from Wes Ozarowski

s	Minimum internal symmetry	Crystal system	Point group	*m*	Bravais type	*B*	Lattice type	Chiral space groups	*z*, *M*
	None	Triclinic	1	1	*P*	1	*aP*	*P*1	1
90°									
	2-fold rotation axis parallel to unique axis **b**	Monoclinic	2	2	*P*	1	*mP*	*P*2, *P*2$_1$	2
					C	2	*mC*	*C*2	4
	3 perpendicular, non-intersecting 2-fold axes	Orthorhombic	222	4	*P*	1	*oP*	*P*222, *P*222$_1$, *P*2$_1$2$_1$2, *P*2$_1$2$_1$2$_1$	4
90°					*I*	2	*oI*	*I*222, *I*2$_1$2$_1$2$_1$	8
					C	2	*oC*	*C*222$_1$, *C*222	8
					F	4	*oF*	*F*222	16
	4-fold rotation axis parallel to **c**	Tetragonal	4	4	*P*	1	*tP*	*P*4, *P*4$_1$, *P*4$_2$, *P*4$_3$	4
90°					*I*	2	*tI*	*I*4, *I*4$_1$	8
			422	8	*P*	1	*tP*	*P*422, *P*42$_1$2, *P*4$_1$22, *P*4$_1$2$_1$2, *P*4$_2$22, *P*4$_2$2$_1$2, *P*4$_3$22, *P*4$_3$2$_1$2	8
					I	2	*tI*	*I*422, *I*4$_1$22	16
	3-fold rotation axis parallel to **c**	Trigonal	3	3	*P*	1	*hP*	*P*3, *P*3$_1$, *P*3$_2$	3
					R	3	*hR*	*R*3	6
			32	6	*P*	1	*hP*	*P*312, *P*321, *P*3$_1$12, *P*3$_1$21, *P*3$_2$12, *P*3$_2$21	6
					R	3	*hR*	*R*32	18
	6-fold rotation axis parallel to **c**	Hexagonal	6	6	*P*	1	*hP*	*P*6, *P*6$_1$, *P*6$_5$, *P*6$_2$, *P*6$_4$, *P*6$_3$	6
			622	12	*P*	1	*hP*	*P*622, *P*6$_1$22, *P*6$_5$22, *P*6$_2$22, *P*6$_4$22, *P*6$_3$22	12
	Four 3-fold axes along space diagonals	Cubic	23	12	*P*	1	*cP*	*P*23, *P*2$_1$3	12
0°					*I*	2	*cI*	*I*23, *I*2$_1$3	24
					F	4	*cF*	*F*23	48
			432	24	*P*	1	*cP*	*P*432, *P*4$_2$32, *P*4$_3$32, *P*4$_1$32	24
					I	2	*cI*	*I*432, *I*4$_1$32	48
					F	4	*cF*	*F*432, *F*4$_1$32	96

5 chiral space groups. Lattice properties, lattice sulting crystal systems, the 11 enantiomorphic point multiplicity (*m*), the Bravais lattice translations and their ıttice type, and the 65 chiral space groups are listed e general position multiplicity (*M* or *z*; $M = m \cdot B$), for each enantiomorphic space group. The general position multiplicity *M* is equivalent to the number of asymmetric units that make up the entire unit cell. In the triclinic lattice symbol *aP*, *a* stands for anorthic. The symbols follow the Hermann–Mauguin notation. Augmented Table 6-6 includes additional information relevant for data collection.

llel to the unique axis **b** (**b** is perpendicular to the **a**–**c** plane, which single oblique angle β, thus the name monoclinic). In the ortho-ems, the three generating perpendicular rotation or screw axes, in , **c**, are listed after the Bravais symbol. In the tetragonal, trigonal, al systems, the same convention holds, with the first symbol generating operation along **c**, thus these systems are also called that in trigonal space groups sharing point group 32, the location xis perpendicular to **c** distinctly differs as indicated by the sequence s. For example, in *P*3$_2$**21** equivalent 2-fold axes are parallel to the

1 row
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Error
11
12
13 row
14 row

$M = m \cdot B$

row 13 ⇒ $3 \times 3 = 9$

row 14 ⇒ $6 \times 1 = 6$

* Note it is correct in table 6-6, page 300