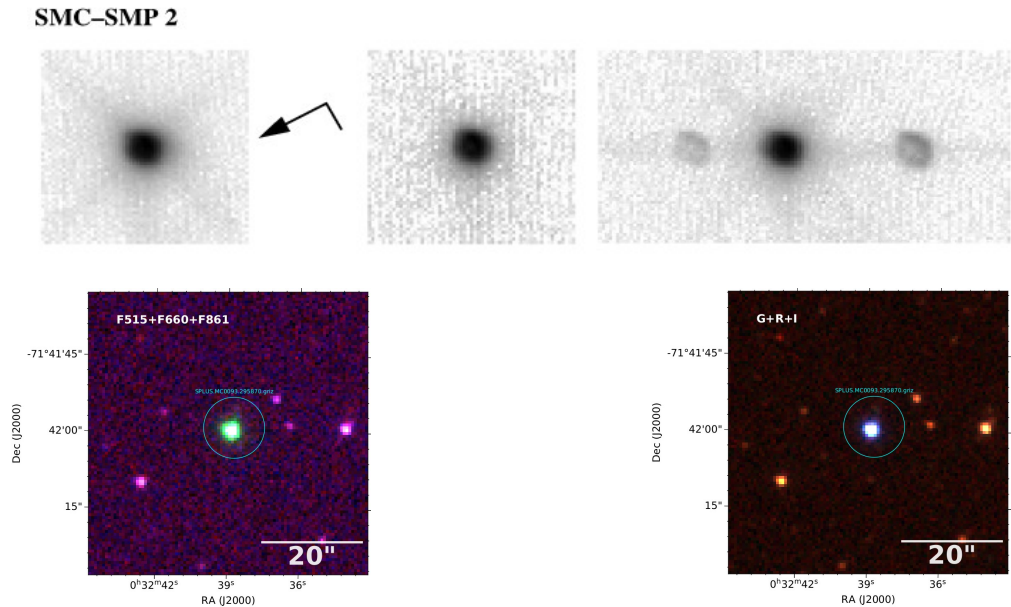


SimbadName	RA	DEC	RAx	DECx	Dimension (HST)	Morpho
SMP_SMC_2	8.16179	-71.69986	00:32:38.83	-71:41:59.5	0.54"	R
SMP_SMC_3	8.59137	-73.22264	00:34:21.93	-73:13:21.5	0.59" x 0.48"	E(bc)
SMP_SMC_15	12.78071	-73.96047	00:51:07.37	-73:57:37.7	0.32"	R
SMP_SMC_28	21.04921	-74.04239	01:24:11.81	-74:02:32.6	0.31"	R

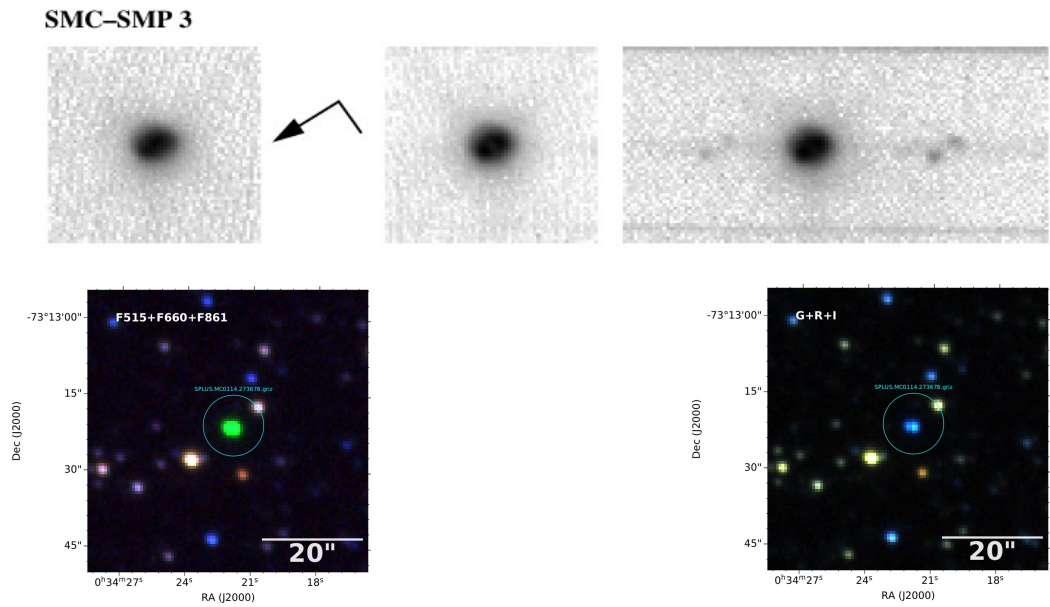
REF: Shaw, Stanghellini, Villaver & Mutchler, 2006 ([2006ApJS..167..201S](#))

