

1045. *Fungal Metabolites. Part II.*¹ *The Structure of Byssochlamic Acid: X-Ray Analysis of Byssochlamic Acid Bis-*p*-bromophenylhydrazide.*²

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The molecular structure of byssochlamic acid, C₁₈H₂₀O₆, the characteristic metabolite of *Byssochlamys fulva*, has been determined by an X-ray study of the heavy-atom derivative, byssochlamic acid bis-*p*-bromophenylhydrazide. The crystals are tetragonal, of space group *P*4₁2₁2, with eight molecules of C₃₀H₃₀Br₂N₄O₄ in the unit cell of dimensions *a* = *b* = 10.07, *c* = 57.61 Å. Phase determination was based initially on the bromine atoms, and Fourier and least-squares refinement methods were employed in the determination of the atomic co-ordinates. Final results define the constitution and relative stereochemistry of byssochlamic acid bis-*p*-bromophenylhydrazide to be as in (I); byssochlamic acid is the corresponding dianhydride.

In 1933 Raistrick and Smith³ isolated from *Byssochlamys fulva* Olliver and Smith a metabolite, byssochlamic acid, C₁₈H₂₀O₆, which contains two anhydride rings. Byssochlamic acid and the biogenetically related glaucanic acid, C₁₈H₂₀O₆, and glauconic acid, C₁₈H₂₀O₇,⁴ have since been investigated intensively by Professor D. H. R. Barton, F.R.S., Dr. J. K. Sutherland, and their collaborators.⁵ In their studies they prepared a beautifully crystalline bis-*p*-bromophenylhydrazide by treating byssochlamic acid with *p*-bromophenylhydrazine in chloroform. We have determined the crystal structure of this derivative in order to elucidate the molecular structure of byssochlamic acid.

When we began our X-ray study the chemical information was very limited. We knew from earlier inconclusive chemical investigations^{3,6} that the molecular formula was C₁₈H₂₀O₆ and that the "acid" contained two five-membered anhydride rings.

A direct determination of the crystal structure of the bis-*p*-bromophenylhydrazide was effected by means of the usual phase-determining heavy-atom method.⁷ A number of three-dimensional electron-density distributions were evaluated, followed by a cycle of least-squares refinement of the atomic parameters, and at the end of the analysis the value of *R*, the average discrepancy between measured and calculated structure amplitudes, is 16.8% over 1190 independent reflexions.

Our final results establish the constitution and relative stereochemistry of the

¹ Part I, Brown and Sim, *J.*, 1963, 1050.

² For a preliminary report see Hamor, Paul, Robertson, and Sim, *Experientia*, 1962, **18**, 352.

³ Raistrick and Smith, *Biochem. J.*, 1933, **27**, 1814.

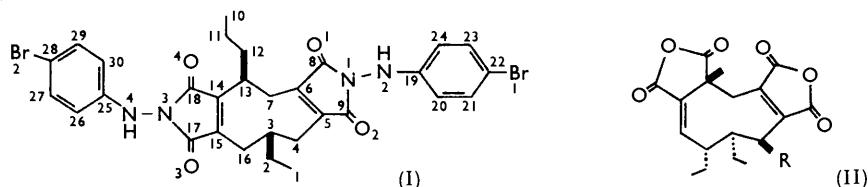
⁴ Wijkman, *Annalen*, 1931, **485**, 61.

⁵ Barton, Bloomer, Jackman, Rodriguez-Hahn, and Sutherland, *Experientia*, 1962, **18**, 345.

⁶ See Paton, Ph.D. Thesis, 1954, University of Glasgow.

⁷ 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.

bis-*p*-bromophenylhydrazide to be as in (I); it follows that byssochlamic acid is the corresponding dianhydride.* The independent chemical studies at Imperial College are fully



consistent with this structure.⁵ Byssochlamic acid is obviously closely related biogenetically to glauconic acid (II; R = OH)^{5,8} and to glaucanic acid (II; R = H),⁵ and a common biosynthetic route from acetate units *via* an intermediate citric acid has been proposed.⁵

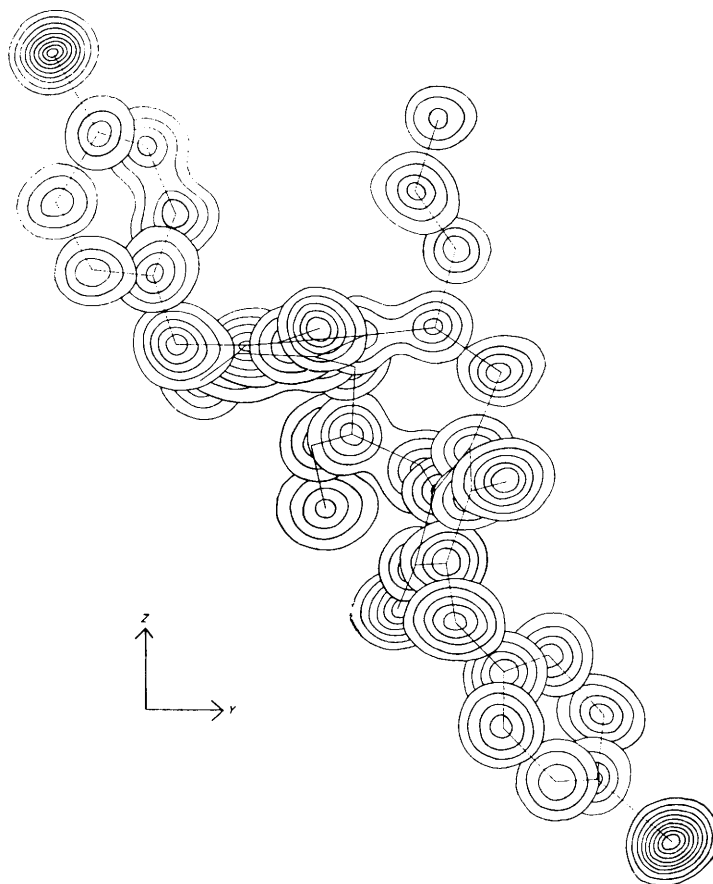


FIG. 1. The final three-dimensional electron-density distribution for byssochlamic acid bis-*p*-bromophenylhydrazide shown by means of superimposed contour sections drawn parallel to (100). Contour interval $1 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ except around the bromine atoms where it is $3 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$. The lowest contour level is $2 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$.

