to rest in the emulsion and suffer $\pi \to \mu \to e$ decay. The negative one, after 14 130 μ, gives rise to a two pronged star before the end of its range.

The energy of π_1-meson has been deduced both from momentum balance and from direct scattering measurements.

The values obtained are the following:

	From Range	From momentum balance	From scattering measurements
E_{π_1}	—	30.7 ± 1.5 MeV	30.8 ± 6 MeV
E_{π_2}	17.06 ± 0.85 MeV	—	—
E_{π_3}	23.61 ± 0.84 MeV	—	—

The angles are:

$$\varphi_{\pi_2\pi_3} = 102^\circ\,50' \pm 30'$$

$$\varphi_{\pi_1\pi_3} = 133^\circ\,35' \pm 30'$$

$$\varphi_{\pi_1\pi_2} = 123^\circ\,34' \pm 30'$$

The energy of π_2 and π_3 has been calculated from the range using the relation ([5]):

$$E = kR^{0,568}\left(\frac{m_\pi}{m_D}\right)^{0,432}$$

k has been determined from range measurements of μ coming from $\pi \to \mu$ decay.

The Q-value of the τ-meson is:

$$Q = 71.4 \pm 3.2 \text{ MeV}.$$

This is the second example of a star emitting two heavy particles observed in our laboratory ([6]). An analysis of these events is in progress.

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([6]) A. DEBENEDETTI, C. M. GARELLI, L. TALLONE e M. VIGONE: *Nuovo Cimento*, **12**, 369 (1954).

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E. CORINALDESI – **Construction of Potentials from Phase Shift and Binding Energies of Relativistic Equations**, *Nuovo Cimento*, **11**, 468 (1954).

The factors $-2i$ in eqs. (30) and (A 10), and $i/2$ in eq. (31) should be omitted, being due to an oversight.