

# The Crystal and Molecular Structure of a *trans* Square-Planar Complex of Tellurium Dibenzenethiosulphonate with Tetramethylthiourea

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The crystal and molecular structure of *trans*-dibenzenethiosulphonatobis(tetramethylthiourea)tellurium(II),  $\text{Te}(\text{SC}[\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2]_2)_2(\text{S}_2\text{O}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ , has been determined by three-dimensional X-ray diffraction methods. The space group is  $P2_1/c$  (No. 14) with  $Z=2$ , and with cell dimensions (standard deviations in parentheses),  $a=10.254(5)$  Å,  $b=10.029(8)$  Å,  $c=15.929(7)$  Å, and  $\beta=110.35(5)^\circ$ . Based on the intensities of 1251 independent, non-zero reflections, collected by integrating Weissenberg techniques, least squares refinement procedures resulted in a conventional  $R$  value of 0.075.

The tellurium atom is bonded to two tetramethylthiourea sulphur atoms and to two benzenethiosulphonate sulphur atoms in a *trans* square-planar arrangement. Bond lengths are:  $\text{Te}-\text{S}(\text{tetramethylthiourea})=2.724(6)$  Å,  $\text{Te}-\text{S}(\text{benzenethiosulphonate})=2.657(4)$  Å, and benzenethiosulphonate  $\text{S}-\text{S}=2.025(6)$  Å. The value of the  $\text{S}-\text{Te}-\text{S}$  angle,  $79.51(15)^\circ$ , implies a marked deviation from a strictly square  $\text{TeS}_4$  coordination group.

A remarkable feature of *trans*-dibenzenethiosulphonatobis(tetramethylthiourea)tellurium(II),  $\text{Te}(\text{SC}[\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2]_2)_2(\text{S}_2\text{O}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ , as compared with other complexes of divalent tellurium thiosulphonates with thioureas, is its red colour.<sup>1</sup> All other complexes of this type have been found to be yellow. The structures of three yellow complexes have been reported;<sup>2-4</sup> they all display a *trans* square-planar coordination, with four sulphur atoms bonded to the central tellurium atom. The benzenethiosulphonate group as well as the tetramethylthiourea group occur separately as ligands in such complexes without inducing red colour, the former in  $\text{Te}(\text{trtu})_2(\text{S}_2\text{O}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ ,<sup>3</sup> (trtu = trimethylene-

thiourea), and  $\text{Te}(\text{etu})_2(\text{S}_2\text{O}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ ,<sup>4</sup> (etu = ethylenethiourea), and the latter in  $\text{Te}(\text{tmtu})_2(\text{S}_2\text{O}_2\text{CH}_3)_2$ ,<sup>1</sup> (tmtu = tetramethylthiourea). The "abnormal" colour of  $\text{Te}(\text{tmtu})_2(\text{S}_2\text{O}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$  would be expected to be associated with the tellurium-ligand bonding. A crystal structure study of this compound has therefore been carried out. It was also thought of interest to record the visible spectrum of the complex, together with the spectra of some of the related, yellow compounds.

## EXPERIMENTAL

The crystals of  $\text{Te}(\text{tmtu})_2(\text{S}_2\text{O}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$  were prepared, and unit cell and space group determined by Foss and Johannessen.<sup>1</sup>

For redetermination of unit cell dimensions,  $2\theta$ -values of 51 reflections were measured from zero-layer Weissenberg photographs around the  $a$  and  $b$  axes, using  $\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda=1.5405$  Å). Sodium chloride powder lines ( $a=5.6394$  Å at  $18^\circ\text{C}$ )<sup>5</sup> were superimposed on the films for reference.

