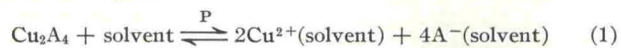


vent,¹⁴ such as pyridine, there is a strong increase in magnetic susceptibility with increasing pressure (Table I). This effect is readily explained in terms of the ionization equilibrium



where A represents an alkanoate. In pure water copper acetate appears to be almost completely ionized. In agreement with other results,^{1,21,22} 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 CuCl_4^{2-} or CoCl_4^{2-} and the solvated Cu^{2+} and Cl^- or Co^{2+} and Cl^- species.²¹

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