

463. *The Structure of Cedrelone: X-Ray Analysis of Cedrelone Iodoacetate.*¹

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In order to determine the molecular structure of cedrelone, the principal crystalline constituent of the heartwood of *Cedrela toona*, we have carried out a crystal-structure analysis of the heavy-atom derivative, cedrelone iodoacetate. The crystals are orthorhombic, space group $P2_12_12_1$, with four molecules of $C_{28}H_{31}IO_6$ in the unit cell of dimensions $a = 6.97$, $b = 27.44$, $c = 13.74$ Å. Phase determination was based initially on the iodine atom, and Fourier and least-squares refinement methods were employed in the determination of the atomic co-ordinates. Our final results define the constitution and relative stereochemistry of cedrelone iodoacetate to be as in (I); cedrelone is therefore assigned formula (II).

CEDRELONE, the principal crystalline constituent of the heartwood of the Indian tree *Cedrela toona*, was first isolated by Parihar and Dutt,² who favoured the molecular formula $C_{25}H_{30}O_5$ and reported the presence of a lactone ring, a phenolic hydroxyl and a ketone group, and an ethylenic double bond. Later chemical and spectroscopic work at Glasgow,¹ Madras,³ and Zurich³ showed that the correct molecular formula is $C_{26}H_{30}O_5$ and that the molecule contains an $\alpha\beta$ -unsaturated ketone, a β -monosubstituted furan ring, and an

¹ For a preliminary report see Grant, Hamilton, Hamor, Hodges, McGeachin, Raphael, Robertson, and Sim, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1961, 444.

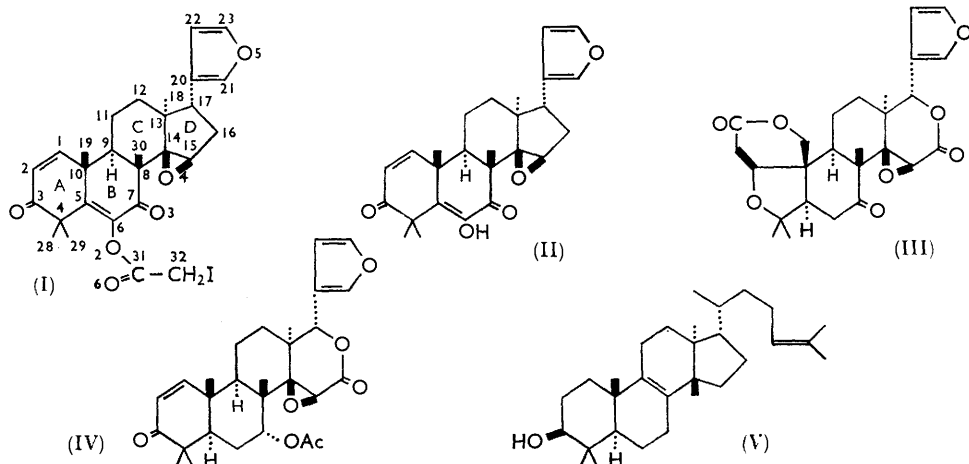
² Parihar and Dutt, *J. Indian Chem. Soc.*, 1950, **27**, 77.

³ Gopinath, Govindachari, Parthasarathy, Viswanathan, Arigoni, and Wildman, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1961, 446.

enolised α -diketone grouping similar in environment to that of diosphenols in the limonin series.⁴

No further chemical information about cedrelone was available to us when we began an X-ray analysis of cedrelone iodoacetate,⁵ and a direct determination of the crystal structure of this derivative was effected by means of the usual phase-determining heavy-atom method.⁶ A number of three-dimensional electron-density distributions were evaluated, and this was followed by least-squares refinement of the positional and thermal atomic parameters. At the end the value of R , the average discrepancy between measured and calculated structure amplitudes, was 17.5% over 1163 reflexions.

Our final results establish the constitution and stereochemistry (apart from absolute configuration) of cedrelone iodoacetate to be as in (I); it follows that cedrelone is represented by formula (II). The independent chemical studies at Glasgow,^{1,5} Madras,³ and Zurich³ are consistent with this structure. Cedrelone, like limonin^{4,7} (III) and



gedunin^{8,9} (IV), is clearly a triterpenoid of the euphol¹⁰ (V) type and its biogenesis presumably follows the route proposed for limonin.⁴

The final electron-density distribution for cedrelone iodoacetate is shown in Fig. 1 as superimposed contour sections drawn parallel to (001) and covering the region of one molecule; the corresponding atomic arrangement is illustrated in Fig. 2. The interatomic distances and valency angles calculated from the final atomic co-ordinates (see Table 1) are listed in Table 2. The standard deviations of the final atomic co-ordinates were estimated in the usual manner from the least-squares residuals (see Experimental section) and are shown in Table 3; from the results the average estimated standard deviation (e.s.d.) of a carbon-carbon bond is about 0.09 Å and of a carbon-oxygen bond about 0.07 Å. The average e.s.d. of a valency angle is about 4°.

