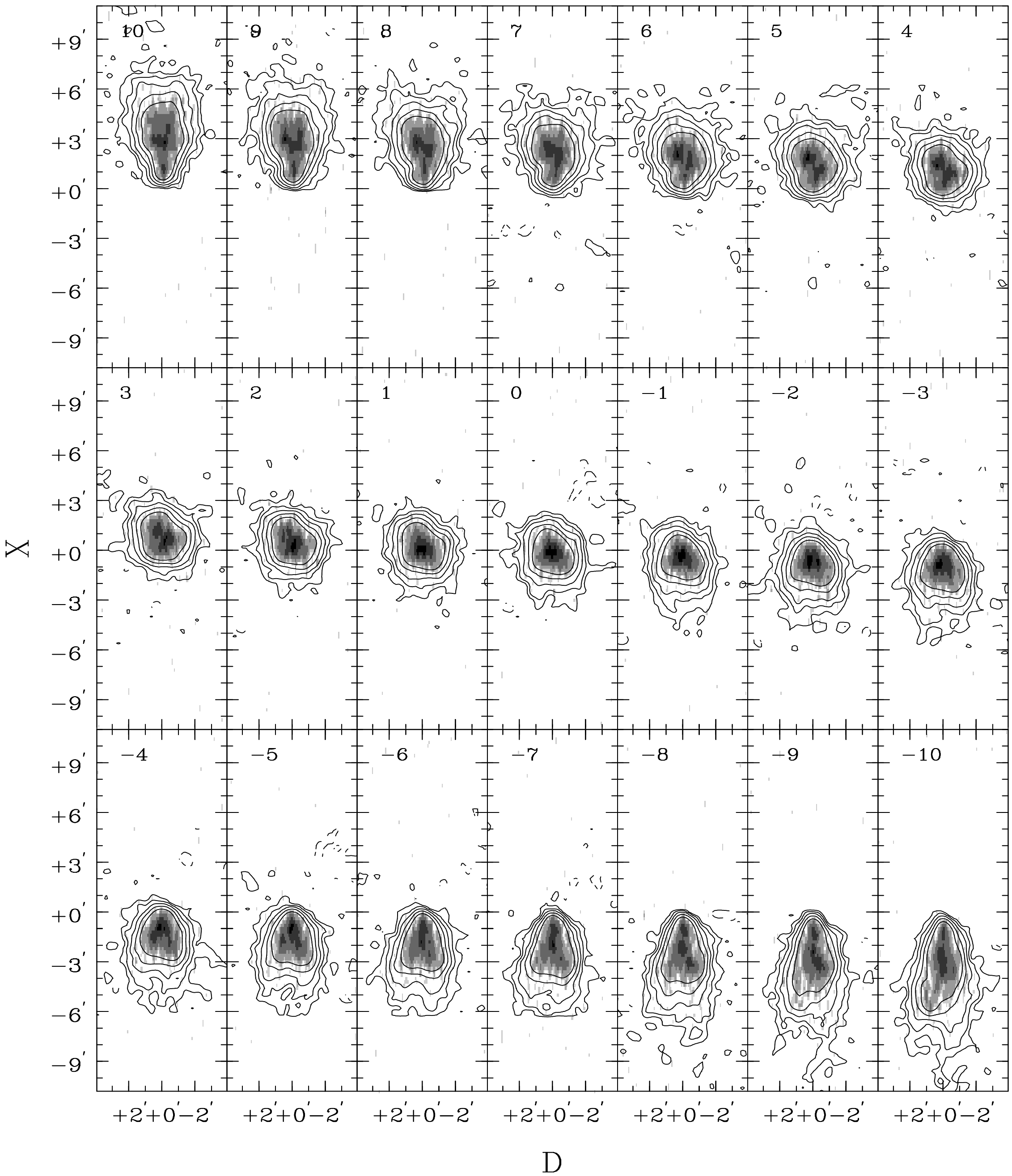

Fig. 19b.— The channels which show emission on the receding as well as on the approaching side are shown individually here. The same coding of greyscales and line contours is used as in Fig. 19a
.

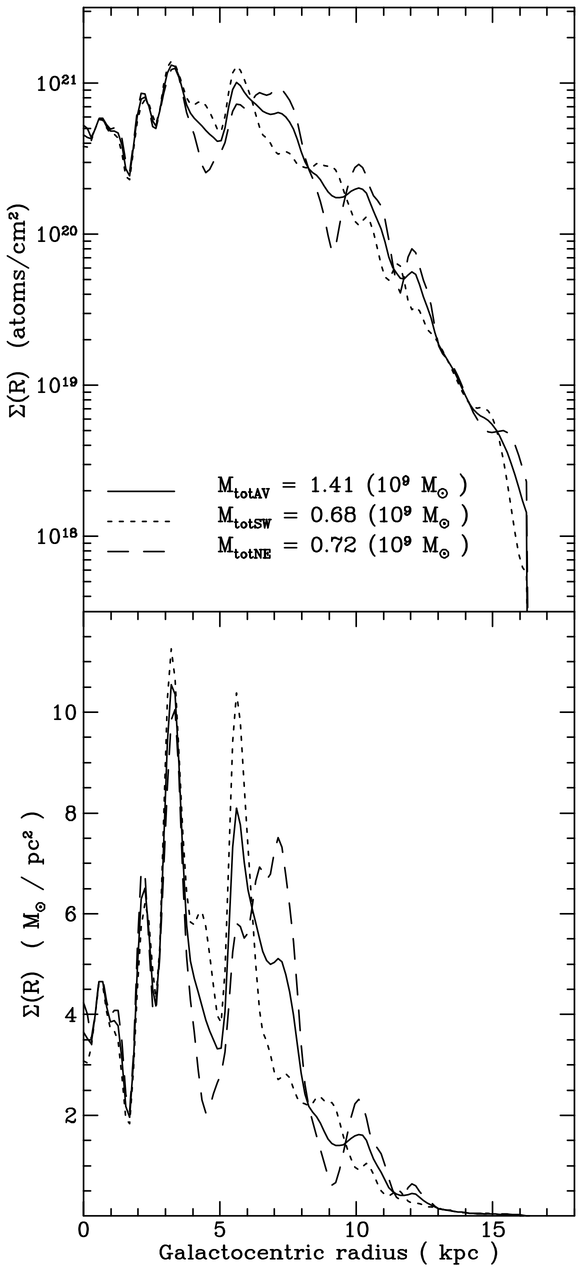

Fig. 20.— The gaseous surface density calculated using eqn (50, see Sec. 3.3.1.), on a linear (lower panel) and logarithmic scale (upper panel). The full line, the dotted line, and the dashed line represent the average, the south-western, and the north-eastern surface density profiles.

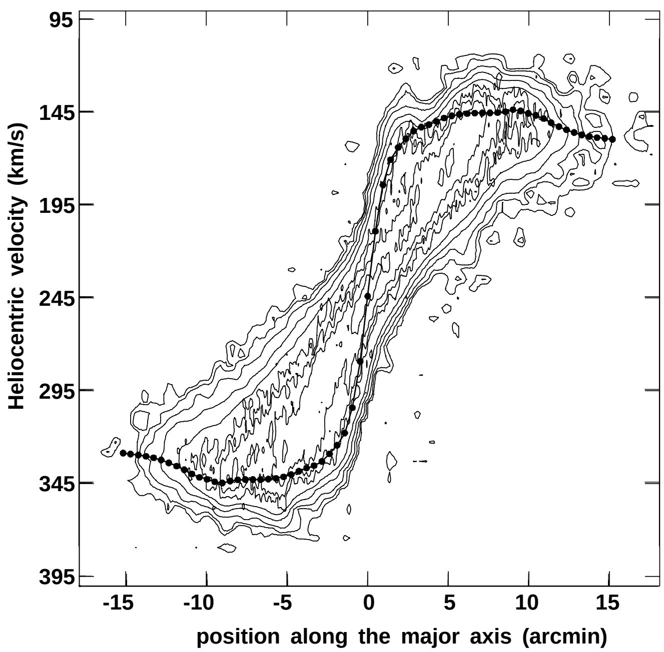

Fig. 21.— The major-axis velocity (XV) plot of NGC 4244. The lowest five contours are derived from channel maps at low resolution (55″), the highest five contours from 10″.1 resolution channel maps. All emission within 2.5 kpc from the major axis was summed. The two sides are remarkably similar, both in kinematics and extent (to about 15 kpc or seven optical scale lengths). Only between +3 and +5 kpc the north-eastern side shows a marked dip in the XV-plot. This area is readily identified with a lack of gas on the major axis in the channels 18 through 20 (see Figure 19). Note that this hole does not "punch through" the whole disk. The derived rotation curve is indicated by the filled circles.