THE ASIAGO-ESO/RASS QSO SURVEY. I. THE CATALOG AND THE LOCAL QSO LUMINOSITY FUNCTION¹

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the first results of a survey for bright quasars (V < 14.5 and R < 15.4) covering the northern hemisphere at Galactic latitudes $|b| > 30^{\circ}$. The photometric database is derived from the Guide Star and USNO catalogs. Quasars are identified on the basis of their X-ray emission measured in the ROSAT All-Sky Survey. The surface density of quasars brighter than 15.5 mag turns out to be $(10 \pm 2) \times 10^{-3} \text{ deg}^{-2}$, about 3 times higher than that estimated by the PG survey. The quasar optical luminosity function (LF) at $0.04 < z \le 0.3$ is computed and shown to be consistent with a luminositydependent luminosity evolution of the type derived by La Franca & Cristiani in the range $0.3 < z \le 2.2$. The predictions of semianalytical models of hierarchical structure formation agree remarkably well with the present observations.

Key word: galaxies: clusters: general

1. INTRODUCTION

Quasar surveys provide basic information for understanding a number of astrophysical, cosmological, and cosmogonical issues: the formation and evolution of galactic structures, the physics of the active galactic nucleus (AGN) phenomenon, and the UV and X-ray backgrounds. The general behavior of the quasi-stellar object (OSO) optical luminosity function (OLF) is well established in the redshift interval 0.3 < z < 2.2, for which color techniques provide reliable selection criteria (for a review of the subject, see Hartwick & Schade 1990; Boyle 1992; Hewett & Foltz 1994). A pure luminosity evolution (PLE) appears to describe the data in the interval 0.6 < z < 2.2 reasonably well. In the range 0.3 < z < 0.6, the OLF appears to be flatter than observed at higher redshifts (Goldschmidt et al. 1992), requiring a luminosity-dependent luminosity evolution (LDLE; La Franca & Cristiani 1997, hereafter LC97). This departure from a PLE provides an interesting clue for the physical interpretation of the QSO evolving population (Cavaliere, Perri, & Vittorini 1997; LC97). The present observational evidence, however, relies on a relatively small number of objects: in the 0.3 < z < 0.6 range for $M_B <$ 25, 32 QSOs are observed by LC97 instead of the 19 expected from the best-fit PLE model. Analogous results by Köhler et al. (1997) and Goldschmidt & Miller (1998) are likewise based on very small samples.

To provide a statistically solid basis for the LDLE pattern and to investigate whether such a trend persists (and possibly becomes more evident) at redshifts lower than 0.3, we decided to carry out a new large-area survey of quasars at bright optical fluxes. A typical apparent magnitude for an $M_B = -24$ QSO at $z \sim 0.1$ is in fact $B \sim 14.5$, and the surface density of these objects, according to previous surveys (e.g., the Palomar Bright Quasar Survey [BQS]; Schmidt & Green 1983), is expected to be less than 10^{-3} deg^{-2} , requiring an efficient selection criterion and coverage of a significant fraction of the whole sky to collect a meaningful sample.

In § 2, we describe the photometric database from which optical fluxes have been derived; in § 3, the criteria followed to select the candidates; in § 4, the spectroscopic follow-up; in § 5, the derived quasar counts and the optical luminosity function; and in § 6, a few consequences for model scenarios.

2. PHOTOMETRIC DATABASE

A number of photometric catalogs are available in the literature, covering a substantial fraction of the celestial sphere down to the optical magnitudes of interest for the present survey. We have chosen the USNO (Monet et al. 1996), GSC (Lasker et al. 1988), and the DSS (Digitized Sky Survey³).

To test the accuracy of the photometric calibration of these catalogs, we have used as a comparison in the north-

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Based on material collected with the ESO-La Silla, Asiago, NOAO, and VATT telescopes.

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³ See http://arch-http.hq.eso.org/dss/dss.



FIG. 1.—Incompleteness in the present selection of quasar candidates, due to objects not found in the RASS catalog (with flux ≤ 0.05 cps, on the left of the vertical line) and to the ones with $\alpha_{ox} \geq 1.7$ (on the left of the dashed line).

ern sky the photometric standards of Landolt (1992). In the southern hemisphere, we have used 446 standards derived from the input catalog used to calibrate the photometric material of the Homogeneous Bright Quasar Survey (HBQS; Cristiani et al. 1995). From both samples only relatively bright ($12.5 \le V \le 16.0$) and not too red ($B-R \le +1.0$) stars have been chosen to match the characteristics of the quasars searched for in this survey.

We finally defined three flux-limited samples, adopting the following photometric references:

1. In the northern hemisphere, objects with $11.0 < V_{GSC} \le 14.5$ in the GSC catalog. The relation between the V_{GSC} band and the corresponding Johnson V band turned out to be

$$V_{\rm GSC} = V - 0.21$$
, (1)

with $\sigma_V = 0.27$ mag. Seven (4%) of the 183 Landolt stars used for this comparison were not found in the GSC catalog.

2. In the northern hemisphere, objects from the USNO catalog with $13.5 < R_{\rm USNO} \le 15.4$. The relation between the $R_{\rm USNO}$ band and the corresponding Johnson-Kron-Cousins R band turned out to be

$$R_{\rm USNO} = R_{\rm JKC} + 0.096$$
, (2)

with $\sigma_{R_{\rm USNO}} = 0.267$ mag. No correlation between the residuals of $R_{\rm USNO} - R_{\rm JKC}$ and the color $(B - R)_{\rm JKC}$ has been

found. According to Monet et al. (1996), the internal magnitude estimators for stars in the USNO catalog are probably accurate to something like 0.15 mag over the range from $R_{\rm USNO} = 12$ mag to 19 mag, but the systematic error arising from the plate-to-plate differences is at least 0.25 mag in the northern hemisphere, consistent with our estimates.

3. In the southern hemisphere, we have derived B_J magnitudes from the Digitized Sky Survey (DSS). Small scans ("postage stamps" of area 2' × 2') of each object of interest and of 20–50 surrounding objects with known GSC B_J magnitudes were extracted from the DSS. The magnitude of the object of interest was then calibrated against the GSC objects. In this way a σ_{B_J} of 0.10 mag was obtained in the interval 12.0 < B_J < 15.5.

3. SELECTION OF THE SAMPLE

3.1. ROSAT All-Sky Survey

To pick out the bright quasars from the overwhelming number of stars in the same magnitude range, an efficient selection criterion is required. A convenient possibility is offered by the X-ray emission, which is a key signature of the AGN phenomenon. The *ROSAT* All-Sky Survey (Voges 1992, hereafter RASS) was carried out during the period 1990 July to 1991 February with the Position Sensitive Proportional Counter (PSPC) and has produced a photometric database in the soft X-ray band (0.1–2.4 keV). This shallow survey covers almost the entire sky at a bright level (10^{-13} ergs cm⁻² s⁻¹) and initially contained 60,000 sources. A more evolved reduction analysis, SASS-II, has produced the RASS Bright Source Catalog (RASS-BSC; Voges et al. 1999), a sample of 18,811 X-ray sources at a limiting flux level of 0.05 cps all over the sky.⁴

The main constituents of the RASS catalog are AGNs and peculiar stars (cataclysmic variables, M stars, K stars, WDs, X-ray binaries, and coronally active stars), but there are also clusters of galaxies, BL Lacertae objects, supernova remnants, neutron stars, and normal galaxies (or starbursts). A convenient way to distinguish and isolate AGNs is the comparative analysis of their soft X-ray and optical properties (Hasinger et al. 1998).

We have cross-correlated the RASS catalog with the photometric databases described in the previous section for sources at Galactic latitudes $|b| \ge 30^{\circ}$ and with an RASS-BSC exposure time ≥ 300 s, i.e., flux ≤ 0.05 cps. Sources classified as extended in the RASS have been disregarded, while no selection based on optical morphology was applied. We have looked for optical objects in the ranges $11.0 < V_{GSC} \le 14.5$ and $13.5 < R_{USNO} \le 15.4$ around the

⁴ The unit cps is counts per second and is a measure of the flux of a source when a precise soft X-ray spectrum is considered. For $F(\nu) \propto \nu^{-1}$, the value 0.05 cps corresponds to 10^{-13} ergs s⁻¹ cm⁻².

SELECTION CRITERIA AND COMPLETENESS					
Subsample	Magnitude Interval	α _{ox} (max)	Completeness $(N_{\rm found}/N_{\rm VV98})$	Completeness (Percent)	
USNO	13.5 < R < 15.4	1.7	24/36	68	
GSC	12.5 < V < 14.5	1.9	5/8	63	
DSS	$12.6 < B_J < 15.2$	1.9	8/9	89	

TABLE 1



FIG. 2.— Spectra of the AGNs confirmed with the follow-up spectroscopy

RASS sources, adopting a matching radius 3 times the rms positional uncertainty of each entry in the RASS catalog (typically $3 \times 12''$). In this way, very few (of the order of 0.1%) true identifications in the desired optical range are missed. Misidentifications, i.e., "X-ray-quiet" AGNs in the desired optical magnitude range falling by chance in the RASS error box, are also possible but extremely unlikely, given the low surface density of these bright AGNs, and are in any case irrelevant for the present work, which aims at the definition of the local *optical* QSO LF. The resulting catalog covers 8164 deg² in the north and 5855 deg² in the south.