The average carbon-carbon single-bond length is 1.55 Å, in good agreement with the value of 1.545 Å in diamond. The average carbon-carbon double-bond length, 1.35 Å,

⁴ Barton, Pradhan, Sternhell, and Templeton, *J.*, 1961, 255; Arigoni, Barton, Corey, and Jeger, in collaboration with Cagliotti, Dev, Ferini, Glazier, Melera, Pradhan, Schaffner, Sternhell, Templeton, and Tobinaga, *Experientia*, 1960, **16**, 41.

⁵ Hodges, McGeachin, and Raphael, following paper.

⁶ Robertson and Woodward, *J.*, 1937, 219; 1940, 36; Sim, in "Computing Methods and the Phase Problem in X-ray Crystal Analysis," ed. Pepinsky, Robertson, and Speakman, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1961, p. 227.

⁷ Arnott, Davie, Robertson, Sim, and Watson, *Experientia*, 1960, **16**, 49; *J.*, 1961, 4183.

⁸ Akisanya, Bevan, Hirst, Halsall, and Taylor, *J.*, 1960, 3827.

⁹ Sutherland, Sim, and Robertson, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1962, 222.

¹⁰ Barton, McGhie, Pradhan, and Knight, *Chem. and Ind.*, 1954, 1325; *J.*, 1955, 876.

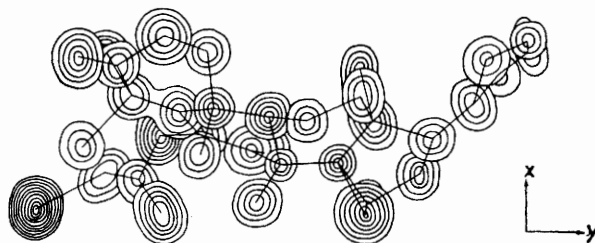


FIG. 1. The final three-dimensional electron-density distribution for cedrelone iodoacetate shown by means of superimposed contour sections drawn parallel to (001) and covering the region of one molecule. Contour interval $1 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$, starting from the $2 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ level, except around the iodine atom where the interval is $5 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$.

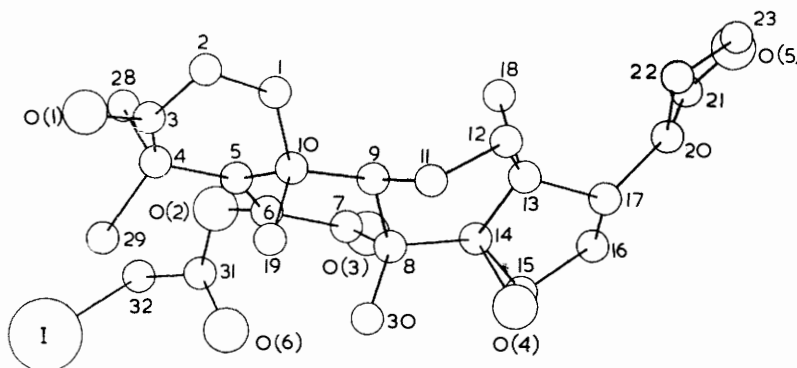


FIG. 2. The arrangement of atoms corresponding to Fig. 1.

TABLE I.

Atomic co-ordinates and isotropic temperature factors.