The final three-dimensional electron-density distribution for byssochlamic acid bis-*p*-bromophenylhydrazide is shown in Fig. 1 as superimposed contour sections drawn parallel

* It will be apparent that byssochlamic acid is not an acid and that the derivative (I) would not normally be termed a hydrazide. The old nomenclature is, however, retained in this paper. Ed.

⁸ Ferguson, Sim, and Robertson, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1962, 385.

TABLE I.

Atomic co-ordinates and 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)	0.3966	-0.1639	0.3798	6.4	C(21)	-0.2681	0.2407	0.2879	5.6
C(2)	0.3299	-0.1444	0.4038	6.4	C(22)	-0.1551	0.3307	0.2897	5.6
C(3)	0.1836	-0.1048	0.4029	4.7	C(23)	-0.0870	0.3518	0.3101	5.6
C(4)	0.1689	0.0208	0.3909	4.7	C(24)	-0.1238	0.2617	0.3272	5.6
C(5)	0.0220	0.0498	0.3836	5.0	C(25)	-0.2664	-0.4664	0.4579	5.6
C(6)	-0.0842	0.1134	0.3967	4.7	C(26)	-0.2075	-0.4227	0.4759	5.6
C(7)	-0.0686	0.1669	0.4225	4.7	C(27)	-0.2268	-0.4681	0.4990	5.6
C(8)	-0.2037	0.1158	0.3828	5.0	C(28)	-0.3192	-0.5643	0.5024	5.6
C(9)	-0.0458	0.0146	0.3624	4.7	C(29)	-0.3736	-0.6310	0.4836	5.6
C(10)	-0.1862	0.0801	0.5044	6.4	C(30)	-0.3528	-0.5723	0.4600	5.6
C(11)	-0.1998	0.0425	0.4818	6.4	O(1)	-0.3009	0.1754	0.3861	5.6
C(12)	-0.1234	0.1065	0.4609	6.4	O(2)	0.0173	-0.0433	0.3454	5.6
C(13)	-0.1559	0.0569	0.4379	4.7	O(3)	0.0579	-0.3792	0.4282	5.6
C(14)	-0.1362	-0.0838	0.4356	5.0	O(4)	-0.3504	-0.1554	0.4392	5.6
C(15)	-0.0193	-0.1456	0.4306	4.7	N(1)	-0.1707	0.0541	0.3630	5.6
C(16)	0.1285	-0.1030	0.4295	4.7	N(2)	-0.2568	0.0612	0.3417	5.6
C(17)	-0.0452	-0.2928	0.4309	4.3	N(3)	-0.1831	-0.3018	0.4331	5.6
C(18)	-0.2441	-0.1805	0.4343	4.3	N(4)	-0.2518	-0.4256	0.4354	5.6
C(19)	-0.2048	0.1569	0.3266	5.6	Br(1)	-0.1131	0.4561	0.2665	6.8
C(20)	-0.2851	0.1491	0.3063	5.6	Br(2)	-0.3574	-0.6279	0.5312	6.8

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

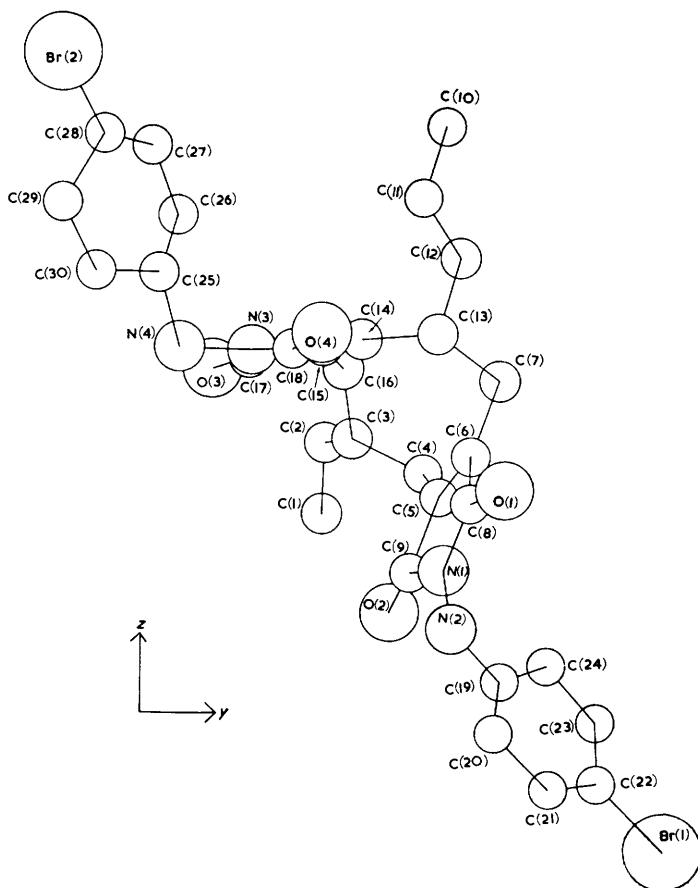


FIG. 2. The arrangement of atoms corresponding to Fig. 1.

to (100) and covering the region of one molecule; the corresponding atomic arrangement is explained in Fig. 2. The arrangement of the molecules in the crystal as viewed in projection along the a -axis is illustrated in Fig. 3. The conformation of the nine-membered carbocyclic ring can be studied in Fig. 4.

The interatomic distances and valency angles calculated from the final atomic coordinates (see Table 1) are listed in Table 2. The standard deviations of the final atomic

