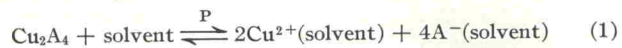


vent,<sup>14</sup> such as pyridine, there is a strong increase in magnetic susceptibility with increasing pressure (Table I). This effect is readily explained in terms of the ionization equilibrium



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.

ing pressure shifts the equilibrium in favor of the more solvated species. Equilibrium 1 parallels the pressure-dependent equilibria between  $\text{CuCl}_4^{2-}$  or  $\text{CoCl}_4^{2-}$  and the solvated  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Cl}^{-}$  or  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Cl}^{-}$  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.