0.0324(15)	0.1826(11)
C(23)	0.9056(16)	0.0711(16)	0.2388(12)
C(24)	0.7868(19)	0.1224(19)	0.2108(13)
C(25)	0.7536(19)	0.1317(17)	0.1297(14)
C(26)	0.8342(19)	0.1017(21)	0.0766(14)
C(27)	0.9533(18)	0.0492(17)	0.0966(13)

^a The number in parenthesis is the standard deviation and refers to the least significant digits.

K. A. Latif, M. A. Razzaq, S. K. Adhikari, and M. M. Eunus, J. Indian Chem. Soc., 36, 209 (1959); K. A. Latif, S. K. Adhikari, and M. M. Eunus, *ibid.*, 36, 212 (1959).
S. E. Cremer and A. V. Subbaratnam, Chem. Commun., 1, 33 (1967).

S. E. Cremer and A. V. Subbaratnam, *Chem. Commun.*, 1, 33 (1967).
(3) The crystals were produced by S. E. Cremer at the Illinois Institute of Technology. Preliminary studies were made by S. E. Cremer and A. V. Subbaratnam. Because of difficulty in unequivocally assigning the structure from their studies, they suggested to us that an X-ray study be undertaken and provided us with a sample of the material.

⁽⁴⁾ M.-U. Haque and C. N. Caughlan, Chem. Commun., 1, 34 (1967).

⁽⁵⁾ All programs used except least-squares refinement were those from the Montana State University Library for Crystallographic Computing for the IBM 1620, written by C. T. Li, G. Svetich, C. N. Caughlan, R. D. Witters, and K. Watenpaugh.

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TABLE II

THERMAL PARAMETERS AND THEIR STANDARD DEVIATIONS							
Atom	$\beta(1,1)^a$	$\beta(2,2)$	β(3,3)	$\beta(1,2)$	β(1,3)	\$(2,3)	
S(1)	$0.0071(5)^{b}$	0.0084(5)	0.0031(2)	0.0003(4)	-0.0003(2)	0.0013(3)	
C(2)	0.0055(19)	0.0079(21)	0.0052(9)	0.0031(15)	0.0002(10)	0.0008(10)	
C(3)	0.0123(27)	0.0105(27)	0.0055(14)	-0.0020(21)	0.0002(16)	-0.0018(15)	
C(4)	0.0108(23)	0.0081(23)	0.0024(8)	0.0020(17)	-0.0008(12)	-0.0030(11)	
C(5)	0.0049(21)	0.0075(24)	0.0040(10)	0.0031(18)	0.0003(12)	0.0016(13)	
C(6)	0.0080(18)	0.0010(20)	0.0033(8)	-0.0008(14)	0.0012(10)	-0.0007(9)	
C(7)	0.0049(21)	0.0102(23)	0.0026(9)	0.0031(17)	-0.0004(12)	0.0009(11)	
C(8)	0.0070(22)	0.0091(27)	0.0058(13)	0.0042(18)	0.0008(14)	0.0001(16)	
C(9)	0.0084(24)	0.0085(25)	0.0047(10)	0.0018(19)	-0.0029(11)	-0.0001(12)	
C(10)	0.0089(24)	0.0154(31)	0.0026(8)	0.0043(22)	0.0004(11)	0.0008(12)	
C(11)	0.0059(23)	0.0086(22)	0.0074(12)	0.0034(17)	-0.0031(14)	0.0001(13)	
C(12)	0.0066(18)	0.0054(20)	0.0056(10)	0.0016(14)	-0.0021(10)	-0.0004(10)	
C(13)	0.0028(19)	0.0111(23)	0.0023(7)	0.0005(17)	-0.0020(10)	0.0013(10)	
C(14)	0.0101(30)	0.0125(31)	0.0017(8)	-0.0002(25)	-0.0018(12)	0.0019(12)	
C(15)	0.0107(25)	0.0209(39)	0.0083(15)	0.0014(25)	-0.0025(16)	0.0030(19)	
C(16)	0.0153(32)	0.0160(45)	0.0117(18)	-0.0055(33)	-0.0046(18)	-0.0013(22)	
C(17)	0.0134(32)	0.0136(39)	0.0065(10)	-0.0037(29)	0.0007(14)	-0.0014(16)	
C(18)	0.0146(35)	0.0108(35)	0.0087(16)	0.0016(26)	0.0007(19)	0.0003(19)	
C(19)	0.0127(26)	0.0023(33)	0.0081(11)	0.0009(26)	0.0013(13)	-0.0030(13)	
C(20)	0.0103(22)	0.0081(26)	0.0071(14)	-0.0019(19)	0.0060(14)	-0.0007(14)	
C(21)	0.0135(19)	0.0145(21)	0.0063(8)	-0.0006(14)	0.0020(9)	0.0051(10)	
C(22)	0.0046(20)	0.0091(22)	0.0062(12)	0.0008(16)	0.0011(16)	-0.0016(13)	
C(23)	0.0055(19)	0.0075(21)	0.0082(11)	0.0009(15)	-0.0005(12)	0.0021(12)	
C(24)	0.0101(31)	0.0168(28)	0.0056(17)	-0.0012(22)	0.0005(17)	0.0017(16)	
C(25)	0.0102(27)	0.0124(23)	0.0064(11)	-0.0007(19)	0.0033(15)	-0.0007(13)	
C(26)	0.0107(24)	0.0199(32)	0.0054(11)	-0.0038(23)	-0.0029(14)	0.0049(16)	
C(27)	0.0129(27)	0.0111(24)	0.0035(11)	0.0017(19)	-0.0035(13)	-0.0001(13)	

