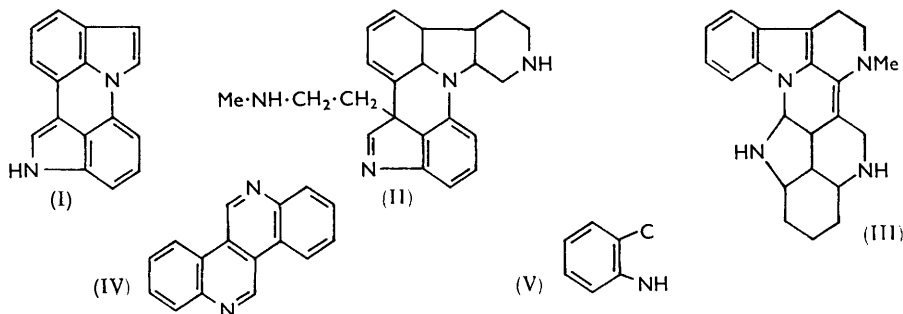


### 38. The Structure of Calycanthine. X-Ray Analysis of the Dihydrobromide Dihydrate.

By T. A. HAMOR and J. MONTEATH ROBERTSON.

The structure and stereochemistry of the alkaloid calycanthine,  $C_{22}H_{26}N_4$ , has been determined, apart from absolute configuration, by X-ray analysis of the dihydrobromide dihydrate,  $C_{22}H_{26}N_4Br_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ . The crystals are orthorhombic, space group  $P2_12_12_1$  with four molecules per unit cell. The results are summarised in formula (IX) for calycanthine and in Figs. 1—3 which show projections of the molecule. In the final results the discrepancy  $R$  over the 2116 observed structure factors is 9.6%. The bond lengths and angles (Figs. 4 and 5) have standard deviations of about 0.03 Å and 1.7°.

As long ago as 1888 interest had been aroused in the shrub *Calycanthus glaucus* (Willd.), native to Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, owing to the poisonous nature of its seeds. In that year Eccles<sup>1</sup> isolated the principal poisonous constituent of the seeds which he named calycanthine, and in 1905 Gordin<sup>2</sup> assigned to it the formula  $C_{11}H_{14}N_2$  and prepared a number of crystalline salts including the hydrochloride, hydrobromide, and hydriodide. In 1925 Späth and Stroh<sup>3</sup> doubled the molecular formula and this was revised in 1939 by Barger, Madinaveitia, and Streuli<sup>4</sup> to  $C_{22}H_{26}N_4$ , the formula accepted



at present and confirmed by the present analysis. Barger *et al.* found that on degradation of calycanthine by a variety of reactions such as heating with zinc dust, copper oxide, selenium, or sulphur, or by treatment with chromic acid, a stable, weakly basic substance, calycanine,  $C_{16}H_{10}N_2$ , was obtained. Pyrolysis of calycanthine with soda-lime gave a high yield of *N*-methyltryptamine. It was concluded that calycanthine was an indole alkaloid derived biogenetically from *N*-methyltryptamine, and structures (I) and (II) were proposed for calycanine and calycanthine respectively. These formulæ were criticised by Manske and Marion<sup>5</sup> who proposed (III) as a possible structure for calycanthine.

In 1951 Woodward and Clark showed that calycanine has the structure (IV) and confirmed this by synthesis. This result necessitated revision of the previously postulated structures for calycanthine and subsequent spectroscopic and chemical studies indicated that the molecule contains two residues of structure (V) and two *N*-methyl groups.

In 1954 Robinson and Teuber<sup>6</sup> proposed (VI) and (VII) as possible structures for calycanthine and suggested a biogenesis involving  $\beta\beta'$ -oxidative coupling of two molecules

<sup>1</sup> Eccles, *Proc. Amer. Pharm. Assoc.*, 1888, 84, 382.

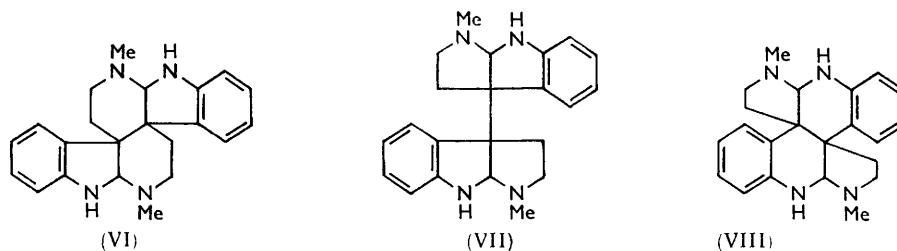
<sup>2</sup> Gordin, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1905, 27, 144, 1418.

<sup>3</sup> Späth and Stroh, *Ber.*, 1925, 58, 2131.

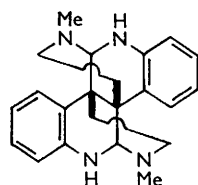
<sup>4</sup> Barger, Madinaveitia, and Streuli, *J.*, 1939, 510.

<sup>5</sup> Manske and Marion, *Canad. J. Res.*, 1939, B17, 293.

<sup>6</sup> Robinson and Teuber, *Chem. and Ind.*, 1954, 783; Robinson, "The Structural Relations of Natural Products," Clarendon Press, 1955, p. 105.



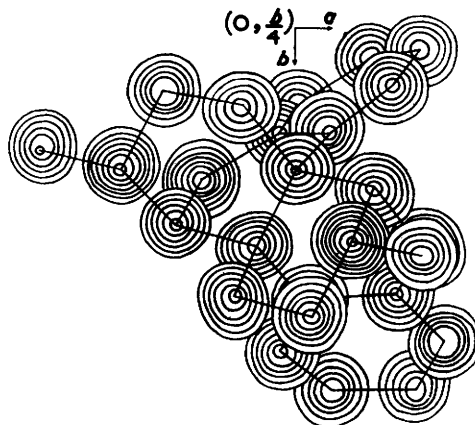
of *N*-methyltryptamine. Degradation to calycanine would require a rearrangement and Robinson and Teuber give a mechanism for this.



