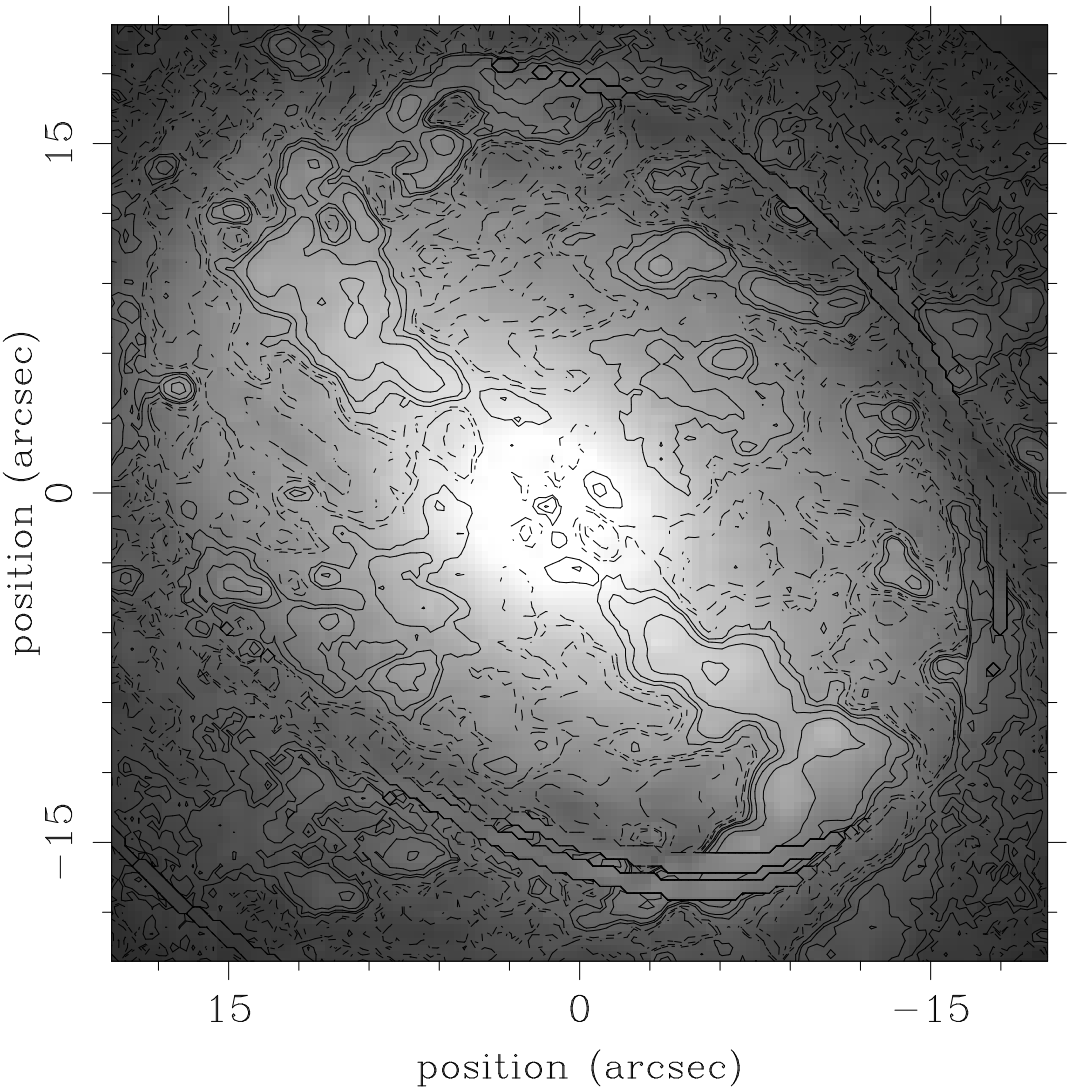

FIG. 5.—NGC 1068. The black contours represent the *J*-band image divided by a smooth model on a logarithmic scale. The gray-scale map is the *J*-band continuum image on a logarithmic scale. The size of the image is 40″ × 40″. Note that in this figure and successive figures, contours greater than 1 (implying the galaxy emission is brighter than the model) are shown as solid lines, whereas contours less than 1 (implying the galaxy emission is fainter than the model) are plotted as dashed lines. The contours represent differences between the galaxy emission and the model at levels 3%, 6%, 12%, and 25%. Orientation is north up, east to the left. 10″ corresponds to 1.1 kpc. The model-divided image shows an impressive bar along P.A. = 45°, together with some features which could be associated with dusty regions, as suggested by the similarity with the CO morphology (see Fig. 2 in Helfer & Blitz 1995). Note also the presence of a number of H II regions or dust features in the ring of star formation exterior to the bar.

ALONSO-HERRERO et al. (see 495, 214)

