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## **2-Hydroxy-*N'*-(4-isopropylcyclohexyl-carbonyl)-3-methylbenzohydrazide. Corrigendum**

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The author list in the paper by Shu, Wen, Chen & Lei [*Acta Cryst.* (2009), **E65**, o575] is corrected.

In the paper by Shu, Wen, Chen & Lei [*Acta Cryst.* (2009), **E65**, o575], the author list was incorrect. The correct author list is given above.

## 2-Hydroxy-*N'*-(4-isopropylcyclohexyl-carbonyl)-3-methylbenzohydrazide

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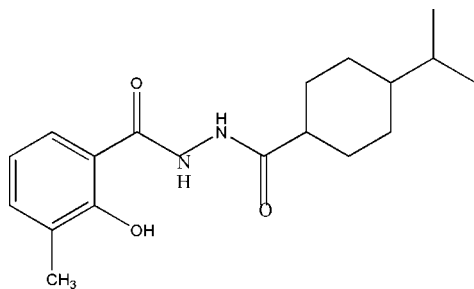
Received 23 December 2008; accepted 17 February 2009

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 296$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.006$  Å; disorder in main residue;  $R$  factor = 0.080;  $wR$  factor = 0.211; data-to-parameter ratio = 29.7.

The crystal structure of the title compound,  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ , is stabilized by intermolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  and  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds. One of the methyl groups is disordered with occupancies of 0.51 (3):0.49 (3).

### Related literature

For the properties of metallocrowns, see: Alexiou *et al.* (2002); Gaynor *et al.* (2002); Lah & Pecoraro (1989); Lehaire *et al.* (2002); Liu *et al.* (2001, 2008); Saalfrank *et al.* (2001).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$   
 $M_r = 318.41$   
Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 16.193$  (5) Å

$b = 16.194$  (5) Å  
 $c = 6.856$  (2) Å  
 $\beta = 97.892$  (4)°  
 $V = 1780.8$  (9) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.08$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 296$  K  
 $0.43 \times 0.26 \times 0.22$  mm

#### Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer  
Absorption correction: none  
 $T_{\min} = 0.970$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.983$   
8728 measured reflections  
6453 independent reflections  
3925 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.025$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.080$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.211$   
 $S = 1.05$   
6453 reflections  
217 parameters  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.40$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.60$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1A}\cdots\text{O2}^i$	0.86	2.05	2.821 (4)	149
$\text{O1}-\text{H1B}\cdots\text{O3}$	0.82	1.92	2.636 (4)	145
$\text{N2}-\text{H2A}\cdots\text{O3}^{ii}$	0.86	2.10	2.898 (4)	154

Symmetry codes: (i)  $x, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$ ; (ii)  $-x, -y + 1, -z$ .

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2007); cell refinement: *SAINTE* (Bruker, 2007); data reduction: *SAINTE*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: JH2073).

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Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.

## supporting information

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## 2-Hydroxy-*N'*-(4-isopropylcyclohexylcarbonyl)-3-methylbenzohydrazide

Tian-Pin Shu, Jun-Long Wen, Su-Zhen Chen and Ke-Wei Lei

### S1. Comment

Metallacrowns are important compounds. Because of their potentially unique properties (Alexiou *et al.*, 2002; Gaynor *et al.*, 2002; Lah & Pecoraro, 1989; Lehaire *et al.*, 2002; Liu *et al.*, 2001; Saalfrank *et al.*, 2001), they have gained increasing attention over the past decade. These compounds can be readily assembled using a trianionic pentadentate ligand, *N*-acylsalicylhydrazide, having a trivalent octahedral metal ion. The size of the metallacrown can be controlled by modifying the close-contact interaction between the *N*-acyl residues of the ligands (Liu *et al.*, 2008). We now report structure of a designed pentadentate ligand, *N*-4-isoPropylcyclohexyl-3-methyl-salicylhydrazide.