Our *X*-ray work began in 1957 when Mr. Harley-Mason kindly supplied us with a quantity of the pure material and several crystalline derivatives. At that time the structures regarded as most probable for calycanthine were those represented by (VI) and (VIII).<sup>7</sup> Our results are summarised in formula (IX) for calycanthine and in Figs. 2 and 3 which are projection drawings of the molecule as it appears in the crystal. It was only after

the completion of the *X*-ray analysis that we learned that this structure had also been considered.<sup>8</sup>

FIG. 1. Final electron-density distribution as superimposed contour sections parallel to (001). Contours are at unit interval but those below  $2 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$  are omitted. Atoms are drawn on the nearest section level.



A possible biogenetic route to the alkaloid in accordance with the views of Robinson<sup>6</sup> and Woodward *et al.*<sup>8</sup> is shown in Scheme 1. It may be noted that the calycanine skeleton is preformed in the calycanthine structure, but that it does not contain an indole system.

It had originally been hoped that a study of the isomorphous calycanthine dihydrochloride dihydrate and dihydrobromide dihydrate by two-dimensional methods would lead to the elucidation of the structure. However, although reliable electron-density projections were obtained, extensive overlap prevented their full interpretation. Certain other derivatives were also examined,<sup>9</sup> but the dihydrobromide was finally selected for three-dimensional study by the heavy-atom phase-determining method.<sup>10</sup>

After location of the bromide ions from Patterson maps the analysis proceeded by means of triple Fourier syntheses, based initially on the bromine phases alone, and then on an increasing number of atoms as these became clearly visible in successive calculations. This was followed by three cycles of least-squares refinement, giving a final discrepancy

<sup>7</sup> Harley-Mason, personal communication.

<sup>8</sup> Ingleby, Ph.D. Dissertation, Cambridge, 1956; Woodward, Yang, Katz, Clark, Harley-Mason, Ingleby, and Sheppard, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1960, 76.

<sup>9</sup> Hamor, Robertson, Shrivastava, and Silvertown, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1960, 78.

<sup>10</sup> Robertson and Woodward, *J.*, 1937, 219; 1940, 36.

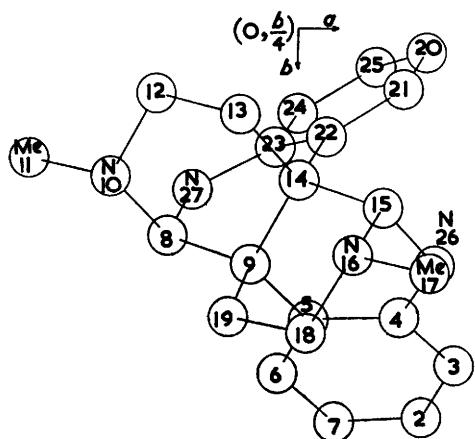


FIG. 2. Drawing of the molecule in projection on (001).

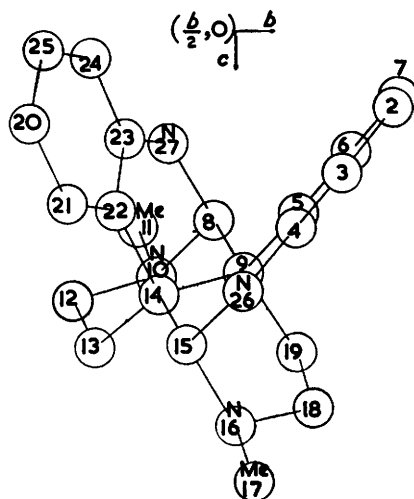
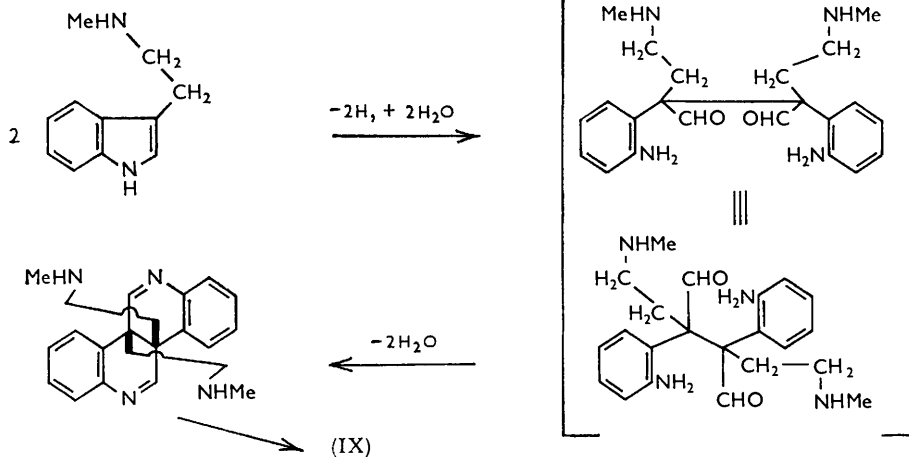


FIG. 3. Drawing of the molecule in projection on (100).



Scheme 1.

over the 2116 observed reflections of 9.6% (Table 4). The course of the analysis is summarised in Table 1.

TABLE 1.  
Course of analysis.

Operation	Data used	Atoms included	R (%)	$\Sigma w\Delta^2$
3D Patterson function	2111 $F_o$	—	—	—
1st 3D $F_o$ synthesis	1858 $F_o$	2Br	33.8	—
2nd 3D $F_o$ synthesis	1908 $F_o$	2Br + 15C	28.0	—
3rd 3D $F_o$ synthesis	1987 $F_o$	2Br + 24C	22.0	—
4th 3D $F_o$ synthesis	2059 $F_o$	2Br + 26C + 2O	16.0	—
Co-ordinates adjusted	—	2Br + 26C + 2O	15.0	—
Co-ordinates adjusted	—	2Br + 22C + 4N + 2O	14.6	—
5th 3D $F_o$ synthesis	2116 $F_o$	2Br + 22C + 4N + 2O	14.6	—
1st least-squares cycle	2116 $F_o$	2Br + 22C + 4N + 2O + 18H	14.6	5100
2nd least-squares cycle	2116 $F_o$	2Br + 22C + 4N + 2O + 18H	11.1	2700
3rd least-squares cycle	2116 $F_o$	2Br + 22C + 4N + 2O + 18H	10.9	2515
Co-ordinates adjusted	—	2Br + 22C + 4N + 2O + 18H	9.6	—

The final three-dimensional Fourier synthesis is shown in Fig. 1. The bromide ions and water molecules which lie at some distance from the molecule are not included. The stereochemistry is further indicated by Figs. 2 and 3, which also show the numbering system used in the later Tables. The molecular dimensions are summarised in Figs. 4 and 5. The co-ordinate standard deviations calculated from the least-squares totals

FIG. 4. Bond lengths (Å).

