High mass X-ray binaries in the Magellanic Clouds

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We study populations of high mass X-ray binaries in the Magellanic Clouds using the archival data of the XMM-Newton observatory. Basing on the properties of the optical and near-infrared counterparts of the detected sources, we identified likely HMXB candidates and sources, whose nature is uncertain, thus, providing lower and upper limits on the luminosity distribution of HMXBs in observed parts of the Magellanic Clouds. We consider the impact of the "propeller effect" on the HMXB luminosity distribution and compare the theoretical predictions with observed distributions. We also discuss "age" effects, i.e., the dependence of the population of HMXBs on the time elapsed since the star formation event. In particular, we show how they can explain spatial distribution of HMXBs in the Large Magellanic Cloud.