Intensity data were collected for the  $h0l$ -,  $h3l$ ,  $0kl$ , and  $1kl$  reflections, using multiple-film, integrating, equi-inclination Weissenberg techniques with (Ni-filtered)  $\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation. The crystal rotating about the  $a$  axis had the dimensions, given as distances from a common origin to faces: Distance to  $(101)$ ,  $(\bar{1}0\bar{1})$ ,  $(10\bar{1})$ , and  $(\bar{1}01)=0.045$  mm; to  $(0\bar{1}1)$  and  $(0\bar{1}\bar{1})=0.062$  mm; to  $(010)=0.073$  mm. The dimensions of the crystal rotating about the  $b$  axis were: Distances to  $(001)$  and  $(00\bar{1})=0.056$  mm; to  $(101)$  and  $(\bar{1}0\bar{1})=0.048$  mm; to  $(10\bar{1})$  and  $(\bar{1}01)=0.049$  mm; to  $(0\bar{1}1)$  and  $(0\bar{1}\bar{1})=0.069$  mm; to  $(010)=0.082$  mm.

Out of 1681 accessible, independent reflections, 1251 had intensities strong enough to be

estimated visually by comparison with a scale of timed exposures. The remaining 430 reflections were assigned an intensity equal to the observable limit, and labelled as unobserved reflections.

Estimated corrections for the splitting of  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  at high angles, and absorption, Lorentz, and polarization corrections were applied ( $\mu = 120 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). The absorption correction was based on a modified version of the method described by Busing and Levy,<sup>6</sup> using an  $8 \times 8 \times 8$  grid for each of the crystals.

The calculated structure factors were based on the scattering factor curves listed in *International Tables* (Ref. 5, p. 202). Using the  $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$  values given by Cromer,<sup>7</sup> the tellurium and sulphur scattering factor curves were corrected for anomalous dispersion, by taking the amplitude of  $f$  as the corrected value.

The structure was refined by a least squares, full-matrix program minimizing the function

$$r = \sum W(|F_o| - K|F_c|)^2$$

where  $K$  is a scale factor. The weight,  $W$ , is defined by  $W = 1/[(K\alpha_1)^2 + \sigma^2(F_o)]$ , where  $\alpha_1$  is a constant and  $\sigma(F_o)$  is the estimated standard deviation of  $F_o$ . Non-observed reflections for which  $K|F_c|$  exceeds the observable limit, are included in the refinement with  $|F_o|$  equal to the observable limit.

The calculations were carried out on an IBM 360/50 H computer. Most computer programs were made available by the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel, and modified for the IBM computer by Dr. D. Rabinovich. A program calculating weighted least squares planes was written by Mr. Knut Maartmann-Moe, of this Institute; and two other programs, one for Fourier summations and another for extinction corrections, were written by Kjell Åse.

Measurement of reflectance spectra in the

Table 1. Atomic coordinates in fractions of monoclinic cell edges. Isotropic thermal parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ ) in the form  $\exp[-8\pi^2 U(\sin^2 \theta/\lambda^2)]$ . Standard deviations from the least squares refinement in parentheses.

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U$
Te	0	0	0	
S(1)	-0.0190(4)	0.2646(6)	0.0326(3)	
S(2)	0.2636(4)	0.0735(6)	0.0401(3)	
S(3)	0.3617(4)	0.0024(7)	0.1653(3)	
O(1)	0.3346(15)	-0.1367(17)	0.1704(8)	0.084(5)
O(2)	0.5043(13)	0.0442(15)	0.1917(7)	0.072(4)
N(1)	-0.2606(13)	0.2544(18)	0.0575(8)	0.060(4)
N(2)	-0.2492(12)	0.3977(17)	-0.0532(7)	0.047(3)
C(1)	-0.1889(14)	0.3049(21)	0.0075(9)	0.050(4)
C(2)	-0.4136(20)	0.2348(25)	0.0237(11)	0.083(6)
C(3)	-0.1936(17)	0.1834(23)	0.1440(11)	0.072(5)
C(4)	-0.1979(17)	0.4208(22)	-0.1273(10)	0.061(5)
C(5)	-0.3522(20)	0.4936(24)	-0.0453(12)	0.078(6)
C(6)	0.2869(15)	0.0889(21)	0.2346(9)	0.047(4)
C(7)	0.1826(19)	0.0179(22)	0.2588(11)	0.073(5)
C(8)	0.1256(21)	0.0883(27)	0.3162(12)	0.081(6)
C(9)	0.1661(19)	0.2167(25)	0.3400(12)	0.072(6)
C(10)	0.2660(19)	0.2831(26)	0.3145(12)	0.083(6)
C(11)	0.3289(17)	0.2196(23)	0.2615(11)	0.065(5)

Table 2. Anisotropic thermal parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ ) in the form  $\exp[-2\pi^2(h^2a^{-2}U_{11} + \dots + 2hka^{-1}b^{-1}U_{12} + \dots)]$ . All values have been multiplied by  $10^4$ . Standard deviations from the least squares refinement in parentheses.

