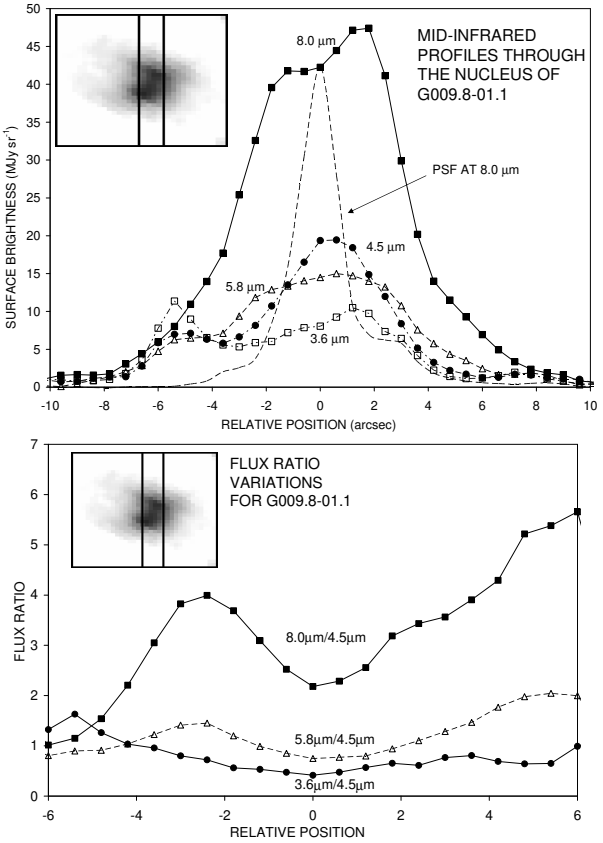

Fig. 23. As for Figure 20, but for a minor axis traverse through the nucleus. The longer-wave profiles have a slightly double-humped appearance, perhaps indicating a toroidal internal structure.

tres of M 1-27, M 1-35, Pe 1-6 and Pe 1-15. The most extended of these sources are M 1-27 and Pe 1-6, both of which have circular/elliptical morphologies. It is clear however that it would be difficult to reliably assess their properties, and/or assess spatial trends in their emission.

4. PHOTOMETRY OF THE GLIMPSE 3D SOURCES.

We have finally assessed fluxes for the more extended sources detected in the GLIMPSE 3D survey, and results are provided in Table 1. This represents the first part of a more extended program of photometry which will encompass extended and compact sources alike. Columns 1 and 2 of the table give the Galactic coordinates and normally recognised names, whilst Column 3 indicates the catalogue from which the positions were acquired (MI corresponds to MASH I (Parker et al. 2006), MII is MASH II (Miszalski et al. 2008), and Ack corresponds to Acker et al. (1992). The remaining four

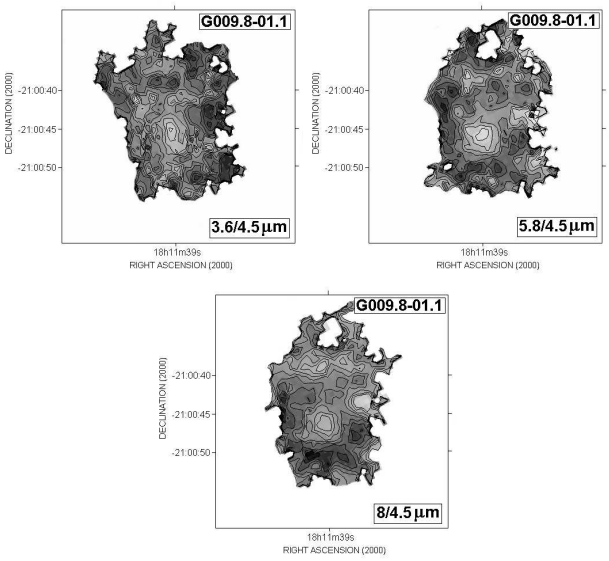

Fig. 24. IRAC band ratio mapping over the envelope of PN G009.8-01.1 (PHR1811-2100), where the contour parameters [D, E] are given by [0.4, 0.0569] for 3.6 μm/4.5 μm, [0.5, 0.0865] for 5.8 μm/4.5 μm, and [2.0, 0.0752] for 8.0 μm/4.5 μm. It would seem that ratios vary over quite small spatial scales, with little systematic variation from one part of the shell to the other. The central ratio values are in all cases low.

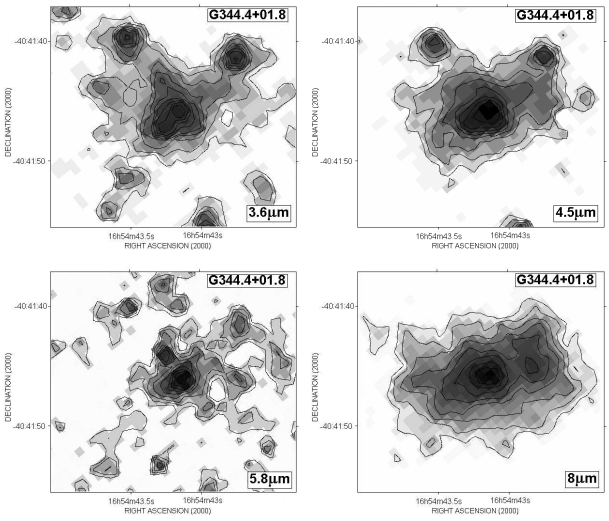

Fig. 25. IRAC mapping of the MASH II PN G344.4+01.8 (MPA1654-4041), where the contour parameters [A, B, C] are given by [1.7, 0.65, 0.0777] at 3.6 μm, [1.5, 0.59, 0.0854] at 4.5 μm, [4.27, 2.92, 0.0409] at 5.8 μm, and [15.8, 13.29, 0.0231] at 8.0 μm. This is an extremely low surface brightness structure in most of the bands, although the elliptical morphology is clearly visible at 8.0 μm.