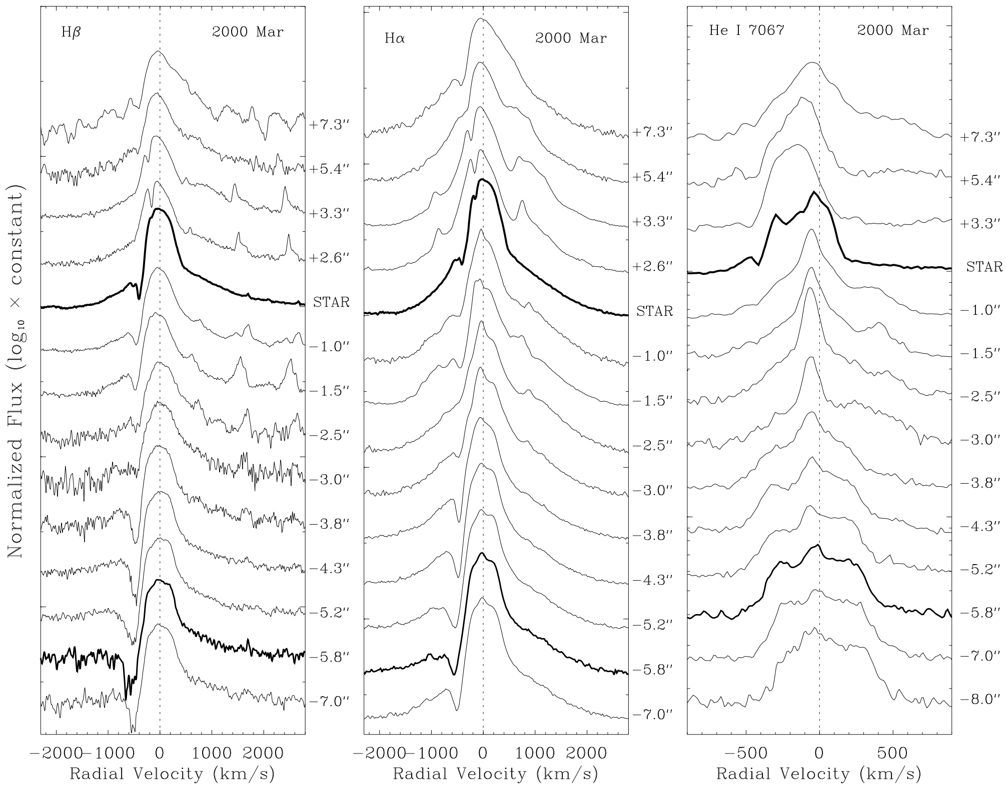

Figure 3. Tracings at several positions along the slit for Hβ, Hα, and He I λ7067 compared to the spectrum of the central star (shown with a thick solid line). Positional offsets are indicated.

be enough to cause the recombination in the outer parts of the wind needed for deep Balmer absorption (see Najarro, Hillier, & Stahl 1997; Hillier et al. 2001).

3. *Symmetry about the equatorial plane and polar axis.* Measured values of v_∞ and v_{pcyg} plotted together in Fig. 4*b* follow the same trend regardless of which polar lobe or which side of the SE polar axis they correspond to, and Hα profiles on either side of the pole are identical. This indicates that the wind outflow pattern is *axisymmetric.* A hot companion star with a fast wind might give rise to high-velocity blueshifted absorption projected in one direction, but not toward both poles symmetric about the equator. This suggests that the observed wind geometry may result from rotation instead of the direct influence of a companion star.

3. Helium Line Profiles

Fig. 2 shows the long-slit spectrum across the major axis of the Homunculus for He I lines as well. Tracings for He I λ7067 at several positions across the nebula are shown in Fig. 3. Reflected line profiles in the SE lobe seem to have three velocity components in Fig. 2, caused by a combination of central narrow