$Mo_{2.65}O_{7.25}[OH]_{1.4}[H_2O]_{0.68}$	*hP*28	(176) $P6_3/m$ – h^4ba

$H_{2.8}Mo_{5.3}O_{17.3}\cdot 1.36H_2O$ [1], HMB (hexagonal molybdenum bronze)
Structural features: Double infinite chains of edge-linked MoO_6 octahedra (partial vacancies ignored) share vertices to form a 3D-framework; H_2O in channels parallel to [001] (partial disorder).

Guo J. et al. (1994) [1]
$H_{1.36}Mo_{2.63}O_{9.31}$
a = 1.0584, c = 0.37278 nm, c/a = 0.352, V = 0.3616 nm^3, Z = 2

site	Wyck.	sym.	x	y	z	occ.	atomic environment
O1	6*h*	*m*..	0.0084	0.2756	$^1/_4$	0.875	single atom Mo
Mo2	6*h*	*m*..	0.1033	0.4583	$^1/_4$	0.875	octahedron O_6
O3	6*h*	*m*..	0.2822	0.4947	$^1/_4$		single atom Mo
O4	6*h*	*m*..	0.5791	0.0848	$^1/_4$		non-coplanar triangle Mo_3
$(OH_2)5$	2*b*	-3..	0	0	0	0.31	
$(OH_2)6$	2*a*	-6..	0	0	$^1/_4$	0.37	

Transformation from published data: *y*,*x*,-*z*
Experimental: powder, diffractometer, X-rays, R_B = 0.039

Remarks: H not belonging to H_2O was not located. Short interatomic distances for partly occupied site(s). Hydrogen atoms are not taken into consideration for Pearson symbol, Wyckoff sequence and atomic environments. The same data are also reported in [2], where the composition is given as $H_{1.0}Mo_{5.35}O_{17.35}H_{1.6}\cdot 1.7H_2O$.

References: [1] Guo J., Zavalij P., Whittingham M.S. (1994), Eur. J. Solid State Inorg. Chem. 31, 833-842. [2] Guo J., Zavalij P., Whittingham M.S. (1995), J. Solid State Chem. 117, 323-332.