ictly are needed for calculating the
. the Debye temperature, the Grün. and the melting temperature as ne are listed in Table I.
cisen $\gamma$ and melting temperature of solid nus values of volume.

| $\gamma$ | $T_{m}\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{K}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 2.71 | 4.9 |
| 2.49 | 6.6 |
| 2.31 | 8.8 |
| 2.17 | 11.7 |
| 2.06 | 15.5 |
| 1.96 | 20.8 |
| 1.87 | 28.0 |
| 1.8 | 38.5 |
| 1.74 | 53.9 |
| 1.68 | 77.7 |
| 1.65 | 94.5 |

nt between the extrapolated experied by the methods outlined in this clusions:
we and isochores of the solid can be
point motion of the atoms composing ium is sufficient to account quite well of the zero point energy is taken calculations (*); and
ormula appears to be valid over an a fact which deserves close theoretical
st principles, the $U_{0}-V$ relationship should This has already been attempted with a really satisfactory theoretical interato-

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## INTERVENTI E DISCUSSIONI

## - C. Domb:

Dr. Dugdale's observation that the $\theta$ values used in estimating the Linde mann constant $C$ need to be revised would mean a far smaller variation of $C$ with $\Lambda^{*}$ than indicated in my paper. It may help to account for the apparent discrepancy noted between solid hydrogen and solid helium.

