^{139}Pr

Stover from the University of California at Berkeley reported the observation of ^{139}Pr in the 1951 paper, "New neutron-deficient radioactive isotopes of the light rare-earth region" (1951St03). Cerium metal was bombarded with 10-, 20-, and 32-Mev protons and activities were measured with end-on type Geiger-Müller counters following chemical separation. "The 4.50-hr praseodymium activity was formed in bombardments of 20- and 32-Mev protons on cerium but did not appear at 10 Mev. It was thus assigned to Pr^{139} as the product of a (p,2n) reaction on Ce^{140}. Confirmation of the mass assignment was made by showing it to be the parent of the 140-day Ce^{139}"

Adapted from reference (2012Ma48)

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