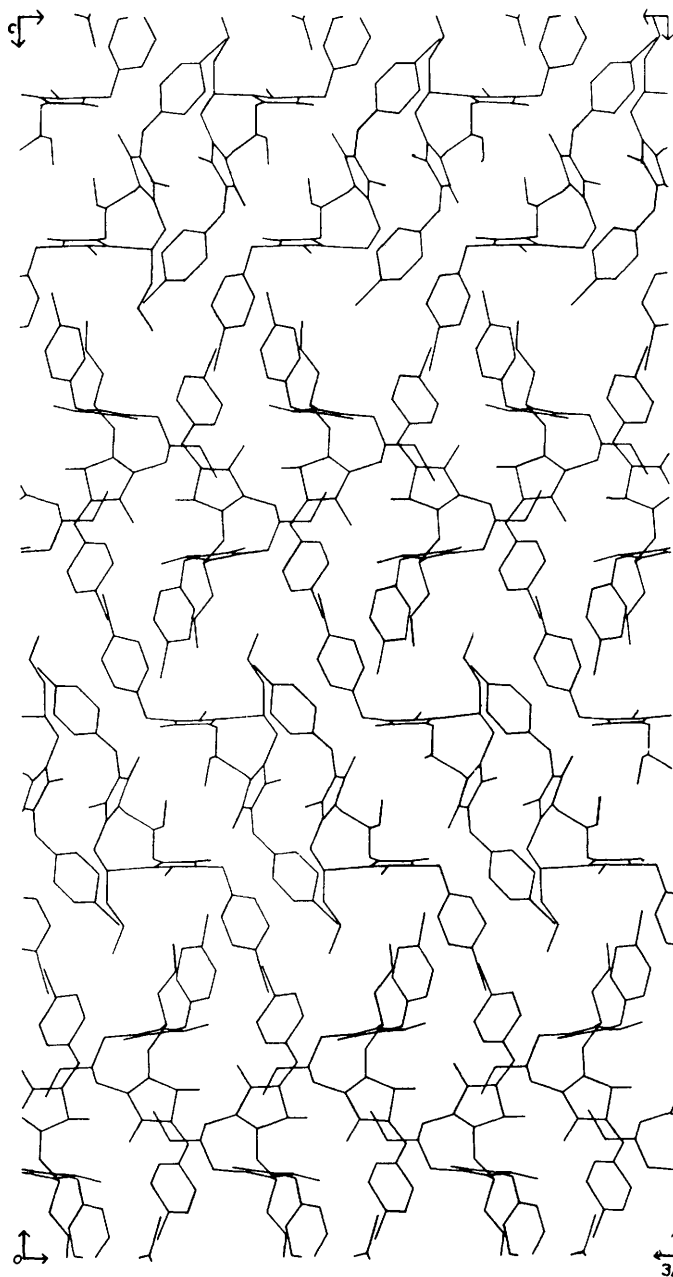


FIG. 3. Line drawings of the molecular frameworks of three unit cells as seen in projection along the a -axis.

TABLE 2.
Interatomic distances (Å) and angles.

Intramolecular bonded distances.											
C(1)-C(2)	1.55	C(8)-N(1)	1.34	C(17)-O(3)	1.36	C(23)-C(24)	1.39				
C(2)-C(3)	1.53	C(9)-O(2)	1.31	C(17)-N(3)	1.40	C(25)-N(4)	1.37				
C(3)-C(4)	1.45	C(9)-N(1)	1.32	C(18)-O(4)	1.14	C(25)-C(26)	1.27				
C(3)-C(16)	1.63	C(10)-C(11)	1.36	C(18)-N(3)	1.37	C(25)-C(30)	1.38				
C(4)-C(5)	1.57	C(11)-C(12)	1.57	C(19)-N(2)	1.40	C(26)-C(27)	1.42				
C(5)-C(6)	1.46	C(12)-C(13)	1.45	C(19)-C(20)	1.43	C(27)-C(28)	1.36				
C(5)-C(9)	1.44	C(13)-C(14)	1.44	C(19)-C(24)	1.33	C(28)-C(29)	1.39				
C(6)-C(7)	1.59	C(14)-C(15)	1.36	C(20)-C(21)	1.41	C(28)-Br(2)	1.82				
C(6)-C(8)	1.45	C(14)-C(18)	1.46	C(21)-C(22)	1.46	C(29)-C(30)	1.50				
C(7)-C(13)	1.67	C(15)-C(16)	1.55	C(22)-C(23)	1.38	N(1)-N(2)	1.50				
C(8)-O(1)	1.16	C(15)-C(17)	1.51	C(22)-Br(1)	1.89	N(3)-N(4)	1.43				
Intramolecular non-bonded distances.											
C(1) ... C(4)	3.02	C(5) ... C(15)	3.38	C(8) ... C(13)	3.26	C(18) ... C(26)	3.44				
C(3) ... C(6)	3.50	C(5) ... C(16)	3.24	C(8) ... C(14)	3.71	C(19) ... O(1)	3.57				
C(3) ... C(7)	3.90	C(6) ... C(14)	3.04	C(8) ... C(19)	3.27	C(19) ... O(2)	3.20				
C(3) ... C(13)	4.29	C(6) ... C(15)	3.33	C(8) ... C(24)	3.62	C(20) ... N(1)	3.59				
C(3) ... C(14)	3.74	C(6) ... C(16)	3.59	C(9) ... C(19)	2.98	C(24) ... O(1)	3.93				
C(3) ... C(17)	3.39	C(7) ... C(11)	3.87	C(9) ... C(24)	3.31	C(24) ... O(2)	3.54				
C(3) ... O(3)	3.37	C(7) ... C(15)	3.22	C(11) ... O(4)	3.51	C(24) ... N(1)	2.97				
C(4) ... C(7)	3.35	C(7) ... C(16)	3.39	C(13) ... C(16)	3.32	C(25) ... O(3)	3.79				
C(4) ... C(13)	4.26	C(7) ... C(18)	3.98	C(13) ... O(1)	3.53	C(25) ... O(4)	3.42				
C(4) ... C(14)	4.14	C(7) ... O(1)	3.15	C(13) ... O(4)	2.90	C(26) ... O(3)	3.86				
C(4) ... C(15)	3.41	O(1) ... N(2)	2.84	C(16) ... O(3)	2.87	C(26) ... O(4)	3.71				
C(4) ... O(2)	3.10	O(2) ... N(2)	2.96	C(17) ... C(25)	3.23	C(26) ... N(3)	2.76				
C(5) ... C(13)	3.61	O(3) ... N(4)	3.18	C(17) ... C(26)	3.33	C(30) ... N(3)	3.57				
C(5) ... C(14)	3.65	O(4) ... N(4)	2.91	C(18) ... C(25)	3.19						
Intermolecular distances (< 4 Å).											
O(3) ... N(2) ^I	2.86	O(2) ... C(30) ^I	3.64	C(2) ... O(4) ^{VII}	3.81	C(26) ... C(10) ^{IV}	3.92				
O(2) ... N(4) ^I	2.94	C(2) ... O(2) ^I	3.67	C(10) ... C(28) ^{VI}	3.82	C(16) ... C(10) ^{IV}	3.93				
Br(1) ... C(27) ^{II}	3.25	C(10) ... C(29) ^{VI}	3.67	C(27) ... N(4) ^{IV}	3.82	C(16) ... C(22) ^{III}	3.93				
O(3) ... C(20) ^I	3.27	O(3) ... C(19) ^I	3.69	C(23) ... C(30) ^I	3.85	C(24) ... O(1) ^{III}	3.93				
C(4) ... O(1) ^{III}	3.44	C(2) ... C(23) ^{III}	3.70	C(25) ... Br(2) ^{IV}	3.85	C(26) ... C(28) ^{IV}	3.94				
C(27) ... C(27) ^{IV}	3.44	C(22) ... C(29) ^I	3.72	C(29) ... Br(2) ^{IV}	3.86	O(3) ... Br(2) ^{IX}	3.94				
C(5) ... O(1) ^{III}	3.48	C(27) ... C(28) ^{IV}	3.72	O(4) ... Br(2) ^{IV}	3.86	Br(1) ... C(26) ^{II}	3.94				
C(1) ... O(2) ^I	3.49	C(1) ... N(3) ^I	3.73	C(16) ... C(23) ^{III}	3.87	C(4) ... C(19) ^{III}	3.96				
C(28) ... C(28) ^{IV}	3.50	C(11) ... C(29) ^{VI}	3.73	O(2) ... O(4) ^I	3.87	C(4) ... C(23) ^{III}	3.96				
C(4) ... C(24) ^{III}	3.54	C(1) ... O(3) ^I	3.74	C(12) ... C(29) ^{VI}	3.88	C(24) ... C(30) ^I	3.96				
C(30) ... Br(2) ^{IV}	3.55	C(10) ... Br(2) ^{VI}	3.74	C(23) ... O(4) ^{III}	3.88	C(28) ... C(30) ^{IV}	3.97				
C(1) ... C(17) ^I	3.58	C(28) ... C(29) ^{IV}	3.77	C(7) ... C(21) ^{III}	3.90	C(9) ... O(1) ^{III}	3.98				
C(26) ... C(27) ^{IV}	3.59	O(2) ... C(25) ^I	3.77	C(12) ... C(21) ^{III}	3.90	C(12) ... C(30) ^{VI}	3.98				
C(1) ... C(9) ^I	3.61	O(2) ... N(3) ^I	3.77	C(15) ... C(10) ^{IV}	3.90	C(27) ... C(11) ^{IV}	3.98				
C(7) ... C(20) ^{III}	3.62	Br(1) ... C(28) ^{II}	3.78	C(10) ... Br(1) ^{VIII}	3.92	C(23) ... C(29) ^I	3.99				
C(20) ... Br(2) ^V	3.64										

