morphology significantly in the Hubble time. We analyzed the luminosity profiles of 104 bright barred galaxies to examine the frequency of occurrence of the type II disk (Freeman 1970) which is thought to be the result of secular evolution driven by the bar (Norman and Sellwood 1996). Our analysis of the luminosity profiles along the major axes of barred galaxies shows that about 70 % of the present sample seems to have the type II disks with a high tendency of preferential occurrence of type II disks in the late type galaxies. The analysis of the de Jong's near IR and optical photometry of 86 face-on disk galaxies shows the same results for the barred galaxies. However, the ordinary spiral galaxies (SA) in the de Jong's sample have only 30 % of type II disks. The present study strongly suggests that the secular evolutions in disk galaxies can be inferred from the characteristics of the luminosity profiles of the galaxies.

ON THE ULTRAVIOLET RADIAL COLOR GRADIENT IN ELLIPTICAL GALAXIES

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Far UV color gradients within early-type galaxies have been observed by the Ultraviolet Imaging Telescope during the Astro-1 mission. We investigated probable effects produced by age and metalicity gradients within elliptical galaxies, which might give plausible explanation for galaxy formation such as inside-out history. We use most recent Yale Isochrones and HB tracks in the construction of our population synthesis model.

A TEST OF THE INTRACLUSTER GLOBULAR CLUSTER MODEL

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There are known to be several giant elliptical galaxies with high specific frequencies of globular clusters, which possess about three or more times the normal number of globular clusters for their luminosity (the specific frequency is defined as the number of globular clusters per luminosity M_V=-15 mag) of the parent galaxy). The origin of the specific frequency is considered to be the most outstanding problem in recent extragalactic globular clusters research. Two competing scenarios have been suggested to explain the origin of the high specific frequency globular cluster systems - the empirical result that such systems are