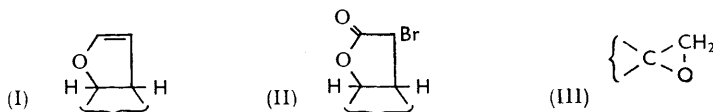


802. The Structure of Clerodin: X-Ray Analysis of Clerodin Bromo-lactone.

By I. C. PAUL, G. A. SIM, T. A. HAMOR, and J. MONTEATH ROBERTSON.

The molecular structure of clerodin, $C_{24}H_{34}O_7$, the bitter principle of *Clerodendron infortunatum*, has been determined by an X-ray study of the heavy-atom derivative, clerodin bromo-lactone, $C_{24}H_{33}BrO_8$, which crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, space group $P2_12_12_1$ (D_2^5), with four molecules in the unit cell. After a number of three-dimensional Fourier syntheses and extensive least-squares refinement our final results define the constitution and stereochemistry of the bromo-lactone as (IV) and hence of clerodin as (V). The absolute stereochemistry shown in (IV), and hence in (V), was established by Bijvoet's anomalous-dispersion method. The chemical behaviour of clerodin is in accord with structure (V).

CLERODIN, the bitter principle of *Clerodendron infortunatum*, contains a cyclic vinyl ether (I); this readily adds hypobromous acid to form clerodin bromohydrin which on oxidation yields the bromo- γ -lactone (II).¹ At the suggestion of Professor D. H. R. Barton, F.R.S., we examined these bromo-derivatives with a view to elucidating the structure of clerodin by X-ray analysis. Both derivatives crystallize in the orthorhombic



system, space group $P2_12_12_1$ (D_2^5); we chose the bromo-lactone for detailed study because the crystals are better formed and the X-ray data more extensive than in the case of the bromohydrin.

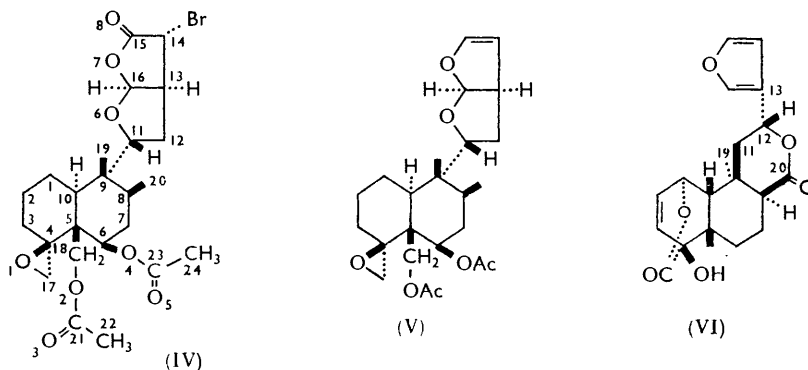
When we began our X-ray work the information available to us about clerodin was very limited. We knew that the earlier chemical investigations² had been inconclusive, that analytical results for various derivatives were consistent with a molecular formula $C_{21}H_{30}O_6$ for clerodin, and that in addition to the vinyl ether grouping (I) the molecule contains two acetate groups and an epoxide (III).

At an early stage of the structure analysis the C_{21} formula was recognized as inadequate and a consideration of the crystal density of the bromo-lactone and of the C : H : O ratios for clerodin led us to propose $C_{24}H_{34}O_7$ for clerodin and $C_{24}H_{33}O_8Br$ for clerodin bromo-lactone. Further evidence for the C_{24} formula was provided by the preliminary crystallographic study of clerodin bromohydrin; the unit-cell dimensions and crystal density of this derivative are consistent with $C_{24}H_{35}BrO_8$, but not $C_{21}H_{31}BrO_7$, as molecular formula.

¹ Barton, Cheung, Cross, Jackman, and Martin-Smith, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1961, 76; *J.*, 1961, 5061.

² Banerjee, *Science and Culture*, 1936, 2, 163; *J. Indian Chem. Soc.*, 1937, 14, 51; *Trans. Bose Res. Inst.*, 1935—36, 11, 71; 1936—37, 12, 75; Chaudhury and Dutta, *J. Indian Chem. Soc.*, 1951, 28, 295; 1954, 31, 8.

The crystal structure of the bromo-lactone was elucidated by application of the usual phase-determining heavy-atom method.³ Extensive three-dimensional refinement by Fourier and least-squares methods was carried out and at the end the value of R , the



average discrepancy between measured and calculated structure amplitudes, is 16.0% over 1514 reflexions (see Table 4). From our final results the bromo-lactone has to be assigned formula (IV); it follows that clerodin is represented by formula (V). The absolute configuration shown was decided by Bijvoet's method,⁴ the anomalous dispersion of the

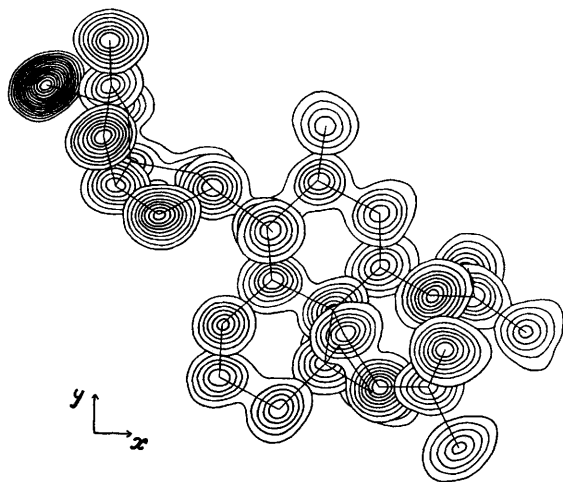


FIG. 1. The final three-dimensional electron-density distribution for clerodin bromo-lactone shown by means of superimposed contour sections drawn parallel to (001). Contour interval $1 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ except around the bromine atom where it is $3 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$.

bromine atom giving rise to small intensity differences between equivalent reflexions. Optical rotatory-dispersion measurements¹ support this stereochemical assignment. The basic carbon skeleton is identical with that of columbin (VI); if the stereochemistry⁵ in (VI) is correct, however, the biogenesis of columbin must differ fundamentally from that of clerodin. The chemical implications of (V) as the structure of clerodin have been discussed by Barton *et al.*¹

The distinction between carbon and oxygen atoms in the structure was based mainly on a consideration of the peak heights of the atoms and of the interatomic distances within the molecule. In the case of the epoxide group further evidence was provided by three-dimensional difference Fourier syntheses (Fig. 5) and by the temperature factors resulting

³ 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.

⁴ Bijvoet, Peerdeman, and van Bommel, *Nature*, 1951, 168, 271.

⁵ Overton, Weir, and Wylie, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1961, 211.

from least-squares refinement in which C(17) and O(1) were weighted, respectively, as (i) carbon and oxygen, (ii) carbon, and (iii) oxygen and carbon (see Table 5).

The final three-dimensional electron-density distribution is shown in Fig. 1 as superimposed contour sections drawn parallel to (001) and covering the region of one molecule.

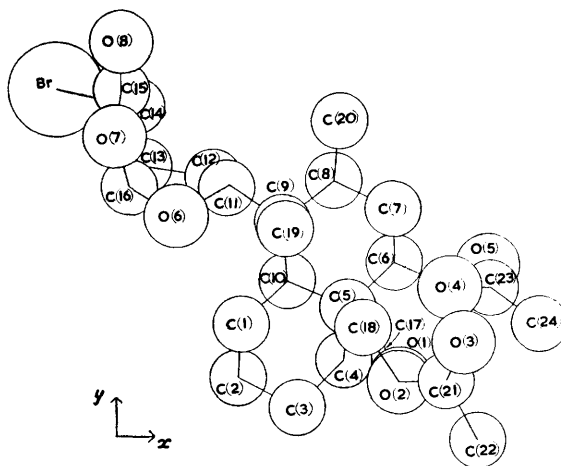


FIG. 2. The arrangement of atoms corresponding to Fig. 1.