	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{23}$	$U_{13}$
Te	387(7)	378(9)	455(6)	55(15)	-5(11)	140(5)
S(1)	445(19)	452(35)	1049(30)	66(40)	-114(31)	207(20)
S(2)	528(20)	693(39)	588(20)	28(39)	-2(28)	201(17)
S(3)	475(19)	546(31)	715(21)	0(53)	50(36)	124(17)







Table 3. Continued.

H	K	L	F(O)	F(C)	H	K	L	F(O)	F(C)	H	K	L	F(O)	F(C)	H	K	L	F(O)	F(C)	H	K	L	F(O)	F(C)
6	3	-5	451	417	7	3	-2	-204	-75	8	3	-3	254	205	9	3	-6	241	-223	10	3	-15	233	218
6	3	-6	305	-205	7	3	-3	634	616	8	3	-4	352	-303	9	3	-7	437	397	10	3	-14	-203	-26
6	3	-7	582	596	7	3	-4	-201	-108	8	3	-5	636	567	9	3	-8	-232	-114	10	3	-13	-219	109
6	3	-8	333	-279	7	3	-5	310	312	8	3	-6	-216	-50	9	3	-9	311	314	11	3	0	-191	-93
6	3	-5	445	445	7	3	-6	-203	-115	8	3	-7	383	351	9	3	-10	-239	29	11	3	1	207	251
6	3	-10	305	-264	7	3	-7	205	174	8	3	-8	-220	21	9	3	-11	243	159	11	3	-1	248	268
6	3	-11	314	315	7	3	-8	-208	-98	8	3	-9	222	160	9	3	-12	-244	66	11	3	-2	-212	-19
6	3	-12	235	-177	7	3	-9	418	419	8	3	-10	-226	174	9	3	-13	294	287	11	3	-3	219	153
6	3	-13	397	390	7	3	-10	-217	-67	8	3	-11	318	316	9	3	-14	-233	88	11	3	-4	-224	-63
6	3	-14	-239	-47	7	3	-11	222	193	8	3	-12	-239	170	9	3	-15	216	179	11	3	-5	265	239
6	3	-15	275	240	7	3	-12	-228	-132	8	3	-13	244	212	10	3	0	-235	-25	11	3	-6	-227	9
6	3	-16	-243	51	7	3	-13	237	162	8	3	-14	-244	83	10	3	1	302	289	11	3	-7	278	251
6	3	-17	225	156	7	3	-14	-244	-67	8	3	-15	-237	103	10	3	2	-217	-15	11	3	-8	-225	30
6	3	-18	-196	55	7	3	-15	300	243	8	3	-16	-219	37	10	3	3	294	281	11	3	-9	-221	120
6	3	-19	155	154	7	3	-16	-235	-80	8	3	-17	216	180	10	3	4	-181	29	11	3	-10	-215	21
7	3	0	-210	54	7	3	-17	213	168	9	3	0	237	-187	10	3	-1	-239	130	11	3	-11	230	197
7	3	1	442	457	8	3	0	352	-333	9	3	1	-241	174	10	3	-2	-241	-104	11	3	-12	-195	-31
7	3	2	-217	-74	8	3	1	508	504	9	3	2	-242	-63	10	3	-3	410	367	11	3	-13	190	186
7	3	3	597	594	8	3	2	-230	-195	9	3	3	268	265	10	3	-4	-241	-171	12	3	-1	167	225
7	3	4	-225	-36	8	3	3	-236	190	9	3	4	-232	-22	10	3	-5	352	305	12	3	-2	-148	-119
7	3	5	231	247	8	3	4	-241	-128	9	3	5	315	282	10	3	-6	242	-137	12	3	-3	179	203
7	3	6	-239	11	8	3	5	242	228	9	3	6	-194	51	10	3	-7	242	151	12	3	-4	168	-133
7	3	7	307	297	8	3	6	-236	20	9	3	-1	405	377	10	3	-8	242	-117	12	3	-5	-173	102
7	3	8	-236	-14	8	3	7	304	278	9	3	-2	337	-311	10	3	-9	353	285	12	3	-6	-175	-39
7	3	9	278	-17	8	3	8	-198	-18	9	3	-3	396	362	10	3	-10	356	-171	12	3	-7	177	178
7	3	10	-191	95	8	3	9	456	440	9	3	-4	-228	-122	10	3	-11	336	295	12	3	-8	-175	31
7	3	-1	320	326	8	3	-2	218	-204	9	3	-5	227	189	10	3	-12	-231	-64	12	3	-9	190	186
																								76