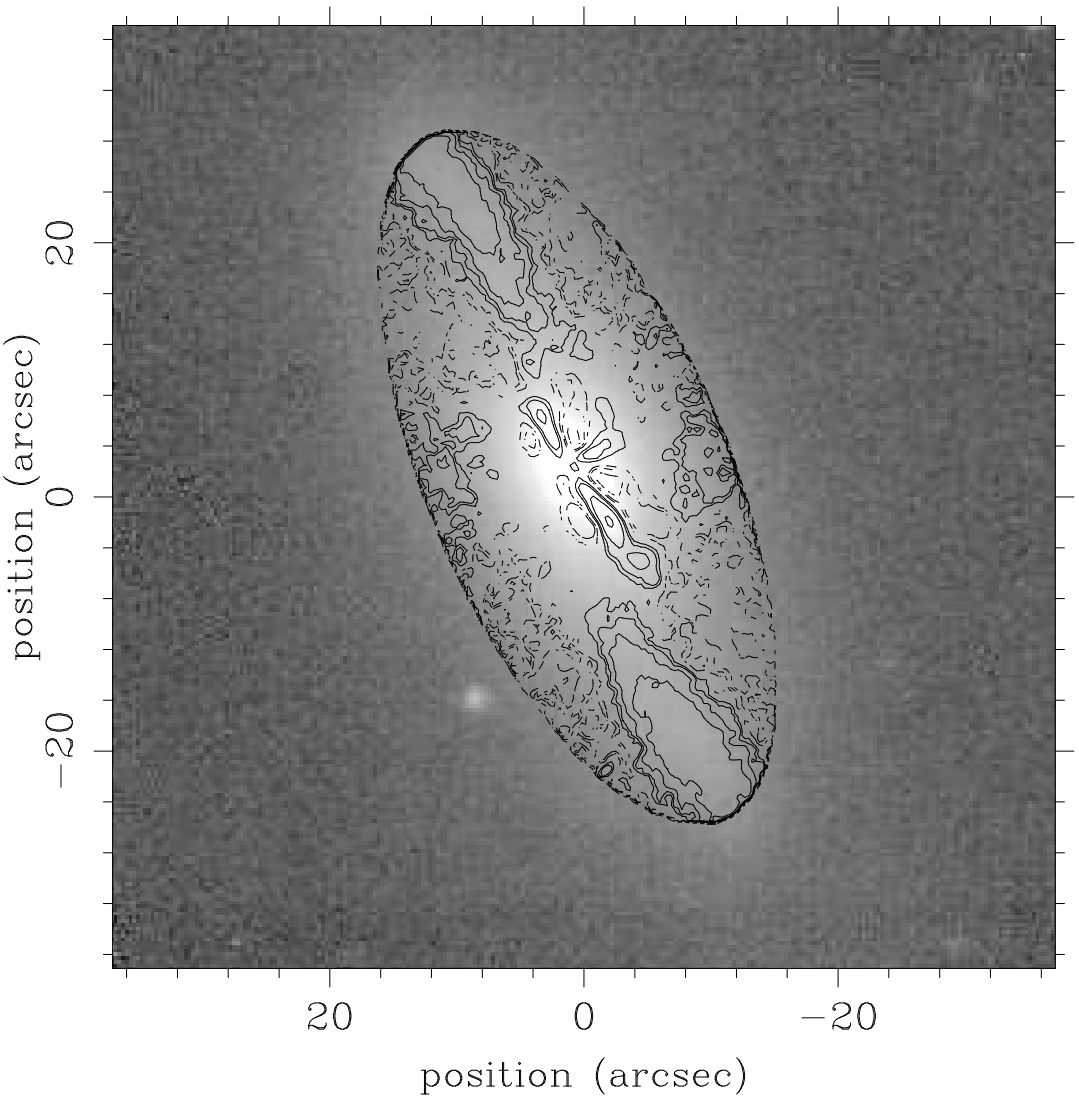

FIG. 6.—NGC 2992. The black contours, plotted on a logarithmic scale, represent the result of dividing the *K*-band image by a smooth model and smoothing with a 2 pixel boxcar. The contours represent differences between the galaxy emission and the model at levels 3%, 6%, 11%, and 22%. The gray-scale map is the *K*-band continuum image on a logarithmic scale. 10″ corresponds to 2.2 kpc. The model-divided image shows a very complex morphology. There is a structure seen in emission located at P.A. = 35°, which may be compared with the galaxy disk major axis in P.A. = 23°. The model-divided image contours clearly trace the position of the spiral arms in the outer regions. There is also structure roughly perpendicular to the galactic plane and extending over 10″ from the nucleus to the northwest.

ALONSO-HERRERO et al. (see 495, 216)

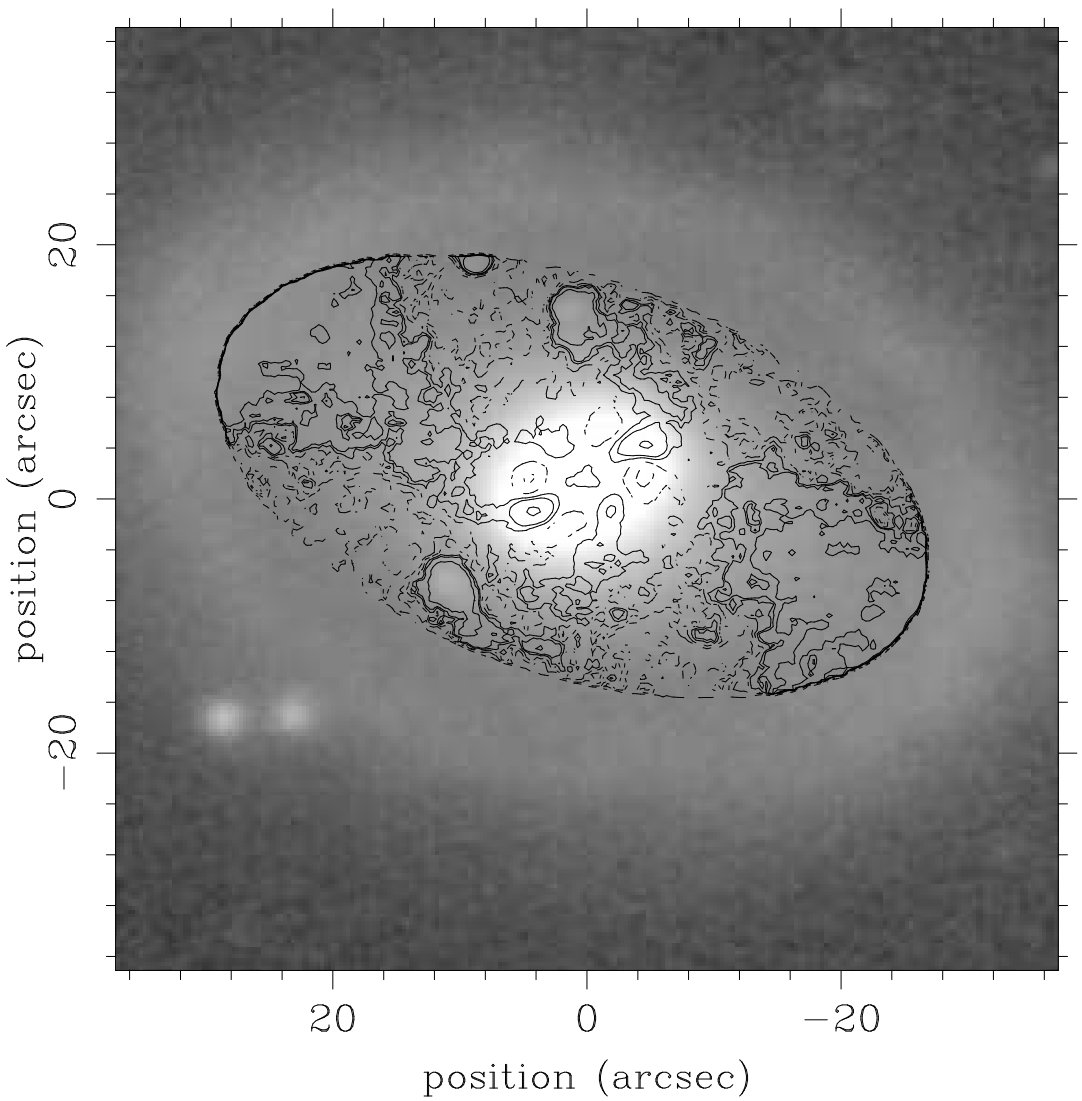

FIG. 7.—NGC 3081. The black contours, plotted on a logarithmic scale, represent the result of dividing the *J*-band image by a smooth model and smoothing with a 4 pixel boxcar. The contours represent differences between the galaxy emission and the model at levels 2%, 5%, and 15%. The gray-scale map is the *J*-band continuum image on a logarithmic scale. 10″ corresponds to 2.3 kpc. The model-divided image clearly shows the presence of two bars, a nuclear bar elongated in P.A. = 118°, and an inner bar (which is more diffuse and extended) in P.A. = 71°. Note that the elliptical isophote model was computed out to a radial distance of 30″. Also apparent in the gray-scale map is a diffuse ring of H II regions surrounding the inner bar and a number of H II regions.

ALONSO-HERRERO et al. (see 495, 216)

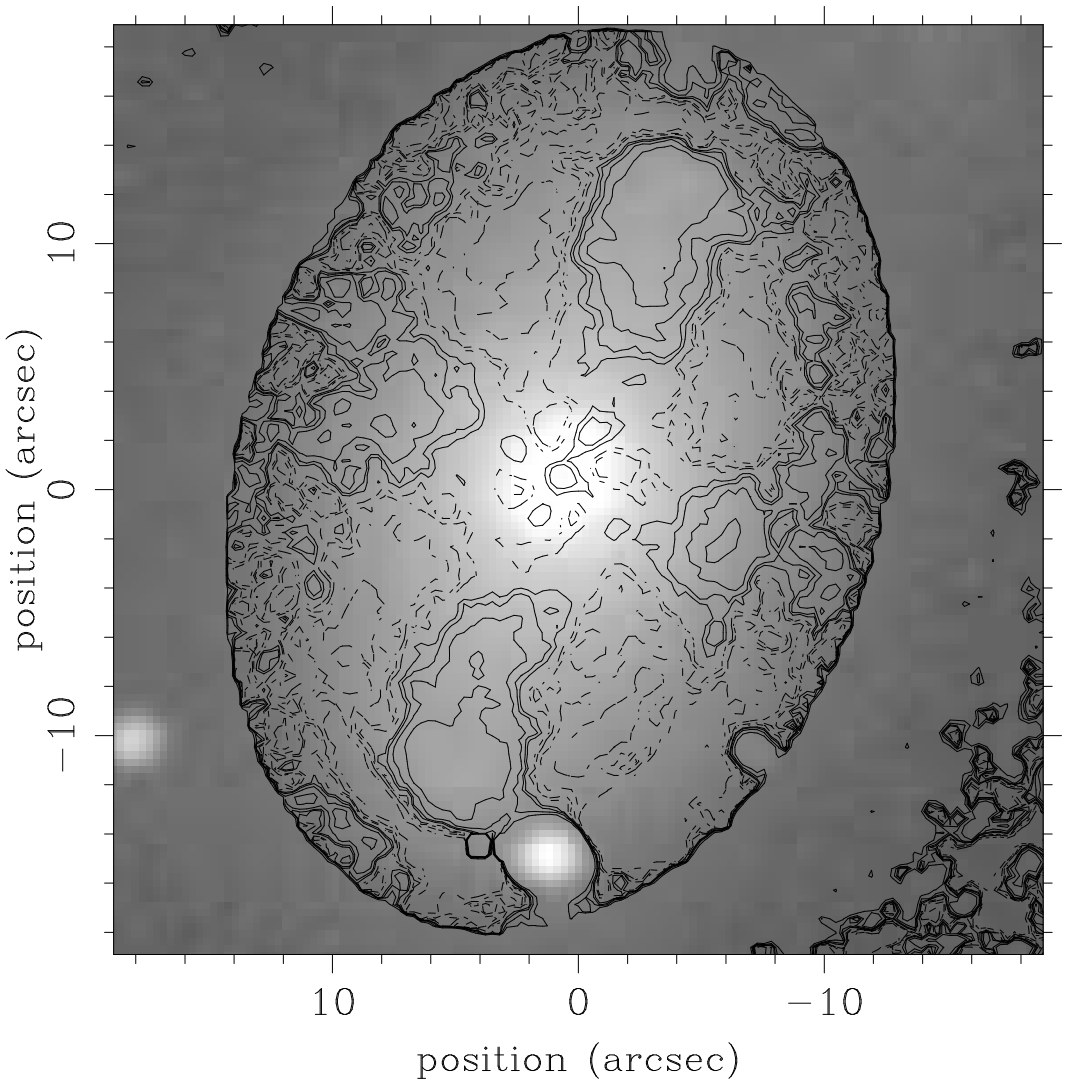

FIG. 8.—NGC 3393. The black contours, plotted on a logarithmic scale, represent the result of dividing the *J*-band image by smooth model and smoothing with a 2 pixel boxcar. The contours represent differences between the galaxy emission and the model at levels 1%, 3%, 5%, 10%, and 20%. The gray-scale map is the *J*-band continuum image on a logarithmic scale. The size of the image is 40″ × 40″, where 10″ corresponds to 4 kpc. The positive residuals trace the stellar bar running northwest-southeast in P.A. ≃ 160°–165°. Note also the presence of an inner structure with P.A. ≃ 145°–150°

ALONSO-HERRERO et al. (see 495, 217)