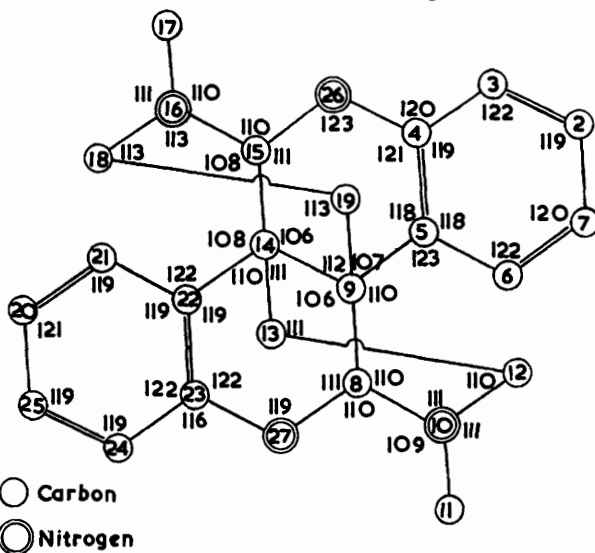
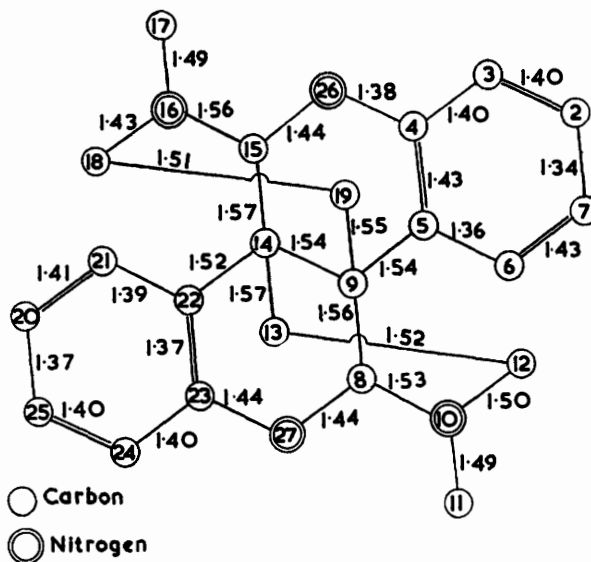


FIG. 5. Bond angles.  
 Angles: 5—9—14, 109°.  
 8—9—19, 113°.  
 9—14—22, 108°.  
 13—14—15, 113°.

are all about 0.02 Å for the light atoms (C, N, and O) and 0.002 Å for the bromide ions. The standard deviation of a bond length is therefore about 0.03 Å for bonds involving only light atoms. Distances involving halogen have standard deviation 0.02 Å. The corresponding values for angles are 1.7° and 1.3°.

The molecule is a very compact three-dimensional structure consisting of six six-membered rings fused together. The two benzene rings are inclined at 61° to each other, and the other four rings are all of "chair" form, with the *N*-methyl groups, 11 and 17, equatorial. It is of interest that the calycanthine molecule as a whole shows almost exact 2-fold symmetry. This is, of course, permissible for an optically active molecule, as

there is no reflection symmetry present. The benzene rings are planar to within 0.025 Å, and the four adjacent atoms, N(26), C(9), and N(27), C(14) lie near the mean planes of the corresponding aromatic rings. The maximum displacement is 0.13 Å for N(27), which may be compared with a displacement of 0.16 Å found for a similar grouping in the structure of (–)-aspidospermine N(b)-methiodide.<sup>11</sup>

The average length of the C–C aromatic bond is  $1.39 \pm 0.03$  Å (maximum deviation 0.05 Å), and of the C–C single bond  $1.54 \pm 0.02$  Å with a maximum deviation of 0.03 Å. The C–N bond distances show a greater spread, varying from 1.38 to 1.56 Å. However, these are not all of the same type. The atoms N(10) and N(16) carry a positive charge since the protons are associated with them, while N(26) and N(27) are directly linked to aromatic nuclei, but do not carry a formal charge. Three different kinds of C–N bond have therefore to be considered, *viz.*, C–N<sup>+</sup>, C(sp<sup>2</sup> hybridised)–N, and C(sp<sup>3</sup> hybridised)–N. The C(sp<sup>2</sup>)–N bond length has been measured<sup>12</sup> in acetanilide as 1.43 Å and in 2-chloro-4-nitroaniline<sup>13</sup> as 1.37 Å, and for bonds involving a positively charged nitrogen atom, Hahn<sup>14</sup> has listed the results of seven accurate investigations involving six different amino-acids. The C–N<sup>+</sup> lengths of the “zwitterions” vary from 1.474 to 1.528 Å, the mean value being 1.503 Å. If we then assume C–N<sup>+</sup> = 1.50 Å, C(sp<sup>2</sup>)–N = 1.40 Å, and for the C(sp<sup>3</sup>)–N single bond distance take the generally accepted value of 1.47 Å, all the bond lengths in calycanthine appear to be reasonable and within the limits of experimental error. Even the very long bond C(15)–N<sup>+</sup>(16) = 1.56 Å does not deviate significantly from 1.50 Å, nor does the bond C(18)–N<sup>+</sup>(16) = 1.43 Å. However, this is actually shorter than the bond C(23)–N(27) which involves an aromatic carbon atom. Owing to the limited accuracy of our results it would not be profitable to discuss these bond lengths in detail, but it is of interest that long C–N<sup>+</sup> bonds ranging from 1.49 to 1.57 Å (mean 1.53 Å) have been reported in the structures of ibogaine hydrobromide,<sup>15</sup> (±)-α-prodine hydrochloride<sup>16</sup> and (+)-demethanolaconinone hydriodide trihydrate.<sup>17</sup> Similarly in echitamine bromide<sup>18</sup> we have a quaternary nitrogen atom linked to carbon atoms at distances varying from 1.54 to 1.56 Å. This structure and that of ibogaine hydrobromide also contain short C (aromatic)–N bonds of length 1.38 and 1.40 Å, but in these analyses the standard deviations are quite large (0.03–0.04 Å for bond lengths).

