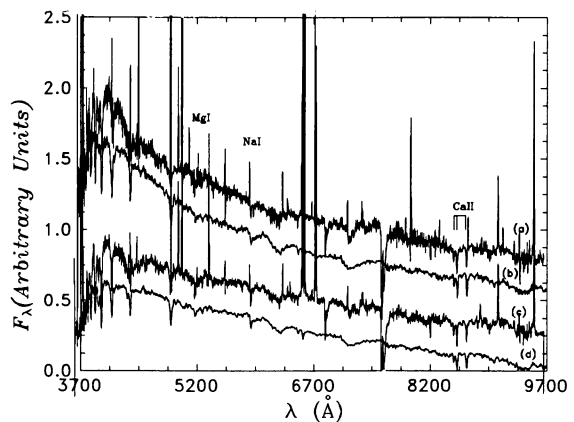
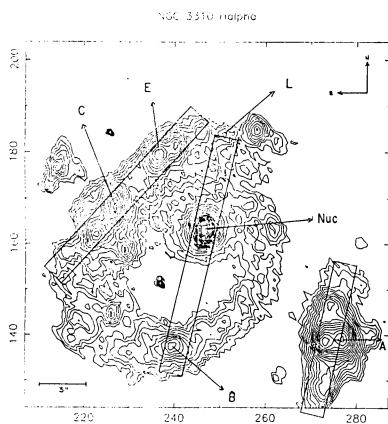


THE RSG AND WR CONTENT OF THE CIRCUMNUCLEAR HII REGIONS OF NGC 3310

M.G. PASTORIZA¹, H. DOTTORI¹, E. TERLEVICH², R. TERLEVICH² & A. DIAZ³
 1- Instituto de Física-UFRGS, Porto Alegre - RS, Brazil. 2- Royal Greenwich Observatory, U.K. 3- Dpto de F. Teórica, Universidad Autónoma, Madrid, Spain.

We have analyzed the stellar content of the nucleus and circumnuclear HII regions of NGC 3310 (Figure 1). The observations were made with the IDS and the blue coated GEC-CCD detector, at the INT telescope in La Palma, covering the spectral range 3600Å to 9700Å, with a spectral resolution of 4Å. We report the following results: 1- The very nucleus is highly composed in ages, with similar contribution at 5500Å of an old-, metal-poor $Z \leq -0.5 Z_{\odot}$, an intermediate-, and a younger than 50 Myrs, population. In terms of Bica&Alloin library (1986) its stellar contents is represented by; $0.1HII + 0.18(Y1 + Y2) + 0.14(I1 + I2) + 0.38(G2 + G3 + G4)$ (Figure 2). 2- The dominant stellar population of the circumnuclear HII regions is younger than 10 Myrs, with a strong presence of RSGs, specially in region L where we have demonstrated dinamically that the RSGs belong to the ionizing cluster. Figure 2-a and 2-b shows the observed and synthesized nuclear spectrum respectively, while 2-c and 2-d shows the same for region L. 3- In region A (the JUMBO region) we have detected the WR feature at λ 4686Å. More than 200 WR are necessary to explain this emission. Two cycles of star formation constitute a good scenario to explain the whole spectral characteristics. A 15 Myrs old cycle furnishes the strong observed near-IR emission, and a 4.5 Myrs old one takes account for the WR feature. A one cycle scenario does not furnish the necessary ratio WR/RSG, within the framework of Maeder's evolutionary tracks.



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