(Origin of co-ordinates as in "International Tables."*)

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	B	Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	B
C(1)	-0.3157	-0.0520	0.1550	4.5	C(19) ...	0.0544	-0.0578	0.1154	4.3
C(2)	-0.3783	-0.0957	0.1406	4.9	C(20) ...	-0.1626	0.2006	0.3251	5.7
C(3)	-0.2634	-0.1337	0.1687	6.6	C(21) ...	-0.2756	0.2147	0.4005	8.3
C(4)	-0.1512	-0.1311	0.2654	4.1	C(22) ...	-0.3139	0.2093	0.2532	6.4
C(5)	-0.0985	-0.0781	0.2787	3.9	C(23) ...	-0.4079	0.2487	0.2789	8.9
C(6)	-0.0131	-0.0596	0.3679	4.3	C(28) ...	-0.2911	-0.1504	0.3437	6.1
C(7)	0.0318	-0.0086	0.3925	5.8	C(29) ...	0.0410	-0.1661	0.2702	7.5
C(8)	0.0840	0.0183	0.2986	3.4	C(30) ...	0.2710	0.0030	0.2637	4.5
C(9)	-0.0851	0.0093	0.2311	3.1	C(31) ...	0.1412	-0.1035	0.4855	5.7
C(10) ...	-0.1186	-0.0424	0.1949	6.0	C(32) ...	0.1435	-0.1425	0.5768	5.6
C(11) ...	-0.0764	0.0460	0.1412	6.7	O(1) ...	-0.2808	-0.1767	0.1316	7.8
C(12) ...	-0.1651	0.0958	0.1854	5.7	O(2).....	-0.0223	-0.0932	0.4444	5.0
C(13) ...	-0.0779	0.1067	0.2925	4.5	O(3).....	0.0597	0.0047	0.4678	5.0
C(14) ...	0.0798	0.0744	0.3175	3.8	O(4).....	0.2559	0.0974	0.2779	4.0
C(15) ...	0.0235	0.1024	0.3824	4.8	O(5).....	-0.3849	0.2467	0.3740	8.3
C(16) ...	0.1063	0.1495	0.3960	5.5	O(6).....	0.2847	-0.0888	0.4452	5.9
C(17) ...	-0.0109	0.1585	0.3085	4.6	I	0.2808	-0.2054	0.5353	6.0
C(18) ...	-0.2785	0.0931	0.3694	3.4					

* "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, 1952, Vol. I.

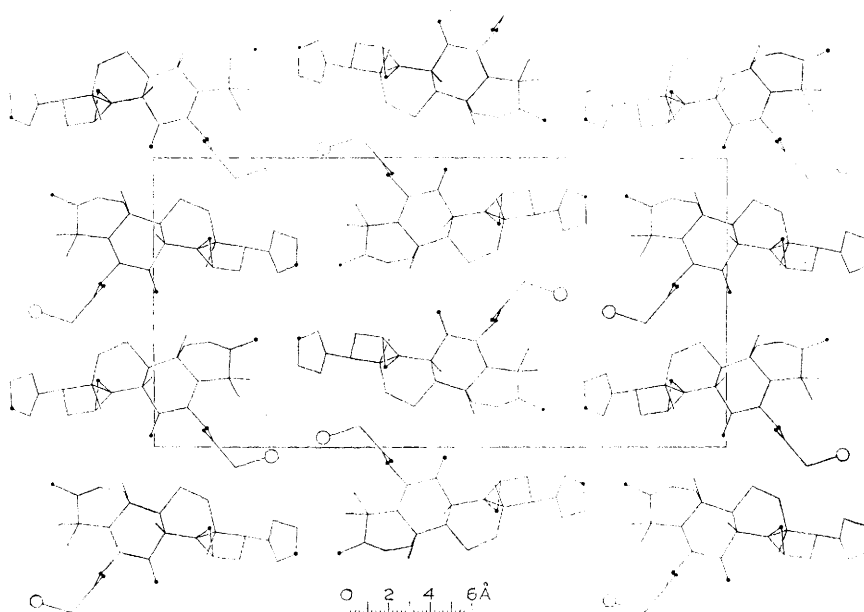
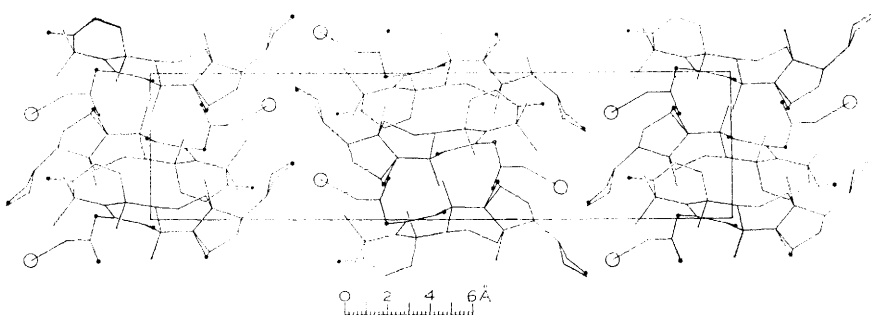
TABLE 2.
Interatomic distances (Å) and angles.

