

The Magnetic Properties of Verdazyl Free Radicals. VIII. The Crystal Structure of 1,3,5-Tri-*p*-tolylverdazyl Radical

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The crystal structure of 1,3,5-tri-*p*-tolylverdazyl has been determined by X-ray diffraction. The crystals are monoclinic, with the space group of $P2_1/m$ and with $a=8.173(3)$, $b=20.23(1)$, $c=6.075(2)$ Å, $\beta=105.4(1)^\circ$, and $Z=2$. The structure was deduced from the sharpened Patterson synthesis and refined by the block-diagonal least-squares method to the final R value of 0.048 for the 1212 non-zero reflections collected by the counter-method. The *sym*-tetrazinyl ring has an asymmetrical boat form. The molecules are arranged approximately parallel to the (201) plane. The maximum intermolecular overlap is observed between the *sym*-tetrazinyl and *C*-tolyl groups, suggesting a weak exchange interaction between unpaired electrons.

For studying the magnetic properties of radical solids with an unpaired electron delocalized over the whole molecular frame-work, precise knowledge about both the spin-density distribution and the crystal structure is of great importance. Based on such knowledge, the magnetic properties of 1,3,5-triphenylverdazyl and galvinoxyl radicals were discussed in a previous paper.¹⁾ However, there has thus far been little systematic study in this area. Thereupon, crystal structure analyses were carried out on verdazyls, which exhibit magnetic properties different from one to another in spite of their similar spin-density distributions. Figure 1 shows a generalized canonical formula of the verdazyls of our interest. Their spin distributions have been published elsewhere.²⁾

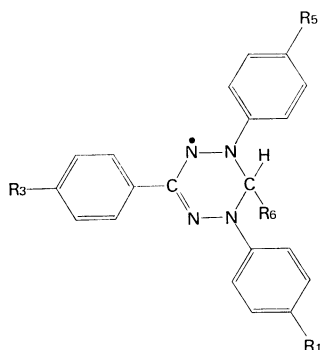


Fig. 1. Constitutional formula of verdazyl radicals.

R_1 , R_3 , and R_5 stand for H, CH_3 , and so on. R_6 is H or CH_3 .

This and the following papers describe the crystal structures of 1,3,5-tri-*p*-tolylverdazyl (TTV), and 1,3,5-triphenyl-6-methylverdazyl (MeTPV)³⁾ respectively, whose magnetic susceptibilities indicate, respectively, a weak exchange interaction and a fairly strong isotropic exchange interaction between the unpaired electrons. The details of the magnetic properties of them and of other radicals will be presented in a separate paper.

Experimental

The TTV was prepared from *p*-tolualdehyde, *p*-toluidine,

and formaldehyde by a method analogous to that described by Kuhn and Trischmann⁴⁾ (Found: C, 78.07; H, 6.65; N, 15.54%; Calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_4$: C, 77.72; H, 6.52; N, 15.76%). The crystals used for the structure analysis were obtained by standing a solution of TTV in a mixture of acetone and methanol at room temperature.

TABLE 1. CRYSTAL DATA

Molecular formula	$\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_4$
Molecular weight	355.5
Melting point	137—138 °C
Specimen used for the data collection	ca. (0.25 mm) ³
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Cell dimensions;	
<i>a</i>	8.173 ± 0.003 Å
<i>b</i>	20.23 ± 0.01
<i>c</i>	6.075 ± 0.002
β	$105.4 \pm 0.1^\circ$
<i>V</i>	968.2 Å^3
<i>Z</i>	2
Density (calculated)	1.222 g/cm^3
Density (observed by flotation)	1.214
<i>F</i> (000)	378
Linear absorption coefficient	$0.9 \text{ cm}^{-1} (\text{MoK}\alpha)$
Systematic absence	$0k0: k=2n+1$
Space group	$P2_1/m$ or $P2_1$

