Pd^{109} with 6.2 is again a borderline case. The evidence from this transition is, however, not conclusive since it goes to the metastate of Ag^{107}, whose spin and parity are subject to doubt.

For even A there is the puzzling case of C^{14}, where the spin change is measured to be 1 while log ft = 9. The next case is P^{32} with 7.9. No first forbidden interpretation (i.e., change in parity) is possible for this nucleus, while a spin change of 2 with no parity change would lead to the expectation of a much higher ft value. An experimental determination of the spin of P^{32} would thus be particularly interesting. Cu^{60}, Sb^{122}, and I^{126} have ft values compatible with first forbidden transitions but with neutron and proton configuration in the same shell, which should exclude a change in parity. Cu^{64} and Ga^{68} have ft values which classify their decays as allowed. However, it cannot be ruled out that their configuration is $p_{3/2}$-$p_{3/2}$ under violation of rule (3).

The data on these nuclei, in which the transition occurs within the same shell, suggest strongly that they form a distinct group which is neither allowed nor second forbidden. An appropriate name for this class may be "L-forbidden." The log ft values of these nuclei fluctuate widely from seemingly allowed values in the neighborhood of 5 to 9 for C^{14}. It seems thus that a remnant of our selection rule is operative and that it is very much a matter of chance, how far it is violated. We are thus inclined to consider the long life time of C^{14} as an accident.

The nuclei with series γ-rays find in most cases an unforced interpretation by rule (3). An outstanding group of this type is that with Z between 21 and 27 which have the interpretation $f_{7/2}$-$f_{7/2}$ or $f_{7/2}$-$p_{3/2}$ and which go without exception to excited states. It is unfortunately not possible to obtain reliable information about the actual spins of nuclei which fall under rule (3). In B^{10}, N^{14}, Na^{22} the spins of the neutron and proton