TABLE 2

EXAMPLES OF BASIC PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE ISOLATED NELGS

Identification in SDSS	RA (J2000) (degree)	DEC (J2000) (degree)	z	Morph.	$R_{90\%}$ kpc	CI	$\log(L_K)$ $L_\odot$	Mean (t_*) yr
SDSS J105809.84−004628.8	164.54102	−0.77468	0.0215	Sc	6.5	2.18	10.43	8.79
SDSS J113903.33−001221.6	174.76388	−0.20600	0.0181	Sab	8.6	3.06	10.77	9.82
SDSS J135807.05−002332.9	209.52940	−0.39248	0.0296	Sc	9.8	2.11	10.80	8.61
SDSS J142223.76−002315.5	215.59903	−0.38766	0.0055	Sd	4.6	1.90	10.01	7.81
SDSS J150654.85+001110.8	226.72857	0.18634	0.0351	Sa	12.1	2.72	11.19	9.60
SDSS J113423.32−023145.5	173.59719	−2.52933	0.0395	Sb	13.9	2.09	11.06	9.79
SDSS J115425.04−021910.3	178.60434	−2.31955	0.0080	Sd	4.5	2.12	9.78	8.05
SDSS J122353.98−032634.4	185.97495	−3.44292	0.0068	Sab	5.5	2.79	10.58	8.92
SDSS J124428.12−030018.8	191.11718	−3.00525	0.0239	Sc	8.6	2.65	10.61	9.17
SDSS J170128.21+634128.0	255.36758	63.69112	0.0163	Sc	5.5	1.76	10.42	7.89

†Full table available in electronic form at `http://www.astroscu.unam.mx/rmaa/RMxAA..47-2/RMxAA..47-2_rcoziol-tables.zip/`.

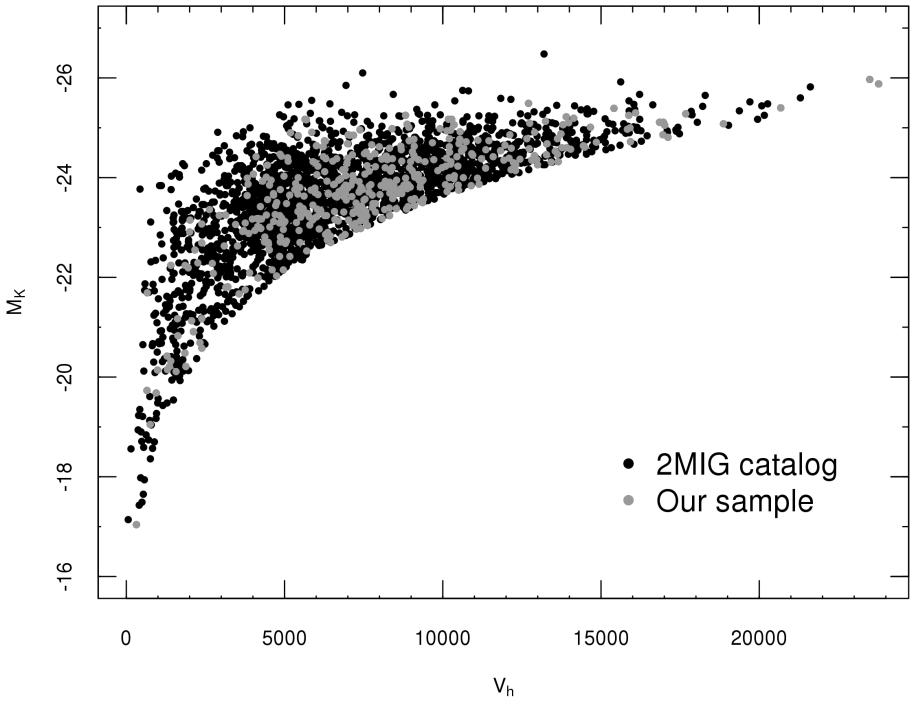

Fig. 4. Comparison of absolute K magnitude vs. heliocentric velocity for the 2MIG catalog and our subsample of 292 isolated NELGs. The color figure can be viewed online.

scribed in Kochanek et al. (2001). This method is reported to be valid for $z < 0.25$ and to be independent of the galaxy morphological type. The K band absolute magnitude was calculated using the standard relation:

$$M_K = m_K - 25 - 5\log(D_L) - A_K - k(z), \quad (1)$$

where m_K is the total apparent magnitude in K, A_K is the Galactic extinction, D_L is the luminosity distance in Mpc, calculated assuming $H_0 = 75$ km s^{-1} Mpc^{-1}, and $k(z) = -6.0\log(1+z)$ is the k-correction. From the magnitudes we deduce the K luminosities applying the relation:

$$\log(L_K/L_\odot) = 0.4(M_{\odot K} - M_K), \quad (2)$$