^a The form of the anisotropic thermal ellipsoid is $\exp[-\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{22}kl]$. ^b The number in parenthesis is the standard deviation and refers to the least significant digits.



Figure 1.—Molecular structure of 2,6-diphenyl-3-benzyl-2Hthiopyran-5-carboxaldehyde with pertinent bond distances.



Figure 2.—Bond angles of 2,6-diphenyl-3-benzyl-2H-thiopyran-5-carboxaldehyde.

liminary scale and temperature factors. No absorption corrections were made.



Figure 3.—[101] projection of crystal structure of 2,6-diphenyl-3-benzyl-2H-thiopyran-5-carboxaldehyde.

Structure Determination

A three dimensional Patterson map was calculated and the sulfur atom position was easily found from the Harker Section. The first Fourier synthesis based on the phases calculated from this sulfur atom position gave two carbon atoms around sulfur. Four more Fourier syntheses located the rest of the structure and gave an R factor of 27%. The interatomic distances and angles calculated from the positions in this Fourier were satisfactory, and refinement was started.

TABLE III

PRINCIPAL AXIS AND MEAN SQUARE DISPLACEMENT

	-Direction cosi	ines referred to c	rystal axes—	Mean square	-Direction cosines referred to crystal axe		rystal axes—	Mean square	
	a axis	b axis	c axis	displacement, A^2		a axis	b axis	c axis	displacement, A ²
S1	-0.1890	0.7521	0.6312	0.0623	C15	0.8390	-0.2202	0.4975	0.0475
	-0.8417	-0.4893	0.2279	0.0468		-0.1860	0.6634	0.7247	0.1579
	0.5229	-0.4480	0.7251	0.0314		-0.4607	-0.7389	0.4916	0.1148
C2	0.8137	-0.5540	0.1759	0.0201	C16	-0.4697	0.0743	0.8796	0.2047
	0.0672	0.2427	0.9677	0.0759		0.4491	-0.8262	0.3399	0.1202
	-0.5758	-0.7983	0.1764	0.0605		0.7482	0.5172	0.4154	0.0452
C3	0.4467	0.7382	0.5052	0.0483	C17	0.6727	0.6641	0.3259	0.0571
	0.0722	-0.5504	0.8317	0.0900		0.5434	-0.6965	0.4685	0.1077
	-0.9121	0.3515	0.2106	0.0810		-0.4947	0.1517	0.8557	0.0934
C4	-0.6529	-0.6051	0.4554	0.0890	C18	-0.0941	0.0159	0.9954	0.1253
	0.7514	-0.5236	0.4013	0.0507		0.9140	0.3625	0.1821	0.0917
	0.0859	0.5974	0.7973	0.0126		0.3676	-0.9255	0.0902	0.0632
C5	0.7823	-0.5601	0.2722	0.0160	C19	-0.0850	0.9661	0.2433	0.0063
	0.3046	0.6401	0.7052	0.0691		0.0364	-0.2491	0.9677	0.1216
	-0.5427	-0.5092	0.6678	0.047		0.9910	0.0897	0.0984	0.0775
C6	0.0927	0.9849	0.1457	0.0049	C20	0.5421	-0.1344	0.8294	0.1403
	0.7410	-0.1473	0.6550	0.0541		0.0574	0.9885	0.1394	0.0525
	-0.6562	-0.0525	0.7526	0.0406		-0.8656	-0.0307	0.4997	0.0157
C7	0.3948	0.9086	0.1361	0.0718	C21	-0.0197	0.7233	0.6902	0.1378
	-0.4167	0.0828	0.9052	0.0420		0.9521	-0.1340	0.2746	0.0845
	0.7977	-0.3802	0.4679	0.0170		-0.2249	-0.6895	0.6884	0.0402
C8	0.7934	-0.6076	0.0347	0.0223	C22	0.0946	-0.4373	0.8943	0.0891
	-0.0303	-0.1292	0.9911	0.0830		0.1571	0.8846	0.4390	0.0561
	0.6072	0.7720	0.1874	0.0762		-0.9940	0.1005	0.0423	0.0377
C9	-0.6161	-0.1858	0.7653	0.0992	C23	-0.0582	0.2194	0.9738	0.1150
	0.1332	0.9377	0.3208	0.0536		-0.5369	-0.8381	0.0953	0.0504
	0.7655	-0.2696	0.5842	0.0255		0.8306	-0.4955	0.2537	0.0364
C10	0.4335	0.8963	0.0932	0.1086	C24	-0.9305	-0.1826	0.3174	0.0492
	-0.8206	0.3655	0.4392	0.0434		0.1620	0.7153	0.6796	0.1069
	0.4286	-0.2451	0.8695	0.0345		0.4050	-0.6461	0.6468	0.0872
C11	-0.3781	-0.1284	0.9167	0.1273	C25	-0.8971	-0.0168	0.4413	0.0474
	0.3725	0.8766	0.3044	0.061		0.4824	-0.2699	0.8332	0.1023
	0.8295	-0.4274	0.3593	0.0145		0.1344	0.9550	0.2641	0.0749
C12	-0.4269	-0.1391	0.8935	0.0964	C26	-0.3569	0.7685	0.5309	0.1708
	0.5198	0.7533	0.4027	0.0379		-0.6706	-0.6412	0.3729	0.0656
	0.7292	-0.6050	0.3195	0.0235		0.6442	-0.1993	0.7383	0.0362
C13	0.7828	-0.1341	0.6076	0.0027	C27	-0.8157	-0.2217	0.5342	0.1128
	-0.0824	0.9315	0.3541	0.0730		-0.0983	0.9733	0.2069	0.0675
	-0.5918	-0.3594	0.7214	0.0466		0.5958	-0.1038	0.7963	0.0249
C14	0.4085	-0.2270	0.8840	0.0129					
	-0.4366	0.8147	0.3815	0.0873					
	-0.8156	-0.5591	0.1488	0.0676					

