

sideration with that of a standard substance at neighbouring but different ~~temperatures~~<sup>pressures</sup> and constant temperature.

2. We have determined the heat of the phase transformation of cerium, which is equal to  $880 \pm 40$  cal/g-atom at temperatures of 13 to  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a pressure of about  $7000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ .

3. Our results support the view that the form of cerium observed at high pressures is identical with that observed at low temperatures.

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