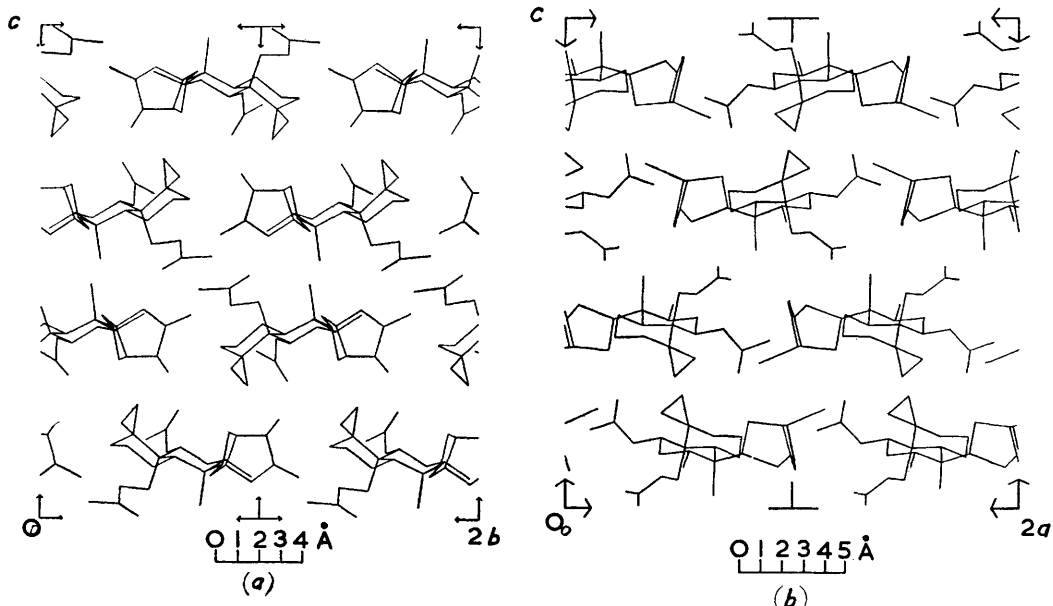


FIG. 3. Line drawings of the molecular frameworks of two unit cells as seen in projection along (a) the *a*-axis, and (b) the *b*-axis.

The corresponding atomic arrangement is illustrated in Fig. 2. The stereochemistry of the molecule is also evident in Fig. 3 which shows, by means of line drawings of the molecular frameworks, the packing of the molecules in the crystal as viewed in projections along the *a*- and *b*-axes. Both cyclohexane rings of the *trans*-decalin have the chair conformation. The 19-methyl group is axial and the 20-methyl group equatorial. The 6-acetoxy-substituent is equatorial.

TABLE I.

Atomic co-ordinates.

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

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c
C(1)	-0.2340	-0.4830	0.1046	C(12)	-0.1913	-0.1412	0.1772	C(23)	-0.7862	-0.4308	0.1781
C(2)	-0.2205	-0.6047	0.1485	C(13)	-0.0416	-0.1062	0.1705	C(24)	-0.8913	-0.5203	0.1596
C(3)	-0.3459	-0.6827	0.1480	C(14)	-0.0299	0.0315	0.1697	O(1)	-0.5769	-0.6297	0.1945
C(4)	-0.4551	-0.5788	0.1694	C(15)	-0.0010	0.0694	0.1088	O(2)	-0.5740	-0.6361	0.0648
C(5)	-0.4712	-0.4565	0.1243	C(16)	-0.0059	-0.1542	0.1104	O(3)	-0.7226	-0.5540	0.0057
C(6)	-0.5782	-0.3592	0.1446	C(17)	-0.4860	-0.5576	0.2316	O(4)	-0.6974	-0.4258	0.1338
C(7)	-0.5830	-0.2370	0.1098	C(18)	-0.5011	-0.5049	0.0585	O(5)	-0.7683	-0.3728	0.2214
C(8)	-0.4554	-0.1638	0.1182	C(19)	-0.3415	-0.2705	0.0251	O(6)	-0.1050	-0.2260	0.0856
C(9)	-0.3393	-0.2520	0.0952	C(20)	-0.4761	-0.0267	0.0831	O(7)	0.0193	-0.0360	0.0761
C(10)	-0.3424	-0.3863	0.1262	C(21)	-0.6762	-0.6400	0.0304	O(8)	-0.0093	0.1830	0.0854
C(11)	-0.2184	-0.1656	0.1121	C(22)	-0.7371	-0.7815	0.0345	Br	0.1442	0.0828	0.2036

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

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 e.s.d. of a carbon-carbon bond is about 0.04 Å and of a carbon-oxygen bond about 0.03 Å.

The average carbon-carbon single bond length is 1.56 Å, not significantly different from the value of 1.545 Å in diamond. The carbon-oxygen single bonds fall into two categories; those immediately adjacent to a carbon-oxygen double bond as in (VII) have a mean length of 1.34 Å, whereas those not adjacent to a carbon-oxygen double bond have a mean length of 1.47 Å. This difference is highly significant and indicates that in lactone and ester groupings, just as in carboxylic acids, the structure (VIII) plays an important role. The angles around carbon atoms C(15), C(21), and C(23), moreover, conform to the pattern observed in carboxylic acids⁶ where the angle CC(OH) is approximately tetrahedral and the angles CCO and OC(OH) exceed 120°. Similar conclusions were reached in our recent analyses of bromogeigerin acetate⁷ and epilimonol iodoacetate. In the epoxide ring the average carbon-oxygen bond length is 1.49 Å, while the values quoted for ethylene oxide⁹ and cyclopentene oxide¹⁰ are 1.44 and 1.47 Å, respectively. The carbon-bromine bond length of 2.06 Å is somewhat greater than the average value of 1.94 Å reported¹¹ for various alkyl bromides. In bromogeigerin acetate⁷ and isoclovene



hydrochloride¹² similar increases in carbon-halogen bond lengths were ascribed, at least in part, to steric effects; for clerodin bromo-lactone such an explanation appears unlikely and since the adjoining C(14)-C(13) bond length is rather short (1.40 Å) it is possible that the refinement procedure has misplaced C(14) by about 0.1 Å. The average interbond angle in the decalin system, 110°, approximates closely to tetrahedral; the average interbond angle in the two five-membered rings, 106°, on the other hand, is distinctly smaller

⁶ Cochran, *Acta Cryst.*, 1953, **6**, 260; Ahmed and Cruickshank, *Acta Cryst.*, 1953, **6**, 385; Broadley, Cruickshank, Morrison, Robertson, and Shearer, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, 1959, *A*, **251**, 441; Ferguson and Sim, *Acta Cryst.*, 1961, **14**, 1262.

⁷ Hamilton, McPhail, and Sim, *J.*, 1962, 708.

⁸ Arnott, Davie, Robertson, Sim, and Watson, *J.*, 1961, 4183.

⁹ Cunningham, Boyd, Myers, Gwinn, and Le Van, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1951, **19**, 676.

¹⁰ Erlandsson, *Arkiv. Fys.*, 1955, **9**, 341.

¹¹ Sutton *et al.*, "Tables of Interatomic Distances and Configuration in Molecules and Ions," *Chem. Soc. Special Publ.* No. 11, 1958.