The unit-cell dimensions obtained from Weissenberg photographs were refined by the least-squares method by employing higher-order reflections measured on an automated four-circle diffractometer with $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda=0.7107$ Å) monochromated by a graphite crystal. The crystal data are given in Table 1. The intensities of 2321 independent reflections up to $2\theta=55^\circ$ were measured on the same diffractometer using $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation. An ω - 2θ scan technique was employed. The reflections with $|F_o|$ values of less than $(10/3)\sigma(F_o)$ were measured up to four times. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects. Neither absorption nor extinction corrections were made. A total of 1212 reflections with $|F_o|$ values not less than $2.5\sigma(F_o)$ were regarded as non-zero reflections and were used for the structure analysis.

Structure Determination and Refinement

Wilson's statistics indicated the presence of a center of symmetry. A three-dimensional Patterson map showed 98 resolved peaks in an asymmetric unit. Of

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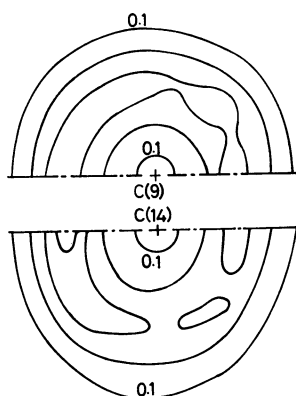


Fig. 2. Difference Fourier maps of the methyl hydrogen atoms. The sections correspond to the planes defined by the methyl hydrogen atoms. The contours are at intervals of $0.1 \text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$. The numbering system is referred to Fig. 3.

these, seven prominent peaks were arranged on a line $(0, v, 0)$; this suggested the presence of a plane of symmetry. Accordingly, the space group of $P2_1/m$ was adopted. The starting model was deduced from the Patterson map with the aid of the molecular geometry of 1,3,5-triphenylverdazyl (TPV).⁵ This model gave an R value of 0.27.

The block-diagonal least-squares refinement was then undertaken; the R value decreased to 0.12 after four cycles of refinement with individual isotropic thermal parameters. Three further cycles of refinement with anisotropic thermal parameters reduced the R value to 0.095. At this stage, a difference Fourier map was synthesized, from which the positions of the eight ring-hydrogen atoms were located. With anisotropic thermal parameters for the non-hydrogen atoms and isotropic ones for the hydrogen atoms, four cycles of refinement reduced the R value to 0.071. A new difference Fourier map was then computed. As is shown in Fig. 2, there were annular distributions of

TABLE 2. THE FRACTIONAL ATOMIC COORDINATES AND THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS IN PARENTHESES

Atom	x^a	y^a	z^a
C (1)	-606 (6)	2500	-107 (7)
C (2)	-2183 (5)	2500	-4450 (7)
C (3)	433 (4)	3635 (1)	-685 (5)
C (4)	1169 (4)	3725 (2)	1640 (5)
C (5)	2157 (4)	4275 (2)	2389 (5)
C (6)	2431 (4)	4756 (2)	920 (6)
C (7)	1643 (4)	4668 (2)	-1381 (6)
C (8)	680 (4)	4116 (2)	-2178 (5)
C (9)	3485 (5)	5355 (2)	1775 (7)
C (10)	-3460 (5)	2500	-6679 (7)
C (11)	-4060 (4)	3086 (2)	-7763 (5)
C (12)	-5183 (4)	3082 (2)	-9913 (6)
C (13)	-5727 (5)	2500	-11042 (7)
C (14)	-6888 (6)	2500	-13418 (8)
N (1)	-515 (3)	3071 (1)	-1506 (4)
N (2)	-1598 (3)	3090 (1)	-3616 (4)

a) The coordinates have been multiplied by 10^4 .