<i>Intramolecular bonded distances</i>							
C(1)–C(2)	1.29	C(6)–C(7)	1.48	C(11)–C(12)	1.62	C(17)–C(20)	1.58
C(1)–C(10)	1.50	C(6)–O(2)	1.40	C(12)–C(13)	1.62	C(20)–C(21)	1.36
C(2)–C(3)	1.57	C(7)–C(8)	1.53	C(13)–C(14)	1.45	C(20)–C(22)	1.47
C(3)–C(4)	1.54	C(7)–O(3)	1.11	C(13)–C(17)	1.51	C(21)–O(5)	1.22
C(3)–O(1)	1.29	C(8)–C(9)	1.52	C(13)–C(18)	1.79	C(22)–C(23)	1.31
C(4)–C(5)	1.51	C(8)–C(14)	1.56	C(14)–C(15)	1.55	C(23)–O(5)	1.32
C(4)–C(28)	1.55	C(8)–C(30)	1.45	C(14)–O(4)	1.48	C(31)–C(32)	1.65
C(4)–C(29)	1.65	C(9)–C(10)	1.52	C(15)–C(16)	1.54	C(31)–O(2)	1.30
C(5)–C(6)	1.45	C(9)–C(11)	1.59	C(15)–O(4)	1.46	C(31)–O(6)	1.21
C(5)–C(10)	1.52	C(10)–C(19)	1.68	C(16)–C(17)	1.47	C(32)–I	2.05
<i>Intramolecular non-bonded distances</i>							
C(1) ... C(4)	2.89	C(6) ... C(29)	3.24	C(10) ... O(1)	3.95	C(16) ... C(22)	3.89
C(1) ... C(11)	3.17	C(6) ... C(30)	2.99	C(10) ... O(2)	3.76	C(17) ... C(23)	3.74
C(1) ... C(28)	3.75	C(6) ... C(32)	3.82	C(10) ... O(3)	4.15	C(17) ... O(4)	2.54
C(1) ... O(1)	3.44	C(6) ... O(6)	2.47	C(11) ... C(17)	3.87	C(17) ... O(5)	3.67
C(2) ... C(5)	2.76	C(7) ... C(10)	3.06	C(11) ... C(18)	3.67	C(18) ... C(20)	3.12
C(2) ... C(9)	3.74	C(7) ... C(11)	3.84	C(11) ... C(19)	3.01	C(18) ... C(21)	3.37
C(2) ... C(19)	3.21	C(7) ... C(13)	3.53	C(11) ... C(30)	3.18	C(18) ... C(22)	3.58
C(2) ... C(28)	3.23	C(7) ... C(15)	3.33	C(11) ... O(4)	3.30	C(18) ... O(3)	3.64
C(2) ... C(29)	3.93	C(7) ... C(18)	3.54	C(12) ... C(15)	3.83	C(18) ... O(4)	3.93
C(3) ... C(6)	3.83	C(7) ... C(31)	3.00	C(12) ... C(16)	3.76	C(19) ... C(29)	3.65
C(3) ... C(10)	2.72	C(7) ... O(4)	3.66	C(12) ... C(20)	3.45	C(19) ... C(30)	3.04
C(3) ... C(19)	3.13	C(7) ... O(6)	2.91	C(12) ... C(22)	3.41	C(28) ... C(31)	3.81
C(4) ... C(9)	3.91	C(8) ... C(12)	3.15	C(12) ... O(4)	3.20	C(28) ... O(1)	3.00
C(4) ... C(19)	3.22	C(8) ... C(16)	3.84	C(13) ... C(21)	3.59	C(28) ... O(2)	2.81
C(4) ... C(31)	3.72	C(8) ... C(17)	3.90	C(13) ... C(22)	3.31	C(29) ... C(31)	3.49
C(4) ... O(2)	2.82	C(8) ... C(18)	3.39	C(13) ... C(30)	3.76	C(29) ... O(1)	2.96
C(5) ... C(8)	2.95	C(8) ... O(2)	3.74	C(13) ... O(3)	3.82	C(29) ... O(2)	3.15
C(5) ... C(11)	3.90	C(9) ... C(15)	3.93	C(14) ... C(20)	3.85	C(29) ... O(6)	3.63
C(5) ... C(30)	3.41	C(9) ... C(18)	3.27	C(14) ... O(3)	2.82	C(30) ... O(3)	3.17
C(5) ... C(31)	3.37	C(9) ... O(3)	3.41	C(15) ... C(18)	3.51	C(30) ... O(4)	2.60
C(5) ... O(1)	3.61	C(9) ... O(4)	3.45	C(15) ... C(20)	3.89	C(30) ... O(6)	3.55
