

Table I. Curie temperature T_c , $\Gamma \equiv \partial \ln T_c / \partial \ln V$, and \bar{I}_{\max} , as calculated from Eq. (15) for $\partial \ln I_p / \partial \ln V = 0$, for various solid solutions of $\text{MnAs}_x\text{Sb}_{1-x}$ in the second-order region.

$x(\text{at.}\% \text{As})$	T_c	Γ	\bar{I}_{\max}
0.00	572	2.38	1.206
0.25	458	2.97	1.180
0.50	375	3.63	1.157
0.75	292	5.18	1.122
0.80	247	6.20	1.106

FIGURE CAPTIONS

- Fig. 1 Magnetic transition temperatures of $\text{MnAs}_x\text{Sb}_{1-x}$ solid solutions.
(\circ , \bullet after Sirota and Vasilev⁴ and x after Goodenough et al⁵.)
- Fig. 2 A typical self-inductance versus temperature plot for the
x = 0.9 solid solution.
- Fig. 3 Concentration dependence of the FM to PM transition temperature
(\bullet present study, \circ after Sirota and Vasilev⁴).
- Fig. 4 Concentration dependence of the initial pressure derivative of
the FM to PM transition temperature.
- Fig. 5 Temperature versus pressure magnetic phase diagram for MnAs
and $\text{MnAs}_{0.9}\text{Sb}_{0.1}$.
- Fig. 6 A comparison of $\partial T_c/\partial P$ versus T_c plots for various alloy systems.
(\circ $\text{MnAs}_x\text{Sb}_{1-x}$, \blacktriangle Fe-Pt, \bullet Fe-Pd, and \blacksquare Fe-Ni).
- Fig. 7 A comparison of the calculated and experimental dependence of T_c
on bandwidth (— calculated, \bullet experimental).