3.2. The α_{ox} Distribution of Quasars and the Selection Criteria

For each source, the α_{ox} index was computed as $\alpha_{ox} = -0.408 \log (\text{cps}) - 0.163R + 3.65$, $\alpha_{ox} = -0.428 \log (\text{cps}) - 0.171V + 3.84$, or $\alpha_{ox} = -0.483 \log (\text{cps}) - 0.193B_J + 4.20$. To obtain an estimate of the intrinsic distribution of the α_{ox} of quasars, we have plotted the observed *B*, *V*, and *R* magnitudes versus the log(cps) for the $0.04 < z \le 0.3$ quasars listed in the eighth edition of the Véron catalog (1998, hereafter VV98). Figure 1 shows the result for northern QSOs and *R* magnitudes.



In this diagram, the locus $\alpha_{ox} = \text{const}$ is represented by a diagonal line. X-ray-quiet objects, i.e., those for which flux ≤ 0.05 cps (to the left of the vertical line in Fig. 1), are missed in the RASS. If we assume that the intrinsic distribution of the α_{ox} is not a function of the apparent luminosity (Yuan, Siebert, & Brinkmann 1998), selecting objects with $\alpha_{ox} < \alpha_{max}$ (i.e., X-ray loud) that are optically brighter than a convenient limit will provide a sample with a degree of incompleteness that is not a function of the apparent magnitude. For example, in the case of the USNO database the limit in *R* turns out to be $R < [3.65 - \alpha_{max} - 0.408 \log(\text{cps}_{min})]/0.163 = 25.64 - 6.13\alpha_{max}$. If we adopt

(see Fig. 1) an $\alpha_{\max} = 1.7$ at magnitudes brighter than R = 15.4, only the objects with $\alpha_{ox} > \alpha_{\max}$ will be missed.

Table 1 lists the interval of optical magnitudes and the corresponding limit on α_{ox} chosen for the USNO, GSC, and DSS subsamples. The last column shows the degree of completeness estimated on the basis of the fraction of quasars of the VV98 found with the adopted criterion.

Examining the properties of the VV98 quasars in terms of the various RASS parameters, we have found two further empirical criteria, based on the hardness ratios HR1 and HR2 (Voges et al. 1999), to increase the effectiveness of the selection without affecting its completeness:

TABLE 2
USNO SAMPLE

Name (1RXS)	R.A. (J2000.0)	Decl. (J2000.0)	R _{USNO}	V _{GSC}	Z	Туре
1000150.0 + 111705	00.01.50.6	11 16 47 6	15.10		0.159	ACN
$J000130.9 + 111/03 \dots$	00 01 50.0	+11 10 4/.0 + 10 58 20 6	13.10	14.66	0.158	AGN
10023371 ± 044220	00 10 31.0	$+10 \ 30 \ 29.0$ $\pm 4 \ 42 \ 22 \ 3$	14 30	15.13	0.089	AGN
1002337.1 ± 044220	00 23 37.2	+44222.3 +3103478	14.30	15.15	0.081	AGN
10020130 ± 131605	00 28 10.8	+ 13 16 03 6	15.30	15 23	0.300	AGN
1004240.8 ± 301742	00 42 41 6	+3017439	14 40	15.25	0.142	AGIN
10051548 ± 172552	00 51 54 8	+ 17 25 58 4	15 30		0.064	AGN
10135567 + 231605	01 35 58 5	+23 15 56 5	15.30		0.004	mon
1013624.3 + 205712	01 36 25.3	+205649.6	14.70			
J014239.9 + 000514	01 42 38.4	+0.0514.9	15.30			
J015242.1 + 010040	01 52 41.9	+10025.1	14.40	13.57	0.230	Gal
J015524.9 + 022818	01 55 24.9	+2 28 16.2	15.10			
J015546.4+071902	01 55 46.4	+7 19 03.8	15.40			
J015935.1 + 104707	01 59 34.9	$+10\ 46\ 46.7$	15.20			
J075704.9 + 583245	07 57 06.2	+58 32 58.7	14.50	14.48		
J080132.3+473618	08 01 32.0	+47 36 15.8	15.20		0.158	AGN
J080525.8 + 753424	08 05 23.7	+75 34 34.7	15.30	14.40		
J080534.6 + 543132	08 05 34.8	+54 31 30.3	14.90			
J080649.5 + 751853	08 06 48.3	+75 18 30.7	15.10			
J080938.9 + 754851	08 09 39.8	+75 48 55.1	14.20		0.094	AGN
J080949.2 + 521855	08 09 49.2	+52 18 58.2	14.50	14.84	0.138	BL
J081059.0 + 760245	08 10 58.6	+76 02 42.5	14.20	14.59	0.100	AGN
J081228.3 + 623627	08 12 28.2	+62 36 23.3	14.50	14.15		
J083045.0 + 340527	08 30 45.4	+ 34 05 31.6	15.30		0.063	AGN
J083121.0 + 483148	08 31 22.3	+48 32 13.9	15.10	15.13		
J083821.6 + 483800	08 38 22.0	+48 38 01.7	14.80	14.63	0.102	0.1
J084255.9 + 292752	08 42 56.0	+ 29 27 26.2	15.40	15 50	0.193	Gal
J084445.2 + 765313	08 44 45.3	+ 76 53 09.3	15.90	15.72	0.131	AGN
J084038.3 + 704432	08 47 05.7	+ 70 44 41.1	15.20	14.62	0.000	Ctor.
J085343.5 + 5/4840	08 53 44.1	+ 37 48 41.3	15.00		0.000	Star
1085358.8 + 770034	08 55 59.4	+770034.0	15.40			
J085825.0 + 520555	08 50 02 0	+320340.7	14.20	14.00	0.083	AGN
$J083902.0 \pm 484011$	08 39 02.9	+484009.0 +5031405	14.30	14.99	0.085	AUN
1090020.1 ± 303149	09 00 38 5	+30 31 40.3 +41 13 55 9	15.10	14.71		
J090808.7 + 500912	09 08 08.8	+50.09.20.0	15.10			
J090950.6 + 184956	09 09 50.6	+184947.6	15.30			
J091010.2 + 481317	09 10 10.0	+48 13 41.4	14.30		0.118	AGN
J091254.7 + 793731	09 12 49.4	+79 37 51.8	14.70	15.59		
J091552.3+090056	09 15 51.8	+9 00 50.9	14.50	12.99	0.000	Star
J091651.8 + 523829	09 16 52.0	+52 38 27.9	15.30		0.190	BL
J091904.6 + 732334	09 19 08.8	+73 23 59.2	15.30			
J091954.9 + 552120	09 19 55.3	+55 21 36.6	14.90		0.123	AGN
J092246.4 + 512046	09 22 48.0	+51 20 45.9	14.40	14.80		
J092916.4 + 501344	09 29 15.7	+50 14 15.7	15.20	13.78		
J093047.9 + 404446	09 30 47.8	+40 44 41.3	15.30			
J093355.6+141932	09 33 55.9	+14 19 19.9	15.40			
J093427.2 + 745123	09 34 28.4	+74 51 19.9	14.20			
J093701.0+010548	09 37 01.0	+10543.0	13.60	13.87	0.051	AGN
J093942.8 + 560247	09 39 43.8	+560230.6	14.10		0.116	AGN
J094617.2 + 025505	09 46 16.9	+25458.7	15.10			
J094653.0 + 132000	09 46 52.6	+131953.0	15.20	1470		
J094/13.2 + 70231/	09 4/ 10./	+ 10 25 28.2	15.00	14.79		
1095107.2 ± 192331	09 51 05.5	+ 19 23 32.1 + 21 22 25 5	14 00			
10956524 ± 411524	09 56 52 3	+21 22 23.3 +41 15 22 3	15 40	15.00		
$J095708.1 \pm 243319$	09 57 07 2	+24 33 15 6	14 50	15.00		
J100050.9 + 315555	10 00 52 1	+3156033	15.20			
J100121.5 + 555351	10 01 20.8	+555352.8	14.80		1.414	AGN
J100335.1 + 444422	10 03 35.0	+44 44 39.6	15.20			
J100505.4 + 562426	10 05 06.1	+56 24 29.3	14.80			
J100659.7+673249	10 07 00.8	+67 32 46.8	14.00	14.69		
J100851.6 + 541451	10 08 54.7	+54 14 45.9	15.40			
J100947.3 + 523442	10 09 48.5	+52 34 51.2	15.20			

