some sort of quasi-static arrangement is appearing CCl_4 which allows the formation of holes larger those existing at lower pressures. The most explanation seems to be that rotation in the CCl_4 molecules surrounding the SnI_4 molecules begins to be hibited to some extent at about 1000 atmos at these peratures. This does not mean that any sharp sition corresponding to the case for the solid at atmosphere takes place. On the contrary, the ture of the liquid state is such that a sharp transition would not be expected. The intermolecular distances a liquid are much less uniform than those in a solid. e, any such inhibition of rotation would be expected to be a localized phenomenon whose occurrence reases gradually with increasing density. In addition, present work furnishes no clue as to whether such an inhibition takes place only around SnI_4 molecules or whether it would take place even in pure CCl_4. In either event the structure resulting from such an inhibition of the rotation would be expected to be harder to distort, a conclusion supported by the higher values of $\Delta H_p^{\ddagger}$.

The plots of $\Delta F_p^{\ddagger}-\Delta F_0^{\ddagger}$ are shown in Fig. 4. These values are not truly values at 50° and 75°, since they were calculated from the "average" values of $\Delta H_p^{\ddagger}-\Delta H_0^{\ddagger}$. The curve shows an increasing value of $\Delta F_p^{\ddagger}-\Delta F_0^{\ddagger}$ with P, qualitatively paralleling the decrease in D. This is, of course, to be expected from the manner in which $\Delta F_p^{\ddagger}-\Delta F_0^{\ddagger}$ was obtained.

E. P. Doane would like to acknowledge financial assistance from the Visking Corporation and from the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.