Figure 7-6. Chemical structures of "rare" or "minor" nucleosides and bases found in tRNAs. From (667).
Figure 15-3 Illustration of base-pairing and stacking interactions in yeast tRNA$_{\text{Phe}}$. 
Figure 15-4 Unusual base–base interactions found in yeast tRNA\textsuperscript{Phe}. For their positions in the tertiary structure, see Figure 15-3. All other base-pairs are of the Watson–Crick type. Flags at glycosyl links indicate backbone orientations. They are parallel in c, e, f(m\textsuperscript{2}G\textsubscript{10}, G\textsubscript{43}), g(A\textsubscript{9}, A\textsubscript{29}), h(C\textsubscript{13}, m\textsuperscript{7}G\textsubscript{46}) and antiparallel otherwise. All of the dimeric base–base interactions are already contained in Figure 6-1.
Figure 15-5. Intercalation of adenine $A_9$ (color) between guanines $m^7G_{46}$ and $G_{45}$. This special kind of stacking is associated with separation of the two guanine bases by 3.4 Å to allow insertion of adenine, the separation being accomplished by a change in ribose puckering of $m^7G_{46}$ from the preferred $C_3'$-endo to $C_2'$-endo. Phosphorus atoms are indicated by shading. Redrawn from (1054).