All figures are: HST image; [OIII], [NII], Ha and [NII] STIS spectra. Box sizes: 3x3arcsec². The orientation for each image is indicated on the figure, with north lying in the direction of the arrow and east to the left.

SMC-SMP 2. This **round nebula has an asymmetric bright-ness profile** in broadband light and in the high-ionization lines of H and [Oiii], with higher emission on the south side. The low-ionization lines such as [Nii] show emission in an elliptical ring, again with somewhat brighter emission on the south edge. No CS is evident in the broadband image. (See Fig. 18.)



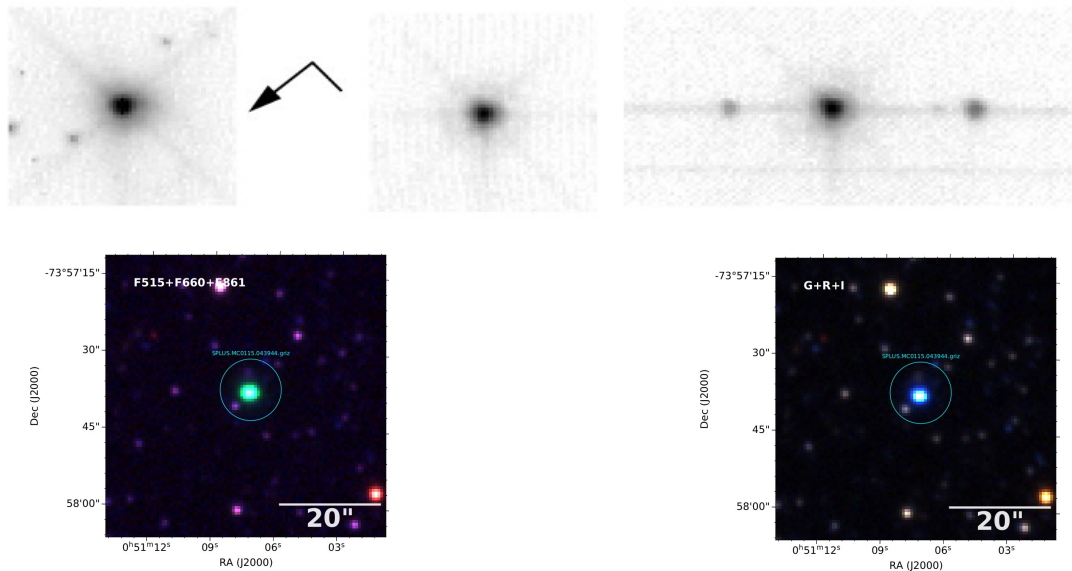
SMC-SMP 3. This elliptical nebula has a very distinct **bi-polar core**. Interestingly, only the lobes can be seen in the [Nii] emission. The CS is very apparent in the broadband image. (See Fig. 18.)



Please pay attention to the orientation of the bi-polar lobes in the [NII] spectra.

SMC-SMP 15. The emission from this nebula is **strongly peaked in both the broadband image, as well as the high-ionization lines of H and [Oiii]**. The emission in [Nii] is not as strongly peaked, and from the 6583 line it is possible to make an improved estimate of the nebular size, which is slightly broader than a pointsource. The CS might have been detected had it not saturated in the broadband image. (See Fig. 18.)

SMC-SMP 15



SMC-SMP 28. This bright, compact nebula is **round but appears to have a faint, diffuse tail of emission extending about 0,9'' to the northwest from the central star.** No G750M spectrum is available. (See Fig. 18.)

SMC-SMP 28

