

LEXINGTON REALTY TRUST

Form 424B5

June 26, 2008

Table of Contents

The information in this preliminary prospectus supplement is not complete and may be changed. This preliminary prospectus supplement is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where such offer or sale is not permitted.

**Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5)
Registration No. 333-121708**

**PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED JUNE 25, 2008
(To prospectus dated January 31, 2005)**

2,500,000 Shares

**Lexington Realty Trust
Common Shares of Beneficial Interest**

We are offering 2,500,000 shares of beneficial interest classified as common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, which we refer to as common shares.

Our common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol **LXP**. On June 25, 2008, the last reported sale price of our common shares on the New York Stock Exchange was \$14.20 per share.

Investing in our common shares involves risks. See the risk factors set forth in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 25, 2008 and the information under Risk Factors on page S-4 of this prospectus supplement for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to purchase our common shares.

We have granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to an additional 375,000 common shares from us at the public offering price less the underwriting discount to cover over-allotments, if any.

	Per Share	Total
Public offering price	\$	\$
Underwriting discount	\$	\$
Proceeds, before expenses, to Lexington Realty Trust	\$	\$

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Delivery of the common shares will be made on or about June 30, 2008.

**Wachovia Securities
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods**

The date of this prospectus supplement is June , 2008.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Prospectus Supplement	
<u>ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT</u>	S-ii
<u>CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION</u>	S-ii
<u>PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY</u>	S-1
<u>THE OFFERING</u>	S-3
<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	S-4
<u>USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	S-4
<u>DESCRIPTION OF OUR COMMON SHARES</u>	S-5
<u>DESCRIPTION OF OUR PREFERRED SHARES</u>	S-6
<u>RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS OF CAPITAL STOCK AND ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS</u>	S-8
<u>UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS</u>	S-10
<u>UNDERWRITING</u>	S-25
<u>LEGAL MATTERS</u>	S-27
<u>EXPERTS</u>	S-27
<u>WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION</u>	S-27
Prospectus	
<u>CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION</u>	ii
<u>ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS</u>	ii
<u>OUR COMPANY</u>	1
<u>DESCRIPTION OF OUR COMMON SHARES</u>	2
<u>DESCRIPTION OF OUR PREFERRED SHARES</u>	4
<u>DESCRIPTION OF OUR DEBT SECURITIES</u>	10
<u>RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS OF CAPITAL STOCK AND ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS</u>	22
<u>USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	25
<u>PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION</u>	25
<u>RATIOS OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES AND EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES AND PREFERRED SHARE DIVIDENDS</u>	26
<u>EXPERTS</u>	27
<u>LEGAL MATTERS</u>	27
<u>WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION</u>	27
<u>INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE</u>	27

Table of Contents

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. We have not, and the underwriter has not, authorized anyone to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or additional information, you should not rely on it. We are not, and the underwriter is not, making an offer to sell these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is accurate as of any date other than their respective dates. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates.

This document is in two parts. The first part is this prospectus supplement, which adds to and updates information contained in the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference into the accompanying prospectus. The second part is the accompanying prospectus, which gives more general information, some of which may not apply to this offering of common shares. This prospectus supplement adds, updates and changes information contained in the accompanying prospectus and the information incorporated by reference. To the extent the information contained in this prospectus supplement differs or varies from the information contained in the accompanying prospectus or any document incorporated by reference, the information in this prospectus supplement shall control.

All references to we, our and us in this prospectus supplement mean Lexington Realty Trust and all entities owned or controlled by us except where it is made clear that the term means only the parent company. The term you refers to a prospective investor.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This prospectus supplement and the information incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement include forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, and as such may involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, which are based on certain assumptions and describe our future plans, strategies and expectations, are generally identifiable by use of the words may, will, should, expect, anticipate, estimate, believe, intend, project, or the negative of these words or other similar terms. Factors which could have a material adverse effect on our operations and future prospects include, but are not limited to:

- changes in general business and economic conditions;
- competition;
- increases in real estate construction costs;
- changes in interest rates;
- changes in accessibility of debt and equity capital markets; and

the other risk factors set forth in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 25, 2008, and the other documents incorporated by reference herein.

These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating any forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. We caution you that any forward-looking statement reflects only our belief at the time the statement is made. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee our future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements to reflect events or developments after the date of this prospectus supplement.

S-ii

Table of Contents

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

*This summary highlights selected information about us. Because this is a summary, it may not contain all of the information that is important to you. Before making a decision to invest in our common shares, you should read carefully this entire prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, as provided in *Where You Can Find More Information* on page S-27 of this prospectus supplement, especially the risk factors set forth in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 25, 2008 and the information under the caption *Risk Factors* on page S-4 of this prospectus supplement for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to purchase our common shares. Unless otherwise indicated, all financial and property information is presented as of, or for, March 31, 2008 and we assume no exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option to purchase up to an additional 375,000 common shares.*

The Company

We are a self-managed and self-administered real estate investment trust, or a REIT, formed under the laws of the State of Maryland. In addition to our common shares, we have four outstanding series of shares of beneficial interest classified as preferred stock, which we refer to as preferred shares: our 8.05% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, or Series B Preferred Shares, our 6.50% Series C Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, or Series C Preferred Shares, our 7.55% Series D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, or Series D Preferred Shares, and our special voting preferred stock. Our common shares, Series B Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares and Series D Preferred Shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE, under the symbols LXP - LXP - pb , LXP - pc , and LXP - pd , respectively. Our primary business is the acquisition, ownership and management of a geographically diverse portfolio of net leased office and industrial properties. Substantially all of our properties are subject to triple net leases, which are generally characterized as leases in which the tenant bears all or substantially all of the costs and cost increases for real estate taxes, utilities, insurance and ordinary repairs and maintenance.

We conduct operations either directly or through (i) one of four operating partnerships in which we are the sole unit holder of the general partner and the sole unit holder of a limited partner that holds a majority of the limited partnership interests: The Lexington Master Limited Partnership, which we refer to as the MLP, Lepercq Corporate Income Fund L.P., Lepercq Corporate Income Fund II L.P., and Net 3 Acquisition L.P., which we collectively refer to as the Operating Partnerships ; or (ii) Lexington Realty Advisors, Inc., a wholly-owned taxable REIT subsidiary.

As of March 31, 2008, we had ownership interests in approximately 306 real estate assets, located in 42 states and The Netherlands, containing an aggregate of approximately 49.1 million net rentable square feet of space. Approximately 95.2% of the net rentable square feet was subject to a lease as of March 31, 2008. Through the MLP, we also own interests in two co-investment programs: (i) Net Lease Strategic Assets Fund L.P., a co-investment program with Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. that invests in single-tenant net leased specialty real estate assets, and (ii) Concord Debt Holdings LLC, a co-investment program with Winthrop Realty Trust that invests in mortgage loans and related debt securities.

We elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 1993. If we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal corporate income taxes on our net income that is currently distributed to shareholders.

Our principal executive offices are located at One Penn Plaza, Suite 4015, New York, New York 10119-4015 and our telephone number is (212) 692-7200.

Recent Developments

Inland Joint Venture. On June 2, 2008, we announced that our co-investment program with Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. completed its acquisition from us and our subsidiaries the remaining

S-1

Table of Contents

initial two single-tenant net leased assets for an aggregate purchase price of \$64.8 million, including the assumption of a \$21.5 million non-recourse first mortgage loan secured by one of the properties. The two office buildings contain an aggregate of 554,509 net rentable square feet, and are located in Texas.

Repurchase and Redemption of a Portion of our Series C Preferred Shares. On June 4, 2008, we repurchased 166,064 Series C Preferred Shares for a total of approximately \$7.5 million in cash, and we issued 727,759 common shares upon conversion of 335,636 Series C Preferred Shares, using the current conversion rate of 2.1683 common shares for each Series C Preferred Share. As a result, a total of 501,700 Series C Preferred Shares were retired at an effective cost to us of \$37.26 per share, based on the cash consideration paid for the 166,064 shares repurchased and the June 2, 2008 closing share price of the common shares issued upon conversion of the 335,636 Series C Preferred Shares. Following the transaction, 2,598,300 of our Series C Preferred Shares remain outstanding.

Disposition of Carteret, New Jersey Property. On June 20, 2008, we sold our office building in Carteret, New Jersey for approximately \$14.4 million. The building was leased to Pathmark Stores, Inc.

Table of Contents

THE OFFERING

Common Shares offered by Lexington Realty Trust	2,500,000 shares(1)
Common Shares to be outstanding after this offering	63,593,901 shares(1)(2)
Use of Proceeds	We expect to use the net proceeds of this offering, which are estimated to be approximately \$ after deducting the underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us, to repurchase a portion of our outstanding debt securities, including a portion of the trust preferred securities issued by our subsidiary LXP Capital Trust I and a portion of the 5.45% Exchangeable Guaranteed Notes, or Exchangeable Notes, issued by the MLP. See Use of Proceeds on page S-4 of this prospectus supplement.
Risk Factors	See the risk factors set forth in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 25, 2008 and the information under Risk Factors on page S-4 of this prospectus supplement for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to purchase our common shares.
New York Stock Exchange Symbol	LXP

- (1) Assumes no exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option to purchase up to an additional 375,000 common shares.
- (2) Does not include (a) an aggregate of approximately 39,498,169 common shares issuable, as of the date of this prospectus supplement, upon the exchange of outstanding units of limited partnership interest in our operating partnership subsidiaries; (b) approximately 5,633,893 common shares issuable upon the conversion of our outstanding Series C Preferred Shares (based on the current conversion rate of 2.1683 common shares per \$50.00 liquidation preference) and (c) common shares, if any, issuable at our option upon exchange of the Exchangeable Notes issued by the MLP to the extent the exchange value exceeds the principal amount of the Exchangeable Notes.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common shares involves risks and uncertainties that could affect us and our business as well as the real estate industry generally. You should carefully consider the risks described and discussed under the caption "Risk Factors" included in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 25, 2008, and in any other documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, including without limitation any updated risks included in our subsequent quarterly reports on Form 10-Q. These risk factors may be amended, supplemented or superseded from time to time by risk factors contained in any prospectus supplement or post-effective amendment we may file or in other reports we file with the Commission in the future. In addition, new risks may emerge at any time and we cannot predict such risks or estimate the extent to which they may affect our financial performance.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We expect that the net proceeds from this offering will be approximately \$, after deducting the underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us. We expect to use the net proceeds to repurchase a portion of our outstanding debt securities, including a portion of (i) the \$200 million of trust preferred securities issued by our subsidiary, LXP Capital Trust I, a Delaware statutory trust, in March 2007 and (ii) the \$350 million of the remaining outstanding Exchangeable Notes due in 2027 issued by the MLP in the first quarter of 2007.

The trust preferred securities, which are classified as debt in our financial statements, mature in 2037, are redeemable by us commencing April 2012 and bear interest at a fixed rate of 6.804% through April 2017 and thereafter through maturity at a variable rate of three month LIBOR plus 170 basis points.

The Exchangeable Notes can be put to us commencing in 2012 and every five years thereafter through maturity and upon certain events. The Exchangeable Notes are currently convertible by the holders into common shares at a price of \$21.99 per share, subject to adjustment upon certain events, including increases in our rate of dividends. Upon exchange, the holders of the Exchangeable Notes would receive (i) cash equal to the principal amount of the Exchangeable Notes and (ii) to the extent the conversion value exceeds the principal amount of the Exchangeable Notes, either cash or common shares, at our option.

We have not entered into any definitive agreement to repurchase any trust preferred securities, Exchangeable Notes or other debt securities. Therefore, we cannot assure you that we will make these repurchases or of alternative uses of the net proceeds. If we do not use all of the net proceeds to repurchase our debt securities, the proceeds are expected to be used to make additional real property or debt investments that we may identify in the future or for general working capital purposes.

We will have significant discretion in the use of the net proceeds. The net proceeds may be invested temporarily in interest-bearing accounts and short-term interest-bearing securities that are consistent with our qualification as a REIT until other uses can be identified.

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF OUR COMMON SHARES

The following updates and supersedes information about our common shares included in the accompanying prospectus. For a summary of other material terms and provisions of our common shares, see Description of Our Common Shares on page 2 of the accompanying prospectus.

General

Under our declaration of trust, we have the authority to issue up to 1,000,000,000 shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.0001 per share, of which 400,000,000 shares are classified as common shares.

Transfer Agent

The transfer agent and registrar for our common shares is The Bank of New York Mellon.

S-5

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF OUR PREFERRED SHARES

The following updates and supersedes information about our preferred shares included in the accompanying prospectus. For a summary of other material terms and provisions of our preferred shares, see Description of Our Preferred Shares on page 4 of the accompanying prospectus.

General

Under our declaration of trust, we have the authority to issue up to 100,000,000 preferred shares, of which 3,160,000 shares are classified as Series B Preferred Shares, 3,100,000 shares are classified as Series C Preferred Shares, 8,000,000 shares are classified as Series D Preferred Shares and one share is classified as special voting preferred stock.

Special Voting Preferred Stock

The special voting preferred stock gives certain holders of limited partnership interests issued by the MLP, which we refer to as MLP Units, voting rights generally similar to those of our common shareholders. We refer to these MLP Units as voting MLP Units. Each voting MLP Unit is entitled to one vote per voting MLP Unit. As of March 31, 2008, the number of voting MLP Units was 34,176,823, subject to reduction by the number of voting MLP Units that are subsequently redeemed by us. Pursuant to a voting trustee agreement and the MLP's limited partnership agreement, NKT Advisors LLC, the holder of the special voting preferred stock, will cast the votes attached to the special voting preferred stock in proportion to the votes it receives from holders of voting MLP Units, subject to the following limitations. First, Vornado Realty Trust, which we refer to as Vornado, will not have the right to vote for board members at any time when an affiliate of Vornado is serving or standing for election as a board member. In addition, at all other times, Vornado's right to vote in the election of trustees will be limited to the number of voting MLP Units that it owns, not to exceed 9.9% of our common shares outstanding on a fully diluted basis. NKT Advisors LLC (through its managing member) will be entitled to vote in its sole discretion to the extent the voting rights of Vornado's affiliates are so limited. NKT Advisors LLC is an affiliate of Michael L. Ashner, our former Executive Chairman and Director of Strategic Acquisitions.

Unitholders in our other Operating Partnerships do not have such a voting right. Accordingly, based on our common shares and MLP Units outstanding as March 31, 2008, holders of MLP Units will be entitled to cast and/or direct the voting of approximately 36.2% of our votes.

Terms of Our 7.55% Series D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

General. On February 14, 2007 and February 20, 2007, we sold an aggregate of 6,200,000 Series D Preferred Shares. The Series D Preferred Shares are listed on the NYSE under the symbol LXP—pd .

Dividends. The holders of the Series D Preferred Shares are entitled to receive cumulative cash dividends at a rate of 7.55% per year of the \$25.00 liquidation preference (equivalent to \$1.8875 per year per share).

Liquidation Preference. If we liquidate, dissolve or wind up, the holders of our Series D Preferred Shares will have the right to receive \$25.00 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends to the date of payment (whether or not declared), before any distribution or payment may be made to holders of our common shares and any other capital shares ranking junior to the Series D Preferred Shares as to liquidation rights. The rights of the holders of the Series D Preferred Shares to receive their liquidation preference will be subject to the proportionate rights of the Series B

Preferred Shares and the Series C Preferred Shares and each other series or class of our capital shares ranking, as to liquidation rights, on parity with the Series D Preferred Shares.

Redemption. We may not redeem the Series D Preferred Shares prior to February 14, 2012, except in limited circumstances relating to the preservation of our status as a REIT or a de-listing pursuant to a change of control. On or after February 14, 2012, we may, at our option, redeem the Series D Preferred

Table of Contents

Shares, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time, for cash equal to \$25.00 per share, plus any accrued and unpaid dividends (whether or not declared) to and including the date of redemption.

Conversion. The Series D Preferred Shares are not convertible into, or exchangeable for, any other property or securities, except that we may exchange shares of the Series D Preferred Shares for shares of excess stock in order to ensure that we remain a qualified REIT for federal income tax purposes.

Rank. With respect to payment of dividends and amounts upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the Series D Preferred Shares rank (i) senior to all classes or series of our common shares and to all equity securities ranking junior to our Series D Preferred Shares, (ii) on parity with our Series B Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares and all equity securities issued by us the terms of which specifically provide that such equity securities rank on parity with our Series D Preferred Shares, and (iii) junior to all equity securities issued by us the terms of which specifically provide that such equity securities rank senior to our Series D Preferred Shares.

Voting Rights. Holders of the Series D Preferred Shares will generally have no voting rights. However, if we are in arrears on dividends on the Series D Preferred Shares for six or more quarterly periods, whether or not consecutive, the holders of the Series D Preferred Shares, voting together as a class with the holders of our Series B Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares and all other classes or series of our equity securities ranking on parity with the Series D Preferred Shares which are entitled to similar voting rights, will be entitled to vote at the next annual meeting of our shareholders for the election of two additional trustees to serve on our board of trustees until all unpaid cumulative dividends have been paid or declared and set apart for payment. In addition, the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the Series D Preferred Shares, voting together as a class with the holders of our Series B Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares and all other classes or series of our equity securities ranking on parity with the Series D Preferred Shares which are entitled to similar voting rights, is required for us to authorize, create or increase capital shares ranking senior to the Series D Preferred Shares or to amend our declaration of trust in a manner that materially and adversely affects the rights of the Series D Preferred Shares.

Table of Contents

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS OF CAPITAL STOCK AND ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS

The following updates and supersedes information contained in the section entitled Restrictions on Transfers of Capital Stock and Anti-Takeover Provisions on page 22 of the accompanying prospectus.

