concentrations of the vitamins present at any stage of the fermentation were low for all media. Also the ability to synthesize lysine, threonine, valine and glutamic acid was poor under the conditions of this experiment.

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Crystal Structure Data for the Compounds $TaCl_5 \cdot POCl_3$ and $TiCl_4 \cdot 2POCl_3$

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Preliminary studies of the compounds $TaCl_5 \cdot POCl_3$ and $TiCl_4 \cdot 2POCl_3$ have been made as part of an investigation of the crystal structures of addition compounds formed between metal halides and $POCl_3$ or $PO(CH_3)_3$. Single crystals were prepared in sealed capillary tubes using a zone melting technique. Rotation and Weissenberg photographs (layer-lines 0—2) were taken with CuK radiation. From the space group and the approximate unit cell dimensions thus obtained and from a comparison of the intensities it was found that the compound $TaCl_5 \cdot POCl_3$ is isostructural with $SbCl_5 \cdot POCl_3$ [1] and the compound $TiCl_4 \cdot 2POCl_3$ is isostructural with $SnCl_4 \cdot 2POCl_3$. [2]

No further work on these compounds is intended at present.

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The approximate cell dimensions are:

1. $TaCl_5 \cdot POCl_3$:	Orthorhombic,	Space group,	$P\,n\,m\,a$.
	$a = 16.4$ Å	$b = 8.1$ Å	$c = 9.0$ Å
2. $TiCl_5 \cdot 2POCl_3$:	Orthorhombic,	Space group,	$P\,n\,n\,m$.
	$a = 13.4$ Å	$b = 13.5$ Å	$c = 7.7$ Å

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