	R.A.	Decl.				
Name (1RXS)	(J2000.0)	(J2000.0)	$R_{\rm USNO}$	V_{GSC}	Ζ	Type
1101000 4 + 101700	10 10 20 5	10 17 10 0	14.00			
J101238.4 + 101722	10 12 38.5	+101/18.8	14.80	15.26	0.070	ACN
J101303.2 + 355131	10 13 03.2	+355123.3	14.60	15.26	0.070	AGN
$J101504.3 + 492604 \dots$	10 15 04.1	+49 25 59.9	15.20		0.200	BL
J101624.0 + 333827	10 16 22.9	+333817.0	14.10		0.054	
J101645.9 + 421024	10 16 45.1	+42 10 25.1	13.90		0.054	AGN
J101702.4 + 390256	10 17 03.6	+ 39 02 49.4	14.30		0.206	Gal
J101/16.7 + 051145	10 1/ 16.8	+ 5 11 49.5	15.00			
$J101906.8 + 231846 \dots$	10 19 06.7	+23 18 37.0	15.20	1471		
J102236.0 + 301753	10 22 37.4	+301/49.8	14.50	14./1	0 1 20	C-1
J102238.8 + 202232	10 22 58.2	+202237.5	15.10		0.129	Gai
$J102538.5 + 523350 \dots$	10 23 39.0	+ 52 55 49.4	13.20		0.045	ACN
J102331.2 + 314039	10 23 31.2	+ 31 40 34.7	15.00		0.045	AGN
$J102830.0 \pm 030233$	10 28 37.2	+ 03 02 48.2	15.00		0 1 9 6	ACN
J102913.4 + 372402	10 29 14.8	+372333.1	13.50	15.07	0.180	AGN
J102940.7 + 401914	10 29 40.8	+40.19.13.0	14.70	13.07	0.060	ACN
J103134.2 + 284711	10 31 34.3	+284700.0	15.20		0.000	AGN
J103244.3 + 391331	10 32 44.2	+39 15 22.0	15.50			
$J103422.3 \pm 005310$	10 34 24.9	+00.5311.3	13.40			
J103439.6 + 201733	10 34 39.9	+20 17 41.0	14.00		0.001	ACN
J104043.0 + 330037	10 40 44.0	+330039.3	14.90		0.081	AGN
$J104305.0 \pm 003425$	10 43 02.3	+0.34.17.9	14.00			
$J104340.0 + 223000 \dots$	10 43 47.0	+ 22 29 57.4	14.00			
$J104427.0 \pm 271813$	10 44 27.7	+27 10 03.4	14.00			
J104427.0 + 271813	10 44 27.7	+271803.4	14.00			
J104819.1 + 321837	10 48 18.0	+ 32 18 30.3	14.70			
J104920.1 + 245134	10 49 25.5	+245125.0	14.70	1405		
J105037.1 + 801204	10 50 35.0	+801150.7	14.90	14.85		
J103124.0 + 362033	10 51 24.5	+ 38 20 40.7	15.20		0 167	ACN
J105143.8 + 355930	10 51 45.8	+333920.3	13.10		0.107	AGN
J105131.0 + 215759	10 51 51.0	+213723.9	14.20	12.06		
$J103214.2 \pm 033314$	10 52 15.5	+ 3 33 08.2	15.00	15.90		
$J105355.0 \pm 001209$	10 55 55.7	+001201.0	15.30		0.286	AGN
11055101 ± 402730	10 55 10 5	+40.27.16.6	15.40		0.280	AGN
11058375 ± 562816	10 58 37 7	+ 56 28 11 4	13.20		0.120	RI
110237.0 ± 724633	11 02 38 3	+ 72 46 20 7	15 10		0.144	DL
I110412.4 + 765859	11 04 13.8	+765858.2	15.40		0.313	AGN
J110537.4 + 585128	11 05 37.6	+585120.7	15.20			
J110748.8 + 710538	11 07 52.2	+710601.4	14.40	14.75		
J110831.9 + 695129	11 08 26.9	+695141.7	15.00			
J111011.4 + 011333	11 10 12.1	+1 13 27.2	14.50	15.06		
J111422.6 + 582318	11 14 21.9	+ 58 23 19.0	14.70		0.206	Gal
J111830.0 + 402557	11 18 30.4	+40 25 54.5	14.40		0.154	AGN
J111907.1 + 413018	11 19 07.6	+41 30 03.0	15.40			
J112034.0 + 100821	11 20 34.2	$+10\ 08\ 04.5$	15.20			
J112147.3 + 114420	11 21 47.1	+11 44 18.2	13.50	14.48	0.050	AGN
J112349.2 + 723002	11 23 51.8	+72 30 08.4	15.00	15.09		
J112842.9 + 633559	11 28 41.6	+63 35 50.5	15.40			
J112850.7 + 231036	11 28 51.1	+23 10 37.0	15.40			
J112854.0+210630	11 28 55.2	+21 06 30.9	15.30			
J113109.0+263212	11 31 09.3	$+26\ 32\ 07.8$	15.40			
J113302.0+184655	11 33 02.0	+184732.8	15.20			
J113313.3 + 500837	11 33 12.7	$+50\ 08\ 56.6$	15.00		0.310	Gal
J113630.9 + 673708	11 36 30.1	+67 37 04.0	15.40		0.135	BL
J113737.4 + 103931	11 37 38.1	+10 39 30.2	15.30			
$J113826.8 + 032210 \dots$	11 38 27.1	+3 22 09.9	14.90			
$J113849.7 + 574245 \dots$	11 38 49.6	+ 57 42 43.9	13.60		0.115	AGN
$J114009.0 + 030727 \dots$	11 40 08.7	+3 07 11.0	15.30			
J114106.1 + 024110	11 41 05.7	+2 41 16.3	15.10			
J114247.5 + 215717	11 42 45.8	+21 57 22.4	15.30	13.25		
J114509.2 + 381326	11 45 09.9	+38 13 29.1	15.40			
J114509.3 + 304724	11 45 10.3	+30 47 16.7	14.30		0.059	AGN
J114606.1 + 035959	11 46 06.2	+3 59 55.2	14.60			
J114755.3 + 090235	11 47 55.0	+9 02 28.6	14.50			
J115137.3 + 561341	11 51 38.1	+ 56 13 30.8	15.10			
J115553.6 + 732416	11 55 54.2	+73 23 44.7	15.00	15.65		

TABLE 2—Continued

R.A. Decl. (J2000.0) Name (1RXS) (J2000.0) Type $R_{\rm USNO}$ $V_{\rm GSC}$ ZJ115719.0 + 333645 11 57 17.4 +33 36 39.9 15.10 0.213 Gal J115746.9 + 412642 11 57 46.1 +41 26 37.4 14.40 12 03 32.9 +22934.514.40 0.077 J120333.4 + 022939....13.88 AGN I120547.8 + 58482812 05 48.9 +584830.015.20 J120954.9 + 062806...12 09 54.6 +62813.314.40 J121104.0 + 700536..... 12 11 03.9 +70 05 31.3 14.00 14.59 J121157.1 + 055800....12 11 57.5 +55800.914.10 J121217.1 + 280356....12 12 16 2 +280407.40.167 AGN 15.40 J121417.7 + 140312..... 12 14 17.7 +140312.613.90 13.96 0.081 AGN J121510.9 + 073205 12 15 10.9 +7 32 03.815.40 0.136 **BL** J121752.1 + 300705 12 17 52.0 $+30\ 06\ 59.9$ 14.40 0.237 BL 12 20 47.9 $+69\ 05\ 37.7$ J122044.5 + 690533....15.00 Gal J122144.4 + 751848 12 21 44.0 +75 18 38.514.80 0.070 14.37 Gal J122523.1 + 042128...12 25 22.9 +4 21 18.6 14.10 J122623.7 + 372657 12 26 23.3 +37 27 01.315.40 J122635.9 + 455933 12 26 36.9 +455940.415.10 0.084 J122745.1 + 084147...12 27 44.8 +84149.8AGN 13.60 J122859.5 + 272527 12 29 00.3 +27 25 21.4 15.10 +64 14 17.515.00 0.170 BL J123132.5 + 641420....12 31 31.3 J123154.6 + 323248 12 31 55.1 +32 32 40.814.40 12 32 35.8 +60309.7J123235.8 + 060315....15.10 J123325.8+093119..... 12 33 25.8 +9 31 23.0 14.10 0.415 AGN J123658.8+631111..... 12 36 58.7 +63 11 12.915.20 Gal J123942.4 + 342453 12 39 42.5 +34 24 55.7 15.20 0.063 J124129.4 + 372206...12 41 29.4 +37 22 01.713.90 AGN 12 41 39.9 14.96 J124141.2 + 344032..... +344017.614.60 J124211.3 + 331703 12 42 10.6 +33 17 02.2 14.10 14.98 0.044 AGN J124306.2+421233..... 12 43 07.1 +42 12 31.115.30 $J124306.5 + 353859 \dots$ 12 43 04.2 +353916.814.90 15.23 J124324.2 + 271645 12 43 24 7 +27.16.48.614.70 Gal J124339.6 + 700517 12 43 39.3 $+70\ 05\ 29.9$ 14.70 15.68 J124701.3 + 442325 12 47 00.1 +44 23 13.715.30 J124717.2 + 481240 12 47 16.3 +48 12 39.6 15.30 J124818.9 + 582031 **BL** 12 48 18.7 $+58\ 20\ 28.8$ 14.50 12 50 05.7 2.043 AGN J125005.7 + 263118 +26 31 07.315.20 J125422.6 + 793618 12 54 23.1 +793612.815.20 J125801.0+470237..... 12 57 59.4 $+47\ 02\ 01.3$ 14.80 J125830.1 + 652121....12 58 27.8 $+65\ 21\ 30.7$ 15.40 12 58 51.4 13.90 0.071 AGN J125851.4 + 235532....+235526.6J130052.9 + 564101 13 00 50.7 +564051.115.40 +162427.7J130258.8 + 162423 13 02 58.8 14.90 15.09 0.067 AGN J130425.4 + 333512 13 04 27.2 $+33\ 35\ 13.0$ 14.40 0.188 Gal J130803.0+035124..... +35114.113 08 03.1 15.10 J130947.1+081949..... 13 09 47.0 +8 19 48.9 14.80 0.155 AGN J131218.0 + 351524 13 12 17.7 +35 15 20.3 14.70 0.184 AGN J131334.0 + 725914 13 13 32.0 +72 59 10.9 15.20 0.112 AGN J131349.6 + 365357 13 13 49.0 +365357.715.40 J131414.6+412347..... 13 14 18.3 +41 24 30.115.30 J131432.5 + 122706 13 14 32.7 +12 27 17.9 14.70 J131451.5+421819..... 13 14 51.5 +42 18 19.1 14.80 J131555.1 + 212508 13 15 55.1 $+21\ 25\ 21.5$ 15.00 J131750.4 + 601047....13 17 50.3 $+60\ 10\ 40.6$ 15.30 J132025.1+690018..... 13 20 24.6 $+69\ 00\ 12.4$ 15.40 0.067 AGN 14.00 J132042.4 + 601526 13 20 45.3 $+60\ 15\ 16.2$ AGN J132314.2+463132..... 13 23 14.9 +46 31 21.815.00 0.143 J132400.2 + 573918 13 24 00.8 +57 39 16.1 13.90 0.115 BL J132434.9+475802..... 13 24 35.5 +475800.715.10 J132602.2+601206..... 13 26 02.3 $+60\ 11\ 59.4$ 15.10 J132632.2+792850..... 13 26 32.3 +79 28 51.7 15.00 J132847.3 + 503808....13 28 48.5 +503753.515.30 13 29 08.8 0.047 J132908.3 + 295018 15.40 AGN +295023.9J132943.8 + 315338..... 13 29 43.6 +31 53 36.3 14.60 0.090 AGN J133434.3 + 575019 13 34 35.3 +575015.315.00 J133439.6+171748..... 13 34 37.3 +17 17 49.415.30 J133608.2+755041..... 13 36 09.8 +755034.915.20 15.28 13 37 18.7 +24 23 02.9 14.26 0.107 AGN J133718.8+242306..... 14.30