Authorized Capital

Under our declaration of trust, we have authority to issue up to 1,000,000,000 shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.0001 per share, of which 400,000,000 shares are classified as common shares, 500,000,000 shares are classified as excess stock and 100,000,000 shares are classified as preferred shares. We may issue such shares (other than reserved shares) from time to time in the discretion of our board of trustees to raise additional capital, acquire assets, including additional real properties, redeem or retire debt or for any other business purpose. In addition, the undesignated preferred shares may be issued in one or more additional classes or series with such designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights including, without limitation, preferential dividend or voting rights, and rights upon liquidation, as will be fixed by our board of trustees. Our board of trustees is authorized to classify and reclassify any of our unissued shares of our beneficial interest by setting or changing, in any one or more respects, the preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications or terms or conditions of redemption of such shares. This authority includes, without limitation, subject to the provisions of our declaration of trust, authority to classify or reclassify any unissued shares into a class or classes of preferred shares, preference shares, special shares or other shares, and to divide and reclassify shares of any class into one or more series of that class.

In some circumstances, the issuance of preferred shares, or the exercise by our board of trustees of its right to classify or reclassify shares, could have the effect of deterring individuals or entities from making tender offers for our common shares or seeking to change incumbent management.

Maryland Law

Business Combinations. Under Maryland law, business combinations between a Maryland real estate investment trust and an interested shareholder or an affiliate of an interested shareholder are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested shareholder becomes an interested shareholder. These business combinations include a merger, consolidation, share exchange, or, in circumstances specified in the statute, an asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities. An interested shareholder is defined as:

any person who beneficially owns ten percent or more of the voting power of the trust's shares; or

an affiliate or associate of the trust who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of ten percent or more of the voting power of the then outstanding voting shares of the trust.

A person is not an interested shareholder under the statute if the board of trustees approved in advance the transaction by which he otherwise would have become an interested shareholder. However, in approving a transaction, the board of trustees may provide that its approval is subject to compliance, at or after the time of approval, with any terms or conditions determined by the board.

After the five-year prohibition, any business combination between the Maryland real estate investment trust and an interested shareholder generally must be recommended by the board of trustees of the trust and approved by the

affirmative vote of at least:

eighty percent of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding voting shares of the trust; and

two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting shares of the trust other than shares held by the interested shareholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or held by an affiliate or associate of the interested shareholder.

S-8

Table of Contents

These super-majority vote requirements do not apply if the trust's common shareholders receive a minimum price, as defined under Maryland law, for their shares in the form of cash or other consideration in the same form as previously paid by the interested shareholder for its shares.

The statute permits various exemptions from its provisions, including business combinations that are exempted by the board of trustees prior to the time that the interested shareholder becomes an interested shareholder.

In connection with its approval of the December 31, 2006 merger with Newkirk Realty Trust, Inc., or Newkirk, our board of trustees has exempted from these restrictions, to a limited extent, certain holders of Newkirk stock and MLP Units who received our common shares in the merger.

The business combination statute may discourage others from trying to acquire control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating any offer.

Control Share Acquisitions. Maryland law provides that control shares of a Maryland real estate investment trust acquired in a control share acquisition have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Shares owned by the acquiror, by officers or by employees who are trustees of the trust are excluded from shares entitled to vote on the matter. Control Shares are voting shares which, if aggregated with all other shares owned by the acquiror or in respect of which the acquiror is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquiror to exercise voting power in electing trustees within one of the following ranges of voting power:

one-tenth or more but less than one-third;

one-third or more but less than a majority; or

a majority or more of all voting power.

Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained shareholder approval. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions.

A person who has made or proposes to make a control share acquisition may compel the board of trustees of the trust to call a special meeting of shareholders to be held within 50 days of demand to consider the voting rights of the shares. The right to compel the calling of a special meeting is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including an undertaking to pay the expenses of the meeting. If no request for a meeting is made, the trust may itself present the question at any shareholders meeting.

If voting rights are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver an acquiring person statement as required by the statute, then the trust may redeem for fair value any or all of the control shares, except those for which voting rights have previously been approved. The right of the trust to redeem control shares is subject to certain conditions and limitations. Fair value is determined, without regard to the absence of voting rights for the control shares, as of the date of the last control share acquisition by the acquiror or of any meeting of shareholders at which the voting rights of the shares are considered and not approved. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a shareholders meeting and the acquirer becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other shareholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the shares as determined for purposes of appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquiror in the control share acquisition.

The control share acquisition statute does not apply (a) to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the trust is a party to the transaction or (b) to acquisitions approved or exempted by the declaration of trust or by-laws of the trust.

Our by-laws contain a provision exempting from the control share acquisition statute any and all acquisitions by any person of our shares. There can be no assurance that this provision will not be amended or eliminated at any time in the future.

S-9

Table of Contents

UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion summarizes the material United States federal income tax considerations to you as a prospective holder of our common shares and assumes that you will hold such shares as capital assets (within the meaning of section 1221 of the Code). The following discussion is for general information purposes only, is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations and is not intended to be and should not be construed as tax advice. For example, this summary does not give a detailed discussion of any state, local or foreign tax considerations. In addition, this discussion is intended to address only those federal income tax considerations that are generally applicable to all of our shareholders. It does not discuss all of the aspects of federal income taxation that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances or to certain types of shareholders who are subject to special treatment under the federal income tax laws including, without limitation, regulated investment companies, insurance companies, tax-exempt entities, financial institutions or broker-dealers, expatriates, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax and partnerships or other pass through entities.

The information in this section is based on the Code, existing, temporary and proposed regulations under the Code, the legislative history of the Code, current administrative rulings and practices of the IRS and court decisions, all as of the date hereof. No assurance can be given that future legislation, regulations, administrative interpretations and court decisions will not significantly change current law or adversely affect existing interpretations of current law. Any such change could apply retroactively to transactions preceding the date of the change. In addition, we have not received, and do not plan to request, any rulings from the IRS. Thus no assurance can be provided that the statements set forth herein (which do not bind the IRS or the courts) will not be challenged by the IRS or that such statements will be sustained by a court if so challenged. **PROSPECTIVE HOLDERS OF OUR COMMON SHARES ARE ADVISED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN TAX CONSEQUENCES OF INVESTING IN OUR COMMON SHARES IN LIGHT OF THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.**

Taxation of the Company

General. We elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code, commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 1993. We believe that we have been organized, and have operated, in such a manner so as to qualify for taxation as a REIT under the Code and intend to conduct our operations so as to continue to qualify for taxation as a REIT. No assurance, however, can be given that we have operated in a manner so as to qualify or will be able to operate in such a manner so as to remain qualified as a REIT. Qualification and taxation as a REIT depend upon our ability to meet on a continuing basis, through actual annual operating results, the required distribution levels, diversity of share ownership and the various qualification tests imposed under the Code discussed below, the results of which will not be reviewed by counsel. Given the highly complex nature of the rules governing REITs, the ongoing importance of factual determinations, and the possibility of future changes in our circumstances, no assurance can be given that the actual results of our operations for any one taxable year have satisfied or will continue to satisfy such requirements.

In the opinion of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP, based on certain assumptions and factual representations that are described in this section and in officer's certificates provided by us, Concord Debt Holdings LLC and Concord Debt Funding Trust (both subsidiaries in which we indirectly hold interests), commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 1993, we have been organized and operated in conformity with the requirements for qualification as a REIT and our current and proposed method of operation will enable us to continue to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT. It must be emphasized that this opinion is based on various assumptions and is conditioned upon certain representations made by us, Concord Debt Holdings LLC and Concord Debt Funding Trust

as to factual matters including, but not limited to, those set forth herein, and those concerning our business and properties as set forth in this prospectus. An opinion of counsel is not binding on the IRS or the courts.

S-10

Table of Contents

The following is a general summary of the Code provisions that govern the federal income tax treatment of a REIT and its shareholders. These provisions of the Code are highly technical and complex. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the applicable Code provisions, Treasury Regulations and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, all of which are subject to change prospectively or retroactively.

If we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal corporate income taxes on our net income that is currently distributed to shareholders. This treatment substantially eliminates the double taxation (at the corporate and shareholder levels) that generally results from investment in a corporation. However, we will be subject to federal income tax as follows:

First, we will be taxed at regular corporate rates on any undistributed REIT taxable income, including undistributed net capital gains.

Second, under certain circumstances, we may be subject to the alternative minimum tax on our items of tax preference.

Third, if we have (a) net income from the sale or other disposition of foreclosure property, which is, in general, property acquired on foreclosure or otherwise on default on a loan secured by such real property or a lease of such property, which is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business or (b) other nonqualifying income from foreclosure property, we will be subject to tax at the highest corporate rate on such income.

Fourth, if we have net income from prohibited transactions such income will be subject to a 100% tax. Prohibited transactions are, in general, certain sales or other dispositions of property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business other than foreclosure property.

Fifth, if we should fail to satisfy the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test (as discussed below), but nonetheless maintain our qualification as a REIT because certain other requirements have been met, we will be subject to a 100% tax on an amount equal to (a) the gross income attributable to the greater of the amount by which we fail the 75% gross income test or the amount by which 95% (90% for taxable years ending on or prior to December 31, 2004) of our gross income exceeds the amount of income qualifying under the 95% gross income test multiplied by (b) a fraction intended to reflect our profitability.

Sixth, if we should fail to satisfy the asset tests (as discussed below) but nonetheless maintain our qualification as a REIT because certain other requirements have been met and we do not qualify for a de minimis exception, we may be subject to a tax that would be the greater of (a) \$50,000; or (b) an amount determined by multiplying the highest rate of tax for corporations by the net income generated by the assets for the period beginning on the first date of the failure and ending on the day we dispose of the nonqualifying assets (or otherwise satisfy the requirements for maintaining REIT qualification).

Seventh, if we should fail to satisfy one or more requirements for REIT qualification, other than the 95% and 75% gross income tests and other than the asset tests, but nonetheless maintain our qualification as a REIT because certain other requirements have been met, we may be subject to a \$50,000 penalty for each failure.

Eighth, if we should fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of (a) 85% of our REIT ordinary income for such year, (b) 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for such year, and (c) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods, we would be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax on the excess of such required distribution over the amounts actually distributed.

Ninth, if we acquire any asset from a C corporation (i.e., a corporation generally subject to full corporate level tax) in a transaction in which the basis of the asset in our hands is determined by reference to the basis of the asset (or any other property) in the hands of the C corporation and we do not elect to be taxed at the time of the acquisition, we would be subject to tax at the highest corporate rate if we dispose of such asset during the ten-year period beginning on the date that we

S-11

Table of Contents

acquired that asset, to the extent of such property's built-in gain (the excess of the fair market value of such property at the time of our acquisition over the adjusted basis of such property at such time) (we refer to this tax as the Built-in Gains Tax).

Tenth, we will incur a 100% excise tax on transactions with a taxable REIT subsidiary that are not conducted on an arm's-length basis.

Finally, if we own a residual interest in a real estate mortgage investment conduit, or REMIC, we will be taxable at the highest corporate rate on the portion of any excess inclusion income that we derive from the REMIC residual interests equal to the percentage of our shares that is held in record name by disqualified organizations. Similar rules apply if we own an equity interest in a taxable mortgage pool. A disqualified organization includes the United States, any state or political subdivision thereof, any foreign government or international organization, any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, any rural electrical or telephone cooperative and any tax-exempt organization (other than a farmer's cooperative described in Section 521 of the Code) that is exempt from income taxation and from the unrelated business taxable income provisions of the Code. However, to the extent that we own a REMIC residual interest or a taxable mortgage pool through a taxable REIT subsidiary, we will not be subject to this tax. See the heading Requirements for Qualification below.

Requirements for Qualification. A REIT is a corporation, trust or association (1) that is managed by one or more trustees or directors, (2) the beneficial ownership of which is evidenced by transferable shares, or by transferable certificates of beneficial interest, (3) that would be taxable as a domestic corporation, but for Sections 856 through 859 of the Code, (4) that is neither a financial institution nor an insurance company subject to certain provisions of the Code, (5) that has the calendar year as its taxable year, (6) the beneficial ownership of which is held by 100 or more persons, (7) during the last half of each taxable year, not more than 50% in value of the outstanding stock of which is owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Code to include certain entities), and (8) that meets certain other tests, described below, regarding the nature of its income and assets. The Code provides that conditions (1) through (5), inclusive, must be met during the entire taxable year and that condition (6) must be met during at least 335 days of a taxable year of twelve (12) months, or during a proportionate part of a taxable year of less than twelve (12) months.

We may redeem, at our option, a sufficient number of shares or restrict the transfer thereof to bring or maintain the ownership of the shares in conformity with the requirements of the Code. In addition, our declaration of trust includes restrictions regarding the transfer of our shares that are intended to assist us in continuing to satisfy requirements (6) and (7). Moreover, if we comply with regulatory rules pursuant to which we are required to send annual letters to our shareholders requesting information regarding the actual ownership of our shares, and we do not know, or exercising reasonable diligence would not have known, whether we failed to meet requirement (7) above, we will be treated as having met the requirement.

The Code allows a REIT to own wholly-owned corporate subsidiaries which are qualified REIT subsidiaries. The Code provides that a qualified REIT subsidiary is not treated as a separate corporation, and all of its assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit are treated as assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of the REIT. Thus, in applying the requirements described herein, our qualified REIT subsidiaries will be ignored, and all assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of such subsidiaries will be treated as our assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit.

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, a REIT may also hold any direct or indirect interest in a corporation that qualifies as a taxable REIT subsidiary, as long as the REIT's aggregate holdings of taxable REIT subsidiary securities do not exceed 20% of the value of the REIT's total assets. A taxable REIT subsidiary is a fully taxable corporation that generally is permitted to engage in businesses (other than certain activities relating to lodging

and health care facilities), own assets, and earn income that, if engaged in, owned, or earned by the REIT, might jeopardize REIT status or result in the imposition

S-12

Table of Contents

of penalty taxes on the REIT. To qualify as a taxable REIT subsidiary, the subsidiary and the REIT must make a joint election to treat the subsidiary as a taxable REIT subsidiary. A taxable REIT subsidiary also includes any corporation (other than a REIT or a qualified REIT subsidiary) in which a taxable REIT subsidiary directly or indirectly owns more than 35% of the total voting power or value. See **Asset Tests** below. A taxable REIT subsidiary will pay tax at regular corporate income rates on any taxable income it earns. Moreover, the Code contains rules, including rules requiring the imposition of taxes on a REIT at the rate of 100% on certain reallocated income and expenses, to ensure that contractual arrangements between a taxable REIT subsidiary and its parent REIT are at arm's-length.

In the case of a REIT which is a partner in a partnership, Treasury Regulations provide that the REIT will be deemed to own its proportionate share of each of the assets of the partnership and will be deemed to be entitled to the income of the partnership attributable to such share for purposes of satisfying the gross income and assets tests (as discussed below). In addition, the character of the assets and items of gross income of the partnership will retain the same character in the hands of the REIT. Thus, our proportionate share (based on equity capital) of the assets, liabilities, and items of gross income of the partnerships in which we own an interest are treated as our assets, liabilities and items of gross income for purposes of applying the requirements described herein. The treatment described above also applies with respect to the ownership of interests in limited liability companies or other entities that are treated as partnerships for tax purposes.

A significant number of our investments are held through partnerships. If any such partnerships were treated as an association, the entity would be taxable as a corporation and therefore would be subject to an entity level tax on its income. In such a situation, the character of our assets and items of gross income would change and might preclude us from qualifying as a REIT. We believe that each partnership in which we hold a material interest (either directly or indirectly) is properly treated as a partnership for tax purposes (and not as an association taxable as a corporation).

Special rules apply to a REIT, a portion of a REIT, or a qualified REIT subsidiary that is a taxable mortgage pool. An entity or portion thereof may be classified as a taxable mortgage pool under the Code if:

substantially all of the assets consist of debt obligations or interests in debt obligations;

more than 50% of those debt obligations are real estate mortgage loans or interests in real estate mortgage loans as of specified testing dates;

the entity has issued debt obligations that have two or more maturities; and

the payments required to be made by the entity on its debt obligations bear a relationship to the payments to be received by the entity on the debt obligations that it holds as assets.

Under Treasury Regulations, if less than 80% of the assets of an entity (or the portion thereof) consist of debt obligations, these debt obligations are considered not to comprise substantially all of its assets, and therefore the entity would not be treated as a taxable mortgage pool.

An entity or portion thereof that is classified as a taxable mortgage pool is generally treated as a taxable corporation for federal income tax purposes. However, the portion of the REIT's assets, held directly or through a qualified REIT subsidiary, that qualifies as a taxable mortgage pool is treated as a qualified REIT subsidiary that is not subject to corporate income tax and therefore the taxable mortgage pool classification does not change that treatment. The classification of a REIT, qualified REIT subsidiary or portion thereof as a taxable mortgage pool could, however, result in taxation of a REIT and certain of its shareholders as described below.

Recently issued IRS guidance indicates that a portion of income from a taxable mortgage pool arrangement, if any, could be treated as excess inclusion income. Excess inclusion income is an amount, with respect to any calendar quarter, equal to the excess, if any, of (i) income allocable to the holder of a REMIC residual interest or taxable mortgage pool interest over (ii) the sum of an amount for each day in the calendar quarter equal to the product of (a) the adjusted issue price at the beginning of the quarter multiplied by (b) 120% of the long-term federal rate (determined on the basis of compounding at the close

Table of Contents

of each calendar quarter and properly adjusted for the length of such quarter). Under the recent guidance, such income would be allocated among our shareholders in proportion to dividends paid and, generally, may not be offset by net operating losses of the shareholder, would be taxable to tax exempt shareholders who are subject to the unrelated business income tax rules of the Code and would subject non-U.S. shareholders to a 30% withholding tax (without exemption or reduction of the withholding rate). To the extent that excess inclusion income is allocated from a taxable mortgage pool to any disqualified organizations that hold our shares, we may be taxable on this income at the highest applicable corporate tax rate (currently 35%). Because this tax would be imposed on the REIT, all of the REIT's shareholders, including shareholders that are not disqualified organizations, would bear a portion of the tax cost associated with the classification of any portion of our assets as a taxable mortgage pool.

If we own less than 100% of the ownership interests in a subsidiary that is a taxable mortgage pool, the foregoing rules would not apply. Rather, the subsidiary would be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes and would potentially be subject to corporate income tax. In addition, this characterization would affect our REIT income and asset test calculations and could adversely affect our ability to qualify as a REIT.

We have made and in the future intend to make investments or enter into financing and securitization transactions that may give rise to our being considered to own an interest, directly or indirectly, in one or more taxable mortgage pools. Prospective holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of the taxable mortgage pool rules to them in light of their particular circumstances.

Income Tests. In order to maintain qualification as a REIT, we must satisfy annually certain gross income requirements. First, at least 75% of our gross income (excluding gross income from prohibited transactions) for each taxable year must be derived directly or indirectly from investments relating to real property or mortgages on real property (including rents from real property; gain from the sale of real property other than property held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business; dividends from, and gain from the sale of shares of, other qualifying REITs; certain interest described further below; and certain income derived from a REMIC) or from certain types of qualified temporary investments. Second, at least 95% of our gross income (excluding gross income from prohibited transactions) for each taxable year must be derived from income that qualifies under the foregoing 75% gross income test, other types of dividends and interest, gain from the sale or disposition of stock or securities and certain other specified sources. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, any income from a hedging transaction that is clearly and timely identified and hedges indebtedness incurred or to be incurred to acquire or carry real estate assets will not constitute gross income, rather than being treated as qualifying or nonqualifying income, for purposes of the 95% gross income test.

Rents received by us will qualify as rents from real property in satisfying the gross income requirements for a REIT described above only if several conditions are met. First, the amount of rent must not be based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person. However, an amount received or accrued generally will not be excluded from the term rents from real property solely by reason of being based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales. Second, the Code provides that rents received from a tenant will not qualify as rents from real property in satisfying the gross income tests if we, or an owner of 10% or more of our shares, actually or constructively own 10% or more of such tenant. Third, if rent attributable to personal property, leased in connection with a lease of real property, is greater than 15% of the total rent received under the lease, then the portion of rent attributable to such personal property (based on the ratio of fair market value of personal and real property) will not qualify as rents from real property. Finally, in order for rents received to qualify as rents from real property, we generally must not operate or manage the property (subject to a de minimis exception as described below) or furnish or render services to the tenants of such property, other than through an independent contractor from whom we derive no revenue or through a taxable REIT subsidiary. We may, however, directly perform certain services that are usually or customarily rendered in connection with the rental of space for occupancy only and are not otherwise considered rendered to the occupant of the property (Permissible Services).

Table of Contents

For our taxable years commencing on or after January 1, 1998, rents received generally will qualify as rents from real property notwithstanding the fact that we provide services that are not Permissible Services so long as the amount received for such services meets a de minimis standard. The amount received for impermissible services with respect to a property (or, if services are available only to certain tenants, possibly with respect to such tenants) cannot exceed one percent of all amounts received, directly or indirectly, by us with respect to such property (or, if services are available only to certain tenants, possibly with respect to such tenants). The amount that we will be deemed to have received for performing impermissible services will be the greater of the actual amounts so received or 150% of the direct cost to us of providing those services.

We believe that substantially all of our rental income will be qualifying income under the gross income tests, and that our provision of services will not cause the rental income to fail to be qualifying income under those tests.

Generally, interest on debt secured by a mortgage on real property or interests in real property qualifies for purposes of satisfying the 75% gross income test described above. However, if the highest principal amount of a loan outstanding during a taxable year exceeds the fair market value of the real property securing the loan as of the date the REIT agreed to originate or acquire the loan, a proportionate amount of the interest income from such loan will not be qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test, but will be qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test. In addition, any interest amount that is based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person does not qualify for purposes of the foregoing 75% and 95% income tests except (a) amounts that are based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales and (b) amounts that are based on the income or profits of a debtor, as long as the debtor derives substantially all of its income from the real property securing the debt from leasing substantially all of its interest in the property, and only to the extent that the amounts received by the debtor would be qualifying rents from real property if received directly by the REIT.

If a loan contains a provision that entitles a REIT to a percentage of the borrower's gain upon the sale of the real property securing the loan or a percentage of the appreciation in the property's value as of a specific date, income attributable to that loan provision will be treated as gain from the sale of the property securing the loan, which is generally qualifying income for purposes of both gross income tests.

If we fail to satisfy one or both of the 75% or 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, we may nevertheless qualify as a REIT for such year if such failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and we file a schedule describing each item of our gross income for such taxable year in accordance with Treasury Regulations (and for taxable years beginning on or before October 22, 2004, any incorrect information on the schedule was not due to fraud with intent to evade tax). It is not possible, however, to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to the benefit of this relief provision. Even if this relief provision applied, a 100% penalty tax would be imposed on the amount by which we failed the 75% gross income test or the amount by which 95% (90% for taxable years ending on or prior to December 31, 2004) of our gross income exceeds the amount of income qualifying under the 95% gross income test (whichever amount is greater), multiplied by a fraction intended to reflect our profitability.

Subject to certain safe harbor exceptions, any gain realized by us on the sale of any property held as inventory or other property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business will be treated as income from a prohibited transaction that is subject to a 100% penalty tax. Such prohibited transaction income may also have an adverse effect upon our ability to qualify as a REIT. Although we intend to conduct our operations so that we will not be treated as holding our properties for sale, including the disposition of our assets pursuant to the restructuring of our investment strategy, whether property is held as inventory or primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business is a question of fact that depends on all the facts and circumstances with respect to the particular transaction. We have not sought and do not intend to seek a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service regarding any dispositions. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not successfully assert a contrary position with respect to any disposition.

Table of Contents

We will be subject to tax at the maximum corporate rate on any income from foreclosure property, other than income that otherwise would be qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test, less expenses directly connected with the production of that income. However, gross income from foreclosure property will qualify under the 75% and 95% gross income tests. Foreclosure property is any real property, including interests in real property, and any personal property incident to such real property (1) that is acquired by a REIT as the result of the REIT having bid on such property at foreclosure, or having otherwise reduced such property to ownership or possession by agreement or process of law, after there was a default or default was imminent on a lease of such property or on indebtedness that such property secured; (2) for which the related loan was acquired by the REIT at a time when the default was not imminent or anticipated; and (3) for which the REIT makes a proper election to treat the property as foreclosure property. Any gain from the sale of property for which a foreclosure property election has been made will not be subject to the 100% tax on gains from prohibited transactions described above, even if the property would otherwise constitute inventory or dealer property.

A REIT will not be considered to have foreclosed on a property where the REIT takes control of the property as a mortgagee-in-possession and cannot receive any profit or sustain any loss except as a creditor of the mortgagor. Property generally ceases to be foreclosure property at the end of the third taxable year following the taxable year in which the REIT acquired the property, unless a longer extension is granted by the Secretary of the Treasury or the grace period terminates earlier due to certain nonqualifying income or activities generated with respect to the property.

Asset Tests. At the close of each quarter of our taxable year, we must also satisfy the following tests relating to the nature of our assets. At least 75% of the value of our total assets, including our allocable share of assets held by partnerships in which we own an interest, must be represented by real estate assets, stock or debt instruments held for not more than one year purchased with the proceeds of an offering of equity securities or a long-term (at least five years) public debt offering by us, cash, cash items (including certain receivables) and government securities. For this purpose, real estate assets include interests in real property, such as land, buildings, leasehold interests in real property, stock of other corporations that qualify as REITs, and certain kinds of mortgage-backed securities (including regular or residual interests in a REMIC to the extent provided in the Code) and mortgage loans. In addition, not more than 25% of our total assets may be represented by securities other than those in the 75% asset class. Not more than 20% of the value of our total assets may be represented by securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries (as defined above under Requirements for Qualification). Except for investments included in the 75% asset class, securities in a taxable REIT subsidiary or qualified REIT subsidiary and certain partnership interests and debt obligations, (1) not more than 5% of the value of our total assets may be represented by securities of any one issuer (the 5% asset test), (2) we may not hold securities that possess more than 10% of the total voting power of the outstanding securities of a single issuer (the 10% voting securities test) and (3) we may not hold securities that have a value of more than 10% of the total value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer (the 10% value test).

The following assets are not treated as securities held by us for purposes of the 10% value test (i) straight debt meeting certain requirements, unless we hold (either directly or through our controlled taxable REIT subsidiaries) certain other securities of the same corporate or partnership issuer that have an aggregate value greater than 1% of such issuer's outstanding securities; (ii) loans to individuals or estates; (iii) certain rental agreements calling for deferred rents or increasing rents that are subject to Section 467 of the Code, other than with certain related persons; (iv) obligations to pay us amounts qualifying as rents from real property under the 75% and 95% gross income tests; (v) securities issued by a state or any political subdivision of a state, the District of Columbia, a foreign government, any political subdivision of a foreign government, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, but only if the determination of any payment received or accrued under the security does not depend in whole or in part on the profits of any person not described in this category, or payments on any obligation issued by such an entity; (vi) securities issued by another qualifying REIT; and (vii) other arrangements identified in Treasury Regulations (which have not yet been issued or proposed). In addition, any debt instrument issued by a partnership will not be treated as a security under the 10% value test if at least 75% of the partnership's gross income (excluding

Table of Contents

gross income from prohibited transactions) is derived from sources meeting the requirements of the 75% gross income test. If the partnership fails to meet the 75% gross income test, then the debt instrument issued by the partnership nevertheless will not be treated as a security to the extent of our interest as a partner in the partnership. Also, in looking through any partnership to determine our allocable share of any securities owned by the partnership, our share of the assets of the partnership, solely for purposes of applying the 10% value test in taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, will correspond not only to our interest as a partner in the partnership but also to our proportionate interest in certain debt securities issued by the partnership.

Through our investment in Concord Debt Holdings LLC, we may hold mezzanine loans that are secured by equity interests in a non-corporate entity that directly or indirectly owns real property. IRS Revenue Procedure 2003-65 provides a safe harbor pursuant to which a mezzanine loan to such a non-corporate entity, if it meets each of the requirements contained in the Revenue Procedure, will be treated by the IRS as a real estate asset for purposes of the REIT asset tests, and interest derived from it will be treated as qualifying mortgage interest for purposes of the 75% gross income test. Although the Revenue Procedure provides a safe harbor on which taxpayers may rely, it does not prescribe rules of substantive tax law. Moreover, not all of the mezzanine loans that we hold meet all of the requirements for reliance on this safe harbor. We have invested, and intend to continue to invest, in mezzanine loans in a manner that will enable us to continue to satisfy the gross income and asset tests.

We may also hold through our investment in Concord Debt Holdings LLC certain participation interests, or B-Notes, in mortgage loans and mezzanine loans originated by other lenders. A B-Note is an interest created in an underlying loan by virtue of a participation or similar agreement, to which the originator of the loan is a party, along with one or more participants. The borrower on the underlying loan is typically not a party to the participation agreement. The performance of a participant's investment depends upon the performance of the underlying loan, and if the underlying borrower defaults, the participant typically has no recourse against the originator of the loan. The originator often retains a senior position in the underlying loan, and grants junior participations, which will be a first loss position in the event of a default by the borrower. The appropriate treatment of participation interests for federal income tax purposes is not entirely certain. We believe that we have invested, and intend to continue to invest, in participation interests that qualify as real estate assets for purposes of the asset tests, and that generate interest that will be treated as qualifying mortgage interest for purposes of the 75% gross income test, but no assurance can be given that the IRS will not challenge our treatment of their participation interests.

We believe that substantially all of our assets consist of (1) real properties, (2) stock or debt investments that earn qualified temporary investment income, (3) other qualified real estate assets, including qualifying REITs, and (4) cash, cash items and government securities. We also believe that the value of our securities in our taxable REIT subsidiaries will not exceed 20% of the value of our total assets. We may also invest in securities of other entities, provided that such investments will not prevent us from satisfying the asset and income tests for REIT qualification set forth above. If any interest we hold in any REIT (including Concord Debt Funding Trust) or other category of permissible investment described above does not qualify as such, we would be subject to the 5% asset test and the 10% voting securities and value tests with respect to such investment.

After initially meeting the asset tests at the close of any quarter, we will not lose our status as a REIT for failure to satisfy the asset tests at the end of a later quarter solely by reason of changes in asset values. If we inadvertently fail one or more of the asset tests at the end of a calendar quarter because we acquire securities or other property during the quarter, we can cure this failure by disposing of sufficient nonqualifying assets within 30 days after the close of the calendar quarter in which it arose. If we were to fail any of the asset tests at the end of any quarter without curing such failure within 30 days after the end of such quarter, we would fail to qualify as a REIT, unless we were to qualify under certain relief provisions enacted in 2004. Under one of these relief provisions, if we were to fail the 5% asset test, the 10% voting securities test, or the 10% value test, we nevertheless would continue to qualify as a REIT if the failure was due to the ownership of assets having a total value not exceeding the lesser of 1% of our assets at the end

of the relevant quarter or \$10,000,000, and we were to dispose of such assets (or otherwise

S-17

Table of Contents

meet such asset tests) within six months after the end of the quarter in which the failure was identified. If we were to fail to meet any of the REIT asset tests for a particular quarter, but we did not qualify for the relief for de minimis failures that is described in the preceding sentence, then we would be deemed to have satisfied the relevant asset test if: (i) following our identification of the failure, we were to file a schedule with a description of each asset that caused the failure; (ii) the failure was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect; (iii) we were to dispose of the non-qualifying asset (or otherwise meet the relevant asset test) within six months after the last day of the quarter in which the failure was identified, and (iv) we were to pay a penalty tax equal to the greater of \$50,000, or the highest corporate tax rate multiplied by the net income generated by the non-qualifying asset during the period beginning on the first date of the failure and ending on the date we dispose of the asset (or otherwise cure the asset test failure). These relief provisions will be available to us in our taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, although it is not possible to predict whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions.

Annual Distribution Requirement. With respect to each taxable year, we must distribute to our shareholders as dividends (other than capital gain dividends) at least 90% of our taxable income. Specifically, we must distribute an amount equal to (1) 90% of the sum of our REIT taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and by excluding any net capital gain), and any after-tax net income from foreclosure property, minus (2) the sum of certain items of excess noncash income such as income attributable to leveled stepped rents, cancellation of indebtedness and original issue discount. REIT taxable income is generally computed in the same manner as taxable income of ordinary corporations, with several adjustments, such as a deduction allowed for dividends paid, but not for dividends received.

We will be subject to tax on amounts not distributed at regular United States federal corporate income tax rates. In addition, a nondeductible 4% excise tax is imposed on the excess of (1) 85% of our ordinary income for the year plus 95% of capital gain net income for the year and the undistributed portion of the required distribution for the prior year over (2) the actual distribution to shareholders during the year (if any). Net operating losses generated by us may be carried forward but not carried back and used by us for 15 years (or 20 years in the case of net operating losses generated in our tax years commencing on or after January 1, 1998) to reduce REIT taxable income and the amount that we will be required to distribute in order to remain qualified as a REIT. As a REIT, our net capital losses may be carried forward for five years (but not carried back) and used to reduce capital gains.

In general, a distribution must be made during the taxable year to which it relates to satisfy the distribution test and to be deducted in computing REIT taxable income. However, we may elect to treat a dividend declared and paid after the end of the year (a subsequent declared dividend) as paid during such year for purposes of complying with the distribution test and computing REIT taxable income, if the dividend is (1) declared before the regular or extended due date of our tax return for such year and (2) paid not later than the date of the first regular dividend payment made after the declaration, but in no case later than 12 months after the end of the year. For purposes of computing the nondeductible 4% excise tax, a subsequent declared dividend is considered paid when actually distributed. Furthermore, any dividend that is declared by us in October, November or December of a calendar year, and payable to shareholders of record as of a specified date in such quarter of such year will be deemed to have been paid by us (and received by shareholders) on December 31 of such calendar year, but only if such dividend is actually paid by us in January of the following calendar year.

For purposes of complying with the distribution test for a taxable year as a result of an adjustment in certain of our items of income, gain or deduction by the IRS or us, we may be permitted to remedy such failure by paying a deficiency dividend in a later year together with interest. Such deficiency dividend may be included in our deduction of dividends paid for the earlier year for purposes of satisfying the distribution test. For purposes of the nondeductible 4% excise tax, the deficiency dividend is taken into account when paid, and any income giving rise to the deficiency adjustment is treated as arising when the deficiency dividend is paid.

Table of Contents

We believe that we have distributed and intend to continue to distribute to our shareholders in a timely manner such amounts sufficient to satisfy the annual distribution requirements. However, it is possible that timing differences between the accrual of income and its actual collection, and the need to make nondeductible expenditures (such as capital improvements or principal payments on debt) may cause us to recognize taxable income in excess of our net cash receipts, thus increasing the difficulty of compliance with the distribution requirement. In addition, excess inclusion income might be non-cash accrued income, or phantom taxable income, which could therefore adversely affect our ability to satisfy our distribution requirements. In order to meet the distribution requirement, we might find it necessary to arrange for short-term, or possibly long-term, borrowings.

Failure to Qualify. Commencing with our taxable year beginning January 1, 2005, if we were to fail to satisfy one or more requirements for REIT qualification, other than an asset or income test violation of a type for which relief is otherwise available as described above, we would retain our REIT qualification if the failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, and if we were to pay a penalty of \$50,000 for each such failure. It is not possible to predict whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to the benefit of this relief provision. If we fail to qualify as a REIT for any taxable year, and if certain relief provisions of the Code do not apply, we would be subject to federal income tax (including applicable alternative minimum tax) on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. Distributions to shareholders in any year in which we fail to qualify will not be deductible from our taxable income nor will they be required to be made. As a result, our failure to qualify as a REIT would reduce the cash available for distribution by us to our shareholders. In addition, if we fail to qualify as a REIT, all distributions to shareholders will be taxable as ordinary income, to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. Subject to certain limitations of the Code, corporate distributees may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction and shareholders taxed as individuals may be eligible for a reduced tax rate on qualified dividend income from regular C corporations.

If our failure to qualify as a REIT is not due to reasonable cause but results from willful neglect, we would not be permitted to elect REIT status for the four taxable years after the taxable year for which such disqualification is effective. In the event we were to fail to qualify as a REIT in one year and subsequently requalify in a later year, we may elect to recognize taxable income based on the net appreciation in value of our assets as a condition to requalification. In the alternative, we may be taxed on the net appreciation in value of our assets if we sell properties within ten years of the date we requalify as a REIT under federal income tax laws.