The superscripts refer to the following positions:

I	$\frac{1}{2} + x, -\frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{3}{4} - z.$	VI	$x, 1 + y, z.$
II	$\frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - x, \frac{3}{4} + z.$	VII	$1 + x, y, z.$
III	$\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{3}{4} - z.$	VIII	$\frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{4} + z.$
IV	$y, x, -z.$	IX	$1 + y, x, -z.$
V	$-\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{3}{4} - z.$		

Valency angles.							
C(1)C(2)C(3)	115°	C(5)C(9)N(1)	111°	O(3)C(17)N(3)	136°	C(8)N(4)	112°
C(2)C(3)C(4)	110	O(2)C(9)N(1)	128	C(14)C(18)C(4)	123	C(27)C(28)Br(2)	126
C(2)C(3)C(16)	107	C(10)C(11)C(12)	125	C(14)C(18)N(3)	105	C(29)C(29)C(30)	117
C(4)C(3)C(16)	114	C(11)C(12)C(13)	117	C(4)C(18)N(3)	129	C(27)C(28)Br(2)	122
C(3)C(4)C(5)	113	C(12)C(13)C(7)	98	C(20)C(19)C(24)	114	C(29)C(29)Br(2)	117
C(4)C(5)C(6)	129	C(12)C(13)C(14)	113	C(20)C(19)N(2)	105	C(28)C(28)C(30)	118
C(4)C(5)C(9)	129	C(7)C(13)C(14)	105	C(24)C(19)N(2)	139	C(25)C(30)C(29)	118
C(6)C(5)C(9)	101	C(13)C(14)C(15)	126	C(19)C(20)C(21)	121	C(8)N(1)C(9)	113
C(5)C(6)C(7)	124	C(13)C(14)C(18)	124	C(20)C(21)C(22)	117	C(8)N(1)N(2)	122
C(5)C(6)C(8)	109	C(15)C(14)C(18)	109	C(21)C(22)C(23)	123	C(9)N(1)N(2)	123
C(7)C(6)C(8)	126	C(14)C(15)C(16)	135	C(21)C(22)Br(1)	123	C(19)N(2)N(1)	109
C(6)C(7)C(13)	103	C(14)C(15)C(17)	107	C(23)C(22)Br(1)	113	C(17)N(3)C(18)	113
C(6)C(8)O(1)	128	C(16)C(15)C(17)	116	C(22)C(23)C(24)	112	C(17)N(3)N(4)	123
C(6)C(8)N(1)	105	C(3)C(16)C(15)	111	C(9)C(24)C(23)	132	C(18)N(3)N(4)	124
O(1)C(8)N(1)	126	C(15)C(17)O(3)	120	C(26)C(25)C(30)	119	C(25)N(4)N(3)	114
C(5)C(9)O(2)	121	C(15)C(17)N(3)	104	C(26)C(25)N(4)	128	C(27)C(28)C(29)	120

co-ordinates were derived in the usual manner from the least-squares residuals (see Experimental section); the values obtained are 0.01 Å for the bromine atoms and 0.03–0.07 Å for oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon atoms. From the results the average e.s.d. of a carbon–carbon bond length is about 0.08 Å and the average e.s.d. of a valency angle is about 4.5°.

The average carbon–carbon bond length in the benzene rings, 1.39 Å, and the average sp^3 -carbon– sp^3 -carbon bond length, 1.53 Å, do not differ significantly from the values 1.397 Å and 1.545 Å in benzene and diamond, respectively. The average sp^2 -carbon– sp^2 -carbon single-bond length of 1.47 Å is close to the standard value of 1.48 Å proposed by Dewar and Schmeising⁹ and to the values of 1.483 Å in butadiene¹⁰ and 1.477 Å in *p*-benzoquinone.¹¹

The average carbon–oxygen double-bond length of 1.24 Å compares favourably with the values of 1.222 Å in *p*-benzoquinone,¹¹ 1.23 Å in formaldehyde,¹² and 1.227 Å in succinimide.¹³ The average sp^2 -carbon–bromine bond length of 1.85 Å is not significantly different from the values of 1.86 Å in 1,3,5-tribromobenzene,¹⁴ 1.89 Å in *o*-bromobenzoic

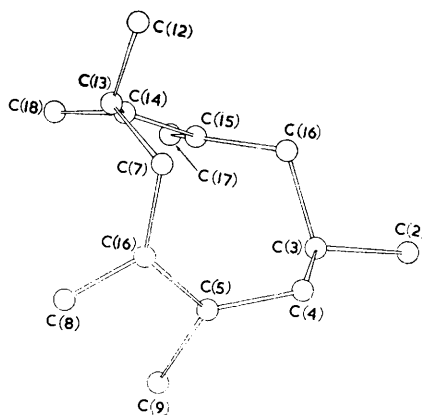


FIG. 4(a).