TABLE 3. THE ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS^{a)} AND THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS IN PARENTHESES^{b)}

Atom	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
C (1)	280(11)	23(1)	277(14)		98(10)	
C (2)	149(7)	23(1)	266(12)		68(8)	
C (3)	155(5)	23(1)	287(9)	3(2)	48(5)	-7(2)
C (4)	238(7)	29(1)	285(9)	-3(2)	51(7)	-4(3)
C (5)	213(7)	35(1)	326(11)	-5(2)	24(7)	-26(3)
C (6)	161(6)	28(1)	445(12)	-2(2)	76(7)	-25(3)
C (7)	189(6)	27(1)	410(12)	-3(2)	87(7)	2(3)
C (8)	182(6)	26(1)	300(10)	0(2)	52(6)	2(3)
C (9)	211(7)	35(1)	623(17)	-22(3)	88(9)	-46(4)
C(10)	135(7)	23(1)	278(13)		69(8)	
C(11)	187(6)	23(1)	353(11)	3(2)	20(6)	-7(2)
C(12)	187(6)	26(1)	361(10)	8(2)	21(6)	14(3)
C(13)	136(7)	31(1)	297(14)		48(8)	
C(14)	174(9)	41(2)	324(15)		20(9)	
N (1)	211(5)	23(1)	243(7)	-5(2)	43(5)	-0(2)
N (2)	173(5)	24(1)	267(7)	-2(1)	33(5)	-1(2)

a) The anisotropic thermal parameters are of the form: $\exp[-(B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + 2B_{12}hk + 2B_{13}hl + 2B_{23}kl)]$. b) The values have been multiplied by 10^4 .

TABLE 4. THE FINAL PARAMETERS FOR HYDROGEN ATOMS AND THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS IN PARENTHESES

Atom	x^a	y^a	z^a	B_{iso}
H(Cl-1)	-181(6)	250	20(8)	5.5(13)
H(Cl-2)	48(5)	250	125(6)	2.9(8)
H(C4)	106(4)	337(2)	277(5)	4.7(8)
H(C5)	284(3)	430(1)	400(4)	2.7(6)
H(C7)	179(4)	505(2)	-245(5)	4.4(8)
H(C8)	-1(4)	409(1)	-379(5)	3.3(6)
H(C11)	-364(4)	351(1)	-698(5)	3.6(7)
H(C12)	-561(4)	352(2)	-1067(5)	4.2(7)

a) The coordinates have been multiplied by 10^3 .

the residual electron densities near the methyl carbon atoms. The following approximation was then introduced tentatively in order to execute further refinement. The methyl groups ($-\text{CH}_3$) were replaced by $-\text{CH}_6$, in which the atomic weights for the hydrogen atoms were one half of those for the corresponding ordinary methyl hydrogen atoms. Of course, the $-\text{CH}_6$ groups satisfied the symmetry required. The C-H bond length was obtained by inspecting the residual electron-density map. The refinement was continued until all the positional shifts for the non-hydrogen atoms became less than 0.25σ . The final R value was 0.048 for the 1212 reflections.

Unit weight was given to all the reflections. The atomic scattering factors used were taken from "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography."⁶ The final atomic coordinates and anisotropic thermal parameters of the non-hydrogen atoms are listed in Tables 2 and 3 respectively. The final parameters for the hydrogen atoms are shown in Table 4. The observed and calculated structure factors are compared in Table 5.

The reflected atom will be represented in terms of its counterpart's symbol followed by a prime, *e.g.* N(1'). *N*-Tolyl and *C*-tolyl are at the upper right and at the far left, respectively.