¹² Clunie and Robertson, *J.*, 1961, 4382.

TABLE 2.
Interatomic distances (Å) and angles.

<i>Intramolecular bonded distances</i>							
C(1)—C(2)	1.59	C(10)—C(1)	1.58	O(4)—C(23)	1.38		
C(2)—C(3)	1.54	C(4)—C(17)	1.47	C(23)—C(24)	1.49		
C(3)—C(4)	1.63	C(4)—O(1)	1.50	C(23)—O(5)	1.17		
C(4)—C(5)	1.62	C(17)—O(1)	1.47	C(8)—C(20)	1.62		
C(5)—C(6)	1.57	C(5)—C(18)	1.61	C(9)—C(19)	1.61		
C(6)—C(7)	1.47	C(18)—O(2)	1.54	C(9)—C(11)	1.59		
C(7)—C(8)	1.55	O(2)—C(21)	1.33	C(11)—C(12)	1.53		
C(8)—C(9)	1.61	C(21)—C(22)	1.57	C(12)—C(13)	1.63		
C(9)—C(10)	1.53	C(21)—O(3)	1.15	C(13)—C(14)	1.40		
C(10)—C(5)	1.53	C(6)—O(4)	1.45	C(14)—C(15)	1.48		
<i>Intramolecular non-bonded distances</i>							
C(1) ... C(4)	2.94	C(7) ... O(5)	3.49	C(12) ... C(20)	3.87	C(23) ... O(1)	3.01
C(1) ... C(11)	3.22	C(8) ... C(12)	3.10	C(12) ... O(7)	3.37	C(24) ... O(3)	3.95
C(1) ... C(12)	3.86	C(8) ... O(6)	3.82	C(14) ... O(6)	3.33	O(1) ... O(2)	2.96
C(1) ... O(6)	2.96	C(10) ... C(12)	3.17	C(15) ... O(6)	3.23	O(1) ... O(4)	2.79
C(2) ... C(5)	3.09	C(10) ... O(6)	3.13	C(18) ... C(19)	3.01	O(1) ... O(5)	3.35
C(3) ... C(10)	3.04	C(11) ... C(14)	3.11	C(18) ... O(1)	3.45	O(2) ... O(4)	2.95
C(4) ... O(2)	2.76	C(11) ... C(15)	3.31	C(18) ... O(3)	2.68	O(3) ... O(4)	3.21
C(5) ... C(8)	2.97	C(11) ... C(20)	3.13	C(18) ... O(4)	2.81	O(8) ... Br	3.31
C(6) ... C(9)	2.97	C(11) ... O(7)	2.95	C(19) ... C(20)	3.14		
C(7) ... C(10)	2.98	C(12) ... C(15)	3.32	C(19) ... O(6)	2.87		
<i>Intermolecular distances (<4 Å)</i>							
O(7) ... C(18) _I	3.11	C(15) ... O(3) _I	3.52	O(6) ... O(3) _I	3.73	C(15) ... C(18) _I	3.87
O(8) ... C(22) _{II}	3.12	O(8) ... O(2) _I	3.53	C(15) ... C(21) _I	3.75	C(20) ... C(22) _{III}	3.87
O(8) ... C(21) _I	3.21	C(15) ... C(22) _{II}	3.58	O(5) ... C(3) _{IV}	3.75	Br ... C(12) _{VI}	3.93
O(7) ... O(3) _I	3.29	C(2) ... C(24) _V	3.59	O(8) ... C(18) _I	3.75	C(12) ... C(23) _{IV}	3.94
O(8) ... O(3) _I	3.33	C(12) ... O(5) _{IV}	3.59	O(6) ... C(19) _I	3.76	C(16) ... C(23) _V	3.95
O(7) ... C(19) _I	3.36	C(19) ... O(3) _I	3.59	O(7) ... C(22) _{II}	3.76	Br ... C(2) _{VI}	3.95
O(8) ... C(2) _{III}	3.41	C(16) ... C(19) _I	3.63	O(8) ... C(22) _I	3.78	C(13) ... O(5) _{IV}	3.96
C(14) ... O(5) _{IV}	3.41	C(8) ... C(17) _{IV}	3.64	O(7) ... O(2) _I	3.79		
C(20) ... O(3) _I	3.45	O(7) ... C(21) _I	3.65	C(12) ... O(1) _{IV}	3.82		
C(11) ... O(3) _I	3.49	O(8) ... C(24) _{II}	3.67	C(1) ... C(24) _V	3.85		

The subscripts refer to the following positions:

I $\frac{1}{2} + x, -\frac{1}{2} - y, -z.$	II $1 + x, 1 + y, z.$	III $x, 1 + y, z.$
IV $-1 - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z.$	V $1 + x, y, z.$	VI $-x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z.$

<i>Valency angles</i>							
C(1)C(2)C(3)	109°	C(5)C(4)O(1)	115°	C(7)C(6)O(4)	106°	C(11)C(12)C(13)	97°
C(2)C(3)C(4)	106	C(17)C(4)O(1)	59	C(6)O(4)C(23)	119	C(12)C(13)C(16)	106
C(3)C(4)C(5)	112	C(4)C(17)O(1)	61	O(4)C(23)O(5)	120	C(12)C(13)C(14)	108
C(4)C(5)C(10)	104	C(4)O(1)C(17)	59	O(4)C(23)C(24)	109	C(16)C(13)C(14)	107
C(5)C(10)C(1)	111	C(10)C(5)C(18)	110	O(5)C(23)C(24)	132	C(13)C(14)C(15)	107
C(10)C(1)C(2)	110	C(4)C(5)C(18)	112	C(7)C(8)C(20)	103	C(13)C(14)Br	109
C(10)C(5)C(6)	110	C(4)C(5)C(6)	112	C(9)C(8)C(20)	115	C(15)C(14)Br	96
C(5)C(6)C(7)	113	C(6)C(5)C(18)	109	C(8)C(9)C(19)	103	C(14)C(15)O(7)	111
C(6)C(7)C(8)	108	C(6)C(18)O(2)	106	C(8)C(9)C(11)	112	C(14)C(15)O(8)	128
C(7)C(8)C(9)	111	C(18)O(2)C(21)	112	C(10)C(9)C(19)	111	O(7)C(15)O(8)	120
C(8)C(9)C(10)	109	O(2)C(21)C(22)	109	C(10)C(9)C(11)	113	C(15)O(7)C(16)	109
C(9)C(10)C(5)	115	O(2)C(21)O(3)	128	C(11)C(9)C(19)	108	O(7)C(16)C(13)	106
C(3)C(4)C(17)	123	O(3)C(21)C(22)	123	C(9)C(11)C(12)	118	O(7)C(16)O(5)	110
C(3)C(4)O(1)	120	C(5)C(6)O(4)	106	C(9)C(11)O(6)	109	O(7)C(16)C(13)	111
C(5)C(4)C(17)	119	C(1)C(10)C(9)	113	O(6)C(11)C(12)	108	C(11)O(7)C(16)	103

than tetrahedral but is in good agreement with the average values for the angles of the five-membered rings in other molecules.¹³

The close intermolecular contacts (Table 2) correspond to normal van der Waals interactions; the shortest separations, 3.11—3.53 Å, involve oxygen atoms.

¹³ Hamilton, Hamor, Robertson, and Sim, *J.*, 1962, in the press.