C(5) ... O(3)	3.62	C(10) ... C(12)	3.81	C(15) ... C(30)	3.20	C(31) ... O(3)	3.03
C(5) ... O(6)	3.53	C(10) ... C(14)	3.88	C(15) ... O(3)	3.14	O(2) ... O(3)	2.76
C(6) ... C(9)	2.71	C(10) ... C(28)	3.79	C(16) ... C(18)	3.12	O(3) ... O(4)	3.89
C(6) ... C(19)	3.50	C(10) ... C(29)	3.72	C(16) ... C(21)	3.21	O(3) ... O(6)	3.02
C(6) ... C(28)	3.17	C(10) ... C(30)	3.13				
<i>Intermolecular distances (< 4 Å)</i>							
C(32) ... O(4) _I	3.11	C(23) ... C(29) _{IV}	3.53	C(32) ... C(22) _{III}	3.81	O(5) ... C(29) _{IV}	3.92
O(5) ... O(1) _{II}	3.14	O(6) ... C(11) _I	3.57	C(23) ... C(28) _{II}	3.86	C(22) ... C(29) _{IV}	3.93
C(23) ... O(1) _{II}	3.23	O(3) ... C(19) _I	3.67	C(32) ... C(12) _{III}	3.87	O(2) ... C(12) _{III}	3.96
O(3) ... C(1) _{III}	3.35	O(3) ... C(2) _{III}	3.67	C(18) ... C(2) _{III}	3.88	C(20) ... C(29) _{IV}	3.98
C(21) ... O(1) _{III}	3.36	C(15) ... C(19) _I	3.76				
The subscripts refer to the following positions:							
I $\frac{1}{2} - x, -y, \frac{1}{2} + z$.		II $-1 - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z$.		III $-\frac{1}{2} - x, -y, \frac{1}{2} + z$.		IV $-x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z$.	
<i>Valency angles</i>							
C(2)C(1)C(10)	122°	C(6)C(7)O(3)	124°	C(9)C(11)C(12)	103°	C(15)C(16)C(17)	110°
C(1)C(2)C(3)	118	C(8)C(7)O(3)	126	C(11)C(12)C(13)	111	C(13)C(17)C(16)	98
C(2)C(3)C(4)	120	C(7)C(8)C(9)	104	C(12)C(13)C(14)	113	C(13)C(17)C(20)	120
C(2)C(3)O(1)	122	C(7)C(8)C(14)	110	C(12)C(13)C(17)	115	C(16)C(17)C(20)	112
C(4)C(3)O(1)	115	C(7)C(8)C(30)	110	C(12)C(13)C(18)	102	C(17)C(20)C(21)	135
C(3)C(4)C(5)	106	C(9)C(8)C(14)	105	C(14)C(13)C(17)	108	C(17)C(20)C(22)	120
C(3)C(4)C(28)	105	C(9)C(8)C(30)	117	C(14)C(13)C(18)	109	C(21)C(20)C(22)	93
C(3)C(4)C(29)	115	C(14)C(8)C(30)	111	C(17)C(13)C(18)	111	C(20)C(21)O(5)	110
C(5)C(4)C(28)	114	C(8)C(9)C(10)	118	C(8)C(14)C(13)	125	C(20)C(22)C(23)	108
C(5)C(4)C(29)	111	C(8)C(9)C(11)	110	C(8)C(14)C(15)	125	C(22)C(23)O(5)	100
C(28)C(4)C(29)	107	C(10)C(9)C(11)	110	C(8)C(14)O(4)	110	C(32)C(31)O(2)	119
C(4)C(5)C(6)	123	C(1)C(10)C(5)	104	C(13)C(14)C(15)	109	C(32)C(31)O(6)	124
C(4)C(5)C(10)	120	C(1)C(10)C(9)	115	C(13)C(14)O(4)	106	O(2)C(3)O(6)	117
C(6)C(5)C(10)	117	C(1)C(10)C(19)	112	C(15)C(14)O(4)	58	C(31)C(32)I	110
C(5)C(6)C(7)	128	C(5)C(10)C(9)	110	C(14)C(15)C(16)	98	C(6)O(2)C(31)	115
C(5)C(6)O(2)	113	C(5)C(10)C(19)	105	C(14)C(15)O(4)	59	C(14)O(4)C(15)	63
C(7)C(6)O(2)	118	C(9)C(10)C(19)	110	C(16)C(15)O(4)	106	C(21)O(5)C(23)	114
C(6)C(7)C(8)	109						

