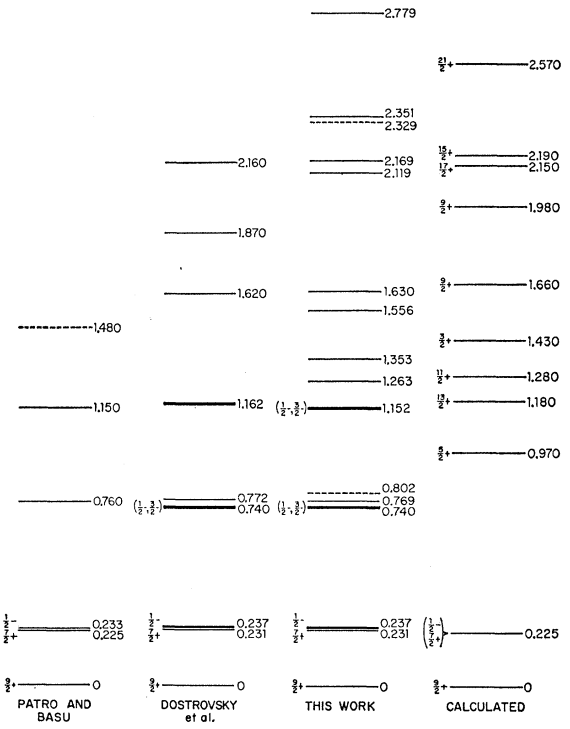

FIG. 13. Comparison of the energy levels or Sr^{85} reported in this work with those given in Refs. 4 and 5. The states populated in the 2.9-h decay are shown with heavy lines. The calculated levels are from Ref. 3. Level energies are given in mega-electron volts.

decay to the level at 1.556 MeV, and possibly the one at 1.630 MeV, plus the preference for decay from these levels to the first excited state rather than the ground state, might suggest spin $\frac{5}{2}$ for these two levels.

Talmi and Unna have reported calculations for the even parity levels in Sr^{85} which can be formed by $(g_{9/2})^{-3}$ and $(p_{1/2})^{-2}(g_{9/2})^{-1}$ neutron configurations.[3] The results of their calculations are shown in Fig. 13. In the same figure are also shown the energy levels of Sr^{85} as reported by Patro and Basu,[4] Dostrovsky *et al.*,[5] and the present authors. It does not appear fruitful at this time to attempt a more detailed comparison of the level scheme proposed in this work with the theoretical predictions. However, it might be noted that the present work suggests the presence of considerably more $\frac{7}{2}^+$ and $\frac{9}{2}^+$ levels in Sr^{85} than would be predicted on the basis of the neutron configurations that were utilized in the calculations of Talmi and Unna.

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Errata

Mean Lives of the 2.15- and 1.74-MeV Levels in ^{10}B, J. A. LONERGAN AND D. J. DONAHUE [Phys. Rev. **139**, B1140 (1965)]. To obtain the mean lives quoted in this paper, the approximation was used that the time at which recoil ions reached the mean final velocity was their mean life. This proves to be not true for mean lives greater than about 10^{-13} sec. A more precise analysis of our data yields a value for the mean life of the 2.15-MeV state in ^{10}B of $(5\pm2)\times10^{-12}$ sec.