 TABLE 2—Continued

	R.A.	Decl.				
Name (1RXS)	(J2000.0)	(J2000.0)	$R_{\rm USNO}$	$V_{\rm GSC}$	Ζ	Type
J133826.6 + 321252	13 38 26.9	+ 32 12 51.9	15.20			
J133908.5 + 115855	13 39 08.5	+115853.5	15.30			
J133938.5 + 183055	13 39 37.8	+18 30 59.4	15.10	14.10		
J134021.4 + 2/4100	13 40 21.9	+274120.8	14.20	14.19	0.040	ACN
$J134210.9 \pm 304219$	13 42 10.1	+304210.9	14.00	14.60	0.040	AGN
J134355.5 + 413839	13 43 55.7	+41 30 24.3 + 25 38 46 0	14.70	14.00		
11343573 ± 271252	13 43 57 4	$\pm 27 12 40.9$	15.40	13.09	0.077	AGN
11344531 ± 000525	13 44 52 9	± 0.05197	14.80	15 51	0.077	AUN
11346075 ± 293814	13 46 08 1	± 29 38 10 5	14.00	15.51	0.076	AGN
11350222 ± 094007	13 50 22 1	+940107	14.10		0.070	non
I135022.2 + 094007	13 50 22.1	+94010.7	14.00			
J135143.8 + 242420	13 51 43.9	+242421.5	14.90			
J135436.0 + 180523	13 54 35.6	+180517.2	15.30		0.152	AGN
J135553.3 + 383427	13 55 53.5	+ 38 34 29.1	15.00		0.051	AGN
J135821.2 + 360356	13 58 24.5	+360347.7	15.00	15.36		
J140310.5 + 375810	14 03 08.8	+37 58 27.6	15.20			
J140519.6 + 020008	14 05 19.4	+20005.2	14.80		0.000	Star
J140606.1 + 580045	14 06 04.8	+ 58 00 41.3	15.30			
J140622.2 + 222350	14 06 21.9	+22 23 46.7	15.10		0.098	AGN
J140924.1 + 261827	14 09 23.9	+26 18 21.3	15.40		0.940	AGN
J141336.8 + 702954	14 13 36.7	+70 29 50.4	14.30		0.107	AGN
J141342.6+433938	14 13 43.7	+43 39 44.1	14.70		0.089	Gal
J141346.6 + 263246	14 13 45.3	+26 33 03.1	15.00	14.85		
$J141700.5 + 445556 \dots$	14 17 00.8	+44 56 06.0	14.70	15.17	0.114	AGN
$J141756.8 + 254329 \dots$	14 17 56.7	+25 43 24.7	15.30		0.237	BL
J141758.8 + 360749	14 17 58.0	$+36\ 08\ 10.5$	15.20			
J141901.9 + 280942	14 19 01.9	+28 09 41.7	14.80			
$J142058.6 + 262450 \dots$	14 20 56.1	+26 24 22.5	15.40	14.95		
J142107.1 + 253818	14 21 07.6	+25 38 20.8	15.40		1.050	AGN
J142129.8 + 474719	14 21 29.8	+47 47 24.7	14.30	14.62	0.072	AGN
J142313.4 + 505537	14 23 14.3	+50 55 38.1	15.20		0.274	AGN
J142425.2 + 595254	14 24 24.1	+59 53 00.7	15.10	14.18		
J142630.6 + 390348	14 26 30.7	+ 39 03 43.5	13.50			
$J142700.5 + 234803 \dots$	14 27 00.4	+23 48 00.1	14.80			BL
J142725.3 + 194954	14 27 25.0	+19 49 52.3	14.00	15.60	0.131	AGN
J142906.7 + 011708	14 29 06.5	+11/05.0	13.60	13.21	0.086	AGN
J142924.3 + 451826	14 29 25.0	+45 18 31.0	15.10			
J143308.8 + 232030	14 33 08.4	+232031.1	15.10			
J143445.8 + 352814	14 34 45.3	+ 33 28 19.8	14.70			
J144034.4 + 242235	14 40 34.3	+242250.4	15.50		0.162	זס
$J144248.3 \pm 120042$	14 42 46.2	+120040.4	14.00		0.102	AGN
$J144045.8 \pm 405510$	14 40 45.9	+40.33.03.0	15.10		0.207	AUN
1144734.0 ± 203323	14 47 54.2	+ 26 55 25.7 + 35 50 $16 1$	15.40		0 1 1 1	AGN
J145307.6 + 255438	14 53 08 0	+2554328	15.00		0.111	101
J145307.8 + 215333	14 53 08 3	+2153385	15.10			
J145559.0 + 492158	14 55 59.5	+49 21 55 50.5	15.40			
J145729.4+083356	14 57 29.0	+83422.6	15.00		0.167	AGN
J145843.1 + 213614	14 58 42.7	+21 36 10.0	15.30		0.062	AGN
J150023.0 + 763644	15 00 22.3	+763637.7	14.70	15.14		
J150124.1 + 302638	15 01 24.2	+302633.2	15.30			
J150317.5 + 681011	15 03 16.3	$+68\ 10\ 05.7$	15.00			
J150332.0 + 295026	15 03 32.1	+29 50 23.9	14.80			
J150506.8+435002	15 05 07.3	+43 50 05.1	15.00			
J150752.3 + 515116	15 07 52.6	+51 51 11.1	15.40			
$J151040.8 + 333515 \dots$	15 10 41.1	+33 35 05.4	15.30			
J151105.3 + 525128	15 11 06.0	+52 51 26.8	15.00			
J151447.0 + 351348	15 14 46.9	+35 13 48.6	14.80			
J151634.5 + 205847	15 16 34.5	+205837.4	14.90			
$J151845.3 + 061340 \dots$	15 18 45.7	+6 13 55.8	14.40		0.102	AGN
$J151921.7 + 590823 \dots$	15 19 21.6	+59 08 23.6	14.40	15.09	0.078	AGN
J152558.6 + 181423	15 25 58.5	+18 14 15.6	15.00			
J152806.5 + 132337	15 28 06.9	+13 23 50.3	15.20			~
J152912.9 + 381226	15 29 14.0	+38 13 06.0	15.00	15.06	0.000	Star
J153140.9 + 201927	15 31 41.3	+20 19 30.1	15.30			

