(in particular high metallicity). We calculate the flux contribution from each type of star using the method of least squares in order to minimise the variations of the equivalent widths observed in the galaxy compared to those calculated. We find a uniform bulge population, with an internal reddening of $E(B-V) = 0.03$, distributed equally between early (B, A, and F) and late type stars (G, K, and M). Although NGC 3310 exhibits numerous hot spots of star forming regions, the bulge stellar population is dominated (80 %) by dwarf stars i.e., an old population. A contribution of 16 % of SMR stars is found. This same solution applies to the nucleus with an internal reddening of $E(B-V) = 0.28$, and a different distribution among early type stars. The contribution of the early types are from B stars whereas in the bulge this contribution comes also from A and F stars. Thus, the continuum spectral distribution of the nucleus is dominated by the bulge light. The increase of dust extinction in the nuclear region can be a signature of the strong burst of star formation known to occur there.

[1] DAEC, Observatoire de Meudon, 92195 Meudon, France.
[2] Centro de Astrofisica, Universidade do Porto, 4150 Porto, Portugal.

NEW STRONG Fe II EMITTERS IN AGN FROM THE 2nd BYURAKAN SKY SURVEY

V. H. Chavushyan[1,2], L. K. Erastova[1], and J. A. Stepanian[2]

After some 20 years of considerable theoretical and observational efforts, the nature of Fe II emission in active galactic nuclei (AGNs) is yet not well understood (see Lipari et al. 1993). AGNs with strong Fe II emission are of special importance in testing different models for AGNs, and appear to be tied with the division between radio-loud and radio-quiet AGNs. Here we present a list of eight AGNs with strong Fe II emission, Fe $II_{4570}/H_\beta > 1$. They were discovered in a follow-up spectroscopy of objects from the Second Byurakan sky Survey (SBS), with the 6-m SAO telescope (Russia), the 2.6-m BAO telescope (Armenia) and the 4.5-m MMTO telescope (USA) (see Stepanian et al. 1993). The BV CCD photometry was done with the 60-cm B. Schmidt KPNO telescope (USA) and 1-m SAO telescope (Russia) (see Chavushyan et al. 1995). The SBS covers a region of about 1000 square degrees in the northern sky, $7^h40^m < \alpha < 17^h15^m$ and $+49° < \delta < +61°$. In all, about 1600 stellar objects and about 1400 galaxies, down to a limiting magnitude $B \approx 19.5$, have been selected from the SBS (the observing techniques and selection criteria are described in Markarian & Stepanian 1983). By now 307 QSOs and 70 Sy-type galaxies were discovered among objects of this survey, and eight objects with strong Fe II emission are described here. The table summarizes their data: the SBS designations, B-magnitudes, redshifts, absolute magnitude ($H_0 = 50$ km s^{-1} Mpc^{-1}, $q_0 = 0$, and $\alpha = -0.7$), and ratio of intensities of the Fe II complex $\lambda\lambda$ 4500–4680 Å (multipletes 37,38) to H_β. Their redshifts range from 0.1 to 0.4, absolute magnitudes interval is $-22.24 \div -25.54$ and ratio of intensities of the Fe II/H_β ranges $1.0 \div 1.6$. Two objects, SBS 1435+550 and SBS 1509+522, are associated with infrared sources from *IRAS* Point Source Catalogue, IRAS 14353+5504 and IRAS 15095+5214. This work is partially supported by a grant from the Russian Fund of Fundamental Investigations N 95-02-04024.

NEW STRONG Fe II EMITTERS

SBS	B	z_{em}	$M(B)$	Fe II/H_β
0924+495	17.0	0.113	−22.24	1.0
1021+561	18.02	0.197	−22.49	1.6
1031+611	17.85	0.228	−23.01	1.3
1037+603	17.15	0.296	−24.31	1.4
1047+557 B	17.17	0.331	−24.56	1.4
1303+583	16.90	0.444	−25.54	1.4
1435+550	18.22	0.252	−22.86	1.1
1509+522	17.65	0.210	−23.01	1.3

Chavushyan, V. H., Stepanian, J. A., Balayan, S. K., & Vlasyuk, V. V. 1995, Astron. Letters, 21, 804
Lipari, S., Terlevich, R., & Macchetto, F. 1993, ApJ, 406, 451
Markarian, B .E., & Stepanian, J. A. 1983, Astrofizika, 19, 639
Stepanian, J. A., Lipovetsky, V. A., Chavushyan, V. H., Erastova L. K., & Balayan, S. K. 1993, B. S. Astro. Obs, 36, 5

[1] Byurakan Astrophysical Observatory, Byurakan, 378433 Armenia.
[2] Special Astrophysical Observatory, Nizhnii Arkhyz, 357147 Russia.