$$\frac{1}{M_s}\frac{\partial M_s}{\partial P} = 0.76 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{kbar}^{-1}.$$

This is a correction of +1.5% and +3% for 20 kbar and 40 kbar, respectively. The correction is of the opposite sign from the temperature correction.

It has been observed that the magnetoelastic constants are functionally related to the saturation magnetization under a temperature variation. For instance, in nickel λ_s is proportional to $M_s^{2.46}$ This is probably true for pressure variations. Since the material property relating the magnetization to H_e/e is a quotient of the saturation magnetization and a magnetoelastic constant, the error produced by temperature and pressure effects will be even smaller than predicted in the previous paragraphs.