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)	0.031	0.032	0.027	C(12)	0.027	0.030	0.026	C(23)	0.029	0.030	0.026
C(2)	0.031	0.028	0.027	C(13)	0.028	0.033	0.028	C(24)	0.029	0.031	0.029
C(3)	0.027	0.030	0.026	C(14)	0.029	0.030	0.030	O(1)	0.021	0.021	0.018
C(4)	0.030	0.033	0.029	C(15)	0.030	0.032	0.026	O(2)	0.019	0.021	0.017
C(5)	0.026	0.025	0.024	C(16)	0.028	0.029	0.024	O(3)	0.021	0.021	0.019
C(6)	0.028	0.029	0.027	C(17)	0.029	0.033	0.025	O(4)	0.018	0.021	0.017
C(7)	0.031	0.032	0.027	C(18)	0.027	0.027	0.025	O(5)	0.020	0.024	0.019
C(8)	0.032	0.030	0.029	C(19)	0.033	0.029	0.025	O(6)	0.019	0.019	0.018
C(9)	0.029	0.028	0.024	C(20)	0.030	0.033	0.031	O(7)	0.017	0.017	0.018
C(10)	0.027	0.024	0.025	C(21)	0.032	0.032	0.029	O(8)	0.018	0.018	0.019
C(11)	0.027	0.030	0.025	C(22)	0.031	0.030	0.026	Br	0.004	0.005	0.004

EXPERIMENTAL

Crystal Data.—Clerodin bromo-lactone, $C_{24}H_{32}O_8Br$; $M = 528.9$; m. p. 168–169°. Orthorhombic, $a = 10.55$, $b = 10.12$, $c = 22.82$ Å (each $\pm 0.3\%$), $U = 2436$ Å³, $D_m = 1.432$ (by flotation), $Z = 4$, $D_c = 1.442$, $F(000) = 1104$, space group $P2_12_12_1$ (D_2^7). Absorption coefficient for X-rays ($\lambda = 1.542$ Å), $\mu = 28.4$ cm.⁻¹.

Experimental Measurements.—Rotation, oscillation, Weissenberg, and precession photographs were taken with copper K_α ($\lambda = 1.542$ Å) and molybdenum K_α ($\lambda = 0.7107$ Å) radiation. Cell dimensions were obtained from rotation and precession photographs. The space group was determined uniquely from the systematic halvings in the reflexions. For the intensity measurements small crystals were employed, completely bathed in a uniform X-ray beam. No corrections for absorption were applied. The multiple-film technique with visual intensity estimation was applied to equatorial and equi-inclination upper-layer Weissenberg photographs taken from crystals rotated about the a - and b -crystal axes. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz polarization, and the rotation factors appropriate to upper layers¹⁴ and values of $|F_o|$ were then evaluated by the mosaic crystal formula. The various layers were put on the same relative scale by comparison of common reflexions on different photographs. The absolute scale was obtained at a later stage by correlation of the measured structure amplitudes with the calculated values, $|F_c|$. In all 1514 independent structure amplitudes were measured (Table 4). The crystal density was determined by flotation in aqueous zinc chloride and in aqueous potassium iodide.

Structure Analysis.—In view of the lengths of the unit-cell edges it was evident that there would be considerable overlap of atoms in projection along the crystallographic axes. In consequence three-dimensional methods were used throughout for the elucidation of the structure and for the refinement of the atomic parameters.

The position of the bromine atom was determined from sections through the three-dimensional sharpened Patterson function at $x = \frac{1}{2}$, $y = \frac{1}{2}$, and $z = \frac{1}{2}$, respectively. These sections are shown in Fig. 4.

Structure factors based on the bromine atom alone were calculated; the value of R was 51%. With the measured $|F|$ values and phase constants appropriate to the bromine atom alone we then evaluated a three-dimensional electron-density distribution. This was drawn out and compared with a minimum function prepared from the three-dimensional Patterson synthesis by the superposition method,¹⁵ the bromine sites in the unit cell being used as origins for the transposed Patterson sections. The most significant structural features were a five-membered ring [C(11), C(12), C(13), C(16), O(6)] near to the bromine atom, a three-membered ring [C(4), C(17), O(1)] which was presumed to be the epoxide group present in clerodin, and a group of five atoms [C(6), O(4), C(23), O(5), C(24)] in the general shape of an acetate group attached to a carbon atom. Fifteen well-defined peaks were selected as atoms and were included in the next structure-factor calculations as carbon atoms. The discrepancy factor R was reduced to 43%.

In the electron-density distribution derived from the improved phase constants three of

¹⁴ Tunell, *Amer. Min.*, 1939, **24**, 448.

¹⁵ Buerger, *Acta Cryst.*, 1951, **4**, 531; Robertson and Beevers, *ibid.*, 1951, **4**, 270.

TABLE 4.

Measured and calculated values of the structure factors.