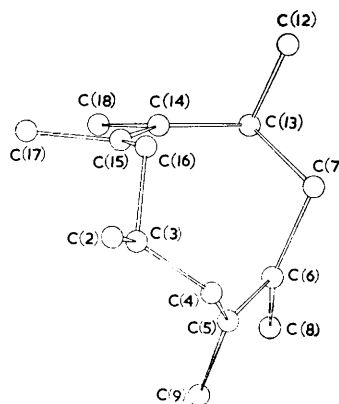


FIG. 4(b).

FIG. 4. The conformation of the nine-membered ring as seen in projection down (a) the *b*-axis, and (b) the *a*-axis.

acid,¹⁵ and 1.90 Å in 1,2,4,5-tetrabromobenzene.¹⁶ The average sp^2 -carbon–nitrogen bond length, 1.37 Å, is in good agreement with the values reported for such bonds in *p*-nitroaniline, 1.371 Å,¹⁷ 2-chloro-4-nitroaniline, 1.38 Å,¹⁸ succinimide, 1.385 Å,¹³ and *N*-chlorosuccinimide, 1.39 Å.¹⁹ The average nitrogen–nitrogen single-bond length is 1.47 Å, in good agreement with the values of 1.46 and 1.47 Å reported in *X*-ray²⁰ and electron-diffraction²¹ studies of hydrazine.

The average valency angle at an sp^3 -hybridized carbon atom is 111°, not significantly different from tetrahedral. The average value of the angles in the benzene rings is 120°.

⁹ Dewar and Schmeising, *Tetrahedron*, 1959, **5**, 166.

¹⁰ Almenningsen, Bastiansen, and Traetteberg, *Acta Chem. Scand.*, 1958, **12**, 1221.

¹¹ Trotter, *Acta Cryst.*, 1960, **13**, 86.

¹² Davidson, Stoicheff, and Bernstein, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1954, **22**, 289.

¹³ Mason, *Acta Cryst.*, 1961, **14**, 720.

¹⁴ Milledge and Pant, *Acta Cryst.*, 1960, **13**, 285.

¹⁵ Ferguson and Sim., *Acta Cryst.*, 1962, **15**, 346.

¹⁶ Gafner and Herbstein, *Acta Cryst.*, 1960, **13**, 706.

¹⁷ Trueblood, Goldish, and Donohue, *Acta Cryst.*, 1961, **14**, 1009.

¹⁸ McPhail and Sim, unpublished results.

¹⁹ Brown, *Acta Cryst.*, 1961, **14**, 711.

²⁰ Collin and Lipscomb, *Acta Cryst.*, 1951, **4**, 10.

²¹ Giguère and Schomaker, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1943, **65**, 2025.

In the maleimide rings the CNC angles (113°) are distinctly larger than the NCC and CCC angles; a similar pattern exists in succinimide¹³ and *N*-chlorosuccinimide.¹⁹ Since the sum of the valency angles at N(1) is 358° and at N(3) is 360° , it is clear that the state of hybridization of these atoms is sp^2 and not sp^3 .

There are two hydrogen-bonded contacts of less than 3 \AA between molecules in the crystal, O(3)····N(2)^I of 2.86 \AA and O(2)····N(4)^I of 2.94 \AA , where the superscript I refers to the position $\frac{1}{2} + x, -\frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{3}{4} - z$. These distances are comparable with NH····O hydrogen-bonded distances in other crystals, *e.g.*, $2.79, 2.83, 2.96\text{ \AA}$ in *L*-serine phosphate,²² $2.86, 2.92, 2.94\text{ \AA}$ in *L*-glutamic acid.²³ The other intermolecular contacts (see Table 2) are all greater than 3 \AA and correspond to normal van der Waals interactions.

The final isotropic temperature factors assigned to the atoms of the byssochlamic acid bis-*p*-bromophenylhydrazide molecule are listed in Table 1. The carbon atoms of the central part of the molecule (the nine-membered ring and the maleimide rings) have smaller temperature factors than the atoms of the peripheral groups. The central carbon atoms have $B \approx 4.8\text{ \AA}^2$, the benzene-carbon atoms, the nitrogen atoms, and the oxygen atoms have $B = 5.6\text{ \AA}^2$, the ethyl and *n*-propyl side-chains have $B = 6.4\text{ \AA}^2$, and the bromine atoms have $B = 6.8\text{ \AA}^2$. These variations are reminiscent of those observed in echitamine bromide²⁴ and are clearly physically acceptable.

EXPERIMENTAL

Crystal Data.—Byssochlamic acid bis-*p*-bromophenylhydrazide, $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{30}\text{Br}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$; *M*, 669.8; m. p. $165\text{--}166^\circ$. Tetragonal, $a = b = 10.07, c = 57.61\text{ \AA}$, $U = 5842\text{ \AA}^3$, $D_m = 1.505\text{ g. cm.}^{-3}$ (by flotation), $Z = 8$, $D_c = 1.524\text{ g. cm.}^{-3}$, space group $P4_12_12 - D_4^8$ (or the enantiomorphous $P4_32_12 - D_4^8$). Absorption coefficient for *X*-rays ($\lambda = 1.542\text{ \AA}$) $\mu = 40.3\text{ cm.}^{-1}$. Total number of electrons in the unit cell = $F(000) = 2720$.

Measurements.—Rotation, oscillation, and Weissenberg photographs were taken with copper- K_α ($\lambda = 1.542\text{ \AA}$) radiation; precession photographs were taken with molybdenum- K_α ($\lambda = 0.7107\text{ \AA}$) radiation. The cell dimensions were obtained from the precession and rotation photographs. The space group was determined from the systematic halvings in the reflexions. For the intensity survey a small crystal was employed, completely bathed in a uniform *X*-ray beam, and no corrections for absorption were applied. The intensities were estimated visually from multiple-film equatorial and equi-inclination upper-layer Weissenberg photographs obtained from a crystal rotated about the *a*-axis. The usual correction factors (Lorentz, polarization, and rotation) were applied and 1190 independent structure amplitudes derived. The various sets of structure amplitudes were placed on the same relative scale by comparison of equivalent reflexions *hkl* and *hkl*; the absolute scale was obtained at a later stage by correlation with the final calculated structure amplitudes, $|F_c|$.