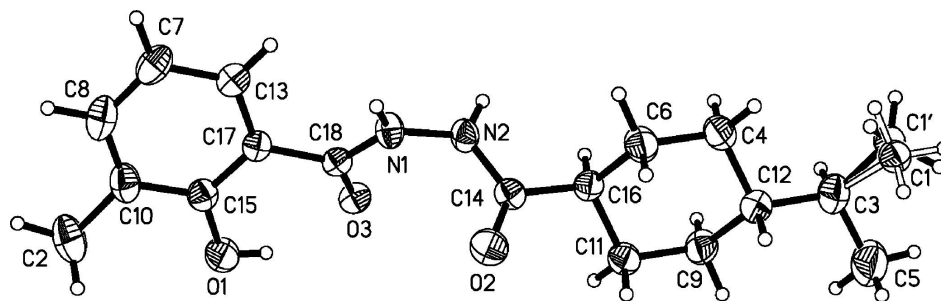
A view of the title structure is illustrated in Fig.1. Because of C1 split into C1 and C1', It made the  $U_{eq}$  of neighbor atoms lower or larger than usual  $U_{eq}$ . The molecular conformation is characterized by N—H $\cdots$ O hydrogen bonds and the crystal packing is stabilized by N—H $\cdots$ O and O—H $\cdots$ O hydrogen bonds(Fig.2).

### S2. Experimental

Trimethylaceto chloride (6.025 g, 50.0 mmol) was added to 50 ml chloroform solution of 4-isoPropylcyclohexyl acid with an external ice-water bath and triethylamine(5.200 g, 50.0 mmol). stirred for about 30 min slowly warmed to ambient temperature. To the above solution, 3-methyl-salicylhydrazide (7.636 g, 46.0 mmol) was added and stirred for 30 min. A white suspension began to appear after a while. the resulting white precipitate was filtered and rinsed with chloroform and diethyl ether. The title compound was recrystallized from methanol solution.

