## Vol. 8, No. 3, March 1969

vent,<sup>14</sup> such as pyridine, there is a strong increase in magnetic susceptibility with increasing pressure (Table I). This effect is readily explained in terms of the ionization equilibrium

 $Cu_2A_4 + solvent \Longrightarrow 2Cu^{2+}(solvent) + 4A^{-}(solvent)$  (1)

where A represents an alkanoate. In pure water copper acetate appears to be almost completely ionized. In agreement with other results,<sup>1,21,22</sup> increas-

(21) A. H. Ewald and S. D. Hamann, Australian J. Chem., 9, 54 (1956).
(22) S. D. Hamann, "Physico-Chemical Effects of Pressure," Butterworth and Co. Ltd., London, 1957.

## COPPER(I)-CYCLOOLEFIN COMPLEX FORMATION 539

ing pressure shifts the equilibrium in favor of the more solvated species. Equilibrium 1 parallels the pressuredependent equilibria between  $CuCl_4^{2-}$  or  $CoCl_4^{2-}$  and the solvated  $Cu^{2+}$  and  $Cl^-$  or  $Co^{2+}$  and  $Cl^-$  species.<sup>21</sup>

Acknowledgments.—We are indebted to Mr. E. S. Merritt for his assistance with the construction and maintenance of apparatus. E. S. acknowledges financial assistance received under University of Sydney Research Grant R6/66/26.