The bond angles fall within the range of values expected for trigonal and tetrahedral atoms, apart from the angles at N(26) (123°) and N(27) (119°), which appear to be significantly larger than tetrahedral. If these two angles are excluded, the mean angle at sp<sup>3</sup>-hybridised atoms is  $110^\circ \pm 2^\circ$  (maximum deviation 4°) and at sp<sup>2</sup>-hybridised atoms  $120^\circ \pm 2^\circ$  (maximum deviation 4°). The whole structure seems to be quite free from strain.

In the crystal the molecules are arranged in layers parallel to (010). Within each layer the molecules are held together by hydrogen bonds involving the bromide ions, the water molecule, H<sub>2</sub>O(28), and the nitrogen atoms. The closest approach between atoms of different layers is the H<sub>2</sub>O(28) ··· H<sub>2</sub>O(29) distance of 3.15 Å which can represent only a very weak hydrogen bond. This is illustrated in Fig. 6 which shows the structure projected on (100), with the possible hydrogen bond contacts as broken lines. The extra-molecular contacts of less than 4 Å and some of the angles are listed in Table 3. Each of the crystallographically independent bromide ions has three close contacts, Br(0) to nitrogen atoms of two different molecules at 3.22 and 3.35 Å and to a water molecule at 3.36 Å, and Br(1) to a nitrogen atom at 3.42 Å and to water molecules at 3.35 and 3.47 Å. These distances are similar to the Br<sup>–</sup> ··· N and Br<sup>–</sup> ··· O contacts found in the crystal

<sup>11</sup> Mills and Nyburg, *J.*, 1960, 1458.

<sup>12</sup> Brown and Corbridge, *Acta Cryst.*, 1954, 7, 711.

<sup>13</sup> McPhail and Sim, unpublished results.

<sup>14</sup> Hahn, *Z. Krist.*, 1957, 109, 438.

<sup>15</sup> Arai, Coppola, and Jeffrey, *Acta Cryst.*, 1960, 13, 553.

<sup>16</sup> Kartha, Ahmed, and Barnes, *Acta Cryst.*, 1960, 13, 525.

<sup>17</sup> Przybylska, *Acta Cryst.*, 1961, 14, 429.

<sup>18</sup> Hamilton, Hamor, Robertson, and Sim, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1961, 63, and unpublished results.

structures of D(-)-isoleucine hydrobromide monohydrate,<sup>19</sup> 11-aminoundecanoic acid hydrobromide hemihydrate,<sup>20</sup> L-cystine dihydrobromide,<sup>21</sup> and ibogaine hydrobromide.<sup>15</sup> The fourth nitrogen atom is hydrogen bonded to a water molecule  $N(10) \cdots H_2O(28) = 2.89 \text{ \AA}$  and the closest bromide ion is Br(1) at a distance of  $3.62 \text{ \AA}$ . The protons are

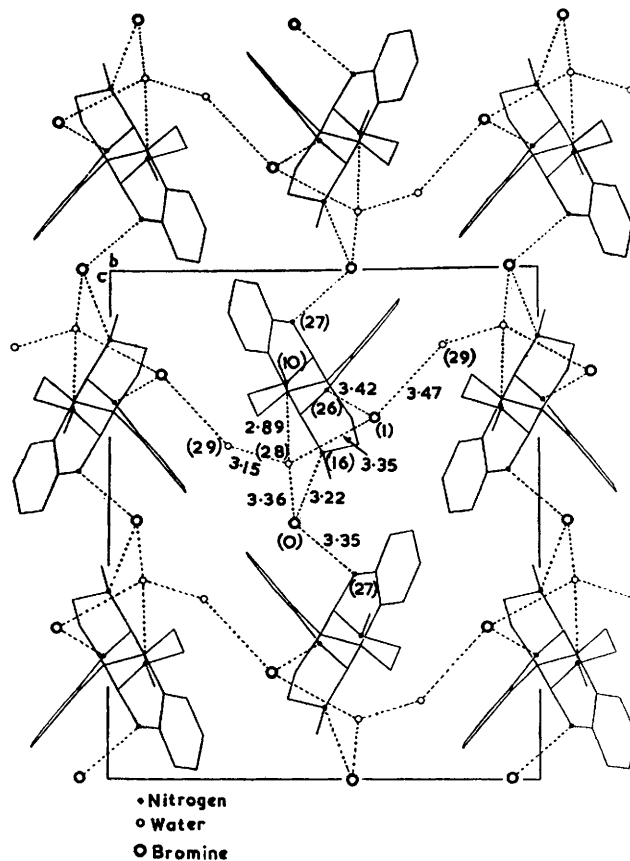
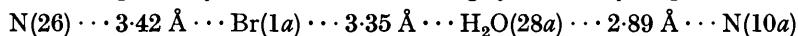


FIG. 6. Projection of the structure on (100).

obviously associated with the tertiary nitrogen atoms N(10) and N(16), and all the available hydrogen atoms appear to take part in hydrogen bonding. The C-N $\cdots$ Br $^-$  and C-N $\cdots$ O angles deviate considerably from the expected tetrahedral value, but this certainly does not exclude the possibility of hydrogen-bond formation, although the bonds would be comparatively weak. The shortest distance between a carbon atom and a bromide ion is  $Br(0) \cdots C(8f) = 3.60 \text{ \AA}$ . Between the water molecule  $H_2O(28)$  and carbon atom C(12) there is a close contact of  $3.18 \text{ \AA}$  but this distance appears to be normal for C $\cdots$ O contacts, values of about  $3.2 \text{ \AA}$  occurring in the crystal structures of other alkaloids (see, *e.g.*, refs. 11 and 17). The closest approach between two calycanthine molecules is  $3.49 \text{ \AA}$  and occurs between C(7) of the reference molecule and C(13) of the molecule related to it by the two-fold screw axis parallel to *b*. The bonding perpendicular to the plane of the projection of Fig. 6 is by means of the following system of hydrogen bonds:



where the letter *a* refers to the position  $x + 1, y, z$ .

<sup>19</sup> Trommel and Bijvoet, *Acta Cryst.*, 1954, **7**, 703.

<sup>20</sup> Sim, *Acta Cryst.*, 1955, **8**, 833.

<sup>21</sup> Peterson, Steinrauf, and Jensen, *Acta Cryst.*, 1960, **13**, 104.

Consideration of the distances between the calycanthine molecule and the bromide ions and water molecules leads directly to the location of the four nitrogen atoms, since the  $\text{Br}^- \cdots [\text{calycanthine}]$  contacts of 3.22, 3.35, and 3.42 Å and the  $\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdots [\text{calycanthine}]$  contact of 2.89 Å are too short to involve carbon atoms. These results are confirmed by the peak heights in the various Fourier syntheses, by the final temperature factors<sup>22</sup> (Table 2), and by the chemical evidence.

## EXPERIMENTAL

*Crystal Data.*—Calycanthine dihydrobromide dihydrate,  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_4 \cdot 2\text{HBr} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ;  $M$ , 544.3; m. p. 213–214°; <sup>2</sup>  $d$  calc. 1.568,  $d$  found 1.568 (floatation in  $\text{CCl}_4\text{-C}_6\text{H}_6$ ); orthorhombic,  $a = 9.61 \pm 0.01$ ,  $b = 14.13 \pm 0.01$ ,  $c = 16.97 \pm 0.02$  Å. Absent spectra, ( $h00$ ) when  $h$  is odd, ( $0k0$ ) when  $k$  is odd, ( $00l$ ) when  $l$  is odd. Space group  $P2_12_12_1$  ( $D_2^4$ ). Four molecules per unit

TABLE 2.

Atomic co-ordinates and temperature factors.

Atom	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$	$10^4\beta_{11}$	$10^4\beta_{22}$	$10^4\beta_{33}$	$10^4\beta_{23}$	$10^4\beta_{31}$	$10^4\beta_{12}$	$B$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )
Br(0)	-0.1147	0.4338	0.5024	158	88	45	12	33	-11	4.2
Br(1)	-0.4787	0.6204	0.2936	127	89	52	11	-12	11	4.2
C(2)	0.2011	0.6732	0.0704	228	92	34	-4	-8	-93	4.5
C(3)	0.2545	0.6158	0.1305	126	92	48	-2	44	-26	4.0
C(4)	0.1672	0.5634	0.1800	146	64	40	8	-12	-55	3.5
C(5)	0.0205	0.5683	0.1680	100	69	37	-28	5	1	3.1
C(6)	-0.0289	0.6265	0.1105	178	70	52	-29	8	11	4.2
C(7)	0.0627	0.6780	0.0598	197	80	37	6	-21	-65	4.1
C(8)	-0.2055	0.4756	0.1728	104	74	44	12	-34	-35	3.4
C(9)	-0.0737	0.5068	0.2202	73	57	38	-9	16	3	2.7
N(10)	-0.2982	0.4120	0.2235	108	72	47	11	-5	-31	3.5
C(11)	-0.4286	0.3918	0.1792	127	92	65	-14	-38	-8	4.5
C(12)	-0.2241	0.3220	0.2454	180	59	48	-23	-30	2	3.9
C(13)	-0.0898	0.3449	0.2893	179	55	34	8	1	5	3.5
C(14)	0.0047	0.4146	0.2406	83	71	40	27	-34	22	3.1
C(15)	0.1394	0.4452	0.2862	158	57	35	-1	5	4	3.3
N(16)	0.0923	0.4972	0.3625	113	83	41	-17	0	9	3.6
C(17)	0.2151	0.5158	0.4141	157	136	29	-11	-8	-28	4.6
C(18)	0.0172	0.5823	0.3462	179	100	37	-18	2	9	4.4
C(19)	-0.1082	0.5655	0.2949	121	70	49	-32	-16	-20	3.6
C(20)	0.2062	0.2758	0.0840	142	92	59	-15	66	36	4.5
C(21)	0.1703	0.3155	0.1572	154	61	43	0	28	-21	3.6
C(22)	0.0488	0.3683	0.1635	122	74	37	9	-20	-17	3.4
C(23)	-0.0334	0.3796	0.0982	138	81	36	-13	-6	54	3.6
C(24)	0.0027	0.3428	0.0245	115	81	48	-10	13	-27	3.7
C(25)	0.1271	0.2920	0.0179	196	69	48	-32	58	-37	4.2
N(26)	0.2223	0.5075	0.2387	111	76	37	4	-27	-43	3.3
N(27)	-0.1667	0.4263	0.1022	94	79	41	4	3	5	3.3
H <sub>2</sub> O(28)	-0.3944	0.4182	0.3848	118	105	37	3	5	-2	3.9
H <sub>2</sub> O(29)	-0.6405	0.2772	0.3483	187	146	52	-5	-7	51	5.7
H(2)	0.270	0.719	0.040	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
H(3)	0.358	0.614	0.130	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
H(6)	-0.133	0.623	0.111	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
H(7)	0.017	0.719	0.017	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
H(8)	-0.241	0.541	0.170	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
H(12)	-0.283	0.297	0.293	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
H'(12)	-0.208	0.275	0.203	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
H(13)	-0.029	0.283	0.290	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
H'(13)	-0.125	0.391	0.335	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
H(15)	0.191	0.385	0.286	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
H(18)	0.071	0.628	0.316	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
H'(18)	-0.008	0.603	0.406	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
H(19)	-0.158	0.524	0.328	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
H'(19)	-0.179	0.628	0.295	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
H(20)	0.291	0.238	0.083	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
H(21)	0.237	0.303	0.198	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
H(24)	-0.083	0.345	-0.019	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
H(25)	0.137	0.258	-0.038	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0

<sup>22</sup> Rossmann, Jacobson, Hirshfeld, and Lipscomb, *Acta Cryst.*, 1959, **12**, 530.

cell. Volume of the unit cell =  $2304 \text{ \AA}^3$ . Absorption coefficient for X-rays ( $\lambda = 1.542 \text{ \AA}$ ),  $\mu = 48.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Total number of electrons per unit cell =  $F(000) = 1112$ .