TABLE 2—Continued

R.A. Decl. (J2000.0) $R_{\rm USNO}$ Name (1RXS) (J2000.0) Type $V_{\rm GSC}$ ZJ153202.3 + 301631..... 15 32 02.2 $+30\ 16\ 28.6$ 13.50 15.30 0.064 BL J153718.8+084355..... 15 37 20.5 +84408.715.20 15 39 34.9 +47 35 53.115.00 14.87 J153935.2+473545..... J154236.8 + 581153 15 42 36.9 +581145.013.90 14.07 0.045 AGN J154508.1 + 170935..... 15 45 07.5 +170950.414.70 J154732.3 + 102446 15 47 32.2 +10 24 51.2 15.40 $J154751.7 + 025538 \dots$ 15 47 51.9 +25550.814.70 0.098 AGN J154814.6+450040..... 15 48 14 7 +45 00 27.8 14.90 J155023.8 + 281125..... 15 50 24.0 +28 11 17.215.20 J155041.6 + 413915 15 50 39.0 +41 39 29.915.30 J155411.8 + 241415 15 54 10.9 +24 14 40.515.40 15 54 44.6 0.119 AGN J155444.6 + 082202....+82221.615.40 15 55 43.0 14.30 13.81 0.360 BL J155543.2 + 111114 +11 11 24.10.087 J155643.0+294838..... 15 56 42.8 +294847.513.90 14.63 AGN J155745.0+353020..... 15 57 42.3 +35 30 29.913.90 J155818.7 + 255118 15 58 18.8 +25 51 24.4 15.30 0.070 AGN +72 08 36.3 J160529.2 + 720852..... 16 05 26.0 15.20 J160740.7 + 254106 16 07 40.2 +25 41 12.6 13.80 13.87 J161047.7 + 330329 16 10 47.8 +33 03 37.7 14.10 0.097 AGN J161413.0 + 260412 16 14 13.2 +26 04 15.9 15.10 0.131 AGN 16 16 01.8 J161601.3 + 323222....+323228.815.10 0.118 AGN J161711.4+063816..... 16 17 10.5 +63843.015.20 0.092 AGN J161804.5 + 672409 16 18 03.8 +67 23 50.015.00 J161809.2 + 361951 16 18 09.4 +36 19 57.8 13.80 0.034 AGN J161814.2 + 293828 16 18 14.0 +293808.915.30 J162011.5 + 172413....16 20 11.3 0.114 AGN +172427.515.20 J162100.4 + 254547...16 21 00.3 +25 46 03.3 14.70 J162114.3 + 181936 16 21 14.4 +18 19 49.9 15.20 0.125 AGN J162348.2+402948..... 16 23 48.2 +402959.015.00 I162355.9 + 37001816 23 56.4 +370044.915.30 J162456.7 + 755457 16 24 56.5 +755455.813.70 0.200 AGN J162607.6 + 335902..... 16 26 07.2 +335915.014.80 0.204 AGN J163116.3 + 095545 16 31 16.0 +9 55 57.9 15.00 0.092 AGN J163323.3+471848..... 16 33 23.5 +47 19 00.114.60 0.116 AGN 16 33 38.7 14.70 J163338.4 + 371311 +37 13 14.8J163509.5 + 343956 16 35 09.2 +34 40 03.415.40 J163523.2 + 545304 16 35 23.2 +545300.315.00 J164443.2 + 261909....16 44 44.1 +26 19 04.615.20 J164550.2 + 792129 16 45 49.5 +79 21 28.6 14.90 J164625.8 + 392922..... 16 46 26.0 +39 29 32.2 14.60 0.100 AGN J164735.4 + 495001 +494959.816 47 34.8 14.60 0.047 AGN J164801.1 + 295650 16 48 00.8 +295657.414.30 0.101 AGN J165141.2 + 721824 16 51 39.6 +72 18 42.715.40 J165253.7+400927..... 16 52 56.6 $+40\ 08\ 43.1$ 15.00 17 03 28.9 J170328.3+614114..... +61 41 10.114.70 J170425.2 + 333145 17 04 22.4 +33 31 40.3 14.90 13.46 J170535.1 + 334011 +33 40 12.3 17 05 34.9 14.90 J171013.2 + 334410..... 17 10 13.5 +334403.614.80 0.208 AGN J171322.8 + 325631 17 13 22.6 +325628.814.50 0.100 AGN J171410.8 + 575826 17 14 11.5 +57 58 33.5 14.90 0.092 AGN 15.48 J171601.3 + 311215 17 16 01.9 +31 12 13.5 14.40 0.111 AGN J171935.9 + 424518 17 19 33.9 +424522.515.00 J172320.5 + 341756 17 23 20.8 +34 17 57.814.50 0.206 AGN 0.052 J172609.3 + 743103 17 26 08.3 +74 31 03.4 14.60 AGN 14.21 J172855.8 + 515654....17 28 54.6 +51 56 49.2 14.90 J173114.5 + 323250..... 17 31 15.2 $+32\ 32\ 58.4$ 13.90 14.05 J174025.8 + 514942..... 17 40 25.7 +514942.414.50 J174815.0 + 582333..... 17 48 15.3 +58 23 35.515.00 J174839.6+530240..... 17 48 37.6 +53 02 45.4 15.40 J214923.8+092921..... 21 49 23.7 +92847.315.30 J215912.7+095247..... 21 59 12.3 +9 52 43.4 14.90 0.101 AGN J222602.8 + 172245..... 22 26 02.2 +17 22 47.015.40 J224939.6+110016..... 22 49 39.6 14.80 0.084 AGN $+11\ 00\ 29.2$ J225207.7 + 145448 22 52 08.1 +145449.614.80 0.130 AGN J225636.8 + 052522...22 56 36.5 +5 25 17.2 14.90 0.066 AGN 15.07 J225932.9 + 245505 22 59 32.9 +245505.60.034 13.50 AGN

 TABLE 2—Continued

Name (1RXS)	R.A. (J2000.0)	Decl. (J2000.0)	R _{USNO}	V _{GSC}	Ζ	Туре
J231357.3 + 144424	23 13 56.3	+14 43 53.5	14.90			
J231517.5+182825	23 15 17.1	+18 28 14.4	15.00		0.104	AGN
J232339.1+090842	23 23 39.0	+9 08 50.6	14.80		0.068	AGN
J233606.6+241555	23 36 06.1	+24 15 58.3	14.50		0.039	AGN
J233641.8+235526	23 36 42.2	+23 55 29.0	14.20		0.127	Gal
J233739.8+001604	23 37 40.7	+0 16 35.3	14.90			
J234031.5 + 102934	23 40 31.0	+10 29 39.0	14.70			
J234339.0+024445	23 43 39.8	+2 45 03.9	15.40		0.091	AGN
J235257.1 + 032008	23 52 58.0	+3 20 17.3	14.30		0.086	AGN
J235754.3 + 132418	23 57 53.8	+13 24 09.6	15.30			

TABLE 2—Continued

NOTE.—Units of right ascension are hours, minutes, and seconds, and units of declination are degrees, arcminutes, and arcseconds.

1. $-0.9 \le \text{HR1} \le 0.9$, where HR1, the hardness ratio 1, is defined as (A - B)/(A + B), with the *ROSAT* PSPC count rates A in the hard band $(0.5 \div 2.0 \text{ keV})$ and B in the soft band $(0.1 \div 0.4 \text{ keV})$;

2. $-0.6 \le HR2 \le +0.8$, where HR2, the hardness ratio 2, is defined as (C - D)/(C + D), with the *ROSAT* PSPC count rates C in the hard band $(0.9 \div 2.0 \text{ keV})$ and D in the soft band $(0.5 \div 0.9 \text{ keV})$.

4. SPECTROSCOPIC FOLLOW-UP

In the following, we concentrate our discussion on the sample of northern objects for which the follow-up spectroscopy is more advanced. The southern sample will be described elsewhere. The list of the quasar candidates and the results of the spectroscopy are listed in Tables 2 and 3. It should be noted that Tables 2 and 3 cannot be considered a list of optical identifications of X-ray sources. The crosscorrelation procedure defined in the previous section aims at finding optical objects in a desired magnitude range around X-ray sources. In some cases an entry in Table 2 or 3 may exist even if the true identification of the X-ray source is another (typically fainter) optical object. For example, even if the optical counterpart of the RASS source J013624.3 + 205712 is known to be the QSO 3C47.0, with $V \simeq 18.1$ and z = 0.425, in the tables we list an object with $R_{\rm USNO} = 14.7$ that happens to fulfill the criteria of the crosscorrelation.

The follow-up observations of the QSO candidates have been carried out at the 1.8 m telescope in Asiago with a Boller and Chivens spectrograph or with the Asiago Faint Object Spectrograph and Camera (AFOSC), at the 1.5 m ESO, 1.5 m Danish, and NTT telescopes in La Silla with a Boller and Chivens spectrograph, DFOSC, and EMMI, respectively, and with the 90 inch (2.3 m) telescope at Kitt Peak. The resolution of the spectra ranges between 10 and 30 Å.

The reduction process used the standard MIDAS facilities (Banse et al. 1988) available at the Padua Department of Astronomy and at ESO in Garching. The raw data were sky-subtracted and corrected for pixel-to-pixel sensitivity variations by division with a suitably normalized exposure of the spectrum of an incandescent source (flat field). Wavelength calibration was carried out by comparison with exposures of HeAr, He, Ar, and Ne lamps. Relative flux calibration was carried out by observations of spectrophotometric standard stars (Oke 1990). The identification classes in Tables 2, 3, and 4 are the following: "AGN" indicates emission-line object, irrespective of the line width; "Star" indicates star; "Gal" indicates galaxy; and "BL" indicates BL Lac object. Identifications as "BL Lac" or "Gal" have been taken from the NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database. Uncertain identifications and redshifts are indicated with a colon. To test the reliability of our selection, additional candidates, selected with less restrictive criteria than those reported in the previous section, were observed. They are reported in Table 4. The spectra of the AGNs found during the follow-up spectroscopy are shown in Figure 2.

5. FIRST RESULTS

The spectroscopic observations of the northern sample are still incomplete: only 45% of the candidates have been identified. Different areas of the sky, in particular different strips in right ascension, have been observed down to different magnitude limits. Tables 5 and 6 list the extension of the area covered with a complete spectroscopic follow-up as a function of the limiting magnitude. In the following computations we have adopted for the northern sample the effective areas listed in Tables 5 and 6, which take into account



FIG. 3.—The log *N*-log *S* relation of QSOs. Squares represent the present sample and are QSOs with $z \ge 0.04$. A correction of -0.037 to the values of the last in Table 7 has been applied to account for the Bennet bias. The dashed line is the relation found by Köhler et al. (1997) for QSOs with $0.07 \le z \le 2.2$. The circle is the point derived from the PG survey.