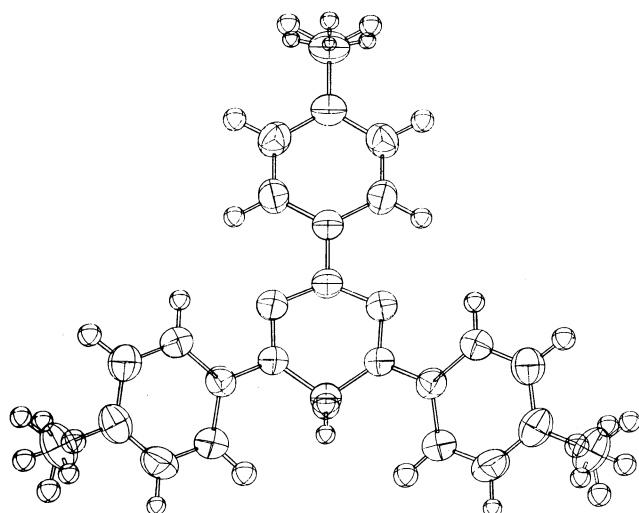


Fig. 4. Molecular structure and thermal ellipsoids.¹⁴⁾ An approximation made on the methyl groups is referred to the text. The thermal ellipsoids enclosing a probability of 50%, except for hydrogen atoms, were viewed approximately along the normal of the nitrogen plane.

TABLE 6. BOND LENGTHS, PERTINENT INTRAMOLECULAR CONTACTS, AND THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS IN PARENTHESES (Å)

Bond	Length	Bond	Length
C(1)–N(1)	1.447(4)	C(7)–C(8)	1.378(4)
N(1)–N(2)	1.352(3)	C(8)–C(3)	1.381(4)
N(2)–C(2)	1.334(3)	C(6)–C(9)	1.496(5)
N(1)–C(3)	1.394(4)	C(2)–C(10)	1.474(5)
C(3)–C(4)	1.393(4)	C(10)–C(11)	1.381(3)
C(4)–C(5)	1.379(5)	C(11)–C(12)	1.382(4)
C(5)–C(6)	1.379(5)	C(12)–C(13)	1.376(4)
C(6)–C(7)	1.387(4)	C(13)–C(14)	1.502(6)
C(1)–H(Cl-1)	1.05(5)	C(7)–H(C7)	1.04(3)
C(1)–H(Cl-2)	1.04(3)	C(8)–H(C8)	1.00(3)
C(4)–H(C4)	1.02(3)	C(11)–H(C11)	1.00(3)
C(5)–H(C5)	0.99(2)	C(12)–H(C12)	1.01(3)
Atoms	Distance	Atoms	Distance
C(1)---C(4)	2.924(4)	C(4)---H(Cl-1)	3.42(3)
C(1)---C(10)	4.054(5)	C(4)---H(Cl-2)	2.54(1)
N(2)---C(8)	2.770(4)	C(10)---H(Cl-1)	4.03(5)
N(2)---C(11)	2.776(3)	H(C4)---H(Cl-1)	3.01(5)
C(1)---H(C4)	2.59(3)	H(C4)---H(Cl-2)	1.98(4)
N(2)---H(C8)	2.42(3)	H(C4)---H(C4')	3.50(7)
N(2)---H(C11)	2.43(3)	H(C8)---H(C11)	3.29(4)

the configuration of the two *N*-tolyl groups is anti-propellor. However, H(C4) and H(C4') are still staggered between H(Cl-1) and H(Cl-2). In comparison with the no-twist case, the configuration mentioned above enlarges the distance between H(C4) and H(C4') and simultaneously decreases the repulsion between the *N*-tolyl groups and the methylene group. A parallel description holds in the cases of TPV and MeTPV as well.

The equation of the least-squares plane through five atoms, C(1), C(2), C(3), N(1), and N(2), is given by:

TABLE 7. BOND ANGLES AND THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS (in degree)

N(1')–C(1)–N(1)	105.9(3)	C(1)–N(1)–N(2)	117.2(2)
N(1)–N(2)–C(2)	114.4(1)	N(2)–C(2)–N(2')	126.8(3)
C(1)–N(1)–C(3)	123.6(2)	N(2)–N(1)–C(3)	118.6(1)
N(1)–C(3)–C(4)	121.3(2)	C(3)–C(4)–C(5)	119.9(2)
C(4)–C(5)–C(6)	122.5(3)	C(5)–C(6)–C(7)	116.7(2)
C(6)–C(7)–C(8)	121.9(2)	C(7)–C(8)–C(3)	120.6(2)
C(8)–C(3)–C(4)	118.4(2)	C(8)–C(3)–N(1)	120.4(2)
C(5)–C(6)–C(9)	121.6(3)	C(7)–C(6)–C(9)	121.6(2)
N(2)–C(2)–C(10)	116.3(2)		
C(2)–C(10)–C(11)	120.9(2)		
C(10)–C(11)–C(12)	120.6(2)		
C(11)–C(12)–C(13)	121.4(2)		
C(12)–C(13)–C(12')	117.7(3)		
C(11)–C(10)–C(11')	118.2(3)		
C(12)–C(13)–C(14)	121.1(2)		

