

ERRATUM: “HOW MANY ACTIVE GALAXIES AND QSOs WILL FUTURE SPACE
MISSIONS DETECT?” (ApJ, 597, 759 [2003])

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In Figures 7 and 8, the axis labels were interchanged. In Figure 7 the x -axis in fact represents the $4.5\ \mu\text{m}-8\ \mu\text{m}$ color, and the y -axis the $8\ \mu\text{m}-24\ \mu\text{m}$. In Figure 8, the x -axis is the $8\ \mu\text{m}-24\ \mu\text{m}$ color, and the y -axis the $24\ \mu\text{m}-70\ \mu\text{m}$.

Therefore, the conclusions drawn in the third and fourth paragraphs of § 6 should read as follows:

“In the $[8-24]$ versus $[4.5-8]$ diagram (Fig. 7), a clear separation occurs among the three classes of galaxies: QSOs, Seyfert 1’s, and starburst galaxies. Their tracks are constrained by $0.6 < [4.5-8] < 0.9$, $[8-24] > 0.8$; $[8-24] > 0.9$, $[4.5-8] > 0.9$; and $0.5 < [4.5-8] < 0.9$, $[8-24] < 0.5$, respectively.”

“The $[8-24]$ versus $[24-70]$ diagram (Fig. 8) shows that QSOs and Seyfert 1’s are both well segregated from starburst, Seyfert 2, and normal galaxies and can be selected by $[24-70] < 2$ and $[8-24] < 0.8$. However, these three latter galaxy classes do overlap each other in these colors. Starbursts and Seyfert 2’s are almost indistinguishable in this diagram, and normal galaxies share most of their colors except at small redshifts, where $[8-24] > 0.7$.”