Taxation of Shareholders

As used herein, the term "U.S. shareholder" means a beneficial owner of our common shares who (for United States federal income tax purposes) (1) is a citizen or resident of the United States, (2) is a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof, (3) is an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source or (4) is a trust whose administration is subject to the primary supervision of a United States court and which has one or more United States persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or a trust that has a valid election to be treated as a U.S. person pursuant to applicable Treasury Regulations. As used herein, the term "non U.S. shareholder" means a beneficial owner of our common shares who is not a U.S. shareholder or a partnership.

If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is a shareholder, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A shareholder that is a partnership and the partners in such partnership should consult their own tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of our common shares.

Table of Contents***Taxation of Taxable U.S. Shareholders.***

As long as we qualify as a REIT, distributions made to our U.S. shareholders out of current or accumulated earnings and profits (and not designated as capital gain dividends) will be taken into account by them as ordinary income and corporate shareholders will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction as to such amounts. For purposes of computing our earnings and profits, depreciation for depreciable real estate will be computed on a straight-line basis over a 40-year period. For purposes of determining whether distributions on the shares constitute dividends for tax purposes, our earnings and profits will be allocated first to distributions with respect to the Series B Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares, Series D Preferred Shares and all other series of preferred shares that are equal in rank as to distributions and upon liquidation with the Series B Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares and Series D Preferred Shares, and second to distributions with respect to our common shares. There can be no assurance that we will have sufficient earnings and profits to cover distributions on any common shares. Certain qualified dividend income received by domestic non-corporate shareholders in taxable years prior to 2010 is subject to tax at the same tax rates as long-term capital gain (generally a maximum rate of 15% for such taxable years). Dividends paid by a REIT generally do not qualify as qualified dividend income because a REIT is not generally subject to federal income tax on the portion of its REIT taxable income distributed to its shareholders. Therefore, our dividends will continue to be subject to tax at ordinary income rates, subject to two narrow exceptions. Under the first exception, dividends received from a REIT may be treated as qualified dividend income eligible for the reduced tax rates to the extent that the REIT itself has received qualified dividend income from other corporations (such as taxable REIT subsidiaries) in which the REIT has invested. Under the second exception, dividends paid by a REIT in a taxable year may be treated as qualified dividend income in an amount equal to the sum of (i) the excess of the REIT's REIT taxable income for the preceding taxable year over the corporate-level federal income tax payable by the REIT for such preceding taxable year and (ii) the excess of the REIT's income that was subject to the Built-in Gains Tax (as described above) in the preceding taxable year over the tax payable by the REIT on such income for such preceding taxable year. We do not expect to distribute a material amount of qualified dividend income, if any.

Distributions that are properly designated as capital gain dividends will be taxed as gains from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than one year (to the extent they do not exceed our actual net capital gain for the taxable year) without regard to the period for which the shareholder has held its shares. However, corporate shareholders may be required to treat up to 20% of certain capital gain dividends as ordinary income under the Code. Capital gain dividends, if any, will be allocated among different classes of shares in proportion to the allocation of earnings and profits discussed above.

Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits will constitute a non-taxable return of capital to a shareholder to the extent that such distributions do not exceed the adjusted basis of the shareholder's shares, and will result in a corresponding reduction in the shareholder's basis in the shares. Any reduction in a shareholder's tax basis for its shares will increase the amount of taxable gain or decrease the deductible loss that will be realized upon the eventual disposition of the shares. We will notify shareholders at the end of each year as to the portions of the distributions which constitute ordinary income, capital gain or a return of capital. Any portion of such distributions that exceeds the adjusted basis of a U.S. shareholder's shares will be taxed as capital gain from the disposition of shares, provided that the shares are held as capital assets in the hands of the U.S. shareholder.

Aside from the different income tax rates applicable to ordinary income and capital gain dividends for noncorporate taxpayers, regular and capital gain dividends from us will be treated as dividend income for most other federal income tax purposes. In particular, such dividends will be treated as portfolio income for purposes of the passive activity loss limitation and shareholders generally will not be able to offset any passive losses against such dividends. Capital gain dividends and qualified dividend income may be treated as investment income for purposes of the investment interest limitation contained in Section 163(d) of the Code, which limits the deductibility of interest expense incurred by noncorporate taxpayers with respect to indebtedness attributable to certain investment assets.

Table of Contents

In general, dividends paid by us will be taxable to shareholders in the year in which they are received, except in the case of dividends declared at the end of the year, but paid in the following January, as discussed above.

In general, a U.S. shareholder will realize capital gain or loss on the disposition of shares equal to the difference between (1) the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received on such disposition and (2) the shareholder's adjusted basis of such shares. Such gain or loss will generally be short-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder has not held such shares for more than one year and will be long-term capital gain or loss if such shares have been held for more than one year. Loss upon the sale or exchange of shares by a shareholder who has held such shares for six months or less (after applying certain holding period rules) will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of distributions from us required to be treated by such shareholder as long-term capital gain.

We may elect to retain and pay income tax on net long-term capital gains. If we make such an election, you, as a holder of shares, will (1) include in your income as long-term capital gains your proportionate share of such undistributed capital gains (2) be deemed to have paid your proportionate share of the tax paid by us on such undistributed capital gains and thereby receive a credit or refund for such amount and (3) in the case of a U.S. shareholder that is a corporation, appropriately adjust its earnings and profits for the retained capital gains in accordance with Treasury Regulations to be promulgated by the IRS. As a holder of shares you will increase the basis in your shares by the difference between the amount of capital gain included in your income and the amount of tax you are deemed to have paid. Our earnings and profits will be adjusted appropriately.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders.

The following discussion is only a summary of the rules governing United States federal income taxation of non-U.S. shareholders such as nonresident alien individuals and foreign corporations. Prospective non-U.S. shareholders should consult with their own tax advisors to determine the impact of federal, state and local income tax laws with regard to an investment in shares, including any reporting requirements.

Distributions. Distributions that are not attributable to gain from sales or exchanges by us of United States real property interests or otherwise effectively connected with the non-U.S. shareholder's conduct of a U.S. trade or business and that are not designated by us as capital gain dividends will be treated as dividends of ordinary income to the extent that they are made out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits. Such distributions ordinarily will be subject to a withholding tax equal to 30% of the gross amount of the distribution unless an applicable tax treaty reduces or eliminates that tax. Certain tax treaties limit the extent to which dividends paid by a REIT can qualify for a reduction of the withholding tax on dividends. Our dividends that are attributable to excess inclusion income will be subject to 30% U.S. withholding tax without reduction under any otherwise applicable tax treaty. See Taxation of the Company Requirements for Qualification above. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits will not be taxable to a non-U.S. shareholder to the extent that they do not exceed the adjusted basis of the shareholder's shares, but rather will reduce the adjusted basis of such shares. To the extent that such distributions exceed the adjusted basis of a non-U.S. shareholder's shares, they will give rise to tax liability if the non-U.S. shareholder would otherwise be subject to tax on any gain from the sale or disposition of his shares, as described below. If a distribution is treated as effectively connected with the non-U.S. shareholder's conduct of a U.S. trade or business, the non-U.S. shareholder generally will be subject to federal income tax on the distribution at graduated rates, in the same manner as U.S. shareholders are taxed with respect to such distribution, and a non-U.S. shareholder that is a corporation also may be subject to the 30% branch profits tax with respect to the distribution.

For withholding tax purposes, we are generally required to treat all distributions as if made out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits and thus intend to withhold at the rate of 30% (or a reduced treaty rate if applicable) on the amount of any distribution (other than distributions designated as capital gain dividends) made to a

non-U.S. shareholder. We would not be required to withhold at the 30%

S-21

Table of Contents

rate on distributions we reasonably estimate to be in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. If it cannot be determined at the time a distribution is made whether such distribution will be in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, the distribution will be subject to withholding at the rate applicable to ordinary dividends. However, the non-U.S. shareholder may seek a refund of such amounts from the IRS if it is subsequently determined that such distribution was, in fact, in excess of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, and the amount withheld exceeded the non-U.S. shareholder's United States tax liability, if any, with respect to the distribution.

For any year in which we qualify as a REIT, distributions to non-U.S. shareholders who own more than 5% of our shares and that are attributable to gain from sales or exchanges by us of United States real property interests will be taxed under the provisions of the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980 (*FIRPTA*). Under *FIRPTA*, a non-U.S. shareholder is taxed as if such gain were effectively connected with a United States business.

Non-U.S. shareholders who own more than 5% of our shares would thus be taxed at the normal capital gain rates applicable to U.S. shareholders (subject to applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of non-resident alien individuals). Also, distributions made to non-U.S. shareholders who own more than 5% of our shares may be subject to a 30% branch profits tax in the hands of a corporate non-U.S. shareholder not entitled to treaty relief or exemption. We are required by applicable regulations to withhold 35% of any distribution that could be designated by us as a capital gain dividend regardless of the amount actually designated as a capital gain dividend. This amount is creditable against the non-U.S. shareholder's *FIRPTA* tax liability.

Under the Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 (*TIPRA*), enacted on May 17, 2006, distributions, made to REIT or regulated investment company (*RIC*) shareholders, that are attributable to gain from sales or exchanges of United States real property interests will retain their character as gain subject to the rules of *FIRPTA* discussed above when distributed by such REIT or *RIC* shareholders to their respective shareholders. This provision is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2005.

If a non-U.S. shareholder does not own more than 5% of our shares during the one-year period prior to a distribution attributable to gain from sales or exchanges by us of United States real property interests, such distribution will not be considered to be gain effectively connected with a U.S. business as long as the class of shares continues to be regularly traded on an established securities market in the United States. As such, a non-U.S. shareholder who does not own more than 5% of our shares would not be required to file a U.S. Federal income tax return by reason of receiving such a distribution. In this case, the distribution will be treated as a REIT dividend to that non-U.S. shareholder and taxed as a REIT dividend that is not a capital gain distribution as described above. In addition, the branch profits tax will not apply to such distributions. If our common shares cease to be regularly traded on an established securities market in the United States, all non-U.S. shareholders of our common shares would be subject to taxation under *FIRPTA* with respect to capital gain distributions attributable to gain from the sale or exchange of United States real property interests.

Dispositions. Gain recognized by a non-U.S. shareholder upon a sale or disposition of our common shares generally will not be taxed under *FIRPTA* if we are a domestically controlled REIT, defined generally as a REIT in which at all times during a specified testing period less than 50% in value of our shares was held directly or indirectly by non-U.S. persons. We believe, but cannot guarantee, that we have been a domestically controlled REIT. However, because our shares are publicly traded, no assurance can be given that we will continue to be a domestically controlled REIT.

Notwithstanding the general *FIRPTA* exception for sales of domestically controlled REIT stock discussed above, a disposition of domestically controlled REIT stock will be taxable if the disposition occurs in a wash sale transaction relating to a distribution on such stock. In addition, *FIRPTA* taxation will apply to substitute dividend payments received in securities lending transactions or sale-repurchase transactions of domestically controlled REIT stock to the

extent such payments are made to shareholders in lieu of distributions that would have otherwise been subject to FIRPTA taxation. The foregoing rules regarding wash sales and substitute dividend payments with respect to domestically controlled REIT stock will not

S-22

Table of Contents

apply to stock that is regularly traded on an established securities market within the United States and held by a non-U.S. shareholder that held five percent or less of such stock during the one-year period prior to the related distribution. These rules are effective for distributions on and after June 16, 2006. Prospective purchasers are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the applicability of the new rules enacted under TIPRA to their particular circumstances.

In addition, a non-U.S. shareholder that owns, actually or constructively, 5% or less of a class of our shares through a specified testing period, whether or not our shares are domestically controlled, will not be subject to tax on the sale of its shares under FIRPTA if the shares are regularly traded on an established securities market. If the gain on the sale of shares were to be subject to taxation under FIRPTA, the non-U.S. shareholder would be subject to the same treatment as U.S. shareholders with respect to such gain (subject to applicable alternative minimum tax, special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals and possible application of the 30% branch profits tax in the case of foreign corporations) and the purchaser would be required to withhold and remit to the IRS 10% of the purchase price.

Gain not subject to FIRPTA will be taxable to a non-U.S. shareholder if (1) investment in the shares is effectively connected with the non-U.S. shareholder's U.S. trade or business, in which case the non-U.S. shareholder will be subject to the same treatment as U.S. shareholders with respect to such gain, or (2) the non-U.S. shareholder is a nonresident alien individual who was present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and such nonresident alien individual has a tax home in the United States, in which case the nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% tax on the individual's capital gain.

Taxation of Tax-Exempt Shareholders.

Tax-exempt entities, including qualified employee pension and profit sharing trusts and individual retirement accounts (Exempt Organizations), generally are exempt from federal income taxation. However, they are subject to taxation on their unrelated business taxable income (UBTI). While investments in real estate may generate UBTI, the IRS has issued a published ruling to the effect that dividend distributions by a REIT to an exempt employee pension trust do not constitute UBTI, provided that the shares of the REIT are not otherwise used in an unrelated trade or business of the exempt employee pension trust. Based on that ruling, amounts distributed by us to Exempt Organizations generally should not constitute UBTI. However, if an Exempt Organization finances its acquisition of our shares with debt, a portion of its income from us, if any, will constitute UBTI pursuant to the debt-financed property rules under the Code. In addition, our dividends that are attributable to excess inclusion income will constitute UBTI for most Exempt Organizations. See Taxation of the Company Requirements for Qualification above. Furthermore, social clubs, voluntary employee benefit associations, supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, and qualified group legal services plans that are exempt from taxation under specified provisions of the Code are subject to different UBTI rules, which generally will require them to characterize distributions from us as UBTI.

In addition, a pension trust that owns more than 10% of our shares is required to treat a percentage of the dividends from us as UBTI (the UBTI Percentage) in certain circumstances. The UBTI Percentage is our gross income derived from an unrelated trade or business (determined as if we were a pension trust) divided by our total gross income for the year in which the dividends are paid. The UBTI rule applies only if (i) the UBTI Percentage is at least 5%, (ii) we qualify as a REIT by reason of the modification of the 5/50 Rule that allows the beneficiaries of the pension trust to be treated as holding our shares in proportion to their actuarial interests in the pension trust, and (iii) either (A) one pension trust owns more than 25% of the value of our shares or (B) a group of pension trusts individually holding more than 10% of the value of our capital shares collectively owns more than 50% of the value of our capital shares.

Table of Contents

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

U.S. Shareholders.

We will report to U.S. shareholders and the IRS the amount of dividends paid during each calendar year, and the amount of tax withheld, if any, with respect thereto. Under the backup withholding rules, a U.S. shareholder may be subject to backup withholding, currently at a rate of 28%, with respect to dividends paid unless such holder (a) is a corporation or comes within certain other exempt categories and, when required, demonstrates this fact, or (b) provides a taxpayer identification number, certifies as to no loss of exemption from backup withholding and otherwise complies with the applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. A U.S. shareholder who does not provide us with its correct taxpayer identification number also may be subject to penalties imposed by the IRS. Amounts withheld as backup withholding will be creditable against the shareholder's income tax liability if proper documentation is supplied. In addition, we may be required to withhold a portion of capital gain distributions made to any shareholders who fail to certify their non-foreign status to us.

Non-U.S. Shareholders.

Generally, we must report annually to the IRS the amount of dividends paid to a non-U.S. shareholder, such holder's name and address, and the amount of tax withheld, if any. A similar report is sent to the non-U.S. shareholder. Pursuant to tax treaties or other agreements, the IRS may make its reports available to tax authorities in the non-U.S. shareholder's country of residence. Payments of dividends or of proceeds from the disposition of stock made to a non-U.S. shareholder may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding unless such holder establishes an exemption, for example, by properly certifying its non-United States status on an IRS Form W-8BEN or another appropriate version of IRS Form W-8. Notwithstanding the foregoing, backup withholding and information reporting may apply if either we have or our paying agent has actual knowledge, or reason to know, that a non-U.S. shareholder is a United States person.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Rather, the United States income tax liability of persons subject to backup withholding will be reduced by the amount of tax withheld. If withholding results in an overpayment of taxes, a refund or credit may be obtained, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Table of Contents**UNDERWRITING**

Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC is acting as sole book-running manager of the underwritten offering and representative of the underwriters named below. Subject to the terms and conditions stated in the underwriting agreement dated the date of this prospectus supplement, each underwriter named below has agreed to purchase, and we have agreed to sell to that underwriter, the number of common shares set forth opposite that underwriter's name.

Underwriter	Number of Common Shares
Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC	
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.	
Total	2,500,000

The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the underwriters to purchase the common shares included in this offering are subject to approval of legal matters by counsel and to other conditions. The underwriters are obligated to purchase all of the common shares (other than those covered by the over-allotment option to purchase additional common shares described below) if they purchase any of the common shares.

The underwriters propose to offer some of the common shares directly to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement and some of the common shares to dealers at the public offering price less a concession not to exceed \$ per common share. If all of the common shares are not sold at the initial offering price, the underwriters may change the public offering price and the other selling terms.

We have granted to the underwriters an option, exercisable for 30 days from the date of this prospectus supplement, to purchase up to an additional 375,000 common shares at the public offering price less the underwriting discount. To the extent the option is exercised, each underwriter must purchase a number of additional common shares approximately proportionate to that underwriter's initial purchase commitment. The price per share paid by the underwriters for any common shares purchased pursuant to the over-allotment option will be reduced by an amount per share equal to any dividends or distributions declared by us and payable on the common shares initially purchased by the underwriters in this offering but not payable on common shares purchased by the underwriters pursuant to the over-allotment option.

We, and our executive officers and trustees, have agreed not to pledge, sell or otherwise transfer any common shares for 90 days after the date of this prospectus supplement (which we refer to as the "lock-up period") without first obtaining the written consent of Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, subject to the exceptions described below. Specifically, we have each agreed not to directly or indirectly:

- offer, pledge, sell, or contract to sell any common shares;
- sell any option or contract to purchase any common shares;
- purchase any option or contract to sell any common shares;

grant any option, right or warrant to purchase any common shares;

otherwise dispose of or transfer any common shares; or

enter into any swap or other agreement that transfers, in whole or in part, the economic consequence of ownership of any common shares whether any such swap or transaction is to be settled by delivery of shares or other securities, in cash or otherwise.

