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10. Similar measurements were made on an alloy  $\text{Pd}_{97}\text{Co}_3$  and gave  $\partial T_c / \partial p = 0.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} \times 10^{-3} \text{ bar}^{-1}$ , which corresponds to  $\partial \ln J / \partial \ln V = +1.7 \pm 0.7$ .
11. The decrease of  $\partial \ln J / \partial \ln V$  for  $\text{Pd}_{97}\text{Fe}_3$  when compared with the other two alloys suggests a concentration dependence of the magnetostriction. This is to be expected since in this alloy the probability of an Fe atom having another Fe atom nearest neighbor is 30%, whereas in the most dilute alloy it is only 3%. If we exclude the data for  $\text{Pd}_{97}\text{Fe}_3$  from the average we obtain the result for dilute PdFe alloys,  $\partial \ln J / \partial \ln V = +2.0 \pm 0.2$ .
12. This behavior in Pd is analogous to that in ferromagnetic Ni, where Lang and Ehrenreich (Ref. 3) estimate that the negative strain-dependence of the intra-atomic Coulomb repulsion just outweighs the increase of the density of states with increasing volume, resulting in an increase of Curie temperature with pressure.