<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°															
0	0	2	39	60	180	0	6	2	49	50	0	1	1	12	59	55	253	1	6	7	22	23	303	2	1	21	19	24	178	2	7	4	13	13	316	2	7	4	13	13	316								
0	0	4	183	185	180	0	6	4	12	23	22	13	23	22	229	1	6	8	25	30	143	2	1	22	11	11	294	2	7	5	15	12	275	2	7	5	15	12	275										
0	0	6	27	11	180	0	6	6	31	28	180	1	1	14	21	19	47	1	6	9	18	15	23	2	1	23	8	9	149	2	7	6	13	6	43	2	7	6	13	6	43								
0	0	8	47	5	180	0	6	8	15	12	180	1	1	16	16	20	220	1	6	10	13	335	2	1	24	7	9	263	2	7	7	18	9	218	2	7	7	18	9	218									
0	0	10	113	113	0	0	6	10	27	29	180	1	1	18	16	20	220	1	6	12	21	18	37	2	1	25	8	9	263	2	7	8	13	6	43	2	7	8	13	6	43								
0	0	12	37	37	180	0	6	12	7	29	31	180	1	1	20	7	9	282	1	6	13	24	29	63	2	1	26	4	4	0	2	7	9	16	16	226	2	7	9	16	16	226							
0	0	14	14	19	0	0	6	14	14	16	13	0	1	1	22	18	24	23	201	1	6	14	28	27	201	2	1	27	10	10	308	2	7	10	11	18	219	2	7	10	11	18	219						
0	0	18	12	7	180	0	6	18	9	8	0	360	1	1	24	7	7	73	1	6	15	7	6	185	2	1	28	2	2	0	2	7	11	15	15	242	2	7	11	15	15	242							
0	0	20	9	5	0	0	6	20	11	30	36	180	1	1	26	22	25	96	1	6	16	6	10	311	2	1	29	3	74	72	242	2	7	12	8	8	107	2	7	12	8	8	107						
0	0	22	25	26	180	0	6	22	10	10	20	180	1	1	28	21	14	9	208	1	6	17	9	10	308	2	1	30	4	61	67	87	2	7	13	16	20	173	2	7	13	16	20	173					
0	0	24	10	9	0	0	6	24	12	11	12	180	1	1	30	22	22	21	275	1	6	18	13	11	116	2	1	31	5	30	33	2	7	14	15	16	275	2	7	14	15	16	275						
0	1	1	36	37	270	0	6	26	12	16	11	180	1	1	32	12	16	113	1	6	19	21	11	273	2	1	32	6	113	124	262	2	7	15	15	16	275	2	7	15	15	16	275						
0	1	3	16	18	270	0	6	28	14	8	12	180	1	1	34	7	7	73	1	6	20	22	8	5	75	2	1	33	7	66	64	282	2	7	16	2	18	24	92	2	7	16	2	18	24	92			
0	1	5	43	40	90	0	6	30	15	21	23	0	1	1	36	6	4	327	1	6	21	23	5	4	207	2	1	34	8	66	69	116	2	7	17	3	16	18	302	2	7	17	3	16	18	302			
0	1	7	15	270	0	6	32	16	13	7	0	1	1	38	25	6	8	177	1	6	22	24	7	4	117	2	1	35	9	35	33	165	2	7	18	4	16	15	300	2	7	18	4	16	15	300			
0	1	9	152	151	90	0	6	34	18	15	15	0	1	1	40	28	6	5	297	1	6	23	28	37	270	2	1	36	10	48	44	184	2	7	19	5	15	16	275	2	7	19	5	15	16	275			
0	1	11	72	70	90	0	6	36	20	8	3	180	1	1	42	29	5	40	1	6	24	1	6	918	2	1	37	11	20	19	51	2	7	20	6	15	19	300	2	7	20	6	15	19	300				
0	1	13	55	61	270	0	6	38	22	8	3	180	1	1	44	83	113	90	1	6	25	2	20	22	106	2	1	38	12	20	19	51	2	7	21	7	20	24	133	2	7	21	7	20	24	133			
0	1	15	8	114	222	270	0	6	40	24	8	6	180	1	1	46	59	53	133	1	6	26	3	18	18	352	2	1	39	13	23	22	102	2	7	22	8	15	19	234	2	7	22	8	15	19	234		
0	1	17	54	53	270	0	6	42	26	28	6	270	1	1	48	2	71	82	218	1	6	27	4	20	21	268	2	1	40	14	42	45	102	2	7	23	9	13	12	290	2	7	23	9	13	12	290		
0	1	19	43	49	270	0	6	44	28	3	14	11	90	1	1	50	3	191	170	952	1	6	28	5	19	13	38	2	1	41	15	22	17	55	2	7	24	10	14	24									
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0	1	23	77	66	90	0	6	48	32	5	16	3	270	1	1	54	7	73	76	912	1	6	30	7	13	14	52	2	1	43	17	32	29	1	2	7	26	12	7	7	274	2	7	26	12	7	7	274	
0	1	25	13	10	5	90	0	6	50	34	6	4	270	1	1	56	6	34	35	215	1	6	31	8	25	25	107	2	1	44	18	31	31	253	2	7	27	13	11	11	289	2	7	27	13	11	11	289	
0	1	27	14	12	20	270	0	6	52	36	7	14	16	270	1	1	58	7	65	55	46	1	6	32	9	25	27	13	2	1	45	19	40	19	266	2	7	28	14	7	8	278	2	7	28	14	7	8	278
0	1	29	14	2	90	0	6	54	38	8	15	270	1	1	60	8	67	72	295	1	6	33	10	17	17	330	2	1	46	20	18	19	660	2	7	29	15	6	6	156	2	7	29	15	6	6	156		
0	1	31	16	27	180	0	6	56	40	9	15	8	270	1	1	62	9	18	66	205	1	6	34	11	12	8	139	2	1	47	21	22	9	2	155	2	7	30	16	18	16	302	2	7	30	16	18	16	302
0	1	33	36	34	270	0	6	58	42	10	15	8	270	1	1	64	10	55	55	86	1	6	35	12	22	23	95	2	1	48	22	9	2	155	2	7	31	17	7	8	278	2	7	31	17	7	8	278	
0	1	35	18	28	33	270	0	6	60	44	12	16	90	1	1	66	11	34	31	57	1	6	36	13	24	31	57	2	1	49	23	10	11	289	2	7	32	18	7	8	278	2	7	32	18	7	8	278	
0	1	37	22	14	270	0	6	62	46	13	16	270	1	1	68	12	31	28	247	1	6	37	14	16	10	11	289	2	1	50	24	11	12	318	2	7	33	19	9	9	274	2	7	33	19	9	9	274	
0	1	39	20	18	270	0	6	64	48	14	16	270	1	1	70	13	32	31	179	1	6	38	15	17	10	11	289	2	1	51	25	12	13	300	2	7	34	20	10	10	270	2	7	34	20	10	10	270	
0	1	41	20	18	270	0	6	66	50	15	16	270	1	1	72	14	33	33	103	1	6	39	16	18	11	289	2	1	52	26	13	13	300	2	7	35	21	11	11	289	2	7	35	21	11	11	289		
0	1	43	20	18	270	0	6	68	52	16	16	270	1	1	74	15	34	34	338	1	6	40	17	19	12	318	2	1	53	27	14	14	289	2	7	36	22	12	12	290	2	7	36	22	12	12	290		
0	1	45	22	14	90	0	6	70	54	17	16	270	1	1	76	16	35	35	338	1	6	41	18	20	13	300	2	1	54	28	15	15	289	2	7	37	23	13	13	300	2	7	37	23	13	13	300		
0	1	47	22	14	90	0	6	72	56	18	16	270	1	1	78	17	36	36	338	1	6	42	19	21	14	289	2	1	55	29	16	16	289	2	7	38	24	16	16	302	2	7	38	24	16	16	302		
0	1	49	22	14	90	0	6	74	58	19	16	270	1	1	80	18	37	37	338	1	6	43	20	22	15	289	2	1	56	30	17	17	289	2	7	39	25	17	17	289	2	7	39	25	17	17	289		
0	1	51	22	14	90																																												

TABLE 4. (Continued.)