TABLE 8. COMPARISON OF MEAN BOND LENGTHS (Å) AND OF MEAN BOND ANGLES (degree)

Compound ^{a)}	TTV	TPV	MeTPV	TEAZN	DPAZN
Reference	this work	5	3	8	9
Length;					
N(1)–N(2)	1.352	1.351	1.358	1.321	1.314
N(2)–C(2)	1.334	1.338	1.335	1.334	1.346
C(2)–C(10)	1.474	1.485	1.487		1.454
N(1)–C(3)	1.394	1.414	1.404		
N(1)–C(1)	1.447	1.443	1.457		
C–C single bond			1.517		
Angle;					
N(1)–N(2)–C(2)	114.4	114.4	114.4	116.0	119.1
N(2)–C(2)–N(2')	126.8	126.8	126.8	127.4	121.8
N(2)–C(2)–C(10)	116.3	116.6	116.5		119.1
N(1)–C(1)–N(1')	105.9	106.1	104.3		
C(1)–N(1)–C(3)	123.6	122.8	123.8		
N(2)–N(1)–C(3)	118.6	117.4	118.1		
N(2)–N(1)–C(1)	117.2	117.8	117.7		

a) TTV; 1,3,5-tri-*p*-tolylverdazyl, TPV; 1,3,5-triphenyl-verdazyl, MeTPV; 1,3,5-triphenyl-6-methyl-verdazyl, TEAZN; *sym*-tetrazine, DPAZN; 3,6-diphenyl-*sym*-tetrazine.

$$0.8868X - 0.3856Y - 0.2521Z + 2.3566 = 0 \text{ (Å)}, \quad (1)$$

where the Cartesian reference axes are taken as follows: $X = ax + cz \cos \beta$, $Y = by$, and $Z = cz \sin \beta$. The atomic deviations from this plane are C(1) = –0.001, C(2) = 0.117, C(3) = 0.035, N(1) = 0.026, and N(2) = –0.161 Å. The dihedral angle between this and the *N*-tolyl planes is close to that of the twist about the N(1)–C(3) bond. Accordingly, it seems reasonable to divide the TTV molecule into three planes. Two of them are the plane defined by Eq. (1) and its mirror image. The last one covers the *C*-tolyl group and the C(2) atom, at which the three planes intersect. On the other hand, N(2)–C(2)–N(2') angle is close to that of the ideal trigonal bond. Therefore, the molecular structure of TTV seems to be favorable for the delocalization of an unpaired π -electron. The above consideration holds in both TPV and MeTPV. Actually, the dimensions of the *sym*-tetrazinyl ring of verdazyls are similar to those of TEAZN and DPAZN, both of which are

planar molecules with conjugated double bonds.^{8,9)}

To summarize, the mutually distinguishable magnetic properties of TTV, MeTPV, and TPV can probably be attributed to the variety of the molecular packing patterns of the respective radicals, taking account of the similarity in molecular structure as well as in this spin-density distribution.²⁾

Residual Electron Densities. None of the methyl hydrogen atoms could be located unequivocally, as is shown in Fig. 2. Such annular distributions of the electron densities suggest the rotation of the methyl groups about the C-C bond.

