

## Table V Geometrical and structural prefixes

These affixes are italicized and separated from the rest of the name by hyphens.

<i>antiprisma</i>	eight atoms bound into a regular antiprism
<i>arachno</i>	a boron structure intermediate between <i>nido</i> and <i>hypho</i> in degree of openness
<i>asym</i>	asymmetrical
<i>catena</i>	a chain structure; often used to designate linear polymeric substances
<i>cis</i>	two groups occupying adjacent positions in a coordination sphere
<i>closo</i>	a cage or closed structure, especially a boron skeleton that is a polyhedron having all faces triangular
<i>cyclo</i>	a ring structure. (Here, <i>cyclo</i> is used as a modifier indicating structure and hence is italicized. In organic nomenclature, 'cyclo' is considered to be part of the parent name since it changes the molecular formula. It is therefore not italicized).
<i>dodecahedro</i>	eight atoms bound into a dodecahedron with triangular faces
$\eta$ ( <i>eta</i> )	specifies the bonding of contiguous atoms of a ligand to a central atom
<i>fac</i>	three groups occupying the corners of the same face of an octahedron
<i>hexahedro</i>	eight atoms bound into a hexahedron ( <i>e.g.</i> cube)
<i>hexaprisma</i>	twelve atoms bound into a hexagonal prism
<i>hypho</i>	an open structure, especially a boron skeleton, more closed than a <i>klado</i> structure but more open than an <i>arachno</i> structure
<i>icosahedro</i>	twelve atoms bound into a triangular icosahedron
$\kappa$ ( <i>kappa</i> )	specifies the donor atoms in a ligand
<i>klado</i>	a very open polyboron structure
$\lambda$ ( <i>lambda</i> )	signifies, with its superscript, the bonding number, <i>i.e.</i> the sum of the number of skeletal bonds and the number of hydrogen atoms associated with an atom in a parent compound
<i>mer</i>	meridional; three groups occupying vertices of an octahedron so that one is <i>cis</i> to the other two which are themselves mutually <i>trans</i>
$\mu$ ( <i>mu</i> )	signifies that a group so designated bridges two or more coordination centres
<i>nido</i>	a nest-like structure, especially a boron skeleton that is almost closed

<i>octahedro</i>	six atoms bound into an octahedron
<i>pentaprismo</i>	ten atoms bound into a pentagonal prism
<i>quadro</i>	four atoms bound into a quadrangle ( <i>e.g.</i> square)
<i>sym</i>	symmetrical
<i>tetrahedro</i>	four atoms bound into an tetrahedron
<i>trans</i>	two groups occupying positions in a coordination sphere directly opposite each other, <i>i.e.</i> in the polar positions of a sphere
<i>triangulo</i>	three atoms bound into a triangle
<i>triprismo</i>	six atoms bound into a triangular prism

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