

(a)  $\text{Am}^{238}$ , for the 50-hour isotope and (b)  $\text{Am}^{239}$ , for the 12-hour isotope.

Another fact emerging from the data of Table 2 is that the compound nucleus in the helium ion bombardment of  $\text{Np}^{237}$  is different in some respect from that formed in the deuteron bombardment of  $\text{Pu}^{239}$ . If the expected excitation energy is corrected for the difference in binding energies per particle in the helium nucleus and the deuteron, the compound nucleus formed in the 32 Mev helium ion bombardment should correspond rather closely to that in the 19 Mev deuteron bombardment. The relative yields in the two cases are more different than any of those observed with a wide variation in kinetic energy of either particle. This may be due in part to large differences in binding energy of the nucleons or differences in angular momentum of  $\text{Np}^{237}$ , relative to  $\text{Pu}^{239}$ , and/or the failure of the compound nuclei to achieve uniform distribution of the excitation energy.

We wish to thank Professor J. G. Hamilton, Mr. T. M. Putnam and their associates in the Crocker Radiation Laboratory for their cooperation in providing bombardments with the 60-inch cyclotron. Mr. Albert Chiorso and Mr. S. G. Thompson participated in many of the experiments. The cooperation of the groups at the Clinton Laboratories and the Hanford Engineer Works in making the neutron irradiations is also gratefully acknowledged.

This paper is based on work performed under Contract No. W-7405-eng-48 with the Atomic Energy Commission in connection with the Radiation Laboratory, University of California, and under Contract No. W-7401-eng-37 with the Manhattan Engineering District in connection with the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago.