$$B(\tau^- \to \nu_\tau + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e) \approx 20\%$$
$$B(\tau^- \to \nu_\tau + \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu) \approx 20\% \qquad (2)$$
$$B(\tau^- \to \nu_\tau + \text{hadrons}) \approx 60\%$$

Therefore experimenters should be able to find the decay sequences.

$$e^+ + e^- \to \tau^+ + \tau^-$$
$$\tau^+ \to \bar{\nu}_\tau + \mu^+ + \nu_\mu \qquad (3)$$
$$\tau^- \to \nu_\tau + \text{hadrons}$$

and

$$e^+ + e^- \to \tau^+ + \tau^-$$
$$\tau^+ \to \bar{\nu}_\tau + e^+ + \nu_e \qquad (4)$$
$$\tau^- \to \nu_\tau + \text{hadrons}$$

The first sequence, Eqs.3, would lead to *anomalous muon events.*

$$e^+ + e^- \to \mu^\pm + \text{hadrons} + \text{missing energy} \qquad (5)$$

and the second, Eqs.4, would lead to *anomalous electron events*

$$e^+ + e^- \to e^\pm + \text{hadrons} + \text{missing energy} \qquad (6)$$

One might also look for the sequence

$$e^+ + e^- \to \tau^+ + \tau^-$$