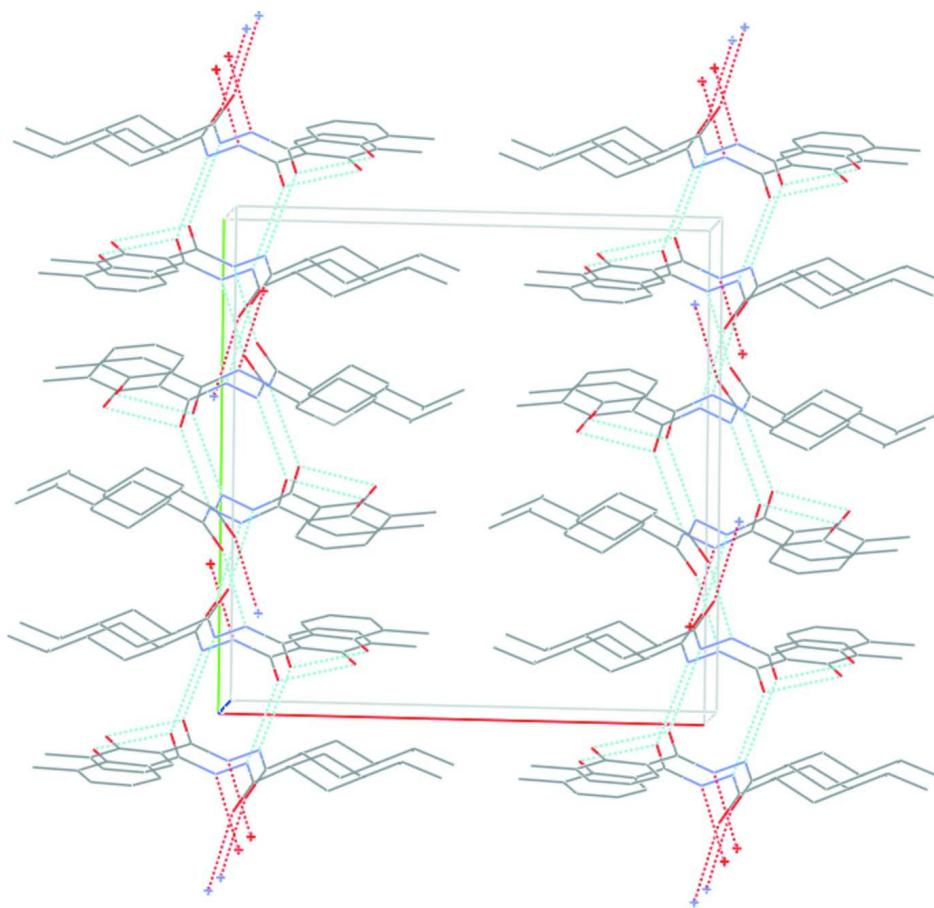
### S3. Refinement

All H atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms (C—H = 0.93 Å; N—H = 0.86 Å; O—H = 0.82 Å) and  $U_{iso}(H)$  values were taken to be equal to 1.2  $U_{eq}(C, N)$  and 1.5  $U_{eq}(O)$ . The C1 atom is disordered. Due to C12 is bonded to C3, which is not disordered. It has a smaller  $U_{eq}$  than other atoms, and thus has less freedom of movement. The larger than normal range of thermal motion is mostly due to the difference between the disordered group and the other atoms which are not disordered. The split atom was dealt in the .ins file. the C1 atom is split into C1 and C1', each of which has a half share. Then refinement, anisotropic refinement to convergence use the least-squares method.



**Figure 1**

The structure of (I), showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme. [symmetry code: (i)  $-X, 0.5+Y, 0.5-Z$ ].



**Figure 2**

Packing diagram of (I). hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

### 2-Hydroxy-*N'*-(4-isopropylcyclohexylcarbonyl)-3-methylbenzohydrazide

#### Crystal data

$C_{18}H_{26}N_2O_3$

$M_r = 318.41$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol:  $-P\ 2ybc$

$a = 16.193\ (5)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 16.194\ (5)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 6.856\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 97.892\ (4)^\circ$

$V = 1780.8 (9) \text{ \AA}^3$   
 $Z = 4$   
 $F(000) = 688$   
 $D_x = 1.188 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$   
 Cell parameters from 5099 reflections

$\theta = 2.5\text{--}26.2^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.08 \text{ mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 296 \text{ K}$   
 Block, colourless  
 $0.43 \times 0.26 \times 0.22 \text{ mm}$

*Data collection*

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector  
 diffractometer  
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
 Graphite monochromator  
 $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans  
 8728 measured reflections  
 6453 independent reflections

3925 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.025$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 32.5^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\text{min}} = 1.8^\circ$   
 $h = -16 \rightarrow 24$   
 $k = -17 \rightarrow 24$   
 $l = -7 \rightarrow 10$

*Refinement*

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.080$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.211$   
 $S = 1.05$   
 6453 reflections  
 217 parameters  
 0 restraints  
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
 direct methods  
 Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
 map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from  
 neighbouring sites  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0912P)^2 + 2.6628P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.40 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.60 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 Extinction correction: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick,  
 2008),  $F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001x F_c^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$   
 Extinction coefficient: 0.016 (5)

*Special details*

**Geometry.** All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

**Refinement.** Refinement of  $F^2$  against ALL reflections. The weighted  $R$ -factor  $wR$  and goodness of fit  $S$  are based on  $F^2$ , conventional  $R$ -factors  $R$  are based on  $F$ , with  $F$  set to zero for negative  $F^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$  is used only for calculating  $R$ -factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement.  $R$ -factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on  $F$ , and  $R$ -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

*Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$	Occ. (<1)
O1	0.26649 (17)	0.4109 (2)	0.1034 (4)	0.0739 (9)	
H1B	0.2257	0.4290	0.1481	0.111*	
O2	-0.02604 (18)	0.29519 (17)	0.2523 (4)	0.0721 (9)	
O3	0.10747 (16)	0.44725 (15)	0.0967 (4)	0.0527 (7)	
N1	0.01874 (18)	0.36122 (18)	-0.0854 (5)	0.0512 (9)	
H1A	0.0117	0.3227	-0.1724	0.061*	
N2	-0.04755 (18)	0.38761 (18)	0.0058 (5)	0.0513 (8)	
H2A	-0.0782	0.4274	-0.0462	0.062*	
C1	-0.458 (2)	0.3768 (18)	0.388 (6)	0.056 (4)	0.49 (3)
H1C	-0.4868	0.4194	0.3090	0.084*	0.49 (3)

H1D	-0.4921	0.3564	0.4804	0.084*	0.49 (3)
H1E	-0.4444	0.3325	0.3043	0.084*	0.49 (3)
C1'	-0.454 (2)	0.3490 (17)	0.412 (6)	0.056 (4)	0.51 (3)
H1'A	-0.5058	0.3693	0.4471	0.084*	0.51 (3)
H1'B	-0.4431	0.2950	0.4669	0.084*	0.51 (3)
H1'C	-0.4580	0.3460	0.2709	0.084*	0.51 (3)
C2	0.3959 (3)	0.3661 (4)	-0.0978 (10)	0.106 (2)	
H2B	0.4317	0.3483	-0.1904	0.159*	
H2C	0.4051	0.3319	0.0176	0.159*	
H2D	0.4082	0.4225	-0.0618	0.159*	
C3	-0.3787 (3)	0.4114 (4)	0.4969 (7)	0.0834 (15)	
H3A	-0.3790	0.4699	0.4600	0.100*	
C4	-0.2983 (3)	0.3734 (3)	0.2158 (6)	0.0757 (14)	
H4A	-0.3073	0.4287	0.1626	0.091*	
H4B	-0.3448	0.3394	0.1591	0.091*	
C5	-0.3791 (4)	0.4114 (5)	0.7111 (8)	0.119 (2)	
H5A	-0.4301	0.4355	0.7407	0.179*	
H5B	-0.3326	0.4430	0.7733	0.179*	
H5C	-0.3748	0.3556	0.7591	0.179*	
C6	-0.2185 (2)	0.3391 (3)	0.1563 (6)	0.0697 (12)	
H6A	-0.2224	0.3394	0.0138	0.084*	
H6B	-0.2116	0.2824	0.2005	0.084*	
C7	0.2006 (3)	0.3240 (3)	-0.4629 (6)	0.0659 (12)	
H7A	0.1872	0.3061	-0.5923	0.079*	
C8	0.2827 (3)	0.3312 (3)	-0.3797 (7)	0.0722 (13)	
H8A	0.3242	0.3168	-0.4546	0.087*	
C9	-0.2194 (3)	0.4244 (3)	0.5271 (6)	0.0668 (12)	
H9A	-0.2261	0.4820	0.4885	0.080*	
H9B	-0.2155	0.4219	0.6694	0.080*	
C10	0.3056 (3)	0.3589 (3)	-0.1909 (7)	0.0667 (12)	
C11	-0.1385 (2)	0.3919 (3)	0.4654 (6)	0.0639 (11)	
H11A	-0.0927	0.4272	0.5202	0.077*	
H11B	-0.1278	0.3368	0.5182	0.077*	
C12	-0.2964 (2)	0.3765 (3)	0.4368 (6)	0.0594 (11)	
H12A	-0.2903	0.3197	0.4858	0.071*	
C13	0.1385 (3)	0.3435 (2)	-0.3521 (5)	0.0519 (10)	
H13A	0.0829	0.3375	-0.4057	0.062*	
C14	-0.0656 (2)	0.3531 (2)	0.1735 (5)	0.0489 (9)	
C15	0.2426 (2)	0.3815 (2)	-0.0817 (6)	0.0525 (10)	
C16	-0.1424 (2)	0.3893 (2)	0.2434 (5)	0.0491 (9)	
H16A	-0.1494	0.4459	0.1934	0.059*	
C17	0.1590 (2)	0.3722 (2)	-0.1597 (5)	0.0438 (9)	
C18	0.0941 (2)	0.3959 (2)	-0.0379 (5)	0.0432 (9)	

Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
O1	0.0567 (17)	0.097 (2)	0.0653 (19)	-0.0119 (16)	0.0002 (14)	-0.0117 (16)

O2	0.078 (2)	0.0557 (17)	0.084 (2)	0.0235 (15)	0.0142 (16)	0.0192 (15)
O3	0.0640 (16)	0.0435 (14)	0.0507 (15)	-0.0001 (12)	0.0089 (12)	-0.0073 (12)
N1	0.0474 (18)	0.0430 (17)	0.065 (2)	-0.0004 (14)	0.0150 (15)	-0.0112 (14)
N2	0.0483 (18)	0.0446 (17)	0.063 (2)	0.0103 (14)	0.0156 (15)	0.0052 (15)
C1	0.052 (4)	0.062 (15)	0.054 (8)	0.001 (11)	0.007 (5)	-0.002 (10)
C1'	0.052 (4)	0.062 (15)	0.054 (8)	0.001 (11)	0.007 (5)	-0.002 (10)
C2	0.049 (3)	0.133 (5)	0.137 (5)	-0.003 (3)	0.021 (3)	0.000 (4)
C3	0.066 (3)	0.111 (4)	0.078 (3)	0.003 (3)	0.026 (2)	-0.003 (3)
C4	0.052 (2)	0.114 (4)	0.060 (3)	0.003 (2)	0.005 (2)	-0.012 (2)
C5	0.089 (4)	0.182 (7)	0.091 (4)	-0.019 (4)	0.029 (3)	-0.020 (4)
C6	0.055 (2)	0.094 (3)	0.060 (2)	-0.002 (2)	0.0059 (19)	-0.022 (2)
C7	0.091 (3)	0.052 (2)	0.060 (2)	-0.007 (2)	0.028 (2)	-0.0087 (19)
C8	0.077 (3)	0.061 (3)	0.087 (3)	0.001 (2)	0.041 (3)	-0.007 (2)
C9	0.066 (3)	0.080 (3)	0.056 (2)	-0.004 (2)	0.013 (2)	-0.015 (2)
C10	0.052 (2)	0.064 (3)	0.087 (3)	-0.0014 (19)	0.021 (2)	0.004 (2)
C11	0.055 (2)	0.079 (3)	0.057 (2)	-0.007 (2)	0.0021 (19)	-0.006 (2)
C12	0.059 (2)	0.062 (2)	0.058 (2)	-0.0005 (19)	0.0116 (19)	0.0021 (19)
C13	0.062 (2)	0.042 (2)	0.052 (2)	-0.0038 (17)	0.0107 (18)	-0.0033 (16)
C14	0.050 (2)	0.039 (2)	0.058 (2)	0.0026 (17)	0.0056 (17)	0.0026 (17)
C15	0.051 (2)	0.049 (2)	0.058 (2)	-0.0037 (17)	0.0101 (18)	0.0030 (17)
C16	0.052 (2)	0.043 (2)	0.053 (2)	0.0033 (16)	0.0103 (17)	0.0060 (16)
C17	0.049 (2)	0.0339 (18)	0.050 (2)	-0.0022 (15)	0.0113 (16)	0.0022 (15)
C18	0.052 (2)	0.0313 (17)	0.046 (2)	0.0023 (15)	0.0077 (16)	0.0037 (16)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

O1—C15	1.360 (5)	C4—H4B	0.9700
O1—H1B	0.8200	C5—H5A	0.9600
O2—C14	1.220 (4)	C5—H5B	0.9600
O3—C18	1.239 (4)	C5—H5C	0.9600
N1—C18	1.342 (5)	C6—C16	1.527 (6)
N1—N2	1.382 (4)	C6—H6A	0.9700
N1—H1A	0.8600	C6—H6B	0.9700
N2—C14	1.346 (5)	C7—C13	1.376 (6)
N2—H2A	0.8600	C7—C8	1.378 (7)
C1—C3	1.50 (4)	C7—H7A	0.9300
C1—H1C	0.9600	C8—C10	1.372 (6)
C1—H1D	0.9600	C8—H8A	0.9300
C1—H1E	0.9600	C9—C11	1.525 (6)
C1'—C3	1.63 (4)	C9—C12	1.526 (6)
C1'—H1'A	0.9600	C9—H9A	0.9700
C1'—H1'B	0.9600	C9—H9B	0.9700
C1'—H1'C	0.9600	C10—C15	1.394 (6)
C2—C10	1.518 (7)	C11—C16	1.515 (5)
C2—H2B	0.9600	C11—H11A	0.9700
C2—H2C	0.9600	C11—H11B	0.9700
C2—H2D	0.9600	C12—H12A	0.9800
C3—C5	1.469 (7)	C13—C17	1.395 (5)

C3—C12	1.554 (6)	C13—H13A	0.9300
C3—H3A	0.9800	C14—C16	1.511 (5)
C4—C12	1.512 (6)	C15—C17	1.395 (5)
C4—C6	1.514 (6)	C16—H16A	0.9800
C4—H4A	0.9700	C17—C18	1.479 (5)
C15—O1—H1B	109.5	H6A—C6—H6B	107.9
C18—N1—N2	119.8 (3)	C13—C7—C8	119.2 (4)
C18—N1—H1A	120.1	C13—C7—H7A	120.4
N2—N1—H1A	120.1	C8—C7—H7A	120.4
C14—N2—N1	122.1 (3)	C10—C8—C7	122.6 (4)
C14—N2—H2A	118.9	C10—C8—H8A	118.7
N1—N2—H2A	118.9	C7—C8—H8A	118.7
C3—C1—H1C	109.5	C11—C9—C12	113.4 (3)
C3—C1—H1D	109.5	C11—C9—H9A	108.9
C3—C1—H1E	109.5	C12—C9—H9A	108.9
C3—C1'—H1'A	109.5	C11—C9—H9B	108.9
C3—C1'—H1'B	109.5	C12—C9—H9B	108.9
H1'A—C1'—H1'B	109.5	H9A—C9—H9B	107.7
C3—C1'—H1'C	109.5	C8—C10—C15	118.0 (4)
H1'A—C1'—H1'C	109.5	C8—C10—C2	122.8 (4)
H1'B—C1'—H1'C	109.5	C15—C10—C2	119.2 (4)
C10—C2—H2B	109.5	C16—C11—C9	111.7 (3)
C10—C2—H2C	109.5	C16—C11—H11A	109.3
H2B—C2—H2C	109.5	C9—C11—H11A	109.3
C10—C2—H2D	109.5	C16—C11—H11B	109.3
H2B—C2—H2D	109.5	C9—C11—H11B	109.3
H2C—C2—H2D	109.5	H11A—C11—H11B	107.9
C5—C3—C1	112.2 (16)	C4—C12—C9	109.0 (4)
C5—C3—C12	112.8 (4)	C4—C12—C3	112.2 (4)
C1—C3—C12	115.8 (16)	C9—C12—C3	112.9 (4)
C5—C3—C1'	104.6 (14)	C4—C12—H12A	107.5
C1—C3—C1'	17.0 (13)	C9—C12—H12A	107.5
C12—C3—C1'	107.9 (14)	C3—C12—H12A	107.5
C5—C3—H3A	104.9	C7—C13—C17	120.1 (4)
C1—C3—H3A	104.9	C7—C13—H13A	119.9
C12—C3—H3A	104.9	C17—C13—H13A	119.9
C1'—C3—H3A	121.9	O2—C14—N2	122.3 (3)
C12—C4—C6	112.4 (4)	O2—C14—C16	124.3 (3)
C12—C4—H4A	109.1	N2—C14—C16	113.3 (3)
C6—C4—H4A	109.1	O1—C15—C10	117.2 (4)
C12—C4—H4B	109.1	O1—C15—C17	122.1 (3)
C6—C4—H4B	109.1	C10—C15—C17	120.6 (4)
H4A—C4—H4B	107.8	C14—C16—C11	114.0 (3)
C3—C5—H5A	109.5	C14—C16—C6	108.9 (3)
C3—C5—H5B	109.5	C11—C16—C6	109.1 (3)
H5A—C5—H5B	109.5	C14—C16—H16A	108.2
C3—C5—H5C	109.5	C11—C16—H16A	108.2



H5A—C5—H5C	109.5	C6—C16—H16A	108.2
H5B—C5—H5C	109.5	C15—C17—C13	119.4 (3)
C4—C6—C16	111.9 (4)	C15—C17—C18	118.9 (3)
C4—C6—H6A	109.2	C13—C17—C18	121.7 (3)
C16—C6—H6A	109.2	O3—C18—N1	121.5 (3)
C4—C6—H6B	109.2	O3—C18—C17	122.0 (3)
C16—C6—H6B	109.2	N1—C18—C17	116.5 (3)

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

<i>D—H...A</i>	<i>D—H</i>	<i>H...A</i>	<i>D...A</i>	<i>D—H...A</i>
N1—H1A...O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.86	2.05	2.821 (4)	149
O1—H1B...O3	0.82	1.92	2.636 (4)	145
N2—H2A...O3 <sup>ii</sup>	0.86	2.10	2.898 (4)	154

Symmetry codes: (i)  $x, -y+1/2, z-1/2$ ; (ii)  $-x, -y+1, -z$ .