This lock-up provision applies to common shares and to securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for or repayable with common shares.

Our lock-up agreement contains an exception that permits us to issue common shares in connection with acquisitions and in connection with joint ventures and similar arrangements, so long as the recipients

S-25

Table of Contents

of those shares agree not to sell or transfer those shares in a public market transaction for 90 days after the date of this prospectus supplement. Our lock-up agreement also contains exceptions that permit us to issue common shares upon the exercise of outstanding employee options, common shares and options pursuant to employee benefit plans, common shares pursuant to non-employee director or trustee stock plans, common shares pursuant to our dividend reinvestment plan and common shares upon conversion or exchange of currently outstanding convertible or exchangeable securities and other outstanding securities. The lock-up agreements between the underwriters and our executive officers and trustees contain exceptions that permit our executive officers and trustees to exercise stock options, so long as they remain bound by the lock-up agreement with respect to the underlying common shares they receive upon exercise of the options for the remainder of the lock-up period, and make bona fide gifts to family members or to others approved by the underwriter, so long as the recipients agree to be bound by the lock-up agreement for the remainder of the lock-up period. The lock-up period may be extended under certain circumstances.

Our common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol LXP.

The following table shows the underwriting discounts and commissions that we are to pay to the underwriters in connection with this offering. These amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional common shares.

	No Exercise	Full Exercise
Per Common Share	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$

In connection with the offering, the representatives, on behalf of the underwriters, may purchase and sell common shares in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, syndicate covering transactions and stabilizing transactions. Short sales involve syndicate sales of common shares in excess of the number of common shares to be purchased by the underwriters in the offering, which creates a syndicate short position. Covered short sales are sales of common shares made in an amount up to the number of common shares represented by the underwriters' over-allotment option. In determining the source of common shares to close out the covered syndicate short position, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the price of common shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase units through the over-allotment option. Transactions to close out the covered syndicate short position involve either purchases of the common shares in the open market after the distribution has been completed or the exercise of the over-allotment option. The underwriters may also make naked short sales of common shares in excess of the over-allotment option. The underwriters must close out any naked short position by purchasing common shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the common shares in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of bids for or purchases of common shares in the open market while the offering is in progress.

The underwriters also may impose a penalty bid. Penalty bids permit the underwriters to reclaim a selling concession from a syndicate member when the representatives repurchase common shares originally sold by that syndicate member in order to cover syndicate short positions or make stabilizing purchases.

Any of these activities may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the common shares. They may also cause the price of the common shares to be higher than the price that would otherwise exist in the open market in the absence of these transactions. The underwriters may conduct these transactions on the New York Stock Exchange or in the over-the-counter market, or otherwise. If the underwriters commence any of these transactions, they may discontinue them at any time.

We estimate that our total expenses of this offering, excluding underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately \$.

Other than this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus in electronic format, information contained in any website maintained by an underwriter is not part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus or registration statement of which the accompanying

S-26

Table of Contents

prospectus forms a part, has not been endorsed by us and should not be relied on by investors in deciding whether to purchase common shares. The underwriters are not responsible for information contained in websites that they do not maintain.

We, together with the Operating Partnerships, have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or to contribute to payments the underwriters may be required to make because of any of those liabilities.

Some of the underwriters and their affiliates have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, investment banking and other commercial dealings in the ordinary course of business with us. They have received customary fees and commissions for these transactions.

In particular, Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC was the arranger, and an affiliate of Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, Wachovia Bank, National Association, is the agent and a lender, under our unsecured revolving credit facility. In addition, affiliates of Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC have established a line of credit with an entity controlled by E. Robert Roskind, our Chairman, and a personal line of credit with Richard J. Rouse, our Vice Chairman and Chief Investment Officer.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the common shares offered as well as the legal matters described under "U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" beginning on page S-10 of this prospectus supplement will be passed upon for us by Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP, New York, New York. Legal matters relating to this offering will be passed upon for the underwriter by Hunton & Williams LLP. Certain matters of Maryland law will be passed upon for us by Venable LLP.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements and related financial statement schedule of Lexington Realty Trust and subsidiaries included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007, and Management's Annual Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting as of December 31, 2007, have been incorporated by reference herein and in the Registration Statement in reliance upon the reports of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, incorporated by reference herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the Commission. Our filings with the Commission are available to the public on the Internet at the Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also read and copy any document that we file with the Commission at its Public Reference Room, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room and its copy charges.

The information incorporated by reference herein is an important part of this prospectus supplement. Any statement contained in a document which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement is automatically updated and superseded if information contained in a subsequent filing or in this prospectus supplement, or information that we later file with the Commission prior to the termination of this offering, modifies or replaces this information. The following documents filed with the Commission are incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement, except for any document or portion thereof furnished to the Commission:

our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, filed with the Commission on February 29, 2008;

S-27

Table of Contents

our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2008, filed with the Commission on May 9, 2008;

our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on January 7, 2008, January 11, 2008 (two separate filings), February 21, 2008, March 24, 2008 (except for the information furnished pursuant to Item 7.01), March 28, 2008, April 18, 2008, May 1, 2008 and June 25, 2008;

our definitive proxy statement filed April 14, 2008; and

all documents that we file with the Commission pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), after the date of this prospectus supplement and prior to the termination of this offering.

To receive a free copy of any of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus (other than exhibits, unless they are specifically incorporated by reference in the documents), write us at the following address or call us at the telephone number listed below:

Lexington Realty Trust
One Penn Plaza
Suite 4015
Attention: Investor Relations
New York, New York 10119-4015
(212) 692-7200

We also maintain a website at <http://www.lxp.com> through which you can obtain copies of documents that we filed with the Commission. The contents of that website are not incorporated by reference in or otherwise a part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

S-28

Table of Contents

\$500,000,000.00

LEXINGTON CORPORATE PROPERTIES TRUST

Common Shares Of Beneficial Interest

Preferred Shares Of Beneficial Interest

Debt Securities

We are Lexington Corporate Properties Trust, a self-managed and self-administered real estate investment trust formed under the laws of the State of Maryland. This prospectus relates to the public offer and sale by us of one or more series of (i) common shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.0001 per share, (ii) preferred shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.0001 per share, and (iii) senior or subordinated debt securities. The aggregate public offering price of the common shares, preferred shares and debt securities covered by this prospectus, which we refer to collectively as the securities, will not exceed \$500,000,000.00 (or its equivalent based on the exchange rate at the time of sale). The securities may be offered, separately or together, in separate classes or series, in amounts, at prices and on terms to be determined at the time of the offering and set forth in one or more supplements to this prospectus.

The specific terms of the securities will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement and will include, where applicable: (i) in the case of common shares, any public offering price; (ii) in the case of preferred shares, the specific designation and stated value per share, any dividend, liquidation, redemption, conversion, voting and other rights, and any public offering price; and (iii) in the case of debt securities, the specific title, aggregate principal amount, ranking, currency, form (which may be registered or bearer, or certificated or global), authorized denominations, maturity, rate (or manner of calculation thereof) and time of payment of interest, terms for redemption at our option or repayment at the option of the holder thereof, terms for sinking fund payments, terms for conversion into common or preferred shares, covenants and any public offering price. In addition, such specific terms may include limitations on direct or beneficial ownership and restrictions on transfer of the securities, in each case as may be consistent with our declaration of trust or otherwise appropriate to preserve our status as a real estate investment trust for federal income tax purposes. See **RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS OF CAPITAL STOCK AND ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS** beginning on page 22 of this prospectus.

The applicable prospectus supplement will also contain information, where appropriate, about the risk factors and federal income tax considerations relating to, and any listing on a securities exchange of, the securities covered by that prospectus supplement.

We may offer the securities directly, through agents designated by us from time to time, or to or through underwriters or dealers. If any agents or underwriters are involved in the sale of any of the securities, their names, and any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between or among them will be set forth or will be calculable from the information set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. See **PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION**. No securities may be sold without delivery of a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of those securities.

Our common shares, 8.05% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, and 6.50% Series C Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbols **LXP** , **LXP-** pb , and **LXP-** pc , respectively.

Edgar Filing: LEXINGTON REALTY TRUST - Form 424B5

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is January 31, 2005.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Cautionary Statements Concerning Forward-Looking Information	ii
About This Prospectus	ii
Our Company	1
Description Of Our Common Shares	2
Description Of Our Preferred Shares	4
Description Of Our Debt Securities	10
Restrictions On Transfers Of Capital Stock And Anti-Takeover Provisions	22
Use Of Proceeds	25
Plan of Distribution	25
Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Share	26
Dividends	27
Experts	27
Legal Matters	27
Where You Can Find More Information	27
Incorporation Of Certain Documents By Reference	27

Table of Contents

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, (Securities Act) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and as such may involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, which are based on certain assumptions and describe our future plans, strategies and expectations, are generally identifiable by use of the words may, will, should, expect, anticipate, estimate, believe, intend, project, or the negative of these words or other similar words or terms. Factors which could have a material adverse effect on our operations and future prospects include, but are not limited to, changes in economic conditions generally and the real estate market specifically, adverse developments with respect to our tenants, legislative/regulatory changes including changes to laws governing the taxation of REITs, availability of debt and equity capital, interest rates, competition, supply and demand for properties in our current and proposed market areas, policies and guidelines applicable to REITs and the other factors described under the heading RISK FACTORS in any supplement to this prospectus. These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating any forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events discussed or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement may not occur and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements.

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

All references to the Company, we, our and us in this prospectus mean Lexington Corporate Properties Trust and all entities owned or controlled by us except where it is made clear that the term means only the parent company. The term you refers to a prospective investor.

Table of Contents

OUR COMPANY

We are a self-managed and self-administered real estate investment trust, commonly referred to as a REIT, formed under the laws of the State of Maryland. Our common shares and preferred shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbols LXP , LXP – – pb and LXP – – pc , respectively. Our primary business is the acquisition, ownership and management of a geographically diverse portfolio of net leased office, industrial and retail properties. Substantially all of our properties are subject to triple net leases, which are generally characterized as leases in which the tenant bears all or substantially all of the costs and cost increases for real estate taxes, utilities, insurance and ordinary repairs and maintenance. As of September 30, 2004, we had ownership interests in 138 properties, located in 34 states and containing an aggregate of approximately 30.0 million net rentable square feet of space. Thirty-three of these properties, containing approximately 10.0 million net rentable square feet of space, were held through joint ventures with third parties. Approximately 98.8% of the net rentable square feet was leased.

We elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 1993. If we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal corporate income taxes on our net income that is currently distributed to shareholders.

We grow our portfolio primarily by acquiring properties from (i) corporations and other entities in sale-leaseback transactions, (ii) developers of newly-constructed properties built to suit the needs of a corporate tenant and (iii) sellers of properties subject to an existing lease. We have diversified our portfolio by geographical location, tenant industry segment, lease term expiration and property type with the intention of providing steady internal growth with low volatility. We believe that this diversification should help insulate us from regional recession, industry specific downturns and price fluctuations by property type. As part of our ongoing efforts, we expect to continue to effect portfolio and individual property acquisitions and dispositions, expand existing properties, attract investment grade and other quality tenants, extend lease maturities in advance of expiration and refinance outstanding indebtedness when advisable. Additionally, we enter into joint ventures with third-party investors as a means of creating additional growth and expanding the revenue realized from advisory and asset management activities.

Our operating partnership structure enables us to acquire properties by issuing to sellers, as a form of consideration, limited partnership interests in any of our three operating partnership subsidiaries. We refer to these limited partnership interests as OP units. The OP units are redeemable, after certain dates, for our common shares. We believe that this structure facilitates our ability to raise capital and to acquire portfolio and individual properties by enabling us to structure transactions which may defer tax gains for a contributor of property while preserving our available cash for other purposes, including the payment of dividends and distributions.

Our principal executive offices are located at One Penn Plaza, Suite 4015, New York, New York 10119-4015, our telephone number is (212) 692-7200 and our Internet address is www.lxp.com. **None of the information on our website that is not otherwise expressly set forth in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus is a part of this prospectus.**

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF OUR COMMON SHARES

The following summary of the material terms and provisions of our common shares does not purport to be complete and is subject to the detailed provisions of our declaration of trust and our By-Laws, each of which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. You should carefully read each of these documents in order to fully understand the terms and provisions of our common shares. For information on incorporation by reference, and how to obtain copies of these documents, see the sections entitled WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION on page 27 of this prospectus and INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE on page 27 of this prospectus.

General

Under our declaration of trust, our board of trustees has authority to issue 80,000,000 common shares. Under Maryland law, our shareholders generally are not responsible for our debts or obligations as a result of their status as shareholders.

Terms

Subject to the preferential rights of any other shares or series of equity securities and to the provisions of our declaration of trust regarding excess shares, holders of our common shares are entitled to receive dividends on our common shares if, as and when authorized and declared by our board of trustees out of assets legally available therefor and to share ratably in those of our assets legally available for distribution to our shareholders in the event that we liquidate, dissolve or wind up, after payment of, or adequate provision for, all of our known debts and liabilities and the amount to which holders of any class of shares classified or reclassified or having a preference on distributions in liquidation, dissolution or winding up have a right.

Subject to the provisions of our declaration of trust regarding excess shares, each outstanding common share entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders, including the election of trustees and, except as otherwise required by law or except as otherwise provided in our declaration of trust with respect to any other class or series of shares, the holders of our common shares will possess exclusive voting power. There is no cumulative voting in the election of trustees, which means that the holders of a majority of our outstanding common shares can elect all of the trustees then standing for election, and the holders of the remaining common shares will not be able to elect any trustees.

Holders of our common shares have no conversion, sinking fund or redemption rights, or preemptive rights to subscribe for any of our securities.

We furnish our shareholders with annual reports containing audited consolidated financial statements and an opinion thereon expressed by an independent public accounting firm.

Subject to the provisions of our declaration of trust regarding excess shares, all of our common shares will have equal dividend, distribution, liquidation and other rights and will have no preference, appraisal or exchange rights.

Pursuant to Maryland statutory law governing real estate investment trusts organized under Maryland law, a real estate investment trust generally cannot amend its declaration of trust or merge unless approved by the affirmative vote of shareholders holding at least two-thirds of the shares entitled to vote on the matter unless a lesser percentage (but not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter) is set forth in our declaration of trust. Our declaration of trust provides that those actions, with the exception of certain amendments to our declaration of trust for which a higher vote requirement has been set, will be valid and effective if authorized by holders of a majority of the total number of shares of all classes outstanding and entitled to vote thereon.

Table of Contents

Restrictions on Ownership

For the Company to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (which is commonly referred to as the Code), not more than 50% in value of its outstanding capital shares may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Code to include certain entities) during the last half of a taxable year. To assist the Company in meeting this requirement, the Company may take certain actions to limit the beneficial ownership, directly or indirectly, by a single person of the Company's outstanding equity securities. See **RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS OF CAPITAL STOCK AND ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS** beginning on page 22 of this prospectus.

Transfer Agent

The transfer agent and registrar for our common shares is Mellon Investor Services, LLC.

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF OUR PREFERRED SHARES

The following summary of the material terms and provisions of our preferred shares does not purport to be complete and is subject to the detailed provisions of our declaration of trust (including any applicable articles supplementary, amendment or annex to our declaration of trust designating the terms of a series of preferred shares) and our By-Laws, each of which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. You should carefully read each of these documents in order to fully understand the terms and provisions of our preferred shares. For information on incorporation by reference, and how to obtain copies of these documents, see the sections entitled WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION on page 27 of this prospectus and INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE on page 27 of this prospectus.

General

Under our declaration of trust, we have authority to issue 10,000,000 preferred shares from time to time, in one or more series, as authorized by our board of trustees. As of the date of this prospectus, there are two series of preferred shares outstanding: our 8.05% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (see Terms of Our 8.05% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock below), which we refer to as the Series B Preferred Shares, and our 6.50% Series C Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, which we refer to as the Series C Preferred Shares (see Terms of Our 6.50% Series C Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock below). Three million, one hundred and sixty thousand of the preferred shares are designated as Series B Preferred Shares and 3,100,000 of the preferred shares are designated as Series C Preferred Shares. All of our Series A Senior Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, were converted into our common shares in April 2002.

Subject to limitations prescribed by Maryland law and our declaration of trust, our board of trustees is authorized to fix the number of shares constituting each series of preferred shares and the terms, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption. The preferred shares will, when issued against payment therefor, be fully paid and nonassessable and will not be subject to preemptive rights. Our board of trustees could authorize the issuance of preferred shares with terms and conditions that could have the effect of discouraging a takeover or other transaction that holders of common shares might believe to be in their best interests or in which holders of common shares might receive a premium for their common shares over the then-current market price of their shares.

Terms

Reference is made to the applicable prospectus supplement relating to the preferred shares offered thereby for specific terms, including:

- (1) the title and stated value of the preferred shares;
- (2) the number of preferred shares offered, the liquidation preference per share and the offering price of the preferred shares;
- (3) the dividend rate(s), period(s), and/or payment date(s) or method(s) of calculation thereof applicable to the preferred shares;
- (4) the date from which dividends on the preferred shares shall accumulate, if applicable;
- (5) the provisions for a sinking fund, if any, for the preferred shares;

- (6) the provisions for redemption, if applicable, of the preferred shares;
- (7) any listing of the preferred shares on any securities exchange;
- (8) the terms and conditions, if applicable, upon which the preferred shares will be convertible into common shares, including the conversion price (or manner of calculation thereof);
- (9) a discussion of federal income tax considerations applicable to the preferred shares;

Table of Contents

(10) the relative ranking and preferences of the preferred shares as to dividend rights and rights upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of our affairs;

(11) any limitations on issuance of any series of preferred shares ranking senior to or on a parity with the preferred shares as to dividend rights and rights upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of our affairs;

(12) any limitations on direct or beneficial ownership of our securities and restrictions on transfer of our securities, in each case as may be appropriate to preserve our status as a REIT; and

(13) any other specific terms, preferences, rights, limitations or restrictions of the preferred shares.

