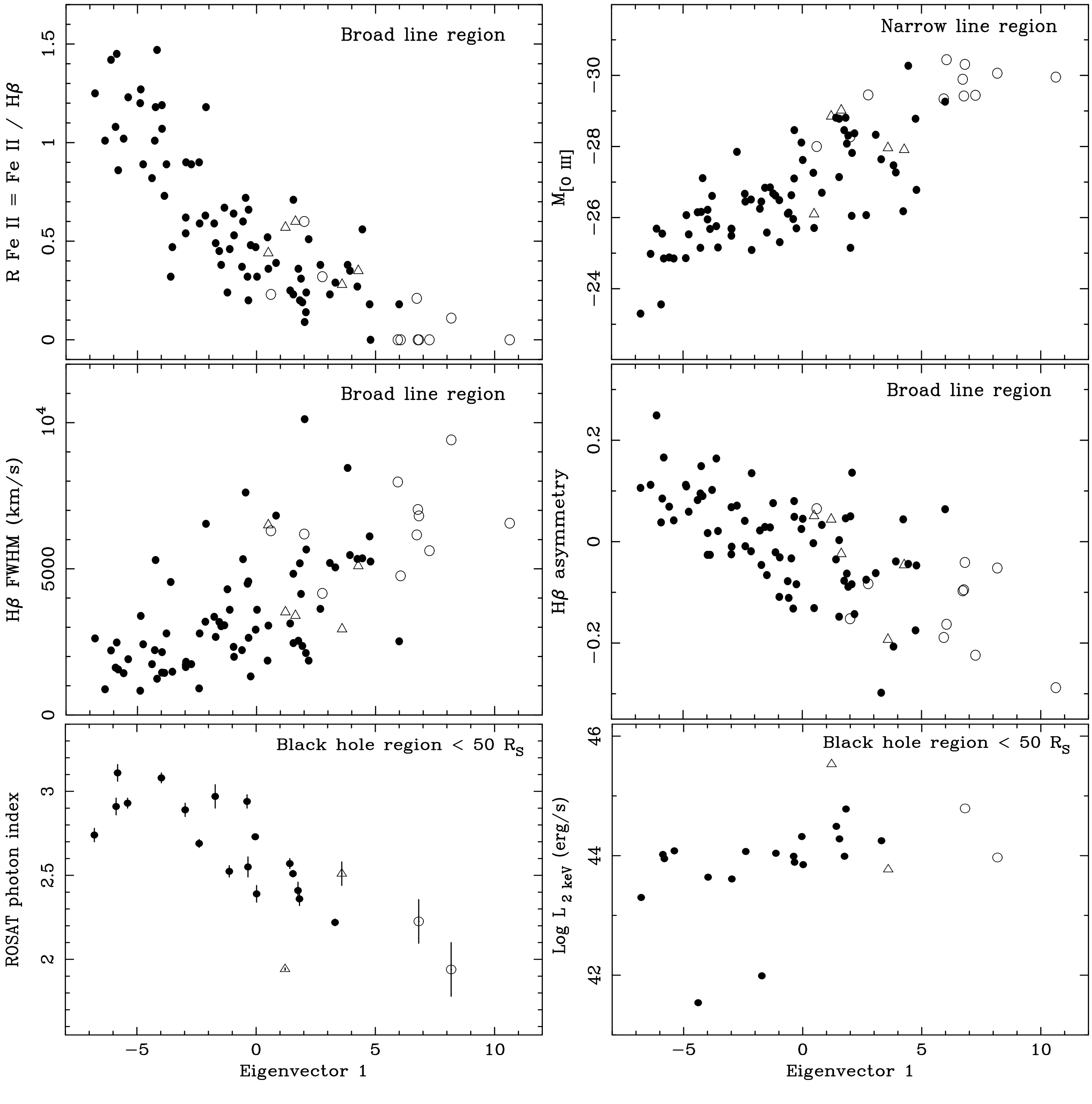

Fig. 1: QSO optical emission line and X-ray properties versus the value of the BG92a primary eigenvector. The QSO in these plots are those from BG92a, and the X-ray measurements have been taken from L97. This plot is similar to that presented in BG92b, although the direct correlations of the X-ray data with the primary eigenvector are shown here for the first time. Solid dots are radio-quiet QSO, open triangles are core-dominated radio-loud QSO, and open circles are lobe-dominated radio-loud QSO. In the upper right corner of each panel we state the region of the QSO being probed by the quantity along the corresponding ordinate, and we note that size scales ranging from hundreds of parsecs to tens of Schwarzschild radii have correlated properties. In particular, it is clear that the property driving the eigenvector can strongly affect the appearance of the luminous and rapidly variable X-ray emission from the black hole region (within ~ 50 Schwarzschild radii of the black hole itself). In the lower left panel we have not plotted the QSO PG 1001+054 because its *ROSAT* photon index has a very large error bar (although the position of this QSO does agree well with the pictured trend). Also in this panel we note that the outlying open triangle is 3C273, which has a time-variable photon index at *ROSAT* energies. This may well be due to time-variable ionized absorption (see Guainazzi & Piro 1997), and 3C273 also has some blazar-like characteristics. In the lower right panel the two outlying solid dots are 'X-ray weak QSO' (see L97 for discussion). Following section 4 of Kellermann et al. (1994), we take PG 1211+143 to be radio-quiet.