spectrum has been observed in S307 and S311. This emission could be due to free-free in the HII region observed in the radio continuum. A detailed discussion of the sources including VLA radio data and IRAS observations will be presented.

NEW INFRARED OBSERVATIONS OF NGC 3603

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NGC 3603, one of the most massive HII regions in our galaxy, shows recent star forming activity (Frogel et al. 1977; Tapia 1981; Persi et al., 1985). In this paper we report new near-infrared maps and photometric observations in the complex region surrounding Irs 9, Irs 2 and Irs 8. Most data were gathered at the 1.5-m telescope of CTIO, using an InSb photometer. Tables 1 and 2 synthesize the observations and the results of the photometry. While the low resolution K map (Figure 1) shows basically the previously reported features, the high resolution K and L maps (shown superimposed in Figure 2), show that Irs 9 is the brightest source in the field, clearly resolved from Irs 2 and Irs 8. The presence of a previously unreported source some 22"N and 5"W of Irs 2, should be further investigated. The spectral distributions derived from our measurements and from previous ones by Persi et al. (1985) strongly suggest that the 10 and 20 μ m fluxes reported by Frogel et al. (1977) at the position of Irs 2, probably correspond to Irs 9. Under this assumption, Irs 9 is probably a highly reddened massive star (1 μm to 20 μm luminosity, $L_{\star} = 2.2 \times 10^4 L_{\odot}$) while the luminosity of Irs 2 is less than $10^2 L_{\odot}$. We therefore conclude that Irs 9 is a young massive star surrounded by a warm (T $_{\rm dust} \sim 250$ K) dust envelope; Irs 2 seems to be the less obscured part of an associated HII region, as further corroborated by the Bry emission and the free-free like spectrum and spectral distribution, as reported by Persi et al. (1985) and in this paper.

New observations of Irs 16, whose striking variability of at least six magnitudes in the K band was reported by Persi *et al.* (1985), show that at least one period has elapsed since its discovery by Tapia, in 1978 (Tapia, 1981). Figure 3 shows the peculiar behaviour of this latetype star.

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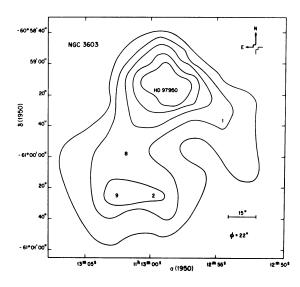


Fig. 1. Low resolution 2.2 μm map of the NGC 3603 region.

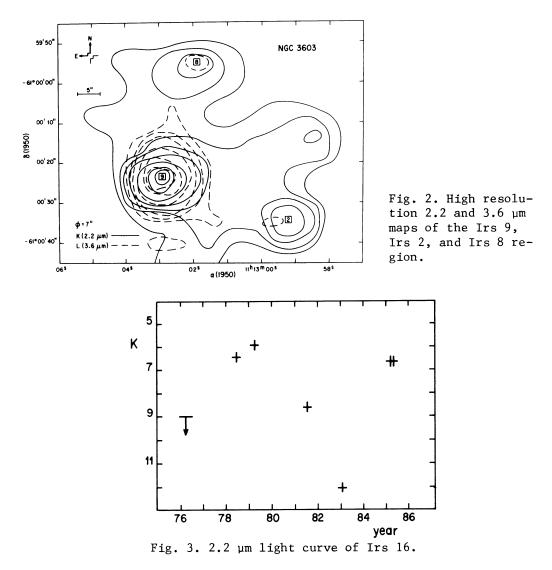
TABLE 1: MAPS

Date 1985	Size of the Region arcmin	Central Coordinates α(1950) δ(1950)		Beam arcsec	Steps arcsec	Throw arcsec	Filter
April 12	1.08 x 1.08	11 ^h 14 ^m 33 ^s	-61° 11' 57"	7	5	120	к
April 13	1.08 x 1.08	11 ^h 14 ^m 30 ^s	-61° 11' 52"	7	5	140	L
April 13	2.5 x 2.5	11 ^h 14 ^m 30 ^s	-61° 11' 52"	22.0	15	140	к
April 13	2.5 x 2.5	11 ^h 14 ^m 30 ^s	-61° 11' 52"	22.0	15	190	к

TABLE 2: PHOTOMETRY

Date 1985	Source NGC 3603	Coordinates		Diaph.	Т	н	ĸ	T.	м
		a (1950)	δ(1950)	(")	J			-	
March 14 [†]	Irs 16	11 ^h 13 ^m 07.56	-60° 58' 37"	15	10.77	8.27	6.66	4.75*	4.19
April 12	Irs 9	11 ^h 13 ^m 02 . 8	-61° 00' 22"	5	11.78	10.12	8.31	6.16	4.95
April 12	Irs 9	11 ^h 13 ^m 02 ^s 8	-61 00' 22"	7	11.34	9.92	8.18	6.03	-
April 12	Irs 9	11 ^h 13 ^m 02 ^s .8	-61° 00' 22"	11	10.73	9.50	7.92	5.85	-
April 13	Irs 8	11 ^h 13 ^m 26 ^s	-60* 59' 59"	7	9.48	8.95	8.71	-	-
April 12	Irs 16	11 ^h 13 ^m 07 . 6	-60° 58' 37"	9	10.72	8.24	6.64	5.07	4.32

† Measurements made at ESO. * Photometry with L' filter.



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