is measured to be 9/2.

7. The transition goes to the meta state of Se^{77}, the ground state of which is reported to have a spin 7/2±1(J. E. Mack, Rev. Mod. Phys. 22, 64(1950).)

8. The ground state of Se^{75} is likely to be g 9/2 since it exhibits a very complex γ-spectrum.

9. This is the transition to the meta state of Y^{91}, which goes over an excited state with series γ-ray.

10. This transition could also go from the ground state of Zr^{89} to a meta state of Y^{89} in which case the interpretation would be g9/2-g9/2. The ft value is high for an allowed transition, but no other assignments seem possible.

11. The experimental evidence on Zr^{95} and the Nb isotopes is not clear enough to prove the given assignments.

12. The interpretation of this transition is not unique owing to lack of sufficient evidence.

13. The ft value is rather low for this type of transition. An alternative would be to ascribe to the 43 protons of Tc^{95} a g7/2 configuration, which would make the transition an $\mathcal{L}$-forbidden one.

14. g7/2 for 59 neutrons gives the only possibility for an allowed transition for the Rh^{105} decay.

15. Experimental evidence on decay data conflicting.

16. The lifetimes of the isomeric states of Ag^{107} and Ag^{109} make it likely that their configuration is G7/2 in place of g9/2.

17. An alternative for the f7/2 configuration of the 83 neutrons is h9/2.

18. The expected configuration for 73 neutrons is s1/2. In this case a series γ-ray has to be assumed.

19. In place of d5/2 also g7/2 is possible, while there may be an h9/2 configuration instead of f7/2.

20. In place of f7/2 also p3/2 is possible.