Rank

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the preferred shares rank, with respect to dividend rights and rights upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding-up, and allocation of our earnings and losses: (i) senior to all classes or series of our common shares, and to all equity securities ranking junior to the preferred shares; (ii) on a parity with all equity securities issued by us the terms of which specifically provide that such equity securities rank on a parity with the preferred shares; and (iii) junior to all equity securities issued by us the terms of which specifically provide that such equity securities rank senior to the preferred shares. As used in this prospectus, the term equity securities does not include convertible debt securities.

Dividends

Subject to any preferential rights of any outstanding securities or series of securities, the holders of preferred shares will be entitled to receive dividends, when, as and if declared by our board of trustees, out of assets legally available for payment. Dividends will be paid at such rates and on such dates as will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. Dividends will be payable to the holders of record of preferred shares as they appear on our share transfer books on the applicable record dates fixed by our board of trustees. Dividends on any series of our preferred shares may be cumulative or non-cumulative, as provided in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Redemption

If so provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, the preferred shares offered thereby will be subject to mandatory redemption or redemption at our option, as a whole or in part, in each case upon the terms, at the times and at the redemption prices set forth in such prospectus supplement.

Liquidation Preference

Upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of our affairs, and before any distribution or payment shall be made to the holders of any common shares or any other class or series of shares ranking junior to our preferred shares, the holders of our preferred shares shall be entitled to receive, after payment or provision for payment of our debts and other liabilities, out of our assets legally available for distribution to shareholders, liquidating distributions in the amount of the liquidation preference per share, if any, set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement, plus an amount equal to all dividends accrued and unpaid thereon (which shall not include any accumulation in respect of unpaid noncumulative dividends for prior dividend periods). After payment of the full amount of the liquidating distributions to which they are entitled, the holders of preferred shares will have no right or claim to any of our remaining assets. In the event that, upon any such voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of our affairs, the legally available assets are insufficient to pay the amount of the liquidating distributions on all of our outstanding preferred shares and the corresponding amounts payable on all of our other

outstanding equity securities ranking on a parity with the preferred shares in the distribution of assets upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of our affairs, then the holders of our

Table of Contents

preferred shares and the holders of such other outstanding equity securities shall share ratably in any such distribution of assets in proportion to the full liquidating distributions to which they would otherwise be respectively entitled.

If liquidating distributions are made in full to all holders of our preferred shares, our remaining assets shall be distributed among the holders of any other classes or series of equity securities ranking junior to the preferred shares in the distribution of assets upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of our affairs, according to their respective rights and preferences and in each case according to their respective number of shares.

If we consolidate or merge with or into, or sell, lease or convey all or substantially all of our property or business to, any corporation, trust or other entity, such transaction shall not be deemed to constitute a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of our affairs.

Voting Rights

Unless otherwise from time to time required by law, or as otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, holders of our preferred shares will not have any voting rights.

Conversion Rights

The terms and conditions, if any, upon which our preferred shares are convertible into common shares will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. Such terms will include the number of common shares into which the preferred shares are convertible, the conversion price (or manner of calculation thereof), the conversion period, provisions as to whether conversion will be at the option of the holders of the preferred shares or at our option, the events requiring an adjustment of the conversion price and provisions affecting conversion in the event of the redemption of such preferred shares.

Restrictions on Ownership

For us to qualify as a REIT under the Code, not more than 50% in value of our outstanding capital shares may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Code to include certain entities) during the last half of a taxable year. To assist us in meeting this requirement, we may take certain actions to limit the beneficial ownership, directly or indirectly, by a single person of our outstanding equity securities, including any series of our preferred shares. Therefore, the applicable amendment or annex to our declaration of trust designating the terms of a series of preferred shares may contain provisions restricting the ownership and transfer of such preferred shares. The applicable prospectus supplement will specify any additional ownership limitation relating to the preferred shares being offered thereby. See **RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS OF CAPITAL STOCK AND ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS** beginning on page 22 of this prospectus.

Transfer Agent

The transfer agent and registrar for our Series B Preferred Shares and Series C Preferred Shares is Mellon Investor Services LLC. The transfer agent and registrar for our other series of preferred shares will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Terms of Our 8.05% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock

General. In June 2003, we sold 3,160,000 Series B Preferred Shares. The Series B Preferred Shares are not convertible into our common shares and are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol **LXP**— pb.

Dividends. The holders of the Series B Shares are entitled to receive cumulative cash dividends at a rate of 8.05% of the \$25.00 liquidation preference per year (equivalent to \$2.0125 per year per share).

Table of Contents

Liquidation Preference. If we liquidate, dissolve or wind up, holders of our Series B Preferred Shares will have the right to receive \$25.00 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends (whether or not declared) to and including the date of payment before any payments are made to the holders of our common shares and any other capital shares ranking junior to the Series B Preferred Shares as to liquidation rights. The rights of the holders of the Series B Preferred Shares to receive their liquidation preference will be subject to the proportionate rights of the Series C Preferred Shares and each other series or class of our capital shares ranking, as to liquidation rights, on a parity with the Series B Preferred Shares.

Redemption. We may not redeem the Series B Preferred Shares prior to June 19, 2008, except in limited circumstances relating to the preservation of our status as a REIT. On or after June 19, 2008, we may, at our option, redeem the Series B Preferred Shares, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time, for cash equal to \$25.00 per share, plus any accrued and unpaid dividends, if any, to and including the date of redemption.

Conversion. The Series B Preferred Shares are not convertible into, or exchangeable for, any other property or securities, except that we may exchange shares of the Series B Preferred Shares for shares of excess stock in order to ensure that we remain a qualified REIT for federal income tax purposes.

Rank. With respect to the payment of dividends and amounts upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the Series B Preferred Shares rank (i) senior to all classes or series of our common shares and to all equity securities ranking junior to our Series B Preferred Shares, (ii) on a parity with our Series C Preferred Shares and all equity securities issued by us the terms of which specifically provide that such equity securities rank on a parity with our Series B Preferred Shares, and (iii) junior to all equity securities issued by us the terms of which specifically provide that such equity securities rank senior to our Series B Preferred Shares.

Voting Rights. Holders of the Series B Preferred Shares generally have no voting rights. However, if we do not pay dividends on the Series B Preferred Shares for six or more quarterly periods (whether or not consecutive), the holders of the Series B Preferred Shares voting together as a class with the holders of Series C Preferred Shares and all other classes or series of our equity securities ranking on parity with the Series B Preferred Shares which are entitled to similar voting rights, will be entitled to vote at the next annual meeting of our shareholders for the election of two additional trustees to serve on our board of trustees until all unpaid cumulative dividends have been paid or declared and set apart for payment. The holders of Series B Preferred Shares, Series C Preferred Shares and all other classes or series of our equity securities ranking on parity with the Series B Preferred Shares which are entitled to similar voting rights will vote in proportion to the liquidation preference of \$25.00 (i.e., one vote for each Series B Preferred Share; two votes for each Series C Preferred Share).

Terms of Our 6.50% Series C Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock

General. On December 8, 2004, we sold 2,700,000 Series C Preferred Shares. The Series C Preferred Shares are convertible into our common shares and are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol LXP – pc.

Dividends. The holders of the Series C Shares are entitled to receive cumulative cash dividends at a rate of 6.50% of the \$50.00 liquidation preference per year (equivalent to \$3.25 per year per share).

Liquidation Preference. If we liquidate, dissolve or wind up, holders of our Series C Preferred Shares will have the right to receive \$50.00 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends (whether or not declared) to and including the date of payment before any payments are made to the holders of our common shares and any other capital shares ranking junior to the Series C Preferred Shares as to liquidation rights. The rights of the holders of the Series C Preferred Shares to receive their liquidation preference will be subject to the proportionate rights of the Series B Preferred Shares and each other series or class of our capital shares ranking, as to liquidation rights, on a parity with

the Series C Preferred Shares.

Table of Contents

Redemption. We may not redeem the Series C Preferred Shares unless necessary to preserve our status as a REIT.

Conversion Rights. The Series C Preferred Shares may be converted by the holder, at its option, into our common shares initially at a conversion rate of 1.8643 common shares per \$50.00 liquidation preference, which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$26.82 per common share (subject to adjustment in certain events).

Company Conversion Option. On or after November 16, 2009, we may, at our option, cause the Series C Preferred Shares to be automatically converted into that number of common shares that are issuable at the then prevailing conversion rate (the Company Conversion Option). We may exercise our conversion right only if, for twenty (20) trading days within any period of thirty (30) consecutive trading days (including the last trading day of such period), the closing price of our common shares equals or exceeds 125% of the then prevailing conversion price of the Series C Preferred Shares.

Settlement. Upon conversion (pursuant to a voluntary conversion or the Company Conversion Option) we may choose to deliver the conversion value to investors in cash, our common shares, or a combination of cash and our common shares.

We can elect at any time to obligate ourselves to satisfy solely in cash the portion of the conversion value that is equal to 100% of the liquidation preference amount of the Series C Preferred Shares, with any remaining amount of the conversion value to be satisfied in cash, common shares or a combination of cash and common shares. If we elect to do so, we will notify holders at any time that we intend to settle in cash the portion of the conversion value that is equal to the liquidation preference amount of the Series C Preferred Shares (referred to as the liquidation preference conversion settlement election). This notification, once provided to holders, will be irrevocable and will apply to future conversions of the Series C Preferred Shares even if the shares cease to be convertible but subsequently become convertible again.

Payment of Dividends Upon Conversion. Upon any conversion, a holder of such converted Series C Preferred Shares will not receive any cash payment representing accrued and unpaid dividends on the Series C Preferred Shares, whether or not in arrears, except in certain circumstances, including upon the exercise of the Company Conversion Option if the conversion date in connection therewith is after the record date for payment of dividends and before the corresponding dividend payment date. Upon the exercise of the Company Conversion Option, a holder of such converted Series C Preferred Shares will receive a cash payment for all unpaid dividends in arrears.

Conversion Rate Adjustments. The conversion rate is subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events, including if we distribute in any quarter to all or substantially all holders of our common shares, any cash, including quarterly cash dividends (subject to adjustment), in excess of:

\$0.36 per common share through and including November 15, 2005

\$0.37 per common share from November 16, 2005 through and including November 15, 2006

\$0.38 per common share thereafter

Fundamental Change. Upon the occurrence of certain fundamental changes in the Company, a holder may require us to purchase for cash all or part of its Series C Preferred Shares at a price equal to 100% of their liquidation preference plus accrued and unpaid dividends, if any, up to, but not including, the fundamental change purchase date.

If a holder elects to convert its Series C Preferred Shares in connection with certain fundamental changes that occur on or prior to November 15, 2014, we will in certain circumstances increase the conversion rate by a number of additional common shares upon conversion or, in lieu thereof, we may in certain circumstances elect to adjust the conversion rate and related conversion obligation so that the Series C Preferred Shares are convertible into shares of

the acquiring or surviving company.

Rank. With respect to the payment of dividends and amounts upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the Series C Preferred Share rank (i) senior to all classes or series of our common shares and to all equity securities ranking junior to our Series C Preferred Shares, (ii) on a parity with our Series B

Table of Contents

Preferred Shares and all equity securities issued by us the terms of which specifically provide that such equity securities rank on a parity with our Series C Preferred Shares, and (iii) junior to all equity securities issued by us the terms of which specifically provide that such equity securities rank senior to our Series C Preferred Shares.

Voting Rights. Holders of the Series C Preferred Shares generally have no voting rights. However, if we do not pay dividends on the Series C Preferred Shares for six or more quarterly periods (whether or not consecutive), the holders of the Series C Preferred Shares voting together as a class with the holders of Series B Preferred Shares and all other classes or series of our equity securities ranking on parity with the Series C Preferred Shares which are entitled to similar voting rights, will be entitled to vote at the next annual meeting of our shareholders for the election of two additional trustees to serve on our board of trustees until all unpaid cumulative dividends have been paid or declared and set apart for payment. The holders of Series C Preferred Shares, Series B Preferred Shares and all other classes or series of our equity securities ranking on parity with the Series C Preferred Shares which are entitled to similar voting rights will vote in proportion to the liquidation preference of \$25.00 (i.e., two votes for each Series C Preferred Share; one vote for each Series B Preferred Share).

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF OUR DEBT SECURITIES

We will issue our debt securities under one or more separate indentures between us and a trustee that we will name in the applicable supplement to this prospectus. A form of the indenture is attached as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. Following its execution, the indenture will be filed with the SEC and incorporated by reference in the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

*The following summary describes certain material terms and provisions of the indenture and our debt securities. This summary is not complete and is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the provisions of the indenture. When we offer to sell a particular series of debt securities, we will describe the specific terms of the series in the applicable supplement to this prospectus. You should read the indenture for more details regarding the provisions we describe below and for other provisions that may be important to you. For information on incorporation by reference, and how to obtain a copy of the indenture, see the sections entitled **WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION** on page 27 of this prospectus and **INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE** on page 27 of this prospectus.*

General

The debt securities will be direct obligations of the Company, which may be secured or unsecured and may be either senior debt securities (Senior Securities) or subordinated debt securities (Subordinated Securities). The debt securities will be issued under one or more indentures in the form filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which this prospectus is a part (the Form of Indenture). As provided in the Form of Indenture, the specific terms of any Debt Security issued pursuant to an indenture will be set forth in one or more Supplemental Indentures, each dated as of a date of or prior to the issuance of the debt securities to which it relates (the Supplemental Indentures and each a Supplemental Indenture). Senior Securities and Subordinated Securities may be issued pursuant to separate indentures (respectively, a Senior Indenture and a Subordinated Indenture), in each case between the Company and a trustee (an Indenture Trustee), which may be the same Indenture Trustee, subject to such amendments or supplements as may be adopted from time to time. The Senior Indenture and the Subordinated Indenture, as amended or supplemented from time to time, are sometimes hereinafter referred to collectively as the Indentures. The Indentures will be subject to and governed by the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. The statements made under this heading relating to the debt securities and the Indentures are summaries of the provisions thereof, do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the Indentures and such debt securities.

Capitalized terms used herein and not defined shall have the meanings assigned to them in the applicable Indenture.

Terms

The indebtedness represented by the Senior Securities will rank equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of the Company. The indebtedness represented by Subordinated Securities will be subordinated in right of payment to the prior payment in full of the Senior Debt of the Company as described under Subordination. The particular terms of the debt securities offered by a prospectus supplement will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement, along with any applicable federal income tax considerations unique to such debt securities. Accordingly, for a description of the terms of any series of debt securities, reference must be made to both the prospectus supplement relating thereto and the description of the debt securities set forth in this prospectus.

Except as set forth in any prospectus supplement, the debt securities may be issued without limits as to aggregate principal amount, in one or more series, in each case as established from time to time by the Company or as set forth in the applicable Indenture or in one or more Supplemental Indentures. All debt securities of one series need not be issued at the same time and, unless otherwise provided, a series may be reopened, without the consent of the holders

of the debt securities of such series, for issuance of additional debt securities of such series.

Table of Contents

The Form of Indenture provides that the Company may, but need not, designate more than one Indenture Trustee thereunder, each with respect to one or more series of debt securities. Any Indenture Trustee under an Indenture may resign or be removed with respect to one or more series of debt securities and a successor Indenture Trustee may be appointed to act with respect to such series. If two or more persons are acting as Indenture Trustee with respect to different series of debt securities, each such Indenture Trustee shall be an Indenture Trustee of a trust under the applicable Indenture separate and apart from the trust administered by any other Indenture Trustee, and, except as otherwise indicated herein, any action described herein to be taken by each Indenture Trustee may be taken by each such Indenture Trustee with respect to, and only with respect to, the one or more series of debt securities for which it is Indenture Trustee under the applicable Indenture.

The following summaries set forth certain general terms and provisions of the Indentures and the debt securities. The prospectus supplement relating to the series of debt securities being offered will contain further terms of such debt securities, including the following specific terms:

- (1) The title of such debt securities and whether such debt securities are secured or unsecured or Senior Securities or Subordinated Securities;
- (2) The aggregate principal amount of such debt securities and any limit on such aggregate principal amount;
- (3) The price (expressed as a percentage of the principal amount thereof) at which such debt securities will be issued and, if other than the principal amount thereof, the portion of the principal amount thereof payable upon declaration of the maturity thereof, or (if applicable) the portion of the principal amount of such debt securities that is convertible into common shares or preferred shares, or the method by which any such portion shall be determined;
- (4) If convertible, the terms on which such debt securities are convertible, including the initial conversion price or rate and the conversion period and any applicable limitations on the ownership or transferability of the common shares or preferred shares receivable on conversion;
- (5) The date or dates, or the method for determining such date or dates, on which the principal of such debt securities will be payable;
- (6) The rate or rates (which may be fixed or variable), or the method by which such rate or rates shall be determined, at which such debt securities will bear interest, if any;
- (7) The date or dates, or the method for determining such date or dates, from which any such interest will accrue, the dates on which any such interest will be payable, the record dates for such interest payment dates, or the method by which such dates shall be determined, the persons to whom such interest shall be payable, and the basis upon which interest shall be calculated if other than that of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months;
- (8) The place or places where the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest, if any, on such debt securities will be payable, where such debt securities may be surrendered for conversion or registration of transfer or exchange and where notices or demands to or upon the Company with respect to such debt securities and the applicable Indenture may be served;
- (9) The period or periods, if any, within which, the price or prices at which and the other terms and conditions upon which such debt securities may, pursuant to any optional or mandatory redemption provisions, be redeemed, as a whole or in part, at the option of the Company;

(10) The obligation, if any, of the Company to redeem, repay or purchase such debt securities pursuant to any sinking fund or analogous provision or at the option of a holder thereof, and the period or periods within which, the price or prices at which and the other terms and conditions upon which such debt securities will be redeemed, repaid or purchased, as a whole or in part, pursuant to such obligation;

Table of Contents

(11) If other than U.S. dollars, the currency or currencies in which such debt securities are denominated and payable, which may be a foreign currency or units of two or more foreign currencies or a composite currency or currencies, and the terms and conditions relating thereto;

(12) Whether the amount of payments of principal of (and premium, if any) or interest, if any, on such debt securities may be determined with reference to an index, formula or other method (which index, formula or method may, but need not, be based on a currency, currencies, currency unit or units, or composite currency or currencies) and the manner in which such amounts shall be determined;

(13) Whether such debt securities will be issued in certificated or book-entry form and, if so, the identity of the depository for such debt securities;

(14) Whether such debt securities will be in registered or bearer form or both and, if in registered form, the denominations thereof if other than \$1,000 and any integral multiple thereof and, if in bearer form, the denominations thereof and terms and conditions relating thereto;

(15) The applicability, if any, of the defeasance and covenant defeasance provisions described herein or set forth in the applicable Indenture, or any modification thereof;

(16) Whether and under what circumstances the Company will pay any additional amounts on such debt securities in respect of any tax, assessment or governmental charge and, if so, whether the Company will have the option to redeem such debt securities in lieu of making such payment;

(17) Any deletions from, modifications of or additions to the events of default or covenants of the Company, to the extent different from those described herein or set forth in the applicable Indenture with respect to such debt securities, and any change in the right of any Trustee or any of the holders to declare the principal amount of any of such debt securities due and payable;

(18) The provisions, if any, relating to the security provided for such debt securities; and

(19) Any other terms of such debt securities not inconsistent with the provisions of the applicable Indenture.

