

bonds. As the positions of the H atoms have not been determined, hydrogen bonds cannot be clearly identified. Bands in the Raman spectrum (at 2180 ν_w , 3000, 3250, 3335, 3450 and 3510, all w , cm^{-1}) and in the infrared spectrum (at 2380 w and 2760–3480 s cm^{-1}) indicate the presence of possible hydrogen bonds of the $\text{O(H)}\cdots\text{(H)O}$, $\text{O(H)}\cdots\text{O}$, $\text{O(H)}\cdots\text{(H)N}$ and $\text{O}\cdots\text{(H)N}$ types. The shortest distance, between O(1) and O(7), 2.491 (9) Å, indicates a strong hydrogen bond. This hydrogen bond causes a lengthening of the O(7)–C distance and shortening of the N–C distances, compared with the corresponding distances in urea (Mullen & Hellner, 1978). Analogous shortest intermolecular distances are $\text{O(N)}\cdots\text{O(C)} = 2.596$ for urea nitrate (Worsham & Busing, 1969), $\text{O(P)}\cdots\text{O(C)} = 2.400$ for urea phosphate (Nozik, Fykin, Bukin & Muradjan, 1976) and $\text{O(Te)}\cdots\text{O(C)} = 2.621$ (5) and 2.696 (7) Å for urea tellurate (Loub, Haase & Mer-

gehenn, 1979). Therefore, the adduct consists of hydrogen-bonded molecules of orthoperiodic acid and urea, forming a three-dimensional network.

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Commission on Journals

Deposition of Macromolecular Atomic Coordinates and Structure Factors with the Protein Data Bank – Modified Policy

Commission policy that *all* structural papers should be equally subject to the requirement of deposition of atomic coordinates and lists of structure factors, as recently reaffirmed in the announcement giving full deposition details [*Acta Cryst.* (1981), **B37**, 1161–1162], has been modified at the request of the Commission on Biological-Macromolecule Crystallography. It was pointed out that most

biological-macromolecule structural investigations currently pass through several stages of improving resolution and that the required deposition and resulting public availability of the structure factors may deprive the investigator of a hard-earned advantage.

Under the modified policy, atomic coordinates and structure factors of biological macromolecules are still to be deposited in machine-readable form. However, it is possible for an author who expects to be disadvantaged by having his list of structure factors made generally available to request that this list be granted a privileged status for a period no longer than four years from the date of publication. Earlier release would require the specific consent of the authors.

Papers concerned with new techniques for solving or refining biological-macromolecule structures are exempt from the deposition requirement.