Two cycles of least-squares refinement using Busing, Levy, and Martin's⁶ least-squares program refining only the positional parameters reduced the R to 22.0%. Two more cycles of refinement varying both positional and isotropic thermal parameters reduced the R to 15.2%. The final three cycles refined positional and anisotropic thermal parameters and level scale factors and reduced the R factor to 10.3%. The Hughes weighting scheme⁷ was used throughout the refinement.

Results and Discussion

The final coordinates and anisotropic thermal parameters with their standard deviations are listed in Tables I and II. The direction cosines of the principal axes of thermal vibration along with their mean square displacement, calculated from the anisotropic thermal parameters, are given in Table III. The final set of structure factors based on the final atomic positions are given in Chart I. The interatomic distances and angles with their standard deviations are listed in Tables IV and V. Figure 1 shows the structure with pertinent bond distances, Figure 2 shows the bond angles, and Figure 3 shows the [101] projection which indicates the packing.

Examination of the bond distances and angles show no marked deviations from the expected values of these bonds and angles. Since no other thiopyran structure has been studied by X-ray diffraction technique to our knowledge, it is not possible to compare bond distances and angles. The average C-C bond is 1.53 A and the average C==C bond is 1.35 A in the thiopyran ring. The C-C bonds in all the three phenyl rings average to 1.42 A, which is slightly larger than accepted values

⁽⁶⁾ W. R. Busing, K. D. Martin, and H. A. Levy, Least-Squares Program, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission Publication No. ORNL-TM-305, 1962. (7) E. W. Hughes, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 63, 1737 (1941), i.e., $\sqrt{w} = 4F_{o,\min}/F_o$ when $F_o > 4F_{o,\min}$; $\sqrt{w} = 1.0$ when $F_o < 4F_{o,\min}$.

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CHART I

Observed and Calculated Structure Factors^a

246810 3457811 2356789015 123456710112 123567 1234581012 234567891121 2356112 2456810 13579113 023456 7 8101 012456789101124 01234	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
0 1 2 3 4 5 9 10	1 3 L 341 347 789 -813 566 -511 303 266 303 270 303 -256 368 369 145 -113	6 112 -60 7 162 157 8 187 -167 9 162 -178 10 198 213 -1 8 L 1 71 -18 4 141 92 6 127 -98	2 539 527 3 236 -223 4 749 -755 5 499 -467 6 368 358 7 185 -173 8 118 -115 9 303 287	$\begin{array}{c} & 223 & 197 \\ 5 & 211 & 220 \\ 6 & 124 & -109 \\ 7 & 137 & -116 \\ 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 240 & -215 \\ 2 & 99 & -55 \\ 5 & 240 & 169 \end{array}$	1 158 95 3 368 -352 4 644 695 5 171 131 6 198 -196 7 276 240 4 2 L 8 176 -184	4 124 80 5 211 -184 6 175 -159 8 274 357 - 4 8 L 2 199 194 4 184 -184 8 113 79	1 143 -112 2 286 -308 3 129 -117 4 143 140 6 186 169 8 228 -240 -5 7 L 2 149 -121 3 112 -115	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

 a Within each group the columns reading from left to right contain the value of $l,\,10F_{\circ},\,{\rm and}\,\,10F_{\rm c}.$