h	k	l	$ F_{0l} / F_{1l} $	α^2	h	k	l	$ F_{0l} / F_{1l} $	α^2	h	k	l	$ F_{0l} / F_{1l} $	α^2	h	k	l	$ F_{0l} / F_{1l} $	α^2	h	k	l	$ F_{0l} / F_{1l} $	α^2	h	k	l	$ F_{0l} / F_{1l} $	α^2							
3	3	4	73	76	181	4	0	6	51	47	180	4	5	13	5	296	5	2	15	38	43	6	6	0	7	23	16	270	6	8	1	17	15	345		
		4	10	8	88			7	13	75	14			14	18	358			17	24	179				7	23	16	180			2	17	19	324		
		6	2	0	0			8	7	49	0			15	21	24	256			18	10	17	177			9	8	0	8	270	1	18	36	46		
		7	23	31	317			9	22	10	90			16	17	23	106			19	12	7	327			10	25	21	0	4	10	12	70	0		
		8	30	40	192			10	23	29	180			17	8	13	94			22	9	10	85			11	10	6	90	8	2	8	2	183		
		9	27	21	158			11	27	21	270			18	19	20	226			23	0	9	107			12	16	19	160	10	10	10	10	130		
		10	15	0	275			12	41	47	0			19	6	6	90			24	0	67	58	90			13	16	17	90	9	10	11	119		
		11	27	35	247			13	16	13	90			23	6	7	305			25	1	74	69	75			15	16	14	270	10	9	15	228		
		12	17	20	169			14	29	33	180			24	0	30	45	0		2	11	10	269			17	12	17	90	14	10	11	144			
		13	30	34	109			15	15	19	270			1	29	24	132			3	52	54	256			18	15	15	180	15	9	10	246			
		14	40	35	161			16	16	15	0			3	16	23	209			4	53	42	265			19	14	23	270	16	11	35	36	90		
		15	11	6	144			17	17	23	90			4	29	31	5			5	40	31	353			6	1	0	45	0	2	49	38	0		
		16	40	39	24			18	32	39	0			5	52	47	136			6	49	49	338			7	1	27	39	357	3	6	4	270		
		17	13	14	359			19	18	27	180			7	13	21	283			7	47	38	111			2	56	55	97	4	46	34	180			
		18	13	19	218			20	21	8	6	270			8	29	26	205			8	35	27	139			2	69	67	202	5	22	10	90		
		19	12	6	159			21	8	11	90			9	16	17	102			9	19	25	227			3	38	35	293	6	7	3	150			
		20	12	6	229			22	8	11	90			10	38	46	331			10	14	17	172			5	11	3	221	7	7	14	90			
		21	8	3	66			23	7	3	90			11	18	19	121			11	18	27	133			6	4	0	33	103	8	8	6	12	0	
		22	7	9	175			24	0	22	4	180			12	18	19	169			12	9	12	286			7	28	33	336	9	33	39	270		
		23	6	12	148			25	1	46	39	38			13	22	252			13	33	37	296			8	30	40	244	10	17	5	0			
		24	7	9	275			26	2	46	33	172			14	10	11	326			14	30	25	4			9	32	34	154	11	19	28	90		
		25	6	9	175			27	3	98	67	112			15	31	26	25			15	31	26	25			10	31	33	306	13	21	25	270		
		26	9	12	13			28	4	95	79	99			16	11	8	77			16	11	8	77			11	18	23	355	14	18	14	0		
3	4	1	20	28	175			4	5	64	62	243			4	7	0	32	32		17	8	6	138			12	19	21	123	15	21	21	180		
		2	28	26	110			5	6	75	76	267			1	32	39	201			17	9	5	189			13	21	20	351	16	21	21	90		
		3	41	42	241			6	7	75	76	267			2	17	25	89			18	9	13	287			14	16	17	115	18	9	6	0		
		4	29	30	229			7	8	40	46	125			3	29	41	226			19	7	12	255			15	18	15	238	19	10	13	270		
		5	35	36	179			8	9	25	21	318			4	5	31	37	74		5	4	19	7	90			16	10	6	238	20	5	9	0	
		6	45	40	11			9	10	45	284			5	7	19	19	273			6	24	35	314			17	10	8	43	21	12	19	90		
		7	38	35	49			10	11	23	26	38			6	9	17	305			7	19	26	38			18	11	8	0	22	18	9	180		
		8	44	38	238			11	12	9	17	171			7	9	16	17	0		8	3	33	26	245			19	1	35	26	185	7	1	0	90
		9	52	58	256			12	13	23	22	87			8	15	16	7			9	4	14	19	101			2	23	22	135	1	20	23	352	
		10	8	19	119			13	14	27	31	73			9	15	9	77			10	6	29	28	134			3	24	17	121	2	2	32	29	158
		11	11	16	88			14	15	17	27	283			10	16	8	12	121		11	7	25	26	194			4	6	6	285	3	4	12	12	57
		12	11	21	88			15	17	27	283			11	16	8	12	121			12	8	26	40	8			5	25	24	456	4	5	15	18	25
		13	14	18	154			16	18	9	13	92			12	18	10	160			13	10	13	107			6	26	24	146	5	6	5	46	182	
		14	15	12	10			17	17	17	243			13	18	19	222			14	11	26	22	86			7	8	9	220	6	6	5	46	182	
		15	16	34	29	351			18	20	10	7	315			2	9	13	147		15	12	32	169			8	53	41	233	7	7	54	45	182	
		16	20	16	105			19	9	12	48	0			16	10	34	54			16	13	30	192			9	33	37	346	8	8	29	158		
		17	19	12	69			20	21	17	102			17	9	14	6				17	14	28	29	260			10	24	26	56	9	27	23	328	
		18	20	10	12			21	0	117	72	0			18	21	24	357			18	17	21	357			11	17	21	158	10	12	9	354		
		19	9	14	254			22	1	103	75	50			19	8	9	132			19	10	12	259			12	10	12	259	11	11	14	237		
		20	9	25	12			23	2	69	65	40			20	8	8	168			20	15	14	187			13	12	10	302	12	18	22	170		
		21	27	18	12			24	3	34	55	159			21	10	10	157			21	15	14	187			14	15	24	37	13	40	15	194		
		22	42	28	226			25	4	66	52	226			22	8	10	62			22	7	9	342			15	13	15	209	14	8	14	56		
		23	9	19	192			26	5	66	61	205			23	6	7	249			23	6	7	249			16	13	12	177						

TABLE 4. (Continued.)

<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°									
7	7	5	10	17	187	21	4	5	90	13	14	11	90	7	8	23	270	11	0	8	12	12	180	11	0	8	12	12	180				
		6	11	17	187	22	5	6	180	16	10	14	180		7	0	180			13	8	11	90			14	6	6	180				
		7	10	15	4	23	6	11	270	17	14	10	270		9	7	4	270			14	6	6	180			15	4	5	270			
		8	10	10	131	9	0	1	42	36	90	18	9	12	0	10	8	11	180			12	15	16	0			0	11	10	0		
		10	11	11	272	10	12	20	0	19	9	4	90		11	13	11	270		12	0	0	0	0			3	6	12	90			
		11	9	13	259	12	9	4	180	20	5	3	180		12	15	16	0		13	8	4	90			5	6	14	270				
		13	11	14	55	13	13	12	270	5	13	14	270		13	8	4	90		14	9	5	180			6	6	7	14	180			
7	8	0	13	14	270	14	9	14	0	6	31	40	180	10	0	0	9	5	180			7	17	0			10	5	1	180			
		1	10	11	231	15	24	26	90	7	26	23	270		2	17	17	0		11	0	2	7	6	0			12	5	4	180		
		2	8	9	45	16	13	15	180	8	15	20	0		3	9	14	270		11	0	2	6	11	90			12	5	4	180		
8	0	1	73	70	90	17	15	14	270	9	10	2	90		4	13	11	180		13	0	1	4	3	270			13	0	1	4	3	270
		3	33	30	270	18	11	7	0	10	7	4	0		6	9	14	180		6	12	13	0			7	4	13	270				

the atoms which had been included in the phasing calculations showed up very poorly and were rejected as spurious. On the other hand, the epoxide group, the five-membered ring, and the acetate group seen in the first Fourier synthesis were now clearly established. A six-membered ring, in the chair conformation, involving C(4) of the epoxide group and an additional acetate group could also be discerned.

The closest approach between the bromine atom and the five-membered ring was 3.02 Å and involved C(13). This distance is too great to represent a covalent bond but is distinctly shorter than the sum of the van der Waals radii of carbon and bromine atoms (3.95 Å). Evidently

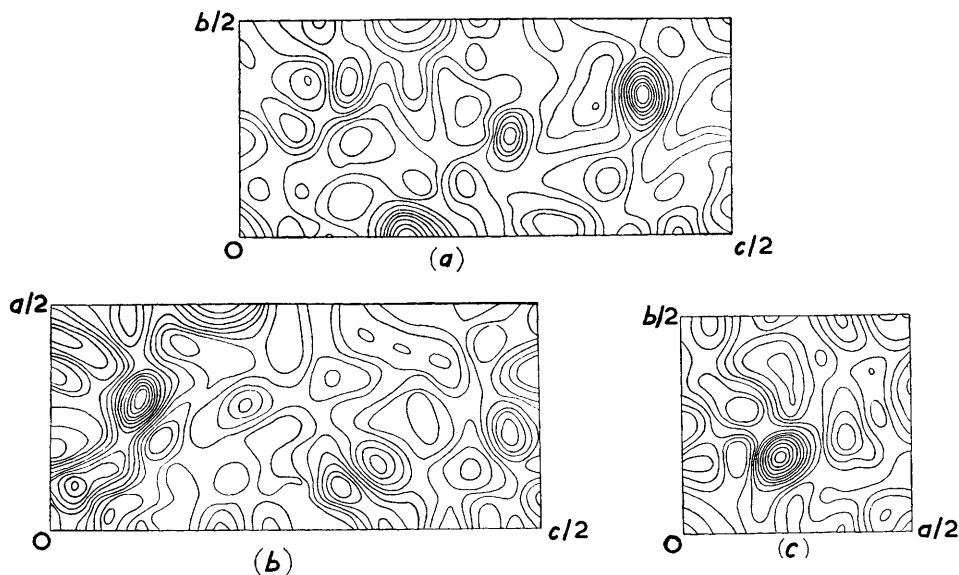
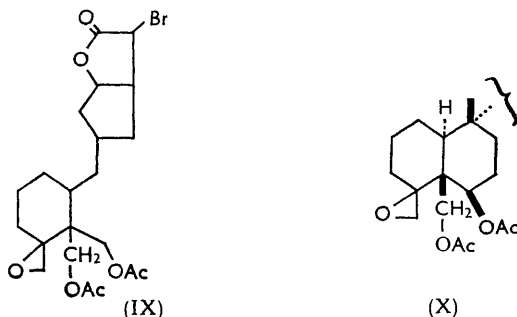