The crystal density was determined by flotation in aqueous zinc chloride.

Analysis of the Structure.—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. Three-dimensional methods were therefore used throughout for the elucidation of the structure and for the refinement of the atomic parameters.

In order to determine the positions of the two bromine atoms in the asymmetric crystal unit (one molecule of byssochlamic acid bis-*p*-bromophenylhydrazide) we calculated a sharpened three-dimensional Patterson function $P(UVW)$. Sections through this function at $W = \frac{1}{4}$, $W = \frac{1}{2}$, and $V = \frac{1}{2}$, which contain peaks representing vectors between symmetry-related bromine atoms, are shown in Fig. 5. A detailed consideration of these sections and of the general Patterson peaks correspondingly to vectors between non-related bromine atoms enabled us to assign initial co-ordinates to the bromine atoms.²⁵

The Fourier programme²⁶ for the DEUCE computer cannot be used in a straightforward

²² McCallum, Robertson, and Sim, *Nature*, 1959, **194**, 1863.

²³ Hirokawa, *Acta Cryst.*, 1955, **8**, 637.

²⁴ Hamilton, Hamor, Robertson, and Sim., *J.*, 1962, 5061.

²⁵ Paul, Ph.D. Thesis, 1962, University of Glasgow.

²⁶ Rollett, in "Computing Methods and the Phase Problem in *X*-ray Crystal Analysis," ed. Pepinsky, Robertson, and Speakman, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1961, p. 87.

way when the space group is $P4_12_12$. We overcame this difficulty by treating the unit cell in the subsequent structure-factor and Fourier calculations as if it belonged to the orthorhombic space group $P2_12_12_1$, with two molecules in the asymmetric crystal unit.

The first set of calculated structure amplitudes and phase angles was based on the bromine atoms alone; the value of R was 48%. The first Fourier synthesis was then evaluated with the measured values of the structure amplitudes and the phase constants appropriate to the bromine atoms. The resulting three-dimensional electron-density distribution was displayed as contoured sections drawn on sheets of glass and stacked in a frame.

On examination of this distribution several chemical features were identified. A five-

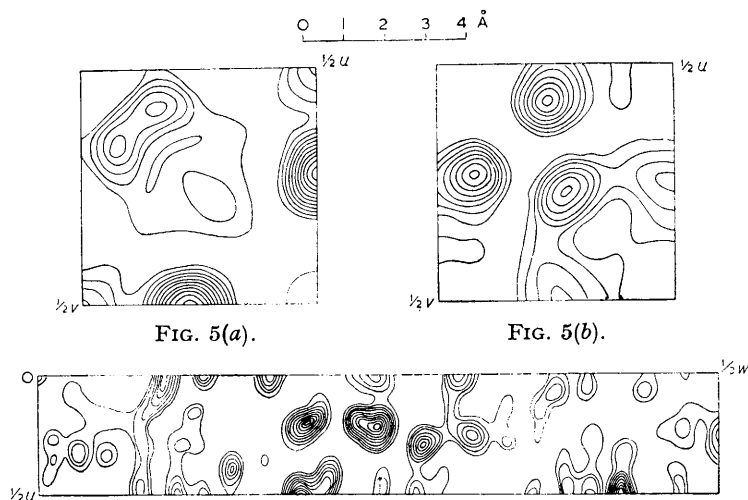
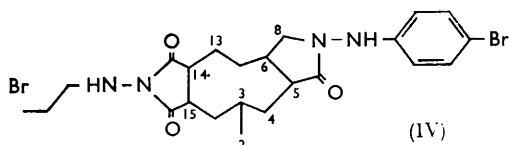
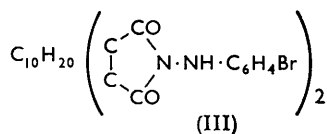


FIG. 5. Sections through the three-dimensional sharpened Patterson function $P(UVW)$, (a) at $W = \frac{1}{2}$, (b) at $W = \frac{1}{2}$, and (c) at $V = \frac{1}{2}$. Contour scale arbitrary.

membered ring with a substituent on each atom indicated that the *p*-bromophenylhydrazide derivative preserves the five-membered ring structure of byssochlamic acid, *i.e.*, that the derivative can be formulated as (III). One of the bromine atoms, Br(1), was seen attached to a benzene ring which had a substituent in the *para*-position. The point of attachment of the other bromine atom could not be discerned.



Although the complete molecular structure was not apparent at this stage, we were able to select sixteen well-defined peaks (C-14—21; C-24; N-1—4; O-3; O-4) for inclusion with the bromine atoms in the next round of structure-factor calculations. The light atoms were all weighted as carbon and an overall isotropic temperature factor B of 4 \AA^2 was adopted. The value of R was reduced to 39%.

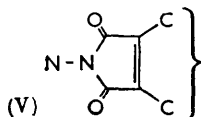
In the three-dimensional electron-density distribution derived from the improved phases all the atoms which had been included in the phasing calculations had satisfactory peak heights. Two of the atoms of the five-membered ring which had been discerned in the first electron-density distribution were now seen to participate also in a nine-membered ring which was fused to a further five-membered ring. The second five-membered ring was attached *via* an intermediate atom (presumably nitrogen) to the *para*-position of the bromobenzene ring

located in the first electron-density distribution. A number of other apparently genuine peaks could be seen and when these were considered the atomic arrangement in (IV) was indicated at this stage.

The thirty light atoms (hydrogen being neglected) shown in formula (IV) were included in the third structure-factor calculation as carbon atoms and the overall isotropic temperature factor B was increased to 5 \AA^2 . The value of R was 31%.

In the subsequent electron-density distribution the last three carbon atoms of the benzene ring and the oxygen substituent at C(8) were clearly distinguished. The remaining four carbon atoms in the molecule, however, proved more difficult to locate unambiguously. Close to C(2) a peak [C(1)] of height 2.4 e\AA^{-3} indicated that C(3) carried an ethyl group. There was a fairly substantial peak [A] of height 2.2 e\AA^{-3} at a distance of about 2.3 \AA from C(4) and this, with a smaller maximum of 1.4 e\AA^{-3} nearer C(4), suggested that C(4) might also carry an ethyl group. At about 1.5 \AA from C(13) a peak [C(12)] of height 2.8 e\AA^{-3} appeared to be a genuine atom while a further 1.5 \AA away from this peak there was another peak [C(11)] of height 2.2 e\AA^{-3} .

