

The presence of massive and low mass objects in NGC 6357, suggests that a unique triggering mechanism cannot explain the star formation process in this complex region.

THE STAR FORMATION REGION ASSOCIATED WITH THE COMETARY NEBULA GM24

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GM24 is a small visible nebulosity in the vicinity of a molecular cloud. In this contribution we present the results of continuum (6-cm) and CO line ($J = 1 \rightarrow 0$) radio observations, infrared maps, broad-band photometry and low-resolution spectroscopy as well as long-slit Echelle $H\alpha$ spectroscopy. We found evidence that the GM24 = PP85 nebula is part of a larger region where star formation occurred in the past 10^4 years; the region is embedded in a typical molecular cloud with a dimension of ~ 10 pc and mass of $\sim 10^4 M_{\odot}$. A compact radio HII region seems to be associated with GM24 and with one of the mid-infrared peaks detected. The nebula is most probably the visible part of an embedded HII region that is starting to emerge from the cloud. The other infrared peaks found in its vicinity (~ 1 pc) are probably associated with less evolved stellar objects. The complex also shows an extended near-infrared flux which we believe to arise in a reflection nebula. From energy arguments, we found that the luminosity required to power the HII region and keep the cloud at the observed large temperature ($T_K \approx 33$ K), is $\sim 10^5 L_{\odot}$ which is consistent with the infrared total flux from the present measurements and those from IRAS of $4 \times 10^4 L_{\odot}$; this corresponds to the flux of ~ 3 B0 ZAMS stars. The details of the present work have appeared in the *Revista Mexicana de Astronomía y Astrofísica*, Volume 11, 83, 1985.