FIG. 4. Sections through the three-dimensional Patterson function (a) at $x = \frac{1}{2}$, (b) at $y = \frac{1}{2}$, and (c) at $z = \frac{1}{2}$. Contour scale arbitrary.

there had to be an atom between C(13) and Br, covalently bonded to both. Moreover, in the electron-density distribution there was a prominent peak at about 1.4 Å from C(16) and the size of the peak suggested that it was an oxygen atom. It seemed likely that this was the oxygen atom in the bromo-lactone ring which, therefore, had to contain C(13), C(16), and O(7). Accordingly we looked for three further atoms lying approximately in the plane of C(13), C(16), and O(7); two of these had to be carbon atoms (one covalently bonded to the bromine atom) and the third the ketonic oxygen atom. Small peaks were found in the desired positions.

At this stage we still thought that the formula of the bromo-lactone was $C_{21}H_{29}BrO_7$ and we were able, therefore, to postulate structure (IX). On biogenetic grounds, however, such a structure seemed rather improbable. Furthermore this structure ignored three possibly significant peaks in stereochemically acceptable sites. If these peaks were included clerodin contained a decalin fragment (X) and the C_{21} formula could not be correct.

Up to this point we had not yet determined the density of the bromo-lactone crystals. When this essential measurement was made the result ($D_m = 1.432$) clearly invalidated the C_{21} formula which required $D_c = 1.290$. Consideration of this crystal-density measurement and of the C : H : O ratios for clerodin suggested that we should revise the formula of clerodin to $C_{24}H_{34}O_7$ and that of the bromo-lactone to $C_{24}H_{33}BrO_8$; with this revision the calculated value for the density of the bromo-lactone is $D_c = 1.442$. Confirmation of the C_{24} formula was obtained from the results of the preliminary crystallographic study of clerodin bromohydrin. This also crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, space group $P2_12_12_1$, and the approximate cell dimensions are $a = 11.44$, $b = 9.73$, $c = 22.50$ Å. With four molecules of



$C_{24}H_{35}BrO_8$ in the unit cell $D_c = 1.41$, while the experimental result is $D_m = 1.43$ ($C_{21}H_{31}BrO_7$ would require $D_c = 1.26$).

Two further three-dimensional Fourier syntheses served to locate unambiguously all the atoms (other than hydrogen) in the molecule. In the phasing calculations the atoms, other than bromine, were treated as carbon atoms. Before the constitution and relative stereochemistry could be finally defined, however, a careful distinction had to be made between oxygen and carbon atoms. The peak heights of the atoms and the interatomic distances were therefore examined. The results clearly indicated (IV) as the structure of the bromo-lactone except for the stereochemistry of the epoxide group which remained in doubt, the two bonds from C(4) to C(17) and O(1) being approximately equal in length, though the peak height of C(17), 6.6 eÅ^{-3} , was rather less than that of O(1), 7.1 eÅ^{-3} .

Five further cycles of refinement by Fourier methods were carried out. Three-dimensional F_o and F_c syntheses were computed and atomic co-ordinates obtained by numerical interpolation in the results; errors due to termination of series were corrected and individual isotropic temperature factors allocated. In these calculations each atom was assigned its correct chemical type except for O(1) which was still treated as a carbon atom. The average discrepancy between measured and calculated structure amplitudes fell to 21%.

The situation with regard to the epoxide group was still confused. The peak heights, O(1) 6.52 eÅ^{-3} , C(17) 5.35 eÅ^{-3} , clearly favoured the stereochemical assignment shown in (IV), whereas the bond lengths, $C(4)-C(17) = 1.48$ Å, $C(4)-O(1) = 1.52$ Å, suggested that the epoxide configuration should be inverted. Further refinement was clearly necessary.

In the electron-density distributions the bromine atom had consistently appeared ellipsoidal rather than spherical. It was considered desirable, therefore, that in the further refinement of the crystal structure allowance should be made for the marked anisotropic thermal vibration of the bromine atom and the possible anisotropic thermal vibration of the carbon and oxygen atoms. Accordingly, Rollett's least-squares programme¹⁶ for DEUCE was used in the final stages of the analysis to refine positional and anisotropic thermal parameters for all atoms other than hydrogen. Four cycles of least-squares calculations were carried out with C(17) weighted as a carbon atom and O(1) weighted as an oxygen atom. The discrepancy factor R fell to 16.0% and as physically acceptable temperature factors were obtained (see Table 6) the detailed refinement was terminated at this stage. However, to provide a firmer basis for the distinction between oxygen and carbon in the epoxide ring some further least-squares calculations were performed in which only the parameters of C(4), C(17), and O(1) were permitted to vary.

¹⁶ Rollett, in "Computing Methods and the Phase Problem in X-ray Crystal Analysis," ed. Pepinsky, Robertson, and Speakman, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1961, p. 87.

For three cycles of calculations C(17) was treated as a carbon atom and O(1) as an oxygen atom. The value of R fell to 15.8%. With the final values of $(F_o - F_c)$ a three-dimensional difference Fourier synthesis was computed; sections through the atoms of the epoxide group are shown in Fig. 5(a). No marked excess or deficit of electron density occurs at the sites of C(17) and O(1).

For three cycles of refinement both C(17) and O(1) were treated as carbon atoms. The discrepancy factor was not reduced below 16.6% and the temperature factor of O(1) became

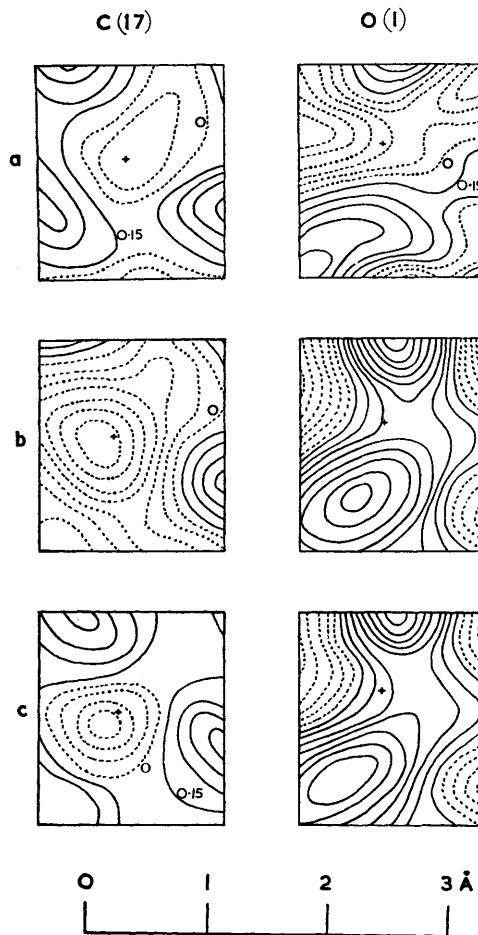


FIG. 5. Sections through three-dimensional difference Fourier syntheses showing the residual electron density still associated with the sites of C(17) and O(1) after subtraction of atoms which had been included in least-squares refinements according to the schemes: (a) C(17) weighted as carbon and O(1) weighted as oxygen; (b) C(17) weighted as oxygen and O(1) weighted as carbon; and (c) C(17) weighted as carbon and O(1) weighted as carbon. Contour interval $0.15 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$, the first broken contour being the zero level.

very small. With the values of $(F_o - F_c)$ resulting from this refinement a three-dimensional difference Fourier synthesis was computed; sections through the atoms of the epoxide group show that after subtraction of a carbon atom from the site of O(1) an excess of electron density is still associated with that site [see Fig. 5(c)].