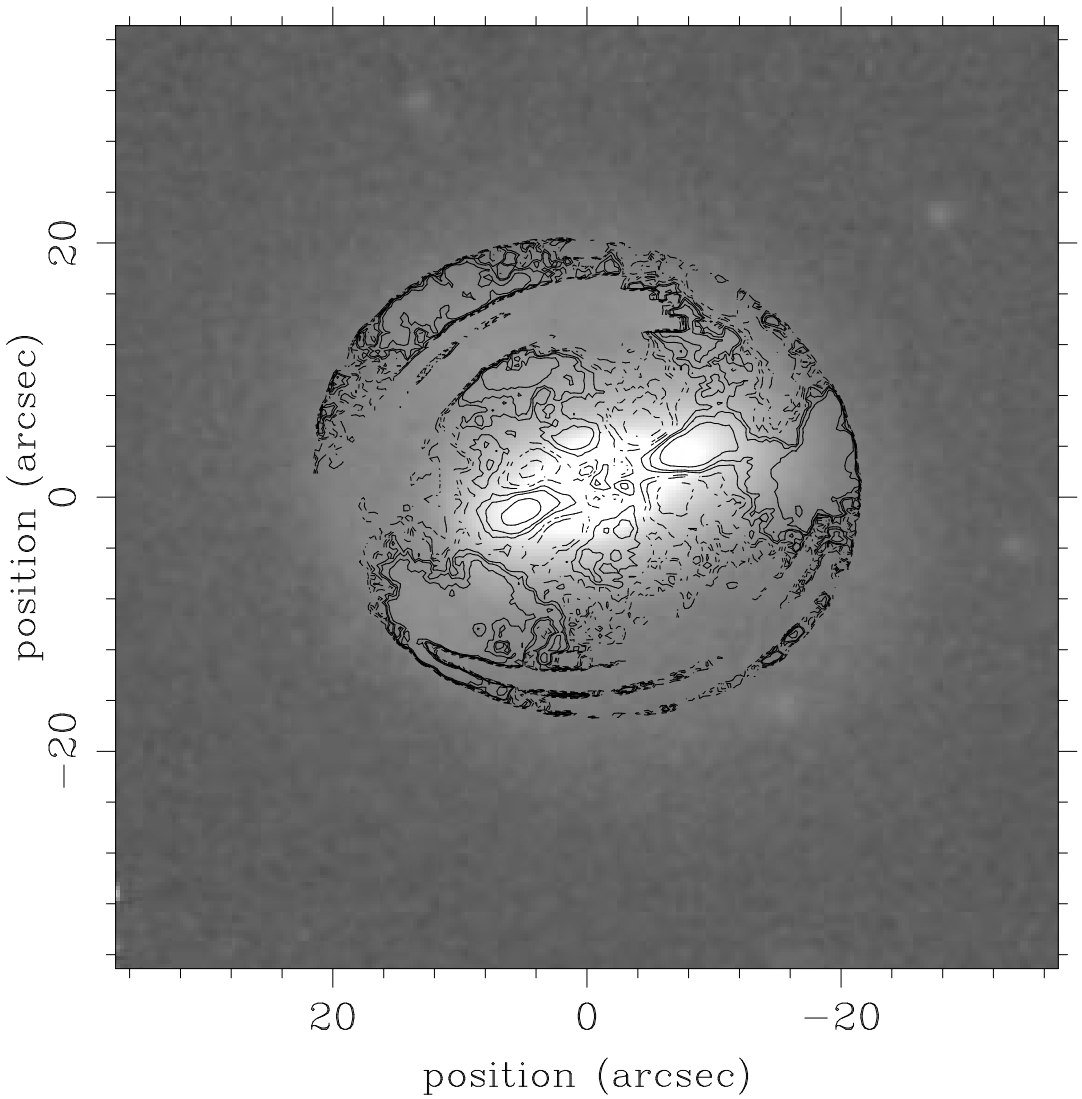

FIG. 9.—NGC 4253. The black contours, plotted on a logarithmic scale, represent the result of dividing the *J*-band image by a smooth model and smoothing with a 2 pixel boxcar. The contours represent differences between the galaxy emission and the model at levels 2%, 5%, and 12%. The gray-scale map is the *J*-band continuum image on a logarithmic scale. 10″ corresponds to 3.8 kpc. There are clear residuals from the bar running southeast-northwest in P.A. = 108°. The model-divided image also traces the asymmetric spiral arm on its northern side, together with a ringlike structure to the northeast, southeast, and west.

ALONSO-HERRERO et al. (see 495, 218)