The final difference Fourier map was then calculated. The residual electron densities on this map varied from -0.16 to 0.16 e/Å³. A composite electron-density map is shown in Fig. 5. The standard deviation of the electron density, $\sigma(\rho)$, was estimated to be 0.02 e/Å³ following the method of Cruickshank.¹⁰⁾ The residual electron densities at the middle point of every bond exceed $2\sigma(\rho)$; this is probably to be attributed to the aspherical distribution of electrons as a result of the bond formation.

Molecular Packing. The mutual arrangement of

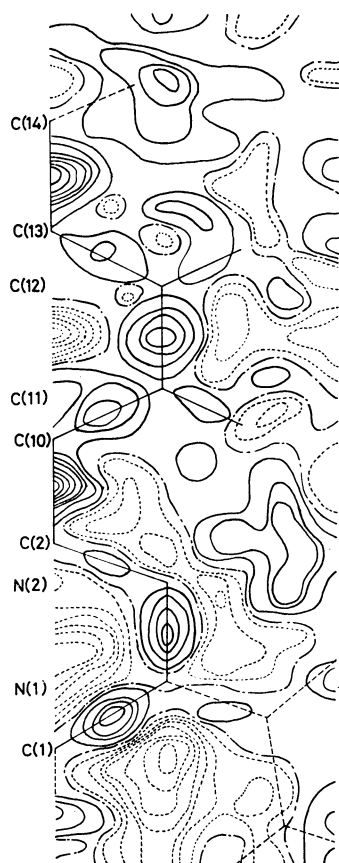


Fig. 5. The final composite residual electron-density sections through the pair of bonds between non-hydrogen atoms and between their counterparts on the opposite side beyond the mirror plane. The contours are at intervals of 0.02 e/Å³. The solid, dashed, and broken contours indicate positive, zero, and negative values, respectively. The solid and broken straight lines represent the bonds on and out of the section, respectively.

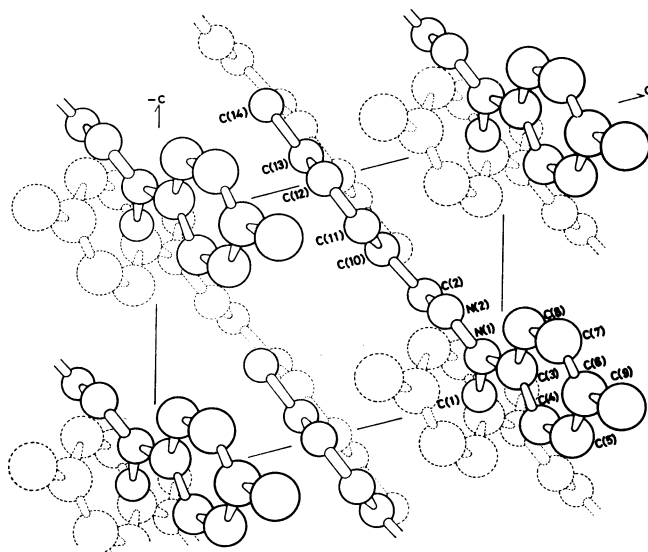


Fig. 6. Mutual arrangement of the molecules viewed along the *b*-axis. The hydrogen atoms were not drawn.

TABLE 9. PERTINENT INTERMOLECULAR CONTACTS AND THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS

Atom (1) at (<i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , <i>z</i>)	Atom (2)	Distance (Å)	Symmetry operation applied to the second atom
N(1)	C(14)	3.647(6)	$1+x, y, 1+z$
C(1)	C(10)	3.516(7)	$x, y, 1+z$
C(10)	C(14)	3.836(7)	$x, y, 1+z$
H(Cl-1)	C(12)	2.99(5)	$x, y, 1+z$
H(Cl-2)	C(10)	2.61(6)	$x, y, 1+z$
H(Cl-2)	C(11)	2.75(5)	$x, y, 1+z$
C(4)	C(14)	3.891(4)	$1+x, y, 2+z$
C(3)	C(9')	3.707(5)	$-x, 1/2+y, -z$
C(8)	C(9')	3.638(5)	$-x, 1/2+y, -z$
C(12)	C(9')	3.746(5)	$-x, 1/2+y, -1-z$
C(9)	C(7)	4.053(5)	$1-x, 1/2+y, -z$
C(9)	C(5')	4.943(6)	$1-x, 1/2+y, -z$
C(9)	C(9')	3.960(9)	$1-x, 1/2+y, -z$

the TTV molecules is shown in Fig. 6. The pertinent intermolecular contacts and their estimated standard deviations are listed in Table 9.