in a centre of symmetry, does not contribute to reflections with  $k+l$  odd. With phases based on the tellurium contributions alone, the first three-dimensional Fourier map was calculated for reflections with  $k+l$  even. The map had extra symmetry because of the omission of the  $k+l$  odd reflections. A set of coordinates for one sulphur atom was picked out arbitrarily among six peaks. On inclusion of some  $k+l$  odd reflections, subsequent maps permitted the coordinates of the two remaining sulphur atoms to be determined. It turned out to be difficult to locate the light atoms from three-dimensional Fourier maps, probably because of an insufficient amount of data. It was, however, possible to determine the light atom coordinates from two-dimensional Fourier maps along the  $a$  and  $b$  axes.

Three-dimensional least squares refinement on scale factors, positional parameters and individual isotropic thermal parameters resulted in an  $R$  value of 0.096. Further refinement, where scale factors were not varied, and anisotropic thermal parameters for the tellurium and sulphur atoms were introduced, lowered the  $R$  value to 0.083.

Extinction corrections were then carried out, using the expression given by Zachariasen.<sup>8</sup> The absorption term in this expression was set equal to one. With observed intensities on an absolute scale, the value of the extinction parameter,  $C$ , was found to be  $3.12 \times 10^{-6}$  for the crystal rotating about the  $a$  axis, and  $0.76 \times 10^{-6}$  for the crystal rotating about the  $b$  axis.

After introduction of an overall scale factor, the refinement was continued until to parameter

shift was greater than 0.18 times the standard deviation. The value of the constant  $a_1$  in the weighting scheme was kept equal to one during the last refinement cycles. The final value of  $R$ , including non-observed reflections when  $|F_c|$  exceeded the observable limit, was 0.075. A three-dimensional difference Fourier summation after the last cycle showed no peaks higher than  $0.8 \text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$ .

The final atomic coordinates and isotropic thermal parameters are listed in Table 1, and the final anisotropic thermal parameters for the tellurium and sulphur atoms are listed in Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 3.

## RESULTS

The reflectance spectrum of the complex of tellurium dibenzenethiosulphonate with tetramethylthiourea,  $\text{Te}(\text{tmtu})_2(\text{S}_2\text{O}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ , is shown in Fig. 1. The spectra of the corresponding trimethylenethiourea complex,  $\text{Te}(\text{trtu})_2(\text{S}_2\text{O}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ , and the ethylenethiourea complex,  $\text{Te}(\text{etu})_2(\text{S}_2\text{O}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ , have been included in Fig. 1 for comparison.

Bond lengths and angles are listed in Table 4. The standard deviations are calculated from those of Table 2, without regard to coordinate covariances and standard deviations in unit cell dimensions. Fig. 2 is a drawing of the molecule, with selected bond lengths and angles.

The tellurium atom is bonded to two tetramethylthiourea sulphur atoms and two benzenethiosulphonate sulphur atoms. With the tellu-

Table 4. Bond lengths (Å) and angles (°). Standard deviations in parentheses.

