groups are known to be parallel. For Cl^{36} a spin of 2 has been reported[4]. The evidence seems, however, not to be absolutely forcing, and the shape of the β-spectrum[5][6] is in doubt.

For many other nuclei the decay schemes indicate high values of the spin in view of the presence of more than one γ-ray in series. Examples are Na^{24}, Sc^{48}, Ti^{48}, Mn^{52}, Co^{60}, Br^{82}, I^{130}, Cs^{134}. We believe, therefore, that in general the spins in this group are quite high and may result from a parallel coupling of neutron and proton spins, though this is probably not true in all cases.

There are some exceptions or difficulties to the scheme, which require special mention.

Li^{6} has the observed spin 1, while a parallel coupling would lead to spin 3 as in B^{10}. This is not a direct contradiction to rule (3), but it seems that so low a spin in such a case is rather an exception.

Al^{26}: The decay of this nucleus belongs to Wigner's family of super-allowed transitions* with even A which is characterized by an odd-odd nucleus which could be composed by α-particles plus a deuteron. There is evidence (7) that the mass difference to Mg^{26} is higher than corresponding to the energy of the observed β-ray, so that there should be a series γ-ray. Otherwise it would have to be assumed that the two $d_{5/2}$ configurations couple to an abnormally low total spin of 1 or 0.

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(4) C. H. Townes and L. G. Aamodt, Phys. Rev. 76, 691 (1949).

(5) C. S. Wu and L. Feldman, Phys. Rev. 76, 693 (1949).

(6) H. W. Fulbright and J. C. D. Milton, Phys. Rev. 82, 274 (1949).

* The other members of this group are He^{6}, F^{18}, which go to the ground state, and C^{10} and O^{14}, which go to excited states of the daughter nuclei.

(7) K. Way, private communication.