

$^{40}_{18}\text{K}$: This nucleus constitutes the one definite exception to rule (2). The assignment of orbitals $d_{3/2} - f_{7/2}$ in this case is particularly free from ambiguity, and the magnetic moment fits well with it. Rule (2) would lead to a spin 2, while 4 is observed.

$^{64}_{29}\text{Cu}$ and $^{68}_{31}\text{Ga}$ have already been mentioned as possible exceptions to rule (3). There are further a number of problems arising from an incomplete knowledge of the facts. These cases are pointed out in the notes of table 5, section C.

Summing up, one may say that the rules (1) to (3) seem to hold for the great majority of cases, but not without exception. This is not surprising in view of the great complexity of the situation. Nevertheless, they provide apparently an excellent key to the understanding of the β -transitions of even A nuclei.

C. TABLES FOR β -DECAY SYSTEMATICS: EVEN A (Table 5)

Legend to Table:

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| Column 1: | } | See items 1 thru 5 for table III, page 19. |
| Column 2: | | |
| Column 3: | | |
| Column 4: | | |
| Column 5: | | |
| Column 6: | | Proton and neutron numbers in this order for the odd-odd nucleus involved in the transition. |
| Column 7: | | Assignment of orbitals to the odd proton and the odd neutron in the odd-odd nucleus. |
| Column 8: | | Predicted spin for the odd-odd nucleus. h means that the spin is higher than the difference between proton and neutron spins. Underlining signifies that the spin has been measured. |
| Column 9: | | Log ft value calculated with the f function for allowed transitions. The values are given in brackets if the transition goes to an excited state. A plus sign is |