TeS <sub>4</sub> coordination group		
Te-S(1)	= 2.724(6)	∠S(1)-Te-S(2) = 79.51(15)
Te-S(2)	= 2.657(4)	
Benzenethiosulphonate group		
S(2)-S(3)	= 2.025(6)	∠Te-S(2)-S(3) = 104.7(3)
S(3)-O(1)	= 1.430(18)	∠S(2)-S(3)-O(1) = 111.1(6)
S(3)-O(2)	= 1.436(13)	∠S(2)-S(3)-O(2) = 107.0(6)
S(3)-C(6)	= 1.776(19)	∠S(2)-S(3)-C(6) = 105.5(6)
C(6)-C(7)	= 1.444(28)	∠O(1)-S(3)-O(2) = 117.8(9)
C(7)-C(8)	= 1.430(32)	∠O(1)-S(3)-C(6) = 107.8(10)
C(8)-C(9)	= 1.366(35)	∠O(2)-S(3)-C(6) = 106.9(8)
C(9)-C(10)	= 1.395(32)	∠S(3)-C(6)-C(7) = 116.4(15)
C(10)-C(11)	= 1.383(31)	∠S(3)-C(6)-C(11) = 119.6(14)
C(11)-C(6)	= 1.399(30)	∠C(11)-C(6)-C(7) = 124.0(17)
		∠C(6)-C(7)-C(8) = 115.6(19)
		∠C(7)-C(8)-C(9) = 119.4(22)
		∠C(8)-C(9)-C(10) = 123.5(22)
		∠C(9)-C(10)-C(11) = 120.2(22)
		∠C(10)-C(11)-C(6) = 117.3(19)
Tetramethylthiourea group		
S(1)-C(1)	= 1.696(16)	∠Te-S(1)-C(1) = 108.8(8)
C(1)-N(1)	= 1.356(23)	∠S(1)-C(1)-N(1) = 119.7(12)
C(1)-N(2)	= 1.329(22)	∠S(1)-C(1)-N(2) = 121.2(13)
N(1)-C(2)	= 1.485(23)	∠C(1)-N(1)-C(2) = 123.8(12)
N(1)-C(3)	= 1.489(22)	∠C(1)-N(1)-C(3) = 123.5(13)
N(2)-C(4)	= 1.468(22)	∠C(1)-N(2)-C(4) = 119.3(15)
N(2)-C(5)	= 1.466(27)	∠C(1)-N(2)-C(5) = 124.3(14)
		∠C(2)-N(1)-C(3) = 111.2(15)
		∠C(4)-N(2)-C(5) = 115.8(15)
		∠N(1)-C(1)-N(2) = 118.6(14)

rium atom in a centre of symmetry, the TeS<sub>4</sub> coordination is *trans* square-planar. There is a marked difference between the Te-S (benzenethiosulphonate) bond length and the Te-S (tetramethylthiourea) bond length, the latter being the longer. As is seen in Table 5, a similar tendency has been observed for the corresponding trimethylenethiourea complex and the ethylenethiourea complex. The Te-S bond lengths do not differ much from the average values, 2.68 Å, found for Te-S bond lengths in *trans* square-planar complex of divalent tellurium.<sup>9</sup> There is, however, a striking difference between the present complex and the other complexes of Table 5, inasmuch as the S-Te-S angle in the former differs with about 10° from the corresponding values in the others. As the present complex is the only red one among the otherwise yellow complexes of Table 5, one is tempted to conclude that the "abnormal" colour of the former is associated with the large deviation from 90° of the bond angles at tellurium. A

simple explanation of the tellurium-ligand bonds in square-planar complexes of divalent tellurium is provided by the three-centre, two-electron-

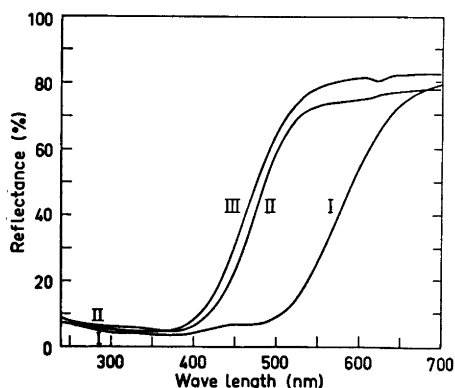


Fig. 1. Visible and ultraviolet reflectance spectra of solid Te(trtu)<sub>2</sub>(S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (I), Te(trtu)<sub>2</sub>(S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (II), and Te(etu)<sub>2</sub>(S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (III), with MgO as a white standard of 100% reflectance.