TABLE 3.

Standard deviations of the final atomic co-ordinates (Å).

Atom	$\sigma(x)$	$\sigma(y)$	$\sigma(z)$	Atom	$\sigma(x)$	$\sigma(y)$	$\sigma(z)$	Atom	$\sigma(x)$	$\sigma(y)$	$\sigma(z)$
C(1)	0.059	0.042	0.046	C(13)	0.054	0.047	0.044	C(29)	0.075	0.050	0.055
C(2)	0.058	0.045	0.044	C(14)	0.053	0.047	0.041	C(30)	0.063	0.045	0.044
C(3)	0.069	0.042	0.043	C(15)	0.069	0.038	0.043	C(31)	0.052	0.045	0.056
C(4)	0.051	0.043	0.047	C(16)	0.059	0.040	0.050	C(32)	0.057	0.058	0.051
C(5)	0.049	0.038	0.044	C(17)	0.055	0.041	0.049	O(1)	0.051	0.031	0.032
C(6)	0.061	0.040	0.044	C(18)	0.051	0.036	0.047	O(2)	0.037	0.028	0.030
C(7)	0.064	0.051	0.049	C(19)	0.053	0.048	0.050	O(3)	0.037	0.028	0.033
C(8)	0.056	0.041	0.046	C(20)	0.059	0.048	0.043	O(4)	0.033	0.024	0.027
C(9)	0.047	0.035	0.048	C(21)	0.069	0.058	0.055	O(5)	0.078	0.042	0.058
C(10)	0.072	0.050	0.048	C(22)	0.050	0.046	0.053	O(6)	0.042	0.026	0.028
C(11)	0.068	0.049	0.055	C(23)	0.084	0.046	0.063	I	0.004	0.003	0.004
C(12)	0.063	0.042	0.051	C(28)	0.067	0.046	0.051				

FIG. 3. The crystal structure of cedrelone iodoacetate as viewed in projection along the *a*-axis.FIG. 4. The crystal structure of cedrelone iodoacetate as viewed in projection along the *c*-axis.

does not differ significantly from the value of 1.334 Å in ethylene.¹¹ The average carbon-oxygen double-bond distance in the carbonyl groups of 1.20 Å compares favourably with the values of 1.212 Å in parabanic acid,¹² 1.222 Å in *p*-benzoquinone,¹³ and 1.195 Å in tetrachloro-*p*-benzoquinone.¹⁴ In the epoxide ring the average carbon-oxygen bond length is 1.47 Å, while the values quoted for ethylene oxide,¹⁵ cyclopentene oxide,¹⁶ and clerodin bromo-lactone¹⁷ are 1.44, 1.47, and 1.49 Å, respectively. The bond lengths in the iodoacetate group show no significant deviation from the expected values.

The strong steric interaction between axial 1,3-methyl groups is reflected in the non-bonded distance of 3.04 Å between C(19) and C(30); on the basis of standard bond lengths and valency angles the distance between these atoms is expected to be only 2.54 Å. The steric interaction between the 28- and 29-methyl groups and the oxygen substituent at position 6 is presumably the reason why ring A adopts a half-boat conformation. Ring c is locked in a boat conformation by the β -oriented epoxide group.

The arrangement of the molecules in the crystal as viewed in projection along the *a*-axis is shown in Fig. 3; the projection along the *c* axis is shown in Fig. 4. The intermolecular contacts (see Table 2) are all greater than 3 Å and correspond to normal van der Waals interactions.

EXPERIMENTAL

Crystal Data.—Cedrelone iodoacetate, C₂₈H₃₁O₆I; *M* = 590.4; m. p. 149–150°. Orthorhombic, *a* = 6.97, *b* = 27.44, *c* = 13.74 Å, *U* = 2628 Å³, *D_m* = 1.498 g. cm.⁻³ (by flotation), *Z* = 4, *D_c* = 1.490 g. cm.⁻³. Space group *P*2₁2₁2₁(*D*₂^h). Absorption coefficient for X-rays ($\lambda = 1.542$ Å) $\mu = 108$ cm.⁻¹. Total number of electrons in the unit cell = *F*(000) = 1200.