The shortest C...C, C...N, C...H, and N...H intermolecular distances are 3.516 Å along $[001]$, 3.647 Å along $[101]$, 2.16 Å along $[001]$, and 2.89 Å along $[101]$ respectively. The fairly planar molecules are arranged in sheets approximately parallel to the $(20\bar{1})$ plane. A complete overlap of the molecular plane is observed between the *sym*-tetrazinyl and *C*-tolyl groups, while the other interplanar overlaps are incomplete. The interplanar distance of the complete overlap is roughly 4.2 Å. This maximum overlap leads to a column along the *c*-axis.

It is worth noting that the TTV crystal contains only two molecules in the unit cell with the center of symmetry. Fortunately, for the purpose of magnetic resonance studies, this means that the so-called similar-dissimilar relation can be disregarded. In general, the resonance spectra consist of contributions from both the single molecules and the whole crystal. However,

it is quite difficult to resolve the spectrum into the component contributions, particularly when dissimilar paramagnetic molecules or different magnetic sites are present. Therefore, we presume that the TTV crystal will give more knowledge peculiar to the verdazyl single molecule in the solid phase than any other verdazyl crystal will give.

Spin Densities and Exchange Interaction. Following the method of Fischer, who has treated the lone pairs on N(1) and N(1') as π -electrons,¹¹⁾ the McLachlan spin densities of TTV were calculated. The results are shown in Fig. 3. Those values can explain the qualitative ENDOR (electron nuclear double resonance) spectra of TTV. A considerable amount of spin density can be observed on every atom in the π -electron framework.²⁾

On the other hand, the magnitude of the exchange interaction between the π -electron spins may be conjectured on the basis of the spin densities and the molecular packing. For the sake of simplicity, we focus our attention on the column along the c-axis. The exchange interaction of conjugated π -spin radicals being considered, the following two-spin Hamiltonian proposed by McConnell¹²⁾ is certainly useful:¹⁾

$$H^{AB} = -S^A \cdot S^B \sum_{ij} J_{ij}^{AB} \rho_i^A \rho_j^B, \quad (2)$$

where S^A and S^B are the total spins on the A and B molecules and where ρ_i^A and ρ_j^B are the π -spin densities on the i and j atoms of A and B molecules. The exchange integral, J_{ij}^{AB} , depends on the overlap integral between the $2p_z\pi$ -orbitals of the i and j atoms, and is certainly negative for all the interatomic contacts in the present case,¹⁾ though we cannot estimate its precise magnitude at present. Using the spin densities in Fig. 3, we consider that the contribution due to the overlap integrals between the *sym*-tetrazinyl and the *C*-tolyl groups is ferromagnetic: that is, the sum in Eq. (2) is positive, while the other contributions are antiferromagnetic. This implies that the effective exchange integral, $|J|$, is small when the summation is carried out over all the atoms in the adjacent molecules. In fact, the magnetic susceptibility of TTV follows the Curie-Weiss law with a negative Weiss constant of *ca.* -1 K down to the lowest temperature reached, 1.8 K. Therefore, we presume that the weak exchange interaction inferred from the susceptibility

can be attributed mainly to such competitive contributions.

Computer Programs. All the calculations were carried out on a FACOM 270-30 computer at the Institute for Solid State Physics, the University of Tokyo, with a local version of the Universal Crystallographic Computation Program System, UNICS.¹³⁾ The thermal ellipsoids were drawn on a HITAC 5020E computer at the Computer Center, the University of Tokyo.¹⁴⁾

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