TABLE 3GSC Sample

Name (1RXS)	R.A.	Decl.	$V_{\rm GSC}$	Ζ	Туре
J000350.4+020340	00 03 49.7	+2 03 58.9	13.28		
J001219.0+100602	00 12 19.3	+10 06 45.8	14.02		
J003633.7+254513	00 36 32.4	+25 45 18.2	14.32		
J004400.0 + 313729	00 44 00.0	+31 37 04.3	14.42		
J004719.4 + 144215	00 47 19.4	+14 42 11.8	14.00	0.039	AGN
J004931.6+112832	00 49 32.0	+11 28 26.0	14.37	0.275	AGN
J005017.9 + 083734	00 50 17.4	+8 37 35.3	14.31		
J005029.2 + 112902	00 50 27.9	+11 29 10.9	14.37	0.000	Star
J005351.3 + 221222	00 53 50.9	+22 12 13.7	14.38		
J005953.3 + 314934	00 59 53.3	+ 31 49 37.4	13.74	0.015	AGN
J010014.0 + 055200	01 00 14.1	+55154.8	14.00		
J011125.4 + 152625	01 11 24.8	+15 26 26.8	13.59	0.040	ACN
$J011704.2 \pm 000023$	01 17 03.0	+0.00.27.0	14.30	0.040	AGN
1012732.9 ± 191043	01 52 39 6	+191043.8 +147168	13.92	0.017	RI
1015240.2 ± 014710	01 52 59.0	+1.00.251	13.52	0.000	Gal
J020026.7+024012	02 00 26.3	+24009.9	12.77	0.078	AGN
J024920.8 + 191813	02 49 20.7	+19 18 14.2	14.18	0.031	AGN
J025153.2+222735	02 51 53.7	+22 27 35.7	12.40	0.000	Star
J075704.9 + 583245	07 57 06.2	+ 58 32 58.7	14.48	0.000	Star
J080525.8+753424	08 05 23.7	+75 34 34.7	14.40		
J081228.3+623627	08 12 28.2	+62 36 23.3	14.15		
J081517.8+460429	08 15 16.9	+46 04 30.7	14.24		
$J081917.9 + 642943 \dots$	08 19 17.6	+64 29 40.0	14.40	0.039	AGN
J082407.3+613612	08 24 11.3	+61 36 11.3	14.01		
J083137.6 + 192339	08 31 38.3	+ 19 23 45.2	11.43		
J083811.0 + 245336	08 38 10.9	+ 24 53 42.4	12.80		
$J004430.2 + 423020 \dots$	08 44 50.0	+42 30 33.1	14.40		
10847425 + 344506	08 47 42 5	+330743.3 +3445038	13.64	0.064	AGN
J090008.1 + 743419	09 00 03.7	+74 34 26.4	14.37	0.004	non
J091230.8 + 155531	09 12 31.0	+15524.3	13.42		
J091552.3+090056	09 15 51.8	+9 00 50.9	12.99	0.000	Star
J091826.2+161825	09 18 26.0	+16 18 19.2	13.21	0.030	AGN
J092030.8+013544	09 20 31.1	+1 35 37.1	14.14		
J092108.2+480201	09 21 11.3	+48 01 59.2	13.84		
J092343.0+225437	09 23 43.0	+22 54 32.7	13.43		
J092512.3 + 521716	09 25 13.0	+ 52 17 11.4	13.66	0.036	AGN
J092603.6 + 124406	09 26 03.3	+124403.3	13./1	0.028	AGN
$J092/02.8 + 390221 \dots$	09 27 04.0	+390217.8	13.39		
J092703.7 + 374137	09 27 03.0	+374203.3	14.12	0.051	AGN
10939004 ± 253008	09 39 00 4	+2530146	13.87	0.051	AUN
1094204.0 + 234106	09 42 04 8	+23 41 06.5	14.15	0.021	Gal
J094432.8 + 573544	09 44 04.7	+57 33 28.1	14.13	0.021	ou.
J094851.0+153901	09 48 50.2	+15 38 34.6	14.25		
J095340.4+014154	09 53 41.3	+1 42 01.7	13.98		
$J095624.5 + 064803 \dots$	09 56 23.8	+64801.6	14.34		
J095919.3+435033	09 59 19.2	+43 50 35.4	13.57		
J100446.0 + 144651	10 04 47.6	+14 46 45.2	14.23	0.082	AGN
J100641.5 + 213955	10 06 43.6	+21 39 27.7	14.50		
J101218.6+631133	10 12 21.6	+63 11 32.1	14.21	0.040	1.011
J101/18.0 + 291439	10 1/ 18.3	+29 14 33.8	13.96	0.048	AGN
J101912.1 + 035802	10 19 12.0	+ 63 58 02.2	13.09	0.041	AGN
J102JJ7.0+44JJ40 J1024070±973120	10 23 33.0	+++ 33 41.3 + 97 31 99 7	14 22		
J102611.1 + 523755	10 26 06.2	+5237563	13.99		
J104038.7 + 373233	10 40 39.0	+373231.3	13.36		
J104333.4+010109	10 43 32.8	+10108.6	13.99	0.072	AGN
J104439.4 + 384541	10 44 39.1	+38 45 34.8	14.48	0.036	Gal
J105121.3 + 360728	10 51 21.3	+36 07 27.4	13.31		
J105214.2 + 055514	10 52 15.3	+5508.2	13.96		
$J105328.5 + 053052 \dots$	10 53 29.7	+5 30 30.2	13.92		
J105340.7 + 525310	10 53 41.2	+ 52 53 01.7	14.25		
J110159.1 + 572316	11 02 00.1	+57 22 50.3	14.43		
J110310.2 + 363911	11 03 10.7	+ 36 39 06.3	13.41		

Name (1RXS) R.A. Decl. $V_{\rm GSC}$ Ζ Type 11 03 21.8 +13 37 52.412.90 J110321.2 + 133759 J110455.7 + 433421 11 04 56.0 +43 34 03.0 14.29 J110943.6 + 214519 11 09 41.1 +21 44 24.2 14.33 0.032 Gal 11 13 00.2 J111300.1 + 102518 $+10\ 25\ 12.3$ 14.29 J111349.5+093518..... 11 13 49.7 +93510.912.42 0.029 AGN J112147.3 + 114420..... 11 21 47.1 +11 44 18.214.48 0.050 AGN J112150.8 + 405147 11 21 51.2 +40 51 46.4 13.97 J112315.6 + 193610..... 11 23 14.6 +19 35 25.5 14.13 11 25 36.1 0.021 AGN J112536.7 + 542243 +542256.914.33 11 41 16.2 +215621.1J114116.2 + 215624 13.25 0.063 AGN J114516.1 + 794054 11 45 16.1 +79 40 52.613.50 0.065 AGN J114738.0+050119..... 11 47 37.4 +50109.312.09 J114741.4 + 001524....11 47 41.7 14.23 +0.1524.1J115658.6+241523..... 11 56 55.8 +24 15 35.2 13.55 0.142 Gal J120333.4 + 022939 12 03 32.9 +22934.513.88 0.077 AGN J120829.9 + 132752 12 08 29.8 $+13\ 28\ 06.0$ 13.31 J121417.7 + 140312..... 12 14 17.7 $+14\ 03\ 12.6$ 13.96 0.081 AGN J121607.4 + 504926 12 16 07.0 +504930.214.25 0.031 AGN J121900.7 + 110727 12 18 59.8 +11 07 53.913.53 12 19 21.5 +63843.9J121920.9 + 063838....13.22 J122005.9+650552..... 12 20 10.3 $+65\ 05\ 55.2$ 14.34 12 21 44.0 $+75\ 18\ 38.5$ 0.070 J122144.4 + 751848...14.37 AGN J122147.1+015637..... 12 21 46.6 +15635.313.76 +10 37 16.80.026 J122306.6 + 103722..... 12 23 06.7 12.25 Gal J122324.4 + 024040 12 23 24.2 +24044.912.81 0.023 AGN J122512.5 + 321354 12 25 13.1 +321400.914.38 0.061 AGN J122906.5+020311..... 12 29 06.7 +2.03.08.10.158 AGN 12.26 J123014.2 + 251805 12 30 14.2 +25 18 05.9 14.49 0.135 BL J123055.5 + 315207....12 30 55.8 +315216.114.19 J123203.6 + 200930....12 32 03.6 +200929.612.87 0.064 AGN J123415.2+481306..... 12.34 16.0 +48 13 06.914.31 J123651.1 + 453907 12 36 51.2 +453904.413.59 0.029 AGN J123658.6+455341..... 12 36 57.0 +455326.014.41 J124147.5 + 564506....12 41 46.7 +56 45 13.5 13.13 12 43 12.7 J124312.5 + 362743...+362743.811.42 12 49 54.5 J124955.0 + 102312..... +102308.314.03 J125731.7 + 354313 12 57 32.7 +35 43 19.9 14.19 J130934.9 + 285908 13 09 36.1 +285915.013.95 J131957.2 + 523533 13 19 58.8 +52 35 27.7 13.49 J132016.3 + 330828 13 20 14.7 +330836.113.17 0.036 Gal J133451.1 + 374616..... 13 34 51.9 +37 46 20.713.83 J133718.8+242306..... 13 37 18.7 +24 23 02.914.26 0.107 AGN J133752.7 + 204634....13 37 50.9 +204639.814.20 J134021.4 + 274100 $+27 \ 41 \ 26.8$ 13 40 21.9 14.19 J134952.7+020446..... 13 49 52.8 +2.0444.313.32 J135119.8+033722..... 13 51 20.2 +3 37 16.4 13.77 J135304.8+691832..... 13 53 03.4 $+69\ 18\ 29.5$ 12.92 J135420.2 + 325547 13 54 20.0 +325547.912.78 0.026 AGN 14 02 26.3 +54051.8J140226.8+054103..... 13.26 J141722.1 + 452544 14 17 21.9 +45 25 46.7 13.94 J141759.6+250817..... 14 17 59.2 $+25\ 08\ 13.2$ 11.02 J141802.6 + 800710 14 17 59.3 +80 07 02.2 14.19 J142425.2 + 595254....14 24 24.1 +59 53 00.7 14.18 J142906.7+011708..... 14 29 06.5 +1 17 05.00.086 AGN 13.21 0.046 J143104.8 + 281716 14 31 04.8 +28 17 14.813.43 AGN J143452.3+483938..... 14 34 52.4 +48 39 42.6 13.38 14 37 29.9 J143729.6+412842..... $+41\ 28\ 35.2$ 13.70 J144713.2 + 570205..... 14 47 13.0 +570156.713.97 J150401.5 + 102620..... 15 04 01.2 $+10\ 26\ 16.2$ 14.19 0.036 AGN J150406.7 + 485856 15 04 07.1 +48 58 55.1 14.05 J150724.6+433356..... 15 07 23.5 +43 33 51.6 13.64 J150950.2+415540..... 15 09 49.7 +41 55 38.8 14.29 J151750.8+050615..... 15 17 51.7 +50627.413.98 0.039 AGN J151837.9+404506..... $+40\ 45\ 00.0$ 15 18 38.9 14.19 J153345.9 + 690037....15 33 44.7 $+69\ 00\ 34.0$ 13.73 15 34 13.2 J153412.6 + 625902...+625857.713.76 J153522.9+600515..... 15 35 24.5 $+60\ 05\ 15.3$ 13.17