TABLE IV	7
INTERATOMIC DIS	STANCES
Atoms	Bond, A
S(1)-C(2)	1.88ª
S(1)-C(6)	1.74
C(2)-C(3)	1.57
C(2)-C(7)	1.56
C(3)-C(4)	1.33
C(3)-C(13)	1.50
C(4)-C(5)	1.50
C(5)-C(6)	1.38
C(5)-C(20)	1.49
C(6)-C(22)	1.52
C(7)-C(8)	1.46
C(8)-C(9)	1.47
C(9)-C(10)	1.37
C(10)-C(11)	1.39
C(11)-C(12)	1.46
C(12)-C(7)	1.33
C(13)-C(14)	1.56
C(14)-C(15)	1.45
C(15)-C(16)	1.48
C(16)-C(17)	1.40
C(17)-C(18)	1.45
C(18)-C(19)	1.40
C(19)-C(14)	1.38
C(20)-O(21)	1.26
C(22)-C(23)	1.44
C(23)-C(24)	1.45
C(24) - C(25)	1.38
C(25)-C(26)	1.37
C(26)-C(27)	1.44
C(27)-C(22)	1.47

^a Standard deviations are 0.03-0.06 A.

but the difference is not significant. The S(1)-C(2)bond of 1.88 A is a normal bond, but S(1)-C(6) bond of 1.74 A represents a partial double bond in the heterocyclic ring.⁸ The thermal motion of most of the atoms in the molecule indicate considerable anisotropy.

A least-squares plane was calculated for the thiopyran ring and shows it to be quite nonplanar. The maximum deviation from the least-square plane, weighting all atoms as unity, was 0.304 A for C(2), which was below the plane, while sulfur was 0.238 A above the plane. The phenyl rings are all planar and calculation of dihedral angles show phenyl rings at C(2) and C(6) and the benzyl ring at C(3) to have dihedral angles of 91.9, 44.4, and 71.1° to the thiopyran plane, respectively.

(8) International Tables of X-Ray Crystallography, Vol. III, 1962, p 276.

$T_{ABLE} V$						
Bond Angles						
Atoms	Angle, deg					
C(2)-S(1)-C(6)	106.3^{a}					
S(1)-C(2)-C(3)	107.8					
S(1)-C(2)-C(7)	110.2					
C(3)-C(2)-C(7)	111.8					
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	123.6					
C(2)-C(3)-C(13)	112.9					
C(4)-C(3)-C(13)	123.2					
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	128.4					
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	117.7					
C(4)-C(5)-C(20)	122.5					
C(6)-C(5)-C(20)	119.7					
S(1)-C(6)-C(5)	123.6					
S(1)-C(6)-C(22)	112.3					
C(5)-C(6)-C(22)	123.8					
C(2)-C(7)-C(8)	111.0					
C(2)-C(7)-C(12)	123.1					
C(8)-C(7)-C(12)	125.9					
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	115.7					
C(8) - C(9) - C(10)	119.6					
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	120.1					
C(10) = C(11) = C(12)	124.0					
C(11) = C(12) = C(7)	114.4					
C(3) = C(13) = C(14)	111.2					
C(13) = C(14) = C(15) C(12) = C(14) = C(10)	114.3					
C(15) = C(14) = C(19)	122.0					
C(14) = C(14) = C(19)	120.2					
C(14) = C(16) = C(17)	114.4					
C(16) = C(17) = C(18)	112.0					
C(17) - C(18) - C(19)	120 1					
C(18) = C(19) = C(14)	120.1					
C(5) = C(20) = O(21)	118.6					
C(6) - C(22) - C(23)	116.0					
C(6)-C(22)-C(27)	123 1					
C(23)-C(22)-C(27)	120.1					
C(22)-C(23)-C(24)	120.5					
C(23)-C(24)-C(25)	118.6					
C(24)-C(25)-C(26)	120.7					
C(25)-C(26)-C(27)	125.8					
C(26)-C(27)-C(22)	114.0					

^a Standard deviations are $\approx 1^{\circ}$.

Registry No.—2,6-Diphenyl-3-benzyl-2H-thiopyran-5-carboxaldehyde, 13589-13-4.

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