abstract

We are carrying out a programme to measure the evolution of the stellar and dynamical masses and $M/L$ ratios for a sizeable sample of morphologically-classified disk galaxies in rich galaxy clusters at $0.2 < z < 0.9$. Using FORS2 at the VLT we are obtaining rotation curves for the cluster spirals so that their Tully–Fisher relation can be studied as a function of redshift and compared with that of field spirals. We already have rotation curves for $\sim 10$ cluster spirals at $z = 0.83$, and 25 field spirals at lower redshifts and we plan to increase this sample by one order of magnitude. We present here the first results of our study, and discuss the implications of our data in the context of current ideas and models of galaxy formation and evolution.