The crystals were grown from solution in aqueous ethanol and were obtained in the form of thin plates with (010) strongly developed.

Experimental Measurements.—Rotation, oscillation, and moving-film photographs were taken with copper-*K α* ($\lambda = 1.542$ Å) radiation. The cell dimensions were obtained from rotation and equatorial layer line Weissenberg photographs. The space group was determined uniquely from the systematic halvings in the X-ray spectra. For the intensity measurements small crystals were used, completely bathed in a uniform beam of X-rays. No corrections for absorption were applied. Photographic records of the *0kl-5kl* and *hkl-hk6* spectra were obtained by means of an equi-inclination Weissenberg camera. For correlation of strong and weak reflections the multiple-film technique¹⁸ was used. The intensities were estimated visually and were corrected by the usual factors (Lorentz, polarisation, and rotation¹⁹). The various layers were placed on the same relative scale by comparison of common reflections on different photographs; the absolute scale was obtained at a later stage by correlation with the calculated structure amplitudes, $|F_c|$. In all only 1163 independent structure amplitudes were measured (Table 4), the low total being a consequence of the non-appearance of reflections beyond moderate values of $\sin \theta$. This effect (*i.e.*, a high temperature factor, *B*) probably indicates some disorder in the molecular packing in the crystal. In addition to the 1163 observed reflections 122 unobserved reflections at low values of $\sin \theta$ were included in the structure analysis, each being assigned a value of $|F_o|$ equal to half the minimum $|F|$ locally observable. A total of 1285 reflections was therefore employed in the determination of the structure.

The crystal density was measured by flotation of the crystals in carbon tetrachloride-light petroleum.

Structure Analysis.—The co-ordinates of the iodine atom were determined initially from two-dimensional Patterson syntheses along the *a*- and the *c*-crystal axes. These projections are shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

¹¹ Bartell and Bonham, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1957, **27**, 1414.

¹² Davies and Blum, *Acta Cryst.*, 1955, **8**, 129.

¹³ Trotter, *Acta Cryst.*, 1960, **13**, 86.

¹⁴ Chu, Jeffrey, and Sakurai, *Acta Cryst.*, 1962, 661.

¹⁵ Cunningham, Boyd, Myers, Gwinn, and Le Van, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1951, **19**, 676.

¹⁶ Erlandsson, *Arkiv Fysik*, 1955, **9**, 341.

¹⁷ Paul, Sim, Hamor, and Robertson, *J.*, 1962, 4133.

¹⁸ Robertson, *J. Sci. Inst.*, 1943, **20**, 175.

¹⁹ Tunell, *Amer. Min.*, 1939, **24**, 448.

immediately evident and the location of the remaining atoms was straightforward. The iodine atom, twenty-three carbon atoms, and five oxygen atoms were employed in the next calculation of structure amplitudes and phase constants, and the value of R fell to 29.6%.

In the next three-dimensional electron-density distribution all the atoms were clearly resolved and the correct chemical type could be assigned to each atom except in the furan ring where the choice of oxygen atom was still not unique.

Two further rounds of structure-factor and Fourier calculations were carried out. Both F_o and F_c maps were computed, errors due to termination of series were corrected, and individual isotropic temperature factors were assigned. The value of R was reduced to 20.4%.

The refinement was completed by performing four cycles of least-squares adjustment of the

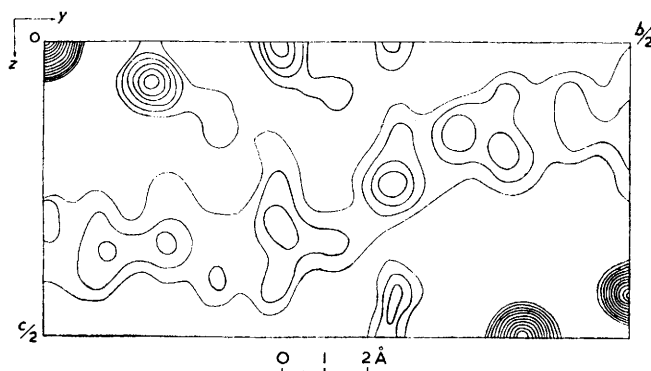


FIG. 5. Patterson projection along the a -axis. Contour scale arbitrary.