If so provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, the debt securities may be issued at a discount below their principal amount and provide for less than the entire principal amount thereof to be payable upon declaration of acceleration of the maturity thereof (Original Issue Discount Securities). In such cases, any special U.S. federal income tax, accounting and other considerations applicable to Original Issue Discount Securities will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Except as may be set forth in any prospectus supplement, neither the debt securities nor the Indenture will contain any provisions that would limit the ability of the Company to incur indebtedness or that would afford holders of debt securities protection in the event of a highly leveraged or similar transaction involving the Company or in the event of a change of control, regardless of whether such indebtedness, transaction or change of control is initiated or supported by the Company, any affiliate of the Company or any other party. However, certain restrictions on ownership and transfers of the common shares and preferred shares are designed to preserve the Company's status as a REIT and, therefore, may act to prevent or hinder a change of control. See RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS OF CAPITAL STOCK AND ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS beginning on page 22 of this prospectus. Reference is made to the applicable prospectus supplement for information with respect to any deletions from, modifications of, or additions to, the events of default or covenants of the Company that are described below, including any addition of a covenant or other provision providing event risk or similar protection.

Denomination, Interest, Registration and Transfer

Unless otherwise described in the applicable prospectus supplement, the debt securities of any series will be issuable in denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples thereof.

Table of Contents

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the principal of (and applicable premium, if any) and interest on any series of debt securities will be payable at the corporate trust office of the applicable Indenture Trustee, the address of which will be stated in the applicable prospectus supplement; provided, however, that, at the option of the Company, payment of interest may be made by check mailed to the address of the person entitled thereto as it appears in the applicable register for such debt securities or by wire transfer of funds to such person at an account maintained within the United States.

Subject to certain limitations imposed upon debt securities issued in book-entry form, the debt securities of any series will be exchangeable for any authorized denomination of other debt securities of the same series and of a like aggregate principal amount and tenor upon surrender of such debt securities at the corporate trust office of the applicable Indenture Trustee or at the office of any transfer agent designated by the Company for such purpose. In addition, subject to certain limitations imposed upon debt securities issued in book-entry form, the debt securities of any series may be surrendered for conversion or registration of transfer or exchange thereof at the corporate trust office of the applicable Indenture Trustee or at the office of any transfer agent designated by the Company for such purpose. Every Debt Security surrendered for conversion, registration of transfer or exchange must be duly endorsed or accompanied by a written instrument of transfer, and the person requesting such action must provide evidence of title and identity satisfactory to the applicable Indenture Trustee or transfer agent. No service charge will be made for any registration of transfer or exchange of any debt securities, but the Company may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge payable in connection therewith. If the applicable prospectus supplement refers to any transfer agent (in addition to the applicable Indenture Trustee) initially designated by the Company with respect to any series of debt securities, the Company may at any time rescind the designation of any such transfer agent or approve a change in the location through which any such transfer agent acts, except that the Company will be required to maintain a transfer agent in each place of payment for such series. The Company may at any time designate additional transfer agents with respect to any series of debt securities.

Neither the Company nor any Indenture Trustee shall be required (i) to issue, register the transfer of or exchange debt securities of any series during a period beginning at the opening of business 15 days before the day of mailing of a notice of redemption of any debt securities that may be selected for redemption and ending at the close of business on the day of such mailing; (ii) to register the transfer of or exchange any Debt Security, or portion thereof, so selected for redemption, in whole or in part, except the unredeemed portion of any Debt Security being redeemed in part; or (iii) to issue, register the transfer of or exchange any Debt Security that has been surrendered for repayment at the option of the holder, except the portion, if any, of such Debt Security not to be so repaid.

Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets

The Indentures will provide that the Company may, without the consent of the holders of any outstanding debt securities, consolidate with, or sell, lease or convey all or substantially all of its assets to, or merge with or into, any other entity provided that (a) either the Company shall be the continuing entity, or the successor entity (if other than the Company) formed by or resulting from any such consolidation or merger or which shall have received the transfer of such assets, is organized under the laws of any domestic jurisdiction and assumes the Company's obligations to pay principal of (and premium, if any) and interest on all of the debt securities and the due and punctual performance and observance of all of the covenants and conditions contained in each Indenture; (b) immediately after giving effect to such transaction and treating any indebtedness that becomes an obligation of the Company or any subsidiary as a result thereof as having been incurred by the Company or such subsidiary at the time of such transaction, no event of default under the Indentures, and no event which, after notice or the lapse of time, or both, would become such an event of default, shall have occurred and be continuing; and (c) an officers' certificate and legal opinion covering such conditions shall be delivered to each Indenture Trustee.

Table of Contents

Certain Covenants

Existence. Except as permitted under Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets, the Indentures will require the Company to do or cause to be done all things necessary to preserve and keep in full force and effect its corporate existence, rights (by declaration of trust, by-laws and statute) and franchises; provided, however, that the Company will not be required to preserve any right or franchise if its board of trustees determines that the preservation thereof is no longer desirable in the conduct of its business by appropriate proceedings.

Maintenance of Properties. The Indentures will require the Company to cause all of its material properties used or useful in the conduct of its business or the business of any subsidiary to be maintained and kept in good condition, repair and working order and supplied with all necessary equipment and will cause to be made all necessary repairs, renewals, replacements, betterments and improvements thereof, all as in the judgment of the Company may be necessary so that the business carried on in connection therewith may be properly and advantageously conducted at all times; provided, however, that the Company and its subsidiaries shall not be prevented from selling or otherwise disposing of their properties for value in the ordinary course of business.

Insurance. The Indentures will require the Company to cause each of its and its subsidiaries insurable properties to be insured against loss or damage with insurers of recognized responsibility and, if described in the applicable prospectus supplement, having a specified rating from a recognized insurance rating service, in such amounts and covering all such risks as shall be customary in the industry in accordance with prevailing market conditions and availability.

Payment of Taxes and Other Claims. The Indentures will require the Company to pay or discharge or cause to be paid or discharged, before the same shall become delinquent, (i) all taxes, assessments and governmental charges levied or imposed upon it or any subsidiary or upon the income, profits or property of the Company or any subsidiary and (ii) all lawful claims for labor, materials and supplies which, if unpaid, might by law become a lien upon the property of the Company or any subsidiary; provided, however, that the Company shall not be required to pay or discharge or cause to be paid or discharged any such tax, assessment, charge or claim whose amount, applicability or validity is being contested in good faith.

Provision of Financial Information. Whether or not the Company is subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the Indentures will require the Company, within 15 days of each of the respective dates by which the Company would have been required to file annual reports, quarterly reports and other documents with the Commission if the Company were so subject, (i) to file with the applicable Indenture Trustee copies of the annual reports, quarterly reports and other documents that the Company would have been required to file with the Commission pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act if the Company were subject to such Sections and (ii) to supply, promptly upon written request and payment of the reasonable cost of duplication and delivery, copies of such documents to any prospective holder.

Additional Covenants. Any additional covenants of the Company with respect to any series of debt securities will be set forth in the prospectus supplement relating thereto.

Events of Default, Notice and Waiver

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, each Indenture will provide that the following events are Events of Default with respect to any series of debt securities issued thereunder (i) default for 30 days in the payment of any installment of interest on any Debt Security of such series; (ii) default in the payment of principal of (or premium, if any, on) any Debt Security of such series at its maturity; (iii) default in making any sinking fund payment as required for any Debt Security of such series; (iv) default in the performance or breach of any other

covenant or warranty of the Company contained in the Indenture (other than a covenant added to the Indenture solely for the benefit of a series of debt securities issued thereunder other than such series), continued for 60 days after written notice as provided in the applicable Indenture; (v) a default under any bond, debenture, note or other evidence of

Table of Contents

indebtedness for money borrowed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries (including obligations under leases required to be capitalized on the balance sheet of the lessee under generally accepted accounting principles but not including any indebtedness or obligations for which recourse is limited to property purchased) in an aggregate principal amount in excess of \$30,000,000 or under any mortgage, indenture or instrument under which there may be issued or by which there may be secured or evidenced any indebtedness for money borrowed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries (including such leases, but not including such indebtedness or obligations for which recourse is limited to property purchased) in an aggregate principal amount in excess of \$30,000,000, whether such indebtedness exists on the date of such Indenture or shall thereafter be created, with such obligations being accelerated and not rescinded or annulled; (vi) certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization, or court appointment of a receiver, liquidator or trustee of the Company or any Significant Subsidiary of the Company; and (vii) any other event of default provided with respect to a particular series of debt securities. The term **Significant Subsidiary** has the meaning ascribed to such term in Regulation S-X promulgated under the Securities Act.

If an event of default under any Indenture with respect to debt securities of any series at the time outstanding occurs and is continuing, then in every such case the applicable Indenture Trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of the debt securities of that series will have the right to declare the principal amount (or, if the debt securities of that series are Original Issue Discount Securities or indexed securities, such portion of the principal amount as may be specified in the terms thereof) of all the debt securities of that series to be due and payable immediately by written notice thereof to the Company (and to the applicable Indenture Trustee if given by the holders). However, at any time after such a declaration of acceleration with respect to debt securities of such series (or of all debt securities then outstanding under any Indenture, as the case may be) has been made, but before a judgment or decree for payment of the money due has been obtained by the applicable Indenture Trustee, the holders of not less than a majority in principal amount of outstanding debt securities of such series (or of all debt securities then outstanding under the applicable Indenture, as the case may be) may rescind and annul such declaration and its consequences if (i) the Company shall have deposited with the applicable Indenture Trustee all required payments of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest on the debt securities of such series (or of all debt securities then outstanding under the applicable Indenture, as the case may be), plus certain fees, expenses, disbursements and advances of the applicable Indenture Trustee and (ii) all events of default, other than the non-payment of accelerated principal (or specified portion thereof), with respect to debt securities of such series (or of all debt securities then outstanding under the applicable Indenture, as the case may be) have been cured or waived as provided in such Indenture. The Indentures will also provide that the holders of not less than a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of any series (or of all debt securities then outstanding under the applicable Indenture, as the case may be) may waive any past default with respect to such series and its consequences, except a default (x) in the payment of the principal of (or premium, if any) or interest on any Debt Security of such series or (y) in respect of a covenant or provision contained in the applicable Indenture that cannot be modified or amended without the consent of the holder of each outstanding Debt Security affected thereby.

The Indentures will require each Indenture Trustee to give notice to the holders of debt securities within 90 days of a default under the applicable Indenture unless such default shall have been cured or waived; provided, however, that such Indenture Trustee may withhold notice to the holders of any series of debt securities of any default with respect to such series (except a default in the payment of the principal of (or premium, if any) or interest on any Debt Security of such series or in the payment of any sinking fund installment in respect to any Debt Security of such series) if specified responsible officers of such Indenture Trustee consider such withholding to be in the interest of such holders.

The Indentures will provide that no holder of debt securities of any series may institute any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, with respect to such Indenture or for any remedy thereunder, except in the case of failure of the applicable Indenture Trustee, for 60 days, to act after it has received a written request to institute proceedings in respect of an event of default from the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of such

series, as well as an offer of indemnity reasonably satisfactory to it. This provision will not prevent, however, any holder of debt securities from

Table of Contents

instituting suit for the enforcement of payment of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest on such debt securities at the respective due dates thereof.

The Indentures will provide that, subject to provisions in each Indenture relating to its duties in case of default, an Indenture Trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under an Indenture at the request or direction of any holders of any series of debt securities then outstanding under such Indenture, unless such holders shall have offered to the Indenture Trustee thereunder reasonable security or indemnity. The holders of not less than a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of any series (or of all debt securities then outstanding under an Indenture, as the case may be) shall have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the applicable Indenture Trustee, or of exercising any trust or power conferred upon such Indenture Trustee. However, an Indenture Trustee may refuse to follow any direction which is in conflict with any law or the applicable Indenture, which may involve such Indenture Trustee in personal liability or which may be unduly prejudicial to the holders of debt securities of such series not joining therein.

Within 120 days after the close of each fiscal year, the Company will be required to deliver to each Indenture Trustee a certificate, signed by one of several specified officers of the Company, stating whether or not such officer has knowledge of any default under the applicable Indenture and, if so, specifying each such default and the nature and status thereof.

Modification of the Indentures

Modifications and amendments of an Indenture will be permitted to be made only with the consent of the holders of not less than a majority in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities issued under such Indenture affected by such modification or amendment; provided, however, that no such modification or amendment may, without the consent of the holder of each such Debt Security affected thereby, (i) change the stated maturity of the principal of, or any installment of interest (or premium, if any) on, any such Debt Security; (ii) reduce the principal amount of, or the rate or amount of interest on, or any premium payable on redemption of, any such Debt Security, or reduce the amount of principal of an Original Issue Discount Security that would be due and payable upon declaration of acceleration of the maturity thereof or would be provable in bankruptcy, or adversely affect any right of repayment of the holder of any such Debt Security; (iii) change the place of payment, or the coin or currency, for payment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on any such Debt Security; (iv) impair the right to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or with respect to any such Debt Security; (v) reduce the above-stated percentage of outstanding debt securities of any series necessary to modify or amend the applicable Indenture, to waive compliance with certain provisions thereof or certain defaults and consequences thereunder or to reduce the quorum or voting requirements set forth in the applicable Indenture; or (vi) modify any of the foregoing provisions or any of the provisions relating to the waiver of certain past defaults or certain covenants, except to increase the required percentage to effect such action or to provide that certain other provisions may not be modified or waived without the consent of the holder of such Debt Security.

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each series may, on behalf of all holders of debt securities of that series, waive, insofar as that series is concerned, compliance by the Company with certain restrictive covenants of the applicable Indenture.

Modifications and amendments of an Indenture will be permitted to be made by the Company and the respective Indenture Trustee thereunder without the consent of any holder of debt securities for any of the following purposes: (i) to evidence the succession of another person to the Company as obligor under such Indenture; (ii) to add to the covenants of the Company for the benefit of the holders of all or any series of debt securities or to surrender any right or power conferred upon the Company in such Indenture; (iii) to add events of default for the benefit of the holders of all or any series of debt securities; (iv) to add or change any provisions of an Indenture to facilitate the issuance of, or

to liberalize certain terms of, debt securities in bearer form, or to permit or facilitate the issuance of debt securities in uncertificated form;

Table of Contents

provided that such action shall not adversely affect the interest of the holders of the debt securities of any series in any material respect; (v) to change or eliminate any provisions of an Indenture; provided that any such change or elimination shall be effective only when there are no debt securities outstanding of any series created prior thereto which are entitled to the benefit of such provision; (vi) to secure the debt securities; (vii) to establish the form or terms of debt securities of any series, including the provisions and procedures, if applicable, for the conversion of such debt securities into common shares or preferred shares; (viii) to provide for the acceptance of appointment by a successor Indenture Trustee or facilitate the administration of the trusts under an Indenture by more than one Indenture Trustee; (ix) to cure any ambiguity, defect or inconsistency in an Indenture; provided that such action shall not adversely affect the interests of holders of debt securities of any series issued under such Indenture; or (x) to supplement any of the provisions of an Indenture to the extent necessary to permit or facilitate defeasance and discharge of any series of such debt securities; provided that such action shall not adversely affect the interests of the holders of the outstanding debt securities of any series.

The Indentures will provide that, in determining whether the holders of the requisite principal amount of outstanding debt securities of a series have given any request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent or waiver thereunder or whether a quorum is present at a meeting of holders of debt securities, (i) the principal amount of an Original Issue Discount Security that shall be deemed to be outstanding shall be the amount of the principal thereof that would be due and payable as of the date of such determination upon declaration of acceleration of the maturity thereof (ii) the principal amount of any Debt Security denominated in a foreign currency that shall be deemed outstanding shall be the U.S. dollar equivalent, determined on the issue date for such Debt Security, of the principal amount (or, in the case of an Original Issue Discount Security, the U.S. dollar equivalent on the issue date of such debt securities of the amount determined as provided in (i) above), (iii) the principal amount of an indexed security that shall be deemed outstanding shall be the principal face amount of such indexed security at original issuance, unless otherwise provided with respect to such indexed security pursuant to such Indenture, and (iv) debt securities owned by the Company or any other obligor upon the debt securities or an affiliate of the Company or of such other obligor shall be disregarded.

The Indentures will contain provisions for convening meetings of the holders of debt securities of a series issued thereunder. A meeting may be called at any time by the applicable Indenture Trustee, and also, upon request by the Company or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of such series, in any such case upon notice given as provided in such Indenture. Except for any consent that must be given by the holder of each Debt Security affected by certain modifications and amendments of an Indenture, any resolution presented at a meeting or adjourned meeting duly reconvened at which a quorum is present may be adopted by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series; provided, however, that, except as referred to above, any resolution with respect to any request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent, waiver or other action that may be made, given or taken by the holders of a specified percentage, which is less than a majority, in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series may be adopted at a meeting or adjourned meeting duly reconvened at which a quorum is present by the affirmative vote of the holders of such specified percentage in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series. Any resolution passed or decision taken at any meeting of holders of debt securities of any series duly held in accordance with an Indenture will be binding on all holders of debt securities of that series. The quorum at any meeting called to adopt a resolution, and at any reconvened meeting, will be persons holding or representing a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series; provided, however, that if any action is to be taken at such meeting with respect to a consent or waiver which may be given by the holders of not less than a specified percentage in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series, the persons holding or representing such specified percentage in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of such series will constitute a quorum.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the Indentures will provide that if any action is to be taken at a meeting of holders of debt securities of any series with respect to any request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent,

waiver and other action that such Indenture expressly provides may be made,

Table of Contents

given or taken by the holders of a specified percentage in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities affected thereby, or of the holders of such series and one or more additional series; (i) there shall be no minimum quorum requirement for such meeting, and (ii) the principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of such series that vote in favor of such request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent, waiver or other action shall be taken into account in determining whether such request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent, waiver or other action has been made, given or taken under such Indenture.