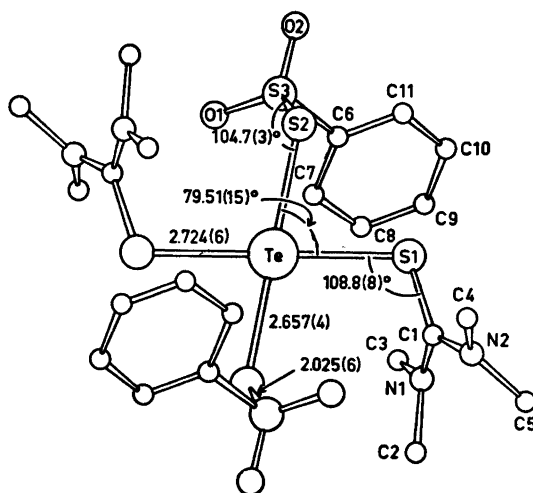


Fig. 2. *trans*-Dibenzenethiosulphonatobis(tetramethylthiourea)tellurium(II) as seen normal to the plane of the TeS<sub>4</sub> coordination group.

pair bonding scheme, based on tellurium 5*p* orbitals. This would imply a S–Te–S angle of 90°. The observed value, 79.51(15)°, which probably is the result of the steric requirements of the rather bulky ligands, does not fit as well into this picture as is normally the case. Nevertheless, the tellurium-sulphur bond lengths indicate that these bonds are essentially of the same kind as in other square-planar complexes of divalent tellurium.

The benzenethiosulphonate S–S bond length is in good agreement with the corresponding bond lengths in the other complexes of Table 5. Bond lengths and angles between light atoms are in the normal range. With the sulphur coordinates given three times the weight of the carbon and nitrogen coordinates, the atoms of a least squares plane through S(3) and the benzene ring deviate 0.000–0.017 Å from the plane. The atoms of a least squares plane through the thiourea part of the tetramethyl-

thiourea group deviate 0.004–0.047 Å from the plane. The angle between the latter plane and a plane through the TeS<sub>4</sub> coordination group is 61.0°. The methyl carbon atoms, C(2), C(3), C(4), and C(5) are –0.554, 0.364, –0.492, and 0.742 Å, respectively, distant from the plane through the thiourea part of the tetramethylthiourea group. This plane makes an angle of 22.1° with a least squares plane through N(1) and the carbon atoms bonded to N(1), and an angle of 30.1° with a least squares plane through N(2) and the carbon atoms bonded to N(2).

The steric requirements of the ligands lead to short non-bonding, intramolecular distances. (A prime denotes an atom generated by the centre of symmetry). The distances S(2)–C(2′) = 3.747 Å, S(2)–C(3′) = 3.779 Å, O(1)–C(1′) = 3.189 Å, and O(1)–C(4′) = 3.145 Å imply that the S(1′)–Te–S(2) angle, which is 100.49°, can hardly be decreased without a reorientation of the ligands. As will be seen from Fig. 2, the

Table 5. Principal bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) in complexes of tellurium dibenzenethiosulphonate with thioureas. Standard deviations in parentheses.

Complex	Reference	Te–S (thio-sulphonate)	Te–S (thio-ureas)	∠S–Te–S	S–S
Te(tmtu) <sub>2</sub> (S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	Present	2.657(4)	2.724(6)	79.51(15)	2.025(6)
Te(trtu) <sub>2</sub> (S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	3	2.668(3)	2.691(4)	88.85(9)	2.018(4)
Te(etu) <sub>2</sub> (S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	4	2.686(4)	2.713(5)	90.80(13)	2.016(5)



area around the tellurium atom is rather crowded. In addition to the distances just mentioned, some other, short distances within the molecule are: Te-C(3)=3.968 Å, Te-C(6)=3.971 Å, Te-C(7)=3.894 Å, S(2)-C(11)=3.659 Å, O(1)-C(7)=2.888 Å, O(2)=C(11)-2.992 Å, C(3)-C(8)=3.592 Å. No intermolecular distances are essentially shorter than the sum of the appropriate van der Waals radii.<sup>10</sup> It may therefore be concluded that the deviation of the S-Te-S angle from 90° is caused mainly by strain within the molecule, and not by crystal packing effects.

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