*Experimental Measurements.*—Well-formed prisms elongated along  $b$  were obtained by crystallisation from aqueous alcohol. The cell dimensions were measured from precession photographs using Mo- $K\alpha$  radiation. The intensities were estimated visually from equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs taken with Cu- $K\alpha$  radiation, the multiple-film technique being used to correlate strong and weak reflections.<sup>23</sup> For upper-layer data the film to film correlation factors given by Rossmann<sup>24</sup> were employed. The crystals were cut so that the cross-section perpendicular to the rotation axis was  $0.2 \times 0.2 \text{ mm}$ . in each case, and absorption corrections were not applied. The intensity data consisted of the layer lines ( $0kl$ )—( $8kl$ ), ( $h0l$ ), and ( $hk0$ ). 2116 independent structure factors were evaluated after the usual correction factors had been applied. This represents 66% of the total possible for Cu- $K\alpha$  radiation. The structure factors were later placed on an absolute scale by comparison with the calculated values.

*Analysis of the Structure.*—Approximate halogen positions had been obtained in the course of the preliminary two-dimensional work and these were confirmed by means of a sharpened three-dimensional Patterson synthesis. The first three-dimensional Fourier synthesis based on the bromine phases alone enabled us to assign co-ordinates to 15 of the 28 atoms (C, N, and O). Successive three-dimensional Fourier syntheses were then carried out with the inclusion of further atoms in the phasing calculations as they became clearly defined. The course of the

TABLE 3.  
Extra-molecular contacts ( $\text{\AA}$ ) and angles.

The letters associated with some of the atoms refer to the following positions:

$a: x + 1, y, z$ ;  $b: \bar{x}, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z$ ;  $c: \bar{x} - 1, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z$ ;  $d: \frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, 1 - z$ ;  
 $e: \frac{1}{2} - x, 1 - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$ ;  $f: \bar{x} - \frac{1}{2}, 1 - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$ ;  $g: \frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \bar{z}$ .

Br(0) ... N(16)	3.22	Br(0) ... H <sub>2</sub> O(29d)	3.92	C(19) ... C(21b)	3.67
Br(0) ... N(27f)	3.35			C(6) ... C(13b)	3.70
Br(1a) ... N(26)	3.42	H <sub>2</sub> O(28) ... H <sub>2</sub> O(29)	3.15	C(19) ... C(20b)	3.73
Br(0) ... C(8f)	3.60			C(18) ... C(21b)	3.76
Br(0) ... C(18)	3.61	H <sub>2</sub> O(28) ... N(10)	2.89	C(2) ... C(12b)	3.77
Br(1) ... N(10)	3.62	H <sub>2</sub> O(28) ... C(12)	3.18	C(20) ... C(24g)	3.78
Br(1) ... C(19)	3.64	H <sub>2</sub> O(29a) ... C(15)	3.35	C(3) ... C(13b)	3.85
Br(0) ... C(17)	3.69	H <sub>2</sub> O(28) ... C(13)	3.50	C(17) ... C(2e)	3.85
Br(1a) ... C(3)	3.77	H <sub>2</sub> O(28) ... C(11)	3.52	C(17) ... C(24e)	3.85
Br(1) ... C(11)	3.80	H <sub>2</sub> O(28) ... C(7f)	3.64	N(26) ... C(11a)	3.87
Br(0b) ... C(7)	3.80	H <sub>2</sub> O(29) ... C(7f)	3.72	C(4) ... C(12b)	3.91
Br(0) ... C(13)	3.84	H <sub>2</sub> O(29a) ... C(21)	3.76		
Br(1a) ... C(17)	3.88	H <sub>2</sub> O(28) ... C(19)	3.77	C(15)—N(16) ... Br(0)	131°
Br(0) ... C(11f)	3.90	H <sub>2</sub> O(29a) ... C(17)	3.81	C(18)—N(16) ... Br(0)	94
Br(1) ... C(8)	3.91	H <sub>2</sub> O(29) ... C(11)	3.87	C(17)—N(16) ... Br(0)	96
Br(1) ... C(11c)	3.96	H <sub>2</sub> O(29) ... C(2f)	3.88	C(23f)—N(27f) ... Br(0)	144
Br(1) ... C(24f)	3.96	H <sub>2</sub> O(29c) ... C(6)	3.89	C(8f)—N(27f) ... Br(0)	88
Br(0b) ... C(2)	3.97	H <sub>2</sub> O(28) ... C(6f)	3.95	C(4)—N(26) ... Br(1a)	105
Br(0) ... C(19)	3.98	H <sub>2</sub> O(29a) ... N(26)	3.97	C(15)—N(26) ... Br(1a)	127
Br(0) ... C(6f)	3.98			C(12)—N(10) ... H <sub>2</sub> O(28)	87
Br(1a) ... C(4)	3.99	C(7) ... C(13b)	3.49	C(8)—N(10) ... H <sub>2</sub> O(28)	135
		C(2) ... C(13b)	3.56	C(11)—N(10) ... H <sub>2</sub> O(28)	102
Br(1) ... H <sub>2</sub> O(28)	3.35	C(17) ... C(25e)	3.57	Br(0) ... H <sub>2</sub> O(28) ... Br(1)	114
Br(0) ... H <sub>2</sub> O(28)	3.36	C(3) ... C(12b)	3.61	Br(1) ... H <sub>2</sub> O(29c) ... H <sub>2</sub> O(28c)	107
Br(1) ... H <sub>2</sub> O(29c)	3.47	C(18) ... C(20b)	3.67		

analysis is summarised in Table 1. After the 4th  $F_0$  synthesis, refinement was continued by the method of least squares, only the diagonal terms of the normal equations being used. At this stage, eighteen hydrogen atoms whose positions could be derived unambiguously were included in the structure-factor calculations but their co-ordinates were not refined. In all these calculations the atomic scattering factors of Berghuis *et al.*<sup>25</sup> were used for carbon and

<sup>23</sup> Robertson, *J. Sci. Instr.*, 1943, **20**, 175.