Subordination

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, Subordinated Securities will be subject to the following subordination provisions.

Upon any distribution to creditors of the Company in a liquidation, dissolution or reorganization, the payment of the principal of and interest on any Subordinated Securities will be subordinated to the extent provided in the applicable Indenture in right of payment to the prior payment in full of all Senior Debt (as defined below), but the obligation of the Company to make payments of the principal of and interest on such Subordinated Securities will not otherwise be affected. No payment of principal or interest will be permitted to be made on Subordinated Securities at any time if a default on Senior Debt exists that permits the holders of such Senior Debt to accelerate its maturity and the default is the subject of judicial proceedings or the Company receives notice of the default. After all Senior Debt is paid in full and until the Subordinated Securities are paid in full, holders will be subrogated to the rights of holders of Senior Debt to the extent that distributions otherwise payable to holders have been applied to the payment of Senior Debt. The Subordinated Indenture will not restrict the amount of Senior Indebtedness or other indebtedness of the Company and its subsidiaries. As a result of these subordination provisions in the event of a distribution of assets upon insolvency, holders of Subordinated Indebtedness may recover less, ratably, than senior creditors of the Company.

Senior Debt will be defined in the applicable Indenture as the principal of and interest on, or substantially similar payments to be made by the Company in respect of, the following, whether outstanding at the date of execution of the applicable Indenture or thereafter incurred, created or assumed: (i) indebtedness of the Company for money borrowed or represented by purchase-money obligations, (ii) indebtedness of the Company evidenced by notes, debentures, or bonds, or other securities issued under the provisions of an indenture, fiscal agency agreement or other agreement, (iii) obligations of the Company as lessee under leases of property either made as part of any sale and leaseback transaction to which the Company is a part or otherwise, (iv) indebtedness of partnerships and joint ventures which is included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company, (v) indebtedness obligations and liabilities of others in respect of which the Company is liable contingently or otherwise to pay or advance money or property or as guarantor, endorser or otherwise or which the Company has agreed to purchase or otherwise acquire, and (vi) any binding commitment of the real estate investment, in each case other than (a) any such indebtedness, obligation or liability referred to in clauses (i) through (vi) above as to which, in the instrument creating or evidencing the same pursuant to which the same is outstanding, it is provided that such indebtedness, obligation or liability is not superior in right of payment to the Subordinated Securities or ranks *pari passu* with the Subordinated Securities, (b) any such indebtedness obligation or liability which is subordinated to indebtedness of the Company to substantially the same extent as or to a greater extent than the Subordinated Securities are subordinated, and (c) the Subordinated Securities. There will not be any restriction in any Indenture relating to Subordinated Securities upon the creation of additional Senior Debt.

If this prospectus is being delivered in connection with a series of Subordinated Securities, the accompanying prospectus supplement or the information incorporated herein by reference will set forth the approximate amount of Senior Debt outstanding as of the end of the Company's most recent fiscal quarter.

Table of Contents

Discharge, Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, the Company will be permitted, at its option, to discharge certain obligations to holders of any series of debt securities issued under any Indenture that have not already been delivered to the applicable Indenture Trustee for cancellation and that either have become due and payable or will become due and payable within one year (or scheduled for redemption within one year) by irrevocably depositing with the applicable Indenture Trustee, in trust, funds in such currency or currencies, currency unit or units or composite currency or currencies in which such debt securities are payable in an amount sufficient to pay the entire indebtedness on such debt securities with respect to principal (and premium, if any) and interest to the date of such deposit (if such debt securities have become due and payable) or to the stated maturity or redemption date, as the case may be.

The Indentures will provide that, unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, the Company may elect either (i) to defease and be discharged from any and all obligations (except for the obligation to pay additional amounts, if any, upon the occurrence of certain events of tax assessment or governmental charge with respect to payments on such debt securities and the obligations to register the transfer or exchange of such debt securities, to replace temporary or mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen debt securities, to maintain an office or agency in respect of such debt securities, to hold moneys for payment in trust and, with respect to Subordinated debt securities which are convertible or exchangeable, the right to convert or exchange) with respect to such debt securities (defeasance) or (ii) to be released from its obligations with respect to such debt securities under the applicable Indenture (being the restrictions described under Certain Covenants) or, if provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, its obligations with respect to any other covenant, and any omission to comply with such obligations shall not constitute an event of default with respect to such debt securities (covenant defeasance), in either case upon the irrevocable deposit by the Company with the applicable Indenture Trustee, in trust, of an amount in such currency or currencies, currency unit or units or composite currency or currencies in which such debt securities are payable at stated maturity, or Government Obligations (as defined below), or both, applicable to such debt securities, which through the scheduled payment of principal and interest in accordance with their terms will provide money in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest on such debt securities, and any mandatory sinking fund or analogous payments thereon, on the scheduled due dates therefor.

Such a trust will only be permitted to be established if, among other things, the Company has delivered to the applicable Indenture Trustee an opinion of counsel (as specified in the applicable Indenture) to the effect that the holders of such debt securities will not recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of such defeasance or covenant defeasance and will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the same amounts, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such defeasance or covenant defeasance had not occurred, and such opinion of counsel, in the case of defeasance, will be required to refer to and be based upon a ruling received from or published by the Internal Revenue Service or a change in applicable United States federal income tax law occurring after the date of the Indenture. In the event of such defeasance, the holders of such debt securities would thereafter be able to look only to such trust fund for payment of principal (and premium, if any) and interest.

Government Obligations means securities that are (i) direct obligations of the United States of America or the government which issued the foreign currency in which the debt securities of a particular series are payable, for the payment of which its full faith and credit is pledged, or (ii) obligations of a person controlled or supervised by and acting as an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America or such government which issued the foreign currency in which the debt securities of such series are payable, the payment of which is unconditionally guaranteed as a full faith and credit obligation by the United States of America or such other government, which, in either case, are not callable or redeemable at the option of the issuer thereof, and shall also include a depository receipt issued by a bank or trust company as custodian with respect to any such Government Obligation or a specific payment of interest

on or principal of any such Government Obligation held by such custodian for the account of the holder of a

Table of Contents

depository receipt; provided that (except as required by law) such custodian is not authorized to make any deduction from the amount payable to the holder of such depository receipt from any amount received by the custodian in respect of the Government Obligation or the specific payment of interest on or principal of the Government Obligation evidenced by such depository receipt.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, if after the Company has deposited funds and/or Government Obligations to effect defeasance or covenant defeasance with respect to debt securities of any series, (i) the holder of a Debt Security of such series is entitled to, and does, elect pursuant to the applicable Indenture or the terms of such Debt Security to receive payment in a currency, currency unit or composite currency other than that in which such deposit has been made in respect of such Debt Security, or (ii) a Conversion Event (as defined below) occurs in respect of the currency, currency unit or composite currency in which such deposit has been made, the indebtedness represented by such Debt Security will be deemed to have been, and will be, fully discharged and satisfied through the payment of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest on such Debt Security as they become due out of the proceeds yielded by converting the amount so deposited in respect of such Debt Security into the currency, currency unit or composite currency in which such Debt Security becomes payable as a result of such election or such cessation of usage based on the applicable market exchange rate. Conversion Event means the cessation of use of (a) a currency, currency unit or composite currency both by the government of the country which issued such currency and for the settlement of transactions by a central bank or other public institutions of or within the international banking community, (b) the ECU both within the European Monetary System and for the settlement of transactions by public institutions of or within the European Communities, or (c) any currency unit or composite currency other than the ECU for the purposes for which it was established. Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, all payments of principal of (and premium, if any) and interest on any Debt Security that is payable in a foreign currency that ceases to be used by its government of issuance shall be made in U.S. dollars.

If the Company effects covenant defeasance with respect to any debt securities and such debt securities are declared due and payable because of the occurrence of any event of default other than the event of default described in clause (iv) under Events of Default, Notice and Waiver with respect to specified sections of an Indenture (which sections would no longer be applicable to such debt securities) or described in clause (vii) under Events of Default, Notice and Waiver with respect to any other covenant as to which there has been covenant defeasance, the amount in such currency, currency unit or composite currency in which such debt securities are payable, and Government Obligations on deposit with the applicable Indenture Trustee, will be sufficient to pay amounts due on such debt securities at the time of their stated maturity but may not be sufficient to pay amounts due on such debt securities at the time of the acceleration resulting from such event of default. However, the Company would remain liable to make payment of such amounts due at the time of acceleration.

The applicable prospectus supplement may further describe the provisions, if any, permitting such defeasance or covenant defeasance, including any modifications to the provisions described above, with respect to the debt securities of or within a particular series.

Conversion Rights

The terms and conditions, if any, upon which the debt securities are convertible into common shares or preferred shares will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement relating thereto. Such terms will include whether such debt securities are convertible into common shares or preferred shares, the conversion price (or manner of calculation thereof), the conversion period, provisions as to whether conversion will be at the option of the holders or the Company, the events requiring an adjustment of the conversion price and provisions affecting conversion in the event of the redemption of such debt securities and any restrictions on conversion, including restrictions directed at maintaining the Company's REIT status.

Table of Contents

Payment

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the principal of (and applicable premium, if any) and interest on any series of debt securities will be payable at the corporate trust office of the Indenture Trustee, the address of which will be stated in the applicable prospectus supplement; provided that, at the option of the Company, payment of interest may be made by check mailed to the address of the person entitled thereto as it appears in the applicable register for such debt securities or by wire transfer of funds to such person at an account maintained within the United States.

All moneys paid by the Company to a paying agent or an Indenture Trustee for the payment of the principal of or any premium or interest on any Debt Security which remain unclaimed at the end of one year after such principal, premium or interest has become due and payable will be repaid to the Company, and the holder of such Debt Security thereafter may look only to the Company for payment thereof.

Global Securities

The debt securities of a series may be issued in whole or in part in the form of one or more global securities (the Global Securities) that will be deposited with, or on behalf of, a depositary identified in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to such series. Global Securities may be issued in either registered or bearer form and in either temporary or permanent form. The specific terms of the depositary arrangement with respect to a series of debt securities will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to such series.

Table of Contents

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS OF CAPITAL STOCK AND ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS

Restrictions Relating To REIT Status

For us to qualify as a REIT under the Code, among other things, not more than 50% in value of the outstanding shares of our capital stock may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (defined in the Code to include certain entities) during the last half of a taxable year, and such shares of our capital stock must be beneficially owned by 100 or more persons during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year (in each case, other than the first such year). To assist us in continuing to remain a qualified REIT, our declaration of trust, subject to certain exceptions, provides that no holder may own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the attribution provisions of the Code, more than 9.8% of our equity shares, defined as common shares or preferred shares. We refer to this restriction as the Ownership Limit. Our board of trustees may waive the Ownership Limit if evidence satisfactory to our board of trustees and our tax counsel is presented that the changes in ownership will not then or in the future jeopardize our status as a REIT. Any transfer of equity shares or any security convertible into equity shares that would create a direct or indirect ownership of equity shares in excess of the Ownership Limit or that would result in our disqualification as a REIT, including any transfer that results in the equity shares being owned by fewer than 100 persons or results in us being closely held within the meaning of Section 856(h) of the Code, will be null and void, and the intended transferee will acquire no rights to such equity shares. The foregoing restrictions on transferability and ownership will not apply if our board of trustees determines that it is no longer in our best interests to attempt to qualify, or to continue to qualify, as a REIT.

Equity shares owned, or deemed to be owned, or transferred to a shareholder in excess of the Ownership Limit, will automatically be exchanged for excess shares that will be transferred, by operation of law, to us as trustee of a trust for the exclusive benefit of the transferees to whom such shares of our capital stock may be ultimately transferred without violating the Ownership Limit. While the excess shares are held in trust, they will not be entitled to vote, they will not be considered for purposes of any shareholder vote or the determination of a quorum for such vote and, except upon liquidation, they will not be entitled to participate in dividends or other distributions. Any dividend or distribution paid to a proposed transferee of excess shares prior to our discovery that equity shares have been transferred in violation of the provisions of our declaration of trust will be repaid to us upon demand. The excess shares are not treasury shares, but rather constitute a separate class of our issued and outstanding shares. The original transferee-shareholder may, at any time the excess shares are held by us in trust, transfer the interest in the trust representing the excess shares to any individual whose ownership of the equity shares exchanged into such excess shares would be permitted under our declaration of trust, at a price not in excess of the price paid by the original transferee-shareholder for the equity shares that were exchanged into excess shares, or, if the transferee-shareholder did not give value for such shares, a price not in excess of the market price (as determined in the manner set forth in our declaration of trust) on the date of the purported transfer. Immediately upon the transfer to the permitted transferee, the excess shares will automatically be exchanged for equity shares of the class from which they were converted. If the foregoing transfer restrictions are determined to be void or invalid by virtue of any legal decision, statute, rule or regulation, then the intended transferee of any excess shares may be deemed, at our option, to have acted as an agent on our behalf in acquiring the excess shares and to hold the excess shares on our behalf.

In addition to the foregoing transfer restrictions, we will have the right, for a period of 90 days during the time any excess shares are held by us in trust, to purchase all or any portion of the excess shares from the original transferee-shareholder for the lesser of the price paid for the equity shares by the original transferee-shareholder or the market price (as determined in the manner set forth in our declaration of trust) of the equity shares on the date we exercise our option to purchase. The 90-day period begins on the date on which we receive written notice of the transfer or other event resulting in the exchange of equity shares for excess shares.

Each shareholder will be required, upon demand, to disclose to us in writing any information with respect to the direct, indirect and constructive ownership of beneficial interests as our board of trustees

Table of Contents

deems necessary to comply with the provisions of the Code applicable to REITs, to comply with the requirements of any taxing authority or governmental agency or to determine any such compliance.

This Ownership Limit may have the effect of precluding an acquisition of control unless our board of trustees determines that maintenance of REIT status is no longer in our best interests.

Authorized Capital

Under our declaration of trust, we have authority to issue up to 130,000,000 shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.0001 per share, of which 80,000,000 shares are classified as common shares, 40,000,000 shares are classified as excess shares and 10,000,000 shares are classified as preferred shares. We may issue such shares (other than reserved shares) from time to time in the discretion of our board of trustees to raise additional capital, acquire assets, including additional real properties, redeem or retire debt or for any other business purpose. In addition, the undesignated preferred shares may be issued in one or more additional classes with such designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights including, without limitation, preferential dividend or voting rights, and rights upon liquidation, as will be fixed by our board of trustees. Our board of trustees is authorized to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of our capital stock by setting or changing, in any one or more respects, the preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications or terms or conditions of redemption of such shares. This authority includes, without limitation, subject to the provisions of our declaration of trust, authority to classify or reclassify any unissued shares into a class or classes of preferred shares, preference shares, special shares or other shares, and to divide and reclassify shares of any class into one or more series of that class.

In some circumstances, the issuance of preferred shares, or the exercise by our board of trustees of its right to classify or reclassify shares, could have the effect of deterring individuals or entities from making tender offers for our common shares or seeking to change incumbent management.

Maryland Law

Maryland law includes certain other provisions which may also discourage a change in control of management. Maryland law provides that, unless an exemption applies, we may not engage in any business combination with an interested stockholder or any affiliate of an interested stockholder for a period of five years after the interested stockholder became an interested stockholder, and thereafter may not engage in a business combination with such interested stockholder unless the combination is recommended by our board of trustees and approved by the affirmative vote of at least (i) 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of all of our outstanding voting shares, and (ii) 66²/₃% of the votes entitled to be cast by all holders of outstanding voting shares other than voting shares held by the interested stockholder. An interested stockholder is defined, in essence, as any person owning beneficially, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the outstanding voting shares of a Maryland real estate investment trust. The voting requirements do not apply at any time to business combinations with an interested stockholder or its affiliates if approved by our board of trustees prior to the time the interested stockholder first became an interested stockholder. Additionally, if the business combination involves the receipt of consideration by our shareholders in exchange for common shares that satisfies certain fair price conditions, such supermajority voting requirements do not apply.

Maryland law provides that control shares of a Maryland real estate investment trust acquired in a control share acquisition have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding shares owned by the acquiror or by officers or trustees who are employees of the trust.

Control shares are voting shares that, if aggregated with all other shares previously acquired by that person, would entitle the acquiror to exercise voting power in electing trustees within one of the following ranges of voting power:

one-tenth or more but less than one-third;

Table of Contents

one-third or more but less than a majority; or

a majority or more of all voting power.

Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained shareholder approval.

A control share acquisition means the acquisition of ownership of or the power to direct the exercise of voting power of issued and outstanding control shares, subject to certain exceptions. A person who has made or proposes to make a control share acquisition, upon satisfaction of certain conditions (including an undertaking to pay expenses), may compel the trust's board of trustees to call a special meeting of shareholders, to be held within 50 days of demand, to consider the voting rights of the shares. If no request for a meeting is made, the trust may itself present the question at any shareholders' meeting.

If voting rights are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver an acquiring person statement as permitted by the statute, then, subject to certain conditions and limitations, the trust may redeem any or all of the control shares (except those for which voting rights have previously been approved) for fair value determined, without regard to the absence of voting rights, as of the date of the last control share acquisition or of any meeting of shareholders at which the voting rights of such shares were considered and not approved. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a shareholders' meeting and the acquiror becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other shareholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the shares as determined for purposes of the appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid in the control share acquisition, and certain limitations and restrictions otherwise applicable to the exercise of dissenters' rights do not apply in the context of a control share