

and the line of nodes. Correcting for a galaxy inclination of 22° , there is a slight intrinsic elongation ($\sim 10\%$) along the bar major axis.

Figure 7 shows the azimuthally averaged radial distribution of CO emission detected by the interferometer. We have

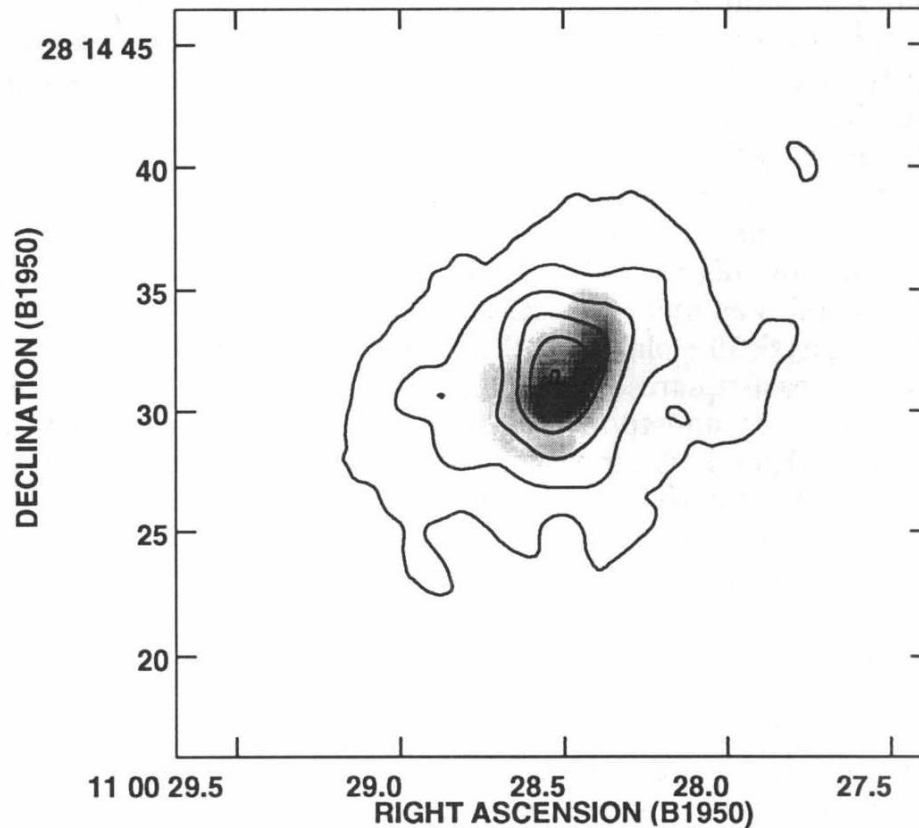


FIG. 6.—CO contour map superposed on $H\alpha$ gray-scale map of central $30''$ of NGC 3504. CO contour levels are 0.05, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, and 1.0 times the peak intensity of $4.6 \text{ Jy beam}^{-1} \text{ km s}^{-1}$. Figure shows that the most intense part of the starburst is located $1''\text{--}2''$ from the center of the CO disk.