<sup>24</sup> Rossmann, *Acta Cryst.*, 1956, **9**, 819.

<sup>25</sup> Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry, and Veenendaal, *Acta Cryst.*, 1955, **8**, 478.



TABLE 4.

Observed and calculated structure factors.

<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	$\alpha^o$	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	$\alpha^o$	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	$\alpha^o$	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	$\alpha^o$	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	$\alpha^o$	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	$\alpha^o$				
0	0	2	117	142	180	0	0	2	117	142	180	0	0	2	117	142	180	0	0	2	117	142	180	0	0	2	117	142	180	0	0		
0	0	4	100	118	0	0	0	4	100	118	0	0	0	4	100	118	0	0	0	4	100	118	0	0	0	4	100	118	0	0	0		
0	0	6	92	97	0	0	0	6	92	97	0	0	0	6	92	97	0	0	0	6	92	97	0	0	0	6	92	97	0	0	0		
0	0	8	53	85	0	0	0	8	53	85	0	0	0	8	53	85	0	0	0	8	53	85	0	0	0	8	53	85	0	0	0		
0	0	10	120	122	0	0	0	10	120	122	0	0	0	10	120	122	0	0	0	10	120	122	0	0	0	10	120	122	0	0	0		
0	0	12	30	27	0	0	0	12	30	27	0	0	0	12	30	27	0	0	0	12	30	27	0	0	0	12	30	27	0	0	0		
0	0	14	75	67	0	0	0	14	75	67	0	0	0	14	75	67	0	0	0	14	75	67	0	0	0	14	75	67	0	0	0		
0	0	16	27	26	0	0	0	16	27	26	0	0	0	16	27	26	0	0	0	16	27	26	0	0	0	16	27	26	0	0	0		
0	0	18	25	22	0	0	0	18	25	22	0	0	0	18	25	22	0	0	0	18	25	22	0	0	0	18	25	22	0	0	0		
0	1	1	11	0	270	0	1	1	11	0	270	0	1	1	11	0	270	0	1	1	11	0	270	0	1	1	11	0	270	0	1	1	
0	1	2	23	37	270	0	1	2	23	37	270	0	1	2	23	37	270	0	1	2	23	37	270	0	1	2	23	37	270	0	1	2	
0	1	3	88	97	270	0	1	3	88	97	270	0	1	3	88	97	270	0	1	3	88	97	270	0	1	3	88	97	270	0	1	3	
0	1	4	50	59	270	0	1	4	50	59	270	0	1	4	50	59	270	0	1	4	50	59	270	0	1	4	50	59	270	0	1	4	
0	1	5	71	61	90	0	1	5	71	61	90	0	1	5	71	61	90	0	1	5	71	61	90	0	1	5	71	61	90	0	1	5	
0	1	6	24	34	90	0	1	6	24	34	90	0	1	6	24	34	90	0	1	6	24	34	90	0	1	6	24	34	90	0	1	6	
0	1	7	86	81	270	0	1	7	86	81	270	0	1	7	86	81	270	0	1	7	86	81	270	0	1	7	86	81	270	0	1	7	
0	1	8	60	56	270	0	1	8	60	56	270	0	1	8	60	56	270	0	1	8	60	56	270	0	1	8	60	56	270	0	1	8	
0	1	9	20	15	90	0	1	9	20	15	90	0	1	9	20	15	90	0	1	9	20	15	90	0	1	9	20	15	90	0	1	9	
0	1	10	10	8	270	0	1	10	10	8	270	0	1	10	10	8	270	0	1	10	10	8	270	0	1	10	10	8	270	0	1	10	
0	1	11	10	8	270	0	1	11	10	8	270	0	1	11	10	8	270	0	1	11	10	8	270	0	1	11	10	8	270	0	1	11	
0	1	12	10	10	270	0	1	12	10	10	270	0	1	12	10	10	270	0	1	12	10	10	270	0	1	12	10	10	270	0	1	12	
0	1	13	19	18	270	0	1	13	19	18	270	0	1	13	19	18	270	0	1	13	19	18	270	0	1	13	19	18	270	0	1	13	
0	1	14	52	49	270	0	1	14	52	49	270	0	1	14	52	49	270	0	1	14	52	49	270	0	1	14	52	49	270	0	1	14	
0	1	15	32	29	270	0	1	15	32	29	270	0	1	15	32	29	270	0	1	15	32	29	270	0	1	15	32	29	270	0	1	15	
0	1	16	46	45	90	0	1	16	46	45	90	0	1	16	46	45	90	0	1	16	46	45	90	0	1	16	46	45	90	0	1	16	
0	1	17	35	35	270	0	1	17	35	35	270	0	1	17	35	35	270	0	1	17	35	35	270	0	1	17	35	35	270	0	1	17	
0	1	18	43	37	270	0	1	18	43	37	270	0	1	18	43	37	270	0	1	18	43	37	270	0	1	18	43	37	270	0	1	18	
0	2	1	154	189	0	0	2	1	154	189	0	0	2	1	154	189	0	0	2	1	154	189	0	0	2	1	154	189	0	0	2	1	
0	2	2	1	24	39	180	0	2	1	24	39	180	0	2	1	24	39	180	0	2	1	24	39	180	0	2	1	24	39	180	0	2	1
0	2	3	58	59	180	0	2	3	58	59	180	0	2	3	58	59	180	0	2	3	58	59	180	0	2	3	58	59	180	0	2	3	
0	2	4	17	9	0	0	2	4	17	9	0	0	2	4	17	9	0	0	2	4	17	9	0	0	2	4	17	9	0	0	2	4	
0	2	5	65	54	0	0	2	5	65	54	0	0	2	5	65	54	0	0	2	5	65	54	0	0	2	5	65	54	0	0	2	5	
0	2	6	45	36	0	0	2	6	45	36	0	0	2	6	45	36	0	0	2	6	45	36	0	0	2	6	45	36	0	0	2	6	
0	2	7	65	57	180	0	2	7	65	57	180	0	2	7	65	57	180	0	2	7	65	57	180	0	2	7	65	57	180	0	2	7	
0	2	8	7	63	0	0	2	8	7	63	0	0	2	8	7	63	0	0	2	8	7	63	0	0	2	8	7	63	0	0	2	8	
0	2	9	58	57	0	0	2	9	58	57	0	0	2	9	58	57	0	0	2	9	58	57	0	0	2	9	58	57	0	0	2	9	
0	2	10	49	58	0	0	2	10	49	58	0	0	2	10	49	58	0	0	2	10	49	58	0	0	2	10	49	58	0	0	2	10	
0	2	11	43	48	180	0	2	11	43	48	180	0	2	11	43	48	180	0	2	11	43	48	180	0	2	11	43	48	180	0	2	11	
0	2	12	29	28	0	0	2	12	29	28	0	0	2	12	29	28	0	0	2	12	29	28	0	0	2	12	29	28	0	0	2	12	
0	2	13	47	53	0	0	2	13	47	53	0	0	2	13	47	53	0	0	2	13	47	53	0	0	2	13	47	53	0	0	2	13	
0	2	14	21	19	0	0	2	14	21	19	0	0	2	14	21	19	0	0	2	14	21	19	0	0	2	14	21	19	0	0	2	14	
0	2	15	14	13	180	0	2	15	14	13	180	0	2	15	14	13	180	0	2	15	14	13	180	0	2	15	14	13	180	0	2	15	
0	2	16	17	16	0	0	2	16	17	16	0	0	2	16	17	16	0	0	2	16	17	16	0	0	2	16	17	16	0	0	2	16	
0	2	17	17	16	180	0	2	17	17	16	180	0	2	17	17	16	180	0	2	17	17	16	180	0	2	17	17	16	180	0	2	17	
0	2	18	22	19	0	0	2	18	22	19	0	0	2	18	22	19	0	0	2	18	22	19	0	0	2	18	22	19	0	0	2	18	
0	2	19	9	7	0	0	2	19	9	7	0	0	2	19	9	7	0	0	2	19	9	7	0	0	2	19	9	7	0	0	2	19	
0	2	20	1	0	180	0	2	20	1	0	180	0	2	20	1	0	180	0	2	20	1	0	180	0	2	20	1	0	180	0	2	20	
0	3	1	90	87	270	0	3	1	90	87	270	0	3	1	90	87	270	0	3	1	90	87	270	0	3	1	90	87	270	0	3	1	
0	3	2	74	64	90	0	3	2	74	64	90	0	3	2	74	64	90	0	3	2	74	64	90	0	3	2	74	64	90	0	3	2	
0	3	3	176	185	270	0	3	3	176	185	270	0	3	3	176	185	270	0	3	3	176	185	270	0	3	3	176	185	270	0	3	3	
0	3	4	145	138	0	0	3	4	145	138	0	0	3	4	145	138	0	0	3	4	145	138	0	0	3	4	145	138	0	0	3	4	
0	3	5	8	5	270	0	3	5	8	5	270	0	3	5	8	5	270	0	3	5	8	5	270	0	3	5	8	5	270	0	3	5	
0	3	6	86	84	270	0	3	6	86	84	270	0	3	6	86	84	270	0	3	6	86	84	270	0	3	6	86	84	270	0	3	6	
0	3	7	150	151	270	0	3	7	150	151	270	0	3	7	150	151	270	0	3	7</													