Models of the various possible structures were constructed on the assumption that there are two carbon-carbon double bonds in the nine-membered ring. The only model that simulated the conformation of the ring in the electron-density distribution was one in which there was a double bond between C(5) and C(6) and between C(14) and C(15). These locations were substantiated by the close planarity of the groups (V) in the molecule.



In the next calculation of structure factors the additional light atoms included were C(12), C(1), C(28), C(29), C(30), O(1), and A. Each atom was assigned its proper chemical type (peak A was treated as carbon) and an overall isotropic temperature factor B of 5.5 \AA^2 was adopted. The value of R fell to 26%.

The electron-density distribution obtained from the improved phases provided clear evidence that there was no substituent on C(4). While the other carbon atoms in the molecule had peak heights of $4-5 \text{ e\AA}^{-3}$, the "atom" A now had a peak height of only 2.1 e\AA^{-3} and was clearly spurious. On the other hand, the peak C(11) came up to a height of 2.6 e\AA^{-3} , although it had not been included in the phasing calculations. On calculation of a further set of structure factors with the atom C(11) replacing the atom A, the value of R was 22% and in the electron-density distribution derived from the new phases the last carbon atom [C(10)] was located as the terminal carbon of an *n*-propyl group attached to C(13). The structure (I) was now established for byssochlamic acid bis-*p*-bromophenylhydrazide.

Two further rounds of structure-factor and Fourier calculations were carried out. Both F_o and F_c syntheses were computed, back-shift corrections for errors due to termination of series were applied to the atomic co-ordinates, and individual isotropic temperature factors were assigned. The average discrepancy between measured and calculated structure amplitudes fell to 18.1%.

The analysis was completed by means of a cycle of least-squares refinement of positional and thermal atomic parameters. The programme employed was that devised by Rollett,²⁶ and the weighting scheme employed was:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{w} &= |F_o|/43 & \text{if } |F_o| < 43; \\ \sqrt{w} &= 43/|F_o| & \text{if } |F_o| > 43. \end{aligned}$$

The anisotropic temperature-factor parameters, b_{ij} , given by the least-squares programme did not indicate a marked degree of anisotropic thermal motion and we therefore derived from the anisotropic parameters for each atom an isotropic temperature factor B . These isotropic temperature factors are listed with the final atomic co-ordinates in Table 1.

The final set of structure factors based on the co-ordinates and temperature factors of Table 1 was then calculated; the value of R was 16.8%. The final values of $|F_o|$, $|F_c|$, and α are shown in Table 3. The theoretical atomic scattering factors used in all the structure-factor calculations were those of Berghuis *et al.*²⁷ for carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen, and the Thomas-Fermi values²⁸ for bromine.

²⁷ Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry, and Veenendaal, *Acta Cryst.*, 1955, **8**, 478.

²⁸ "Internationale Tabellen zur Bestimmung von Kristallstrukturen," Borntraeger, Berlin, 1935, Vol. II, p. 572.

TABLE 3.

Measured and calculated values of the structure factors.