TABLE 3—Continued

TABLE 3-Continued

Name (1RXS)	R.A.	Decl.	V _{GSC}	Ζ	Туре
J153552.0+575404	15 35 52.4	+ 57 54 08.5	13.91	0.030	AGN
J153704.2+374830	15 37 04.0	+37 48 26.9	13.43		
J153944.2+275113	15 39 43.9	+275058.1	13.74		
J154236.8 + 581153	15 42 36.9	+58 11 45.0	14.07		
J154348.9 + 401343	15 43 50.5	+40 13 41.6	13.05		
J154532.3 + 420500	15 45 34.7	+42 05 07.2	13.87		
J155305.9 + 445749	15 53 05.1	+44 57 39.9	14.16		
J155532.2 + 351207	15 55 32.7	+35 11 54.8	13.41		
J155543.2+111114	15 55 43.0	+11 11 24.1	13.81	0.360	BL
J155625.4 + 090311	15 56 26.0	+9 03 19.2	14.47	0.042	AGN
$J155703.2 + 635029 \dots$	15 57 03.3	+63 50 27.4	14.01	0.030	AGN
J155721.3 + 445902	15 57 22.6	+44 58 54.3	14.16		
J155909.5 + 350144	15 59 09.7	+35 01 47.3	14.14	0.031	AGN
J160740.7 + 254106	16 07 40.2	+25 41 12.6	13.87		
J161004.4 + 671030	16 10 04.0	+67 10 25.9	13.67	0.067	BL
J161124.8 + 585106	16 11 24.6	+585101.3	14.24	0.032	AGN
J161301.5 + 371656	16 13 01.7	+ 37 17 15.2	14.37	0.070	AGN
J161801.9 + 775230	16 17 59.8	+77 52 34.5	13.55		
J161951.7 + 405834	16 19 51.3	+40 58 47.5	14.31		
J162013.1 + 400858	16 20 12.7	+40 09 05.7	14.18		
J162409.7 + 260421	16 24 09.3	+26 04 31.4	14.03	0.040	AGN
J162552.9 + 434654	16 25 53.3	+43 46 51.9	13.70		_
J162903.6 + 361911	16 29 05.3	+36 18 58.7	14.45	0.000	Star
J163056.3 + 361848	16 30 56.1	+ 36 18 48.5	14.45		
$J165057.5 + 222653 \dots$	16 50 57.8	+22 26 47.8	14.29		
J165352.6 + 394538	16 53 52.2	+ 39 45 36.3	11.27	0.033	BL
J165551.7 + 214559	16 55 51.4	+21 46 01.2	13.79		
J171227.2+355256	17 12 28.5	+ 35 53 02.1	13.73	0.027	AGN
J1/1959.4 + 241202	1/ 19 59./	+ 24 12 07.6	14.08		
J172855.8 + 515654	17 28 54.6	+ 51 56 49.2	14.21		
J1/3114.5 + 323250	17 31 15.2	+ 32 32 58.4	14.05	0.062	C 1
J1/4/00.3 + 683626	17 46 59.8	+68 36 36.1	13.78	0.063	Gal
J1/4/02.0 + 493803	1/4/03.0	+49 38 19.3	14.20		
$J_{213}/40.3 \pm 013/11$	21 37 39.9	+13/10.4	13.35		
$J_{222408.1} + 1/2903$	22 24 08.1	+1/284/.4	14.42		
$J_{225314.2} + 040957$	22 53 11.9	+4 10 30.1	14.35		
J223433.7 + 241449	22 04 00.1	+ 24 14 43.3	14.18	0.014	ACN
$J_{200}J_{200}J_{200}$	23 03 13.0	+ 8 32 20.9	11.05	0.010	AGN
$J_{2}J_{3}U/UU.U + 103133$	23 07 03.3	+10.52.2/.1	13./8	0.041	AGN
$J_{231341.0} + 140113$	23 13 40.3 22 24 12 0	+140113.0	12.00	0.041	AGN
$J_{2}J_{3}J_{1}J_{2}J_{1}J_{2}J_{1}J_{2}J_{1}J_{2}J_{1}J_{2}J_{1}J_{2}J_{1}J_{2}J_{1}J_{2}J_{2}J_{2}J_{2}J_{2}J_{2}J_{2}J_{2$	23 34 13.9	+ 1 31 01.2	13.80		
JZ34100.3 + 093803	23 41 00.0	+ 9 38 09.1	14.38		
J234/20.0 + 242/43 J224052 5 + 242754	23 41 20.0	+ 24 21 43.8	12.05		
$J_{2}J_{3}J_{3}J_{3}J_{3}J_{3}J_{4}J_{4}J_{4}J_{4}J_{4}J_{4}J_{4}J_{4$	23 49 33.3 22 51 21 5	+242131.0	13.03		
$J_{23}J_{22}J_{2$	23 31 21.3	+ 23 44 24.4	14.02		

the incompleteness factors estimated in the previous sections.

5.1. Quasar Counts

Figure 3 shows the log N-log S relation of QSOs brighter than $M_B = -23$ mag with $z \ge 0.04$, for the USNO and GSC subsamples together.⁵ The log N-log S relation has been computed with the $\sum 1/\text{Area}_{\text{max}}$ method, a convenient approach when the various subareas have very different magnitude limits. Table 7 lists the differential QSO counts.

The log N-log S relation found in the present survey is consistent with a single power-law distribution with slope

0.67 reported by Köhler et al. (1997) for QSOs with $0.07 \le z \le 2.2$ with a slightly higher normalization: if we fix $\beta = 0.67$ in a log $N = \beta B + k$ relation, we find $k = -12.15^{+0.17}_{-0.19}$. If we restrict our sample to z > 0.07, we find $k = -12.2 \pm 0.2$, in agreement with the normalization, k = -12.4, of Köhler et al. (1997).

A comparison with the BQS (Schmidt & Green 1983) shows that at $B \sim 15.5$ the cumulative BQS counts are about a factor of 3 lower. This confirms previous findings by Goldschmidt et al. (1992), LC97, and Köhler et al. (1997).

5.2. QSO Luminosity Function at $0.04 < z \le 0.3$

A preliminary analysis of the QSO optical LF has been carried out on the basis of the present sample. A more detailed discussion of the complete spectroscopic database will be developed elsewhere (Omizzolo et al. 2000). To compute the LF at $0.04 < z \le 0.3$, we have used the generalized $1/V_{\text{max}}$ "coherent" estimator (Avni & Bahcall 1980)

⁵ In the present paper, the *k*-corrections are computed on the basis of the composite spectrum of Cristiani & Vio (1990), and galactic extinction is taken into account according to Burstein & Heiles (1982). The values $q_0 = 0.5$ and $H_0 = 50 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ are adopted throughout.

Name (1RXS)	R.A.	Decl.	B_J	Ζ	Туре	
J000011.9 + 052318	00 00 11.80	+05 23 17.3	16.40	0.039	AGN	
J000637.1+434223	00 06 36.60	+43 42 28.3	14.80	0.166	AGN	
J000805.6 + 145027	00 08 05.70	+145023.3	14.50	0.043	AGN	
J001409.9 + 304928	00 14 01.00	+30 49 24.3	18.20	:0.000	Star	
J004649.4 + 152741	00 46 50.00	+15 27 52.6	16.10	:0.078	AGN	
J005050.6 + 353645	00 50 50.80	+35 36 42.2	14.60	0.056	AGN	
J005346.9 + 223209	00 53 46.20	+22 32 22.5	15.80	0.148	AGN	
J011205.2+224452	01 12 05.80	+22 44 38.6	15.80	0.000	Star	
J020012.5 + 130317	02 00 13.90	+13 03 13.1	16.20	0.000	Star	
J130710.9 + 394540	13 07 11.50	+39 45 33.1	15.40	0.076	AGN	
J144240.3 + 262330	14 42 40.80	+26 23 32.4	16.40	:0.110	AGN	
J151601.5+020055	15 16 01.40	+20059.8	16.80	0.105	AGN	
J170320.4 + 373731	17 03 20.10	+37 37 23.8	16.20		AGN	
J171235.5+245037	17 12 35.80	+24 50 26.8	17.50		AGN	
J221832.8 + 192527	22 18 31.30	+19 25 42.8	14.40	0.000	Star	
J232841.4 + 224853	23 28 42.90	+22 49 43.7	15.20	0.000	Star	
J234114.9 + 142820	23 41 15.90	+14 28 43.7	16.80	0.000	Star	
J235959.1+083355	23 59 59.30	+83354.1	15.40	0.083	AGN	

TABLE 4 Other Spectroscopic Identifications

in a slightly modified version that tries to estimate in an unbiased manner the volume-luminosity space "available" to each object (see the method of Page & Carrera 1999) and takes into account the evolution of the LF within the redshift interval. Errors were estimated from Poisson statistics (Gehrels 1986). The data values of the LF at $0.04 < z \le 0.3$ are listed in Table 8.