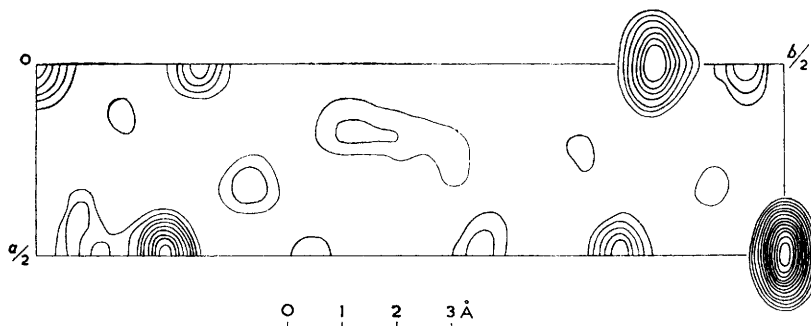


FIG. 6. Patterson projection along the c -axis. Contour scale arbitrary.

positional and thermal parameters of the atoms; the programme employed was that devised by Dr. J. S. Rollett.²⁰ The final value for the discrepancy factor R is 17.5% over all the observed structure amplitudes.

During the refinement all the atoms of the furan ring were weighted as carbon atoms. An examination of the bond lengths in the ring, the intermolecular contacts involving the ring, the temperature factors given by the least-squares refinement, and the peak heights led us to favour the oxygen assignment defined in Table 1 and Fig. 2. However, the alternative assignment, C(23) an oxygen atom and O(5) a carbon atom, cannot be completely excluded. It is possible that there is some disorder associated with the orientation of the furan ring in the crystal, the alternative assignments of the oxygen atom representing orientations of the furan ring related by rotation through 180° about the single bond C(17)–C(20).

The theoretical atomic scattering factors employed in the structure-factor calculations were

²⁰ Rollett, in "Computing Methods and the Phase Problem in X-ray Crystal Analysis," ed. Pepinsky, Robertson, and Speakman, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1961, p. 87.

those of Berghuis *et al.*²¹ for carbon and oxygen, and the Thomas–Fermi values²² for iodine. The final atomic co-ordinates are in Table 1, the molecular dimensions and some non-bonded distances in Table 2, and the final values of $|F_o|$, $|F_c|$, and α in Table 4.

The standard deviations of the final atomic co-ordinates were derived from the least-squares residuals by application of the equation

$$\sigma^2(x_i) = \sum w_j(\Delta F_j)^2 / [(n - s) \sum w_j(\partial F_j / \partial x_i)^2].$$

The results are listed in Table 3.

As some doubt was felt about the physical significance of the anisotropic temperature factors derived for the carbon and oxygen atoms, we have not listed these parameters here but give in Table 1 an equivalent isotropic temperature factor for each atom deduced from the anisotropic thermal parameters; the anisotropic temperature factors have been listed elsewhere by Grant and Hamilton.²³ An examination of the anisotropic parameters showed that the average apparent thermal vibration of the atoms is considerably greater in the *a*-direction ($\bar{B}_{11} = 7.1 \text{ \AA}^2$) than in the *b*- or *c*-direction ($\bar{B}_{22} = 4.9 \text{ \AA}^2$, $\bar{B}_{33} = 4.3 \text{ \AA}^2$). The large value of \bar{B}_{11} is undoubtedly connected with the rapid decline in intensity values with increasing $\sin \theta$ mentioned earlier.

The final three-dimensional electron-density distribution was evaluated on the basis of the phase constants in Table 4 and is shown in Fig. 1 by means of superimposed contour sections drawn parallel to (001). The corresponding atomic arrangement is illustrated in Fig. 2.

The extensive calculations were performed on the Glasgow University DEUCE computer with programmes devised by Dr. J. S. Rollett and Dr. J. G. Sime. We are indebted to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for maintenance grants (to I. J. G. and J. A. H.), to the University of Glasgow for an I.C.I. Research Fellowship (to T. A. H.), and to Dr. R. Hodges, Mr. S. G. McGeachin, and Professor R. A. Raphael, F.R.S., for supplies of cedrelone iodoacetate.

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²¹ Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry, and Veenendaal, *Acta Cryst.*, 1955, **8**, 478.

²² "Internationale Tabellen zur Bestimmung von Kristallstrukturen," Borntaeger, Berlin, 1935, Vol. II, p. 572.

²³ Hamilton, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Glasgow, 1962; Grant, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Glasgow, 1962.