h	k	l	F _o / F _c	α°	h	k	l	F _o / F _c	α°	h	k	l	F _o / F _c	α°	h	k	l	F _o / F _c	α°	h	k	l	F _o / F _c	α°				
																									h	k	l	F _o / F _c
0	3	4	247	211	0	8	76	74	270	48	27	12	270	46	48	51	180	27	82	74	278	22	67	66	180			
			8	39	90	180	0	0	0	49	25	23	270	46	48	51	180	27	82	74	278	22	67	66	180			
			20	265	270	180	10	53	56	180	51	24	20	315	49	25	23	270	29	44	63	167	24	19	240			
			24	239	244	180	13	39	31	45	53	21	15	45	0	0	0	0	29	44	63	167	25	21	19	90		
			28	162	156	0	14	32	30	180	55	29	25	315	1	1	105	125	86	36	28	48	48	10	266			
			32	49	75	0	15	71	68	315	59	29	25	315	53	47	39	261	33	47	39	261	29	92	85	270		
			36	104	87	180	16	64	84	270	58	15	10	0	35	32	44	365	36	28	25	264	30	88	84	0		
			40	103	98	180	17	35	10	225	59	11	315	0	7	81	81	62	36	29	45	47	34	51	45	270		
			44	38	35	0	18	179	192	180	0	0	0	0	9	66	71	344	37	40	51	273	33	45	40	270		
			48	40	26	180	19	42	21	315	1	88	102	315	10	92	89	199	43	46	47	56	34	14	23	0		
			52	65	56	0	20	17	8	270	2	49	56	225	14	44	41	74	45	30	31	237	35	29	29	90		
			56	30	11	0	21	24	53	45	4	42	35	180	11	92	89	199	43	46	47	56	40	25	23	180		
			60	60	36	30	22	136	126	180	5	45	60	315	11	104	92	234	45	30	31	237	41	33	50	270		
			64	68	18	11	23	127	152	135	6	38	270	0	12	149	138	14	46	25	26	204	42	64	54	180		
			68	18	11	6	24	32	42	270	10	16	19	270	13	50	60	60	47	50	53	150	43	26	25	90		
			72	10	15	15	25	59	51	225	10	16	19	270	14	44	41	74	2	122	138	157	45	17	1	270		
			76	10	15	15	27	61	70	135	11	38	45	0	15	26	26	165	3	48	58	59	46	9	26	180		
			80	118	143	0	28	77	60	90	12	34	26	315	16	131	141	33	4	32	23	130	47	48	46	90		
			84	150	160	180	29	38	41	45	15	19	11	225	17	86	99	214	5	45	35	243	2	117	107	180		
			88	93	139	315	30	56	27	180	16	38	45	0	18	55	48	107	6	2	110	104	1	60	82	179		
			92	8	154	158	270	31	70	69	135	18	19	35	270	19	72	77	193	8	50	112	42	2	100	122	268	
			96	97	98	225	32	24	5	90	19	58	50	225	20	79	88	21	7	63	63	0	3	130	135	1		
			100	10	115	15	33	17	15	45	21	72	75	135	21	101	113	173	8	3	35	261	4	107	109	204		
			104	110	104	315	34	32	19	180	22	18	20	225	22	43	39	55	10	76	53	134	5	9	76	258		
			108	120	247	270	35	23	24	315	23	29	20	90	23	80	80	82	11	62	73	56	6	151	144	311		
			112	200	199	45	36	23	26	90	24	13	3	180	24	91	104	73	11	73	104	67	7	178	181	22		
			116	25	54	47	270	37	35	34	45	25	63	75	135	25	136	157	196	14	103	114	15	8	53	47	55	
			120	15	56	51	135	38	26	12	0	26	53	75	135	26	70	58	17	15	30	37	261	9	114	115	316	
			124	16	68	80	270	41	29	135	0	28	29	23	0	27	45	27	45	17	43	35	316	10	57	72	272	
			128	17	120	128	45	42	32	5	180	31	19	23	45	28	22	42	149	18	75	88	29	11	94	14	44	
			132	19	64	80	135	43	19	29	315	32	29	45	45	29	93	103	187	17	43	35	316	12	59	57	352	
			136	20	154	157	270	45	29	315	33	19	23	45	0	30	42	37	48	19	31	43	266	13	68	55	358	
			140	21	102	86	225	47	23	25	180	36	17	20	0	31	24	38	24	22	46	55	48	14	7	67	3	270
			144	22	136	95	180	50	29	25	180	36	53	45	45	33	78	75	177	22	46	55	48	2	15	118	102	21
			148	23	114	107	270	55	10	12	90	39	29	29	0	33	21	24	225	23	55	63	274	16	77	73	27	
			152	25	59	81	225	58	10	12	90	41	29	20	315	36	33	38	210	28	60	69	142	19	20	28	291	
			156	27	101	101	135	56	40	26	0	44	20	180	42	24	45	28	343	42	58	36	217	20	4	107	109	204
			160	28	14	25	270	0	0	238	287	180	46	61	90	43	32	3	90	33	48	56	202	21	51	55	65	
			164	29	41	28	45	1	24	315	5	23	3	315	44	25	47	389	34	11	27	189	22	61	24	228		
			168	30	41	45	180	2	30	5	90	3	30	60	135	45	33	51	331	33	33	38	204	23	24	32	117	
			172	31	121	118	135	3	90	1	225	4	27	40	180	46	22	30	316	36	29	19	224	25	53	37	58	
			176	32	132	121	45	4	135	145	180	6	26	60	270	47	26	38	45	37	38	26	311	27	25	67	232	
			180	33	99	95	180	5	6	36	270	7	35	43	135	48	26	39	289	39	25	32	80	29	34	38	90	
			184	34	99	95	180	6	36	64	225	9	59	59	135	49	26	19	344	41	30	21	309	30	39	35	157	
			188	35	15	14	90	7	64	45	8	12	18	240	50	30	8	336	51	26	35	77	34	18	31	124	42	
			192	37	15	2	45	8	10	139	146	270	13	46	38	225	51	26	35	2	28	33	205	32	56	185	185	
			196	38	35	34	180	11	69	74	225	14	42	43	135	51	26	35	77	3	46	38	221	33	15	20	54	
			200	40	58	58	45	13	86	96	270	17	63	62	225	53	30	11	291	6	28	36	216	35	39	43	114	
			204	41	58	58	45	14	86	96	270	18	46	65	135	53	30	11	291	7	51	51	233	36	46	53	206	
			208	43	53	67	315	16	67	82	0	45	26	135	53	30	11	291	8	29	34	192	37	39	30	230		
			212	44	67	60	90	16	67	82	0	23	17	90	53	30	11	291	9	11	48	30	342	38	25	35	154	
			216	45	89	77	45	17	31	28	135	23	17	135	53	30	11	291	10	12	41	199	39	23	29	112		
			220	46	89	77	45	18	31	28	135	24	14	10	270	53	30	11	291	11	68	71	72	40	64	40	42	
			224	47	117	6	135	19	27	45	225	25	22	6	45	5	103	114	211	12	15	55	511	41	1	18	24	56
			228	48	66	62	90	21	123	104	135	26	17	3	0	6	65	68	115	16	61	61	216	42	76	104	111	
			232	49	66	62	90	22	34	43	270	28	25	13	90	7	69	81	137	17	63	53	152	43	3	61	184	
			236	53	73	63	225	23	28	53	225	29	20	14	45	9	120	140	189	19	46	51	334	4	6	75	351	
			240	54	27	11	180	24	48	59	0	31	18	11	315	10	104	103	133	21	64	71	45	7	90	103	121	
			244	55	58	20	135	25	36	45	180	31	18	11	315	11	114	104	34	22	54	107	19	36	47	271		
			248	56	20	135	0	26	48	59	0	35	14	8	315	12	36	37	55	23	64	71	45					

TABLE 3. (Continued.)

* k l	F _o / F _c	α°	h k l	F _o / F _c	α°	h k l	F _o / F _c	α°	h k l	F _o / F _c	α°	h k l	F _o / F _c	α°	h k l	F _o / F _c	α°
28	19	26	158														
29	34	23	215														
30	41	42	173														
31	28	25	199														
2	6	49	56	178													
3	20	29	133														
4	49	56	250														
5	28	22	322														
6	32	28	296														
7	32	31	344														
8	55	57	275														
10	37	37	353														
11	37	36	256														
14	86	101	346														
16	88	81	271														
17	43	38	253														
18	40	42	348														
19	35	33	173														
20	31	29	277														
21	27	47	246														
23	53	48	85														
25	58	9	199														
26	23	42	159														
28	17	17	323														
29	48	26	96														
30	27	41	170														
31	24	21	98														
33	32	4	410														
34	22	30	189														
35	26	34	5														
2	7	56	57	0													
3	38	41	227														
4	65	69	13														
5	19	22	120														
6	27	22	218														
7	59	68	184														
8	32	27	2														
9	36	39	130														
10	30	34	174														
11	30	32	165														
13	32	45	130														
14	28	16	358														
15	26	23	187														
16	28	31	213														
17	44	47	219														
18	26	13	258														
19	26	7	159														
21	29	42	328														
22	21	14	264														
24	42	44	204														
25	42	53	257														
27	27	41	4														
28	39	38	177														
3	3	0	69	52	0												
1	55	57	270														
2	33	22	0														
3	79	68	270														
4	132	127	0														
5	130	128	270														
6	149	138	180														
8	86	82	0														
9	129	106	270														
10	47	68	180														
11	41	33	270														
13	47	57	270														
15	149	125	90														
16	144	139	180														
17	94	74	90														
18	30	40	180														
19	13	11	90														

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 individual results have been listed by Paul.²⁵

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 thank the Carnegie Trust for a Scholarship (to I. C. P.) and the University of Glasgow for an I.C.I. Fellowship to (T. A. H.).