Figures 4a and 4b show the comparison of the newly derived QSO LF at 0.04 $< z \le 0.3$ with data at higher redshift, up to z = 2.2 (LC97), and with a PLE and an LDLE parameterization, respectively. The points in the range $0.04 < z \le 0.3$ are the result of the present survey; the data

in the other redshift ranges are derived from LC97. No effort has been made in the derivation of the LF at $0.04 < z \le 0.3$ to subtract the luminosity of the host galaxy.

The PLE parameterization is the global best fit to the QSO LF derived in the interval 0.3 < z < 2.2 by LC97 (model B), who found it to be inconsistent with the data at 0.3 < z < 0.6 at a 3 σ level. The present result confirms and strengthens the conclusion of LC97 that if we compare the prediction of the model B PLE of LC97 in the range $0.04 < z \le 0.3$, the value $\chi^2 \simeq 14$ for the five data points of Table 8 is derived, corresponding to a formal probability of 1.9%.



FIG. 4.—Luminosity function of QSOs compared with (a) a parameterization of pure luminosity evolution (see text) and (b) a parameterization of luminosity dependent luminosity evolution. The points in the range $0.04 < z \le 0.3$ are the result of the present survey; the remaining data are derived from LC97.

TABLE 5 USNO Spectroscopic Follow-up (0 < δ < 90)

R_{\min}	R _{max}	AR_{\min}	AR _{max}	Area
13.50	15.40	00.00	01.00	315.250
13.50	14.55	01.00	06.00	662.000
13.50	15.40	06.00	08.00	32.750
13.50	14.40	08.00	09.00	366.750
13.50	14.40	09.00	10.00	732.750
13.50	13.90	10.00	11.00	688.000
13.50	14.40	11.00	12.00	652.750
13.50	13.90	12.00	13.00	727.566
13.50	14.60	13.00	14.00	758.042
13.50	14.60	14.00	15.00	781.193
13.50	13.70	15.00	16.00	730.482
13.50	14.60	16.00	17.00	780.750
13.50	14.60	17.00	18.00	388.000
13.50	14.90	18.00	22.00	93.500
13.50	14.50	22.00	24.00	454.750

TABLE 6 GSC Spectroscopic Follow-up ($0 < \delta < 90$)

V_{\min}	V _{max}	AR_{\min}	AR _{max}	Area
11.00	14.00	00.00	02.00	646.250
11.00	14.50	02.00	04.00	298.000
11.00	14.50	04.00	06.00	32.750
11.00	13.50	06.00	08.00	32.750
13.20	14.10	08.00	09.00	366.750
11.00	13.75	09.00	10.00	732.750
13.96	14.10	10.00	11.00	688.000
13.45	13.75	11.00	12.00	652.750
11.85	13.00	12.00	13.00	727.566
11.00	13.35	13.00	14.00	758.042
11.00	13.25	14.00	15.00	781.193
13.80	14.05	15.00	16.00	730.482
11.00	13.75	16.00	18.00	1168.750
11.00	14.50	18.00	20.00	000.000
11.00	14.50	20.00	22.00	935.000
11.00	13.50	22.00	24.00	454.750



FIG. 5.—Continuous line representing evolution of the space density of quasars with $M_B < -24$ predicted by the Λ CDM model described in the text (KH). The circle represents data from the present work; squares, data from Hartwick & Schade (1990). Triangles are derived from LC97.

TABLE 7Differential QSO Counts

B Interval	$\langle B \rangle$	N	log(surf den) $(mag^{-1}deg^{-2})$
12.5–13.5	13.0	3	-3.34
13.5–14.5	14.2	19	-2.69
14.5–15.5	14.8	24	-2.04

Figure 4b shows that an LDLE parameterization of the type of model C of LC97 can reproduce the data in a much more satisfactory way. The best agreement with the data from z = 0.04 to z = 2.2 is obtained, assuming the functional form (LC97)

$$\Phi(M_B, z) = \frac{\Phi^*}{10^{0.4[M_B - M_B^*(z)](\alpha + 1)} + 10^{0.4[M_B - M_B^*(z)](\beta + 1)}},$$
(3)

with

$$M_B^*(z) = M_B^*(z=2) - 2.5k \log [(1+z)/3]$$
 (4)

and

for
$$M_B \le M_B^*(z), k = k_1 + k_2 [M_B - M_B^*(z)] e^{-z/.40}$$
,
for $M_B > M_B^*(z), k = k_1$, (5)

where α and β correspond to the faint-end and bright-end slopes of the optical LF, respectively, and $M_B^*(z=2)$ is the magnitude of the break in the double power-law shape of the LF at z = 2. The actual values adopted in the LDLE parameterization are $\Phi^* = 9.8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mag}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$, $M_B^*(z=2) = -26.3$, $k_1 = 3.33$, $k_2 = 0.37$, $\alpha = -1.45$, and $\beta = -3.76$, providing a χ^2 probability of $\simeq 58\%$ in the range $0.04 < z \le 0.3$ when compared with the five data points of Table 8.

6. DISCUSSION

Franceschini et al. (1994) and La Franca et al. (1995) have shown that the QSO emission at the soft X-ray and visible wavelengths scales linearly. A confirmation of the constant ratio L_X/L_O and independence from both L_O and z comes from Yuan et al. (1998). Boyle et al. (1994) derived an XLF comparable with the QSO OLF known at that epoch with an evolutionary rate $L_X(z) = L_X(0)(1 + z)^{3.25}$, similar to the optical one. These works favor a scenario in which essentially the same QSO population is observed, in both the soft X-ray and the optical bands. In this way, the flattening of the OLF observed in the present survey should be reflected in a flattening in the corresponding soft X-ray LF. Indeed, Miyaji, Hasinger, & Schmidt (1999) show that the bright part of the 0.5–2 keV LF flattens with decreasing redshift

TABLE 8

QSO LUMINOSITY FUNCTION AT 0.04 < z < 0.3

$M_{\mathbf{B}}$ Interval	$\langle M_B \rangle$	Ν	log LF Mpc ⁻³ mag ⁻¹
-21.5 to -22.5	-22.04	3	-6.05
-22.5 to -23.5	-23.31	9	-6.84
-23.5 to -24.5	-24.10	23	-6.89
-24.5 to -25.5	-25.10	11	-7.75
-25.5 to -28.5	-26.72	2	-9.35

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from $1 + \beta \simeq 3.5$ at 0.4 < z < 0.8 to $1 + \beta \simeq 2.6$ at 0.015 < z < 0.2, which is similar to what we observe in the optical spectrum: $1 + \beta \simeq 3.7$ at 0.6 < z < 1.0 and $1 + \beta \simeq 3.1$ at $0.04 < z \le 0.3$.

The decline of the space density of quasars from a peak around redshift z = 2 to the present epoch has been modeled by several authors in the framework of hierarchical theories of structure formation (Cattaneo 1999; Haiman & Menou 1999; Kauffmann & Haehnelt 1999, hereafter KH; Monaco, Salucci, & Danese 1999). In particular, KH have attempted to reproduce quantitatively the evolution of the quasar number density incorporating a scheme for the growth of massive black holes (MBHs) into semianalytical models following the evolution of galaxies in CDMdominated scenarios. Together with the decrease in the merging rates and in the amount of gas available to fuel the MBHs, which are built-in features of the semianalytic models, KH assume an increase of the timescale for gas accretion to reproduce the steep decline in the number density of quasars from $z \sim 2$ to z = 0. Other authors have followed similar recipes, assuming a decreasing mass accretion (Haiman & Menou 1999), a decreasing efficiency of the accretion (Cattaneo 1999), or a delayed quasar activity with respect to the dynamical formation of the halos, with a longer delay for smaller halos (Monaco et al. 1999).

As can be seen from Figure 17 of KH, the semianalytical models have difficulties in reproducing the steep decrease of the QSO density at low redshift that is commonly measured (Hartwick & Schade 1990). The most promising scenario is a Λ CDM, in which the accretion timescale, t_{acc} , is assumed to vary in the same way as the host galaxy dynamical time $(t_{\rm acc} \propto [0.7 + 0.3(1 + z)^3]^{-1/2})$. This model is able to repro-

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duce the evolution of the galaxy LF and of the cold gas content of galaxies, but it is apparently predicting a quasar decline that is too slow. The present data significantly reduce this disagreement in the sense that the higher quasar space density measured in our survey corresponds fairly well to the ΛCDM semianalytical predictions, as shown in Figure 5.

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