PLATE 7

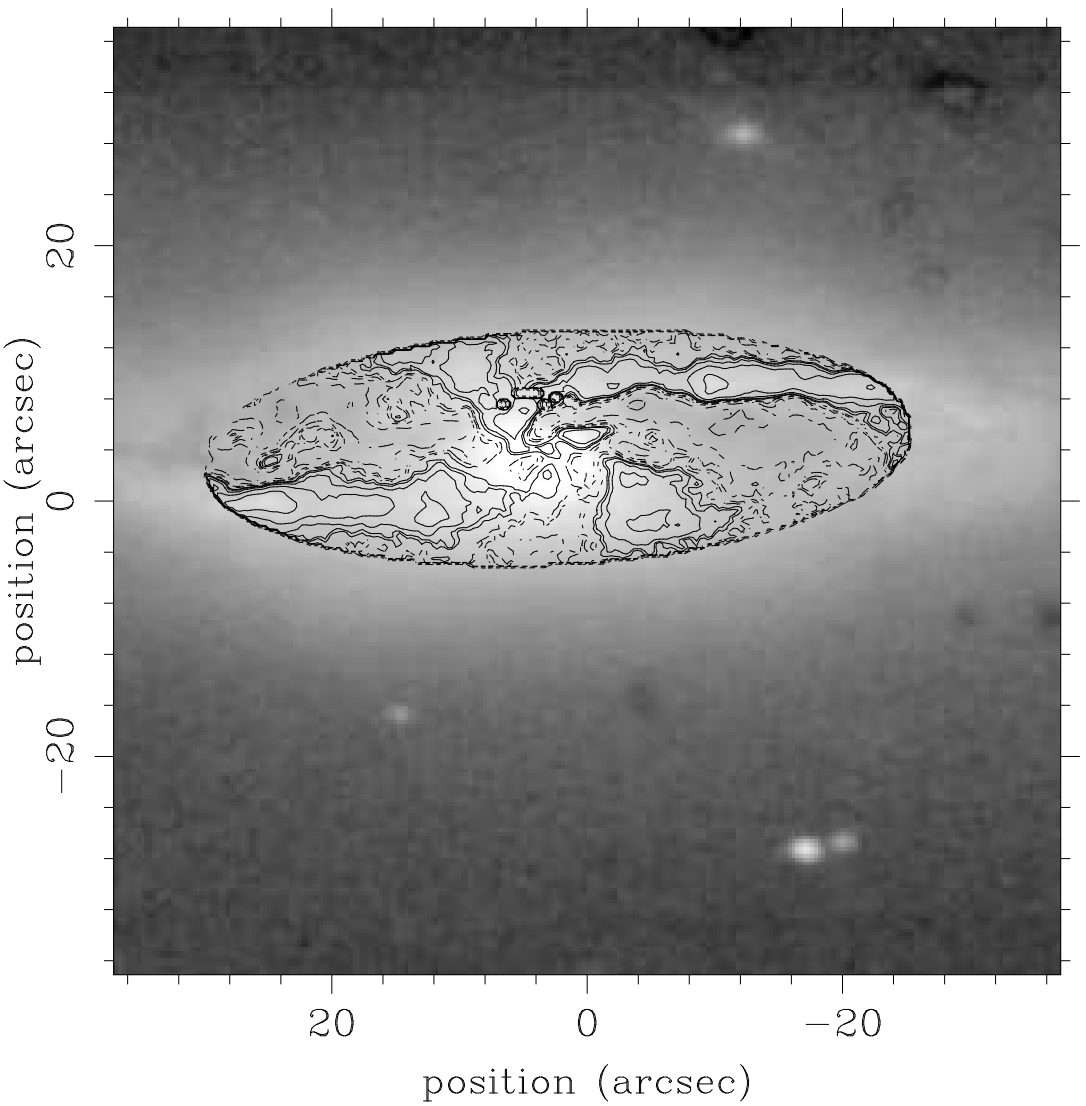

FIG. 10.—NGC 4388. The black contours, plotted on a logarithmic scale, represent the result of dividing the *J*-band image by a smooth model and smoothing with a 2 pixel boxcar. The contours represent differences between the galaxy emission and the model at levels 2%, 4%, 8%, 19%, and 43%. The gray-scale map is the *J*-band continuum image on a logarithmic scale. 10″ corresponds to 0.8 kpc. The model-divided image contours reveal the presence of a number of structures: spiral arms with embedded H II regions which extend along the overall galaxy orientation (P.A. $\simeq$ 95°) and also two structures projecting out of the plane to the northeast and southwest at P.A. $\simeq$ 45° and P.A. $\simeq$ 228°, respectively, which might be related to the high-excitation extranuclear gas.

ALONSO-HERRERO et al. (see 495, 219)