TABLE 4. (Continued).

Table with multiple columns of numerical data and labels (h, k, l) representing crystallographic parameters. The table is organized into several groups of columns, each starting with a set of labels (h, k, l) and followed by numerical values. Some cells contain fractional values or specific identifiers.

nitrogen and those of James and Brindley<sup>26</sup> for bromine and hydrogen. The peaks representing the oxygen atoms of the water molecules were rather lower than would have been expected in the various Fourier syntheses and corresponded in height approximately to the carbon atoms of the calycanthine molecule. It was accordingly assumed that only 75% of the water sites were occupied and carbon scattering factors were used for the oxygen contributions. During the Fourier refinement an isotropic temperature factor  $B = 4.0 \text{ \AA}^2$  was used for all the atoms. The least-squares programme refined six vibrational parameters for each atom, the anisotropic temperature factor being of the form<sup>27</sup>

$$t = 2 - (\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{23}kl + \beta_{31}lh + \beta_{12}hk)$$

The final co-ordinates, anisotropic temperature parameters, and equivalent isotropic temperature factors are listed in Table 2. The weighting scheme used for the least squares analysis was as follows:

$$\sqrt{w} = |F_o|/|F^*| \text{ if } |F_o| < |F^*|; \quad \sqrt{w} = |F^*|/|F_o| \text{ if } |F_o| > |F^*|$$

where  $|F^*|$  is a constant. It was taken equal to the average value of  $|F_o|$  (about 27).

58 Accidentally absent reflections, for which  $|F_c| > 1\frac{1}{2}|F_{\min.}|$ , where  $|F_{\min.}|$  is the minimum observable value of the structure amplitude, were included in the last cycle. These reflections were given a weight  $w = 1$ . The final discrepancy,  $\sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ , over the 2116 observed reflections is 9.6%. Of the 432 unobserved reflections only 29 are calculated to be greater than  $1\frac{1}{2}|F_{\min.}|$ . The parameter shifts indicated by the third least-squares cycle were quite small and it was felt that further refinement would not be profitable with the data available.

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<sup>26</sup> James and Brindley, *Phil. Mag.*, 1932, **12**, 81.

<sup>27</sup> Rollett, "Computing Methods and the Phase Problem in X-Ray Crystal Analysis," ed. Pepinsky, Robertson, and Speakman, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1961, p. 87.