Three further cycles of least-squares refinement in which C(17) was treated as an oxygen atom and O(1) as a carbon atom were then carried out. The discrepancy factor did not fall below 17.1%, while the temperature factor of C(17) became large and that of O(1) small. With the values of $(F_o - F_c)$ given by this procedure a further three-dimensional difference Fourier synthesis was computed; sections through the atoms of the epoxide group show that after subtraction of a carbon atom from the site of O(1) an excess of electron density remains associated with that site and that after subtraction of an oxygen atom from the site of C(17) a marked deficit of electron density is associated with that site [see Fig. 5(b)].

TABLE 5.

Anisotropic thermal parameters ($b_{ij} \times 10^5$) for atoms C(17) and O(1) of the epoxide ring. These parameters are derived from three least-squares procedures: (a) C(17) weighted as carbon and O(1) as oxygen; (b) C(17) weighted as carbon and O(1) as carbon; (c) C(17) weighted as oxygen and O(1) as carbon.

		b_{11}	b_{22}	b_{33}	b_{12}	b_{23}	b_{13}
C(17)	(a)	1323	2466	330	385	1236	472
	(b)	2800	2081	405	1672	1425	1307
	(c)	3630	3364	654	1249	1229	1146
O(1)	(a)	697	3910	259	1356	214	-401
	(b)	-758	2358	18	1122	169	-246
	(c)	-928	2401	55	588	-36	-390

The anisotropic temperature-factor parameters corresponding to the various assumptions about the chemical nature of atoms C(17) and O(1) are shown in Table 5; these parameters are values of b_{ij} in the equation:

$$\exp(-B \sin^2 \theta / \lambda^2) = 2 - (b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2 + b_{12}hk + b_{23}kl + b_{13}hl).$$

Only the results corresponding to C(17) being a carbon atom and O(1) an oxygen atom are acceptable.

TABLE 6.

Final anisotropic temperature-factor parameters ($b_{ij} \times 10^5$).

	b_{11}	b_{22}	b_{33}	b_{12}	b_{23}	b_{13}
C(1)	521	1277	307	-445	137	-83
C(2)	1257	1269	330	-772	-182	14
C(3)	592	2100	323	-706	-189	45
C(4)	1081	1559	358	-466	-86	-460
C(5)	884	1180	231	-840	38	-225
C(6)	777	1751	312	-1688	-234	-200
C(7)	1118	1988	322	-490	299	55
C(8)	1071	1726	183	-505	-384	81
C(9)	712	1409	239	254	75	-152
C(10)	697	1003	287	-409	122	27
C(11)	588	1888	240	-530	-168	89
C(12)	875	1894	231	198	349	-40
C(13)	956	2101	279	35	-88	-12
C(14)	1014	1680	321	-427	-130	-78
C(15)	1461	1792	287	-2277	-94	122
C(16)	1143	1620	198	-120	-397	-14
C(17)	938	1901	285	386	525	484
C(18)	747	1383	221	-1432	-200	-38
C(19)	1163	1741	227	-634	217	-90
C(20)	909	1918	426	571	303	76
C(21)	1168	1484	342	-169	186	-36
C(22)	1398	1531	301	-2260	-404	83
C(23)	1000	1528	288	241	67	4
C(24)	611	2225	358	555	-304	-3
O(1)	1270	2032	264	673	206	-44
O(2)	1036	1871	260	-633	78	-289
O(3)	1301	2023	327	141	467	290
O(4)	972	1783	288	-610	297	-22
O(5)	1087	2594	398	-488	-401	570
O(6)	1071	1255	304	-381	81	-86
O(7)	674	1060	363	115	47	408
O(8)	1074	985	414	235	256	-434
Br	1928	2525	339	-1770	-44	-318

There is little doubt that the stereochemistry of the epoxide group must be as in (IV); moreover, chemical evidence in favour of this assignment has been obtained by Barton *et al.*¹

For the structure-factor calculations theoretical atomic scattering factors were employed;

those of Berghuis *et al.*¹⁷ for carbon and oxygen and the Thomas–Fermi values¹⁸ for bromine were chosen. The final calculated structure amplitudes and phase constants, derived from the least-squares refinement in which all the atomic parameters were allowed to vary, are shown with the measured values of the structure amplitudes in Table 4. The final phase constants and the measured structure amplitudes were used to derive a final three-dimensional electron-density distribution which is shown in Fig. 1 by means of superimposed contour sections drawn parallel to (001). All the atoms are well resolved and the oxygen atoms are represented by distinctly higher peaks than the carbon atoms. The atomic co-ordinates, molecular dimensions, and some non-bonded distances are given in Tables 1 and 2. The final anisotropic thermal parameters are in Table 6.

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

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

The results are listed in Table 3.

Determination of the Absolute Configuration.—The absolute configuration of the molecule was determined by Bijvoet's method,⁴ the anomalous dispersion of the copper K_α radiation by the bromine atom causing equivalent reflexions to show small differences in intensities. The effect, though small, was visible on the photographic record of the intensities. The proper indexing of the film was accomplished in the manner described by Bijvoet and Peerdeman.¹⁹

TABLE 7.

Intensity differences which establish the absolute configuration.

Calculated			Observed		Calculated			Observed	
<i>h k l</i>	$ F(hkl) ^2$	$ F(h\bar{k}l) ^2$	$I(hkl)$	$I(h\bar{k}l)$	<i>h k l</i>	$ F(hkl) ^2$	$ F(h\bar{k}l) ^2$	$I(hkl)$	$I(h\bar{k}l)$
1,1,17	57·8	50·6	<		1,2,13	126·3	122·4	<	
1,1,19	107·9	94·3	<		1,2,18	146·0	150·3	<	
1,1,24	39·7	56·6	>		1,2,23	47·7	55·1	>	

For calculating the intensity differences to be expected we used $f' = -0.9$ and $f'' = +1.5$.²⁰ The atomic co-ordinates of Table 1 considered in relation to a right-handed set of axes in space group $P2_12_12_1$ gave rise to intensity differences opposite to those observed (see Table 7); as these co-ordinates define the mirror-image of molecule (IV) it follows that the absolute configuration of clerodin bromolactone is as in formula (IV).

Figs. 1 and 2 show the molecule of clerodin bromolactone in the correct absolute configuration.

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¹⁷ Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry, and Veenendaal, *Acta Cryst.*, 1955, **8**, 478.

¹⁸ "Internationale Tabellen zur Bestimmung von Kristallstrukturen," Borntraeger, Berlin, 1935, Vol. II, p. 572.

¹⁹ Bijvoet and Peerdeman, *Acta Cryst.*, 1956, **9**, 1012.

²⁰ Dauben and Templeton, *Acta Cryst.*, 1955, **8**, 841.