

"Recent large ground-based near-IR surveys (Thompson et al. 1999; Dadd et al. 2000; McCarthy et al. 2001) are designed to detect red galaxies with  $(R - K) > 5$  (or similar colors).

These red galaxies (EROs) are generally believed to be old, evolved early-type galaxies. However, recent observations indicate that the nature of EROs could be much more complicated. Yan & Thompson (2002) recently carried out a study of the morphologies of a large sample of K-selected red galaxies using the HST archive WFPC2 images, in combination with the ground-based K-band data. 87 deep WFPC2 F814W archival images were observed in K<sub>s</sub> with the P60IRcam to a limiting magnitude of 18.5 (5 $\sigma$ ). The sample of 117 red galaxies was selected with  $(F814W - K_s) \geq 4$ . We found that a large fraction of this sample are disks+low surface brightness galaxies ( $\sim 60\%$ ) or mergers ( $\sim 20\%$ ), while only a small fraction ( $\sim 20\%$ ) are ellipticals. Our result shows that optical/near-IR selected red galaxies have diverse morphologies. We can not assume they are elliptical galaxies only based on their  $(R - K)$  colors."