

ERRATUM: “ISOLATED WOLF-RAYET STARS AND O SUPERGIANTS IN THE GALACTIC CENTER REGION IDENTIFIED VIA PASCHEN- α EXCESS” (2010, ApJ, 725, 188)

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Table 5, which presented the total number of known Wolf-Rayet (WR) stars in the Galactic center region (GCR) and their spectral subtype distribution, did not fully account for all WRs identified in the literature. Several table entries were incorrect by a small amount. The corrected list of WR subtypes is presented in the new Table 5 below. The corrections are as follows. The total number of “isolated” early-nitrogen-type WR (WNE) stars is 5. As a result, Figure 7 has been corrected to include the WNE source previously missing from Table 5. The total number of late-carbon-type WR (WCL) stars in the Quintuplet cluster is 14 stars. In the Arches cluster, the total number of WNL stars is 13, according to Martins et al. (2008). We note that the three WNL stars 11, 12, and G0.10+0.02 in the field surrounding the Arches cluster, shown in Figure 8, are included in the “isolated” WNL group of Table 5, even though they might have originated within the Arches cluster. As a result of the above changes, the total number of WRs in the GCR is 92. The relative fractions of WR subtypes in Table 5 have also been slightly modified as a result of these changes. Finally, Figure 10 of the published article incorrectly marked the O supergiant stars 13 of this work and H2 from Cotera et al. (1999) as WN stars. They are labeled properly in the corrected Figure 10 below. The overall conclusions of the article remain unchanged.

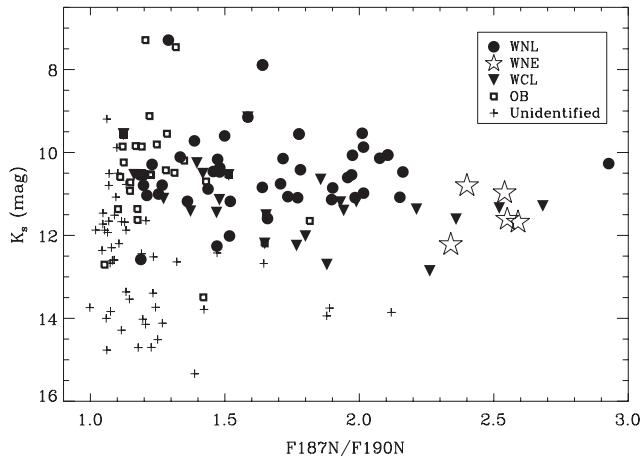


Figure 7. Observed line strength ($F187N/F190N$) vs. K_s -band SIRIUS magnitude for unidentified candidate Pa-excess sources (crosses) and for confirmed massive stars. The brightest known sources ($K_s \lesssim 8$ mag), which are saturated in the SIRIUS catalog, were plotted using their 2MASS photometry. The figure includes objects from the Arches, Quintuplet, and Central Parsec clusters, and from the GCR field. Stars are marked according to their approximate spectral type, defined in the legend at the upper right of the figure. The brightness distribution of unidentified sources suggests that the sample of WN types in the survey might be near completion.

Table 5
 Distribution of WR Subtypes in the GCR

Group	WNE	WNL	WCE	WCL	WR _{tot}	WC/WN	WCL/WC	WC/WR _{tot}	References
GCR “Isolated”	3	15	0	10	28	0.56	1.00	0.36	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12
Arches	0	13	0	0	13	n/a	0.00	0.00	7, 11
Quintuplet	1	5	0	14	20	2.33	1.00	0.70	2, 4, 8, 9
Central	1	17	1	12	31	0.72	0.92	0.42	10
GCR total	5	50	1	36	92	0.67	0.97	0.40	...

Notes. Note that Stars 11, 12, and G0.10 + 0.02, shown in Figure 8 of the published article, have been designated as “isolated” stars for this table, even though they are likely to be associated with the Arches cluster.

References. (1) This work; (2) Mauerhan et al. 2010b; (3) Cotera et al. 1999; (4) Homeier et al. 2003; (5) Munoz et al. 2006; (6) Mikles et al. 2006; (7) Figer et al. 2002; (8) Liermann et al. 2009; (9) Figer et al. 1999; (10) Paumard et al. 2006; (11) Martins et al. 2008; (12) Hyodo et al. 2008.

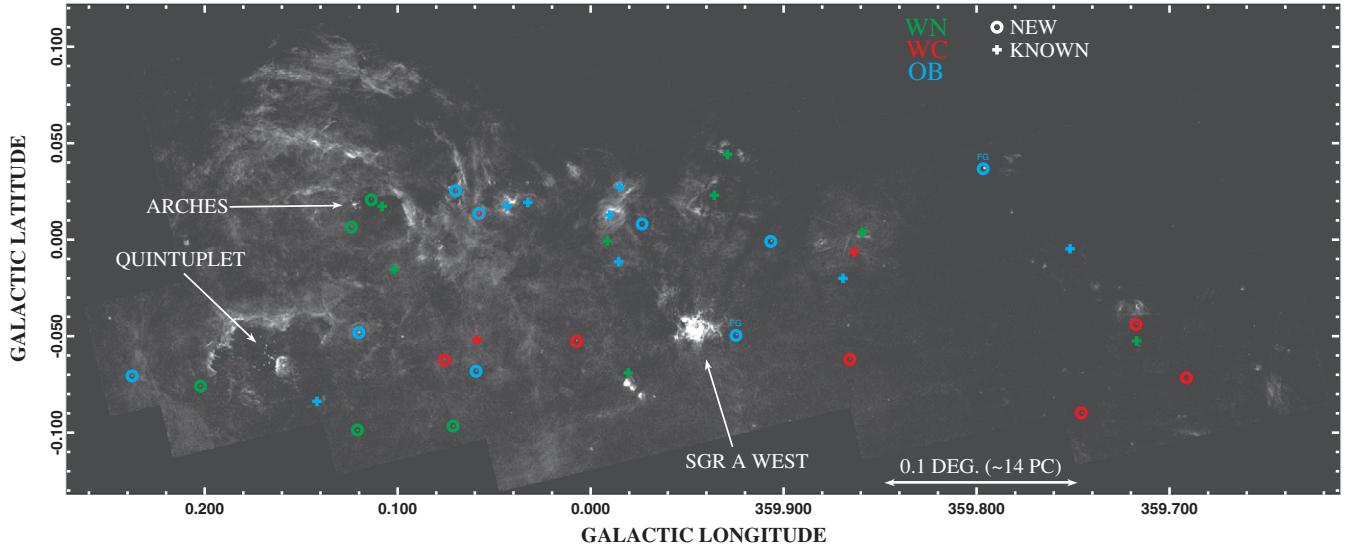


Figure 10. *HST/NICMOS P α* survey image of the Galactic center region from Wang et al. (2010). The positions of the isolated massive stars are marked (i.e., those located outside of the known extent of the Arches, Quintuplet, or Central clusters) and color coded according to spectral type (see the image legend). The discoveries of this work (circles) are marked separately from the known sources (crosses). The two foreground O stars are labeled “FG.” Bona fide cluster members are not marked. (A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

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