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10. Similar measurements were made on an alloy $Pd_{97}Co_3$ and gave $\partial T_c/\partial p = 0.0 \pm 0.1\ ^\circ K \times 10^{-3}$ bar^{-1}, which corresponds to $\partial \ell n J/\partial \ell n V = +1.7 \pm 0.7$.

11. The decrease of $\partial \ell n \mu/\partial \ell n V$ for $Pd_{97}Fe_{03}$ 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 $Pd_{97}Fe_{03}$ from the average we obtain the result for dilute PdFe alloys, $\partial \ell n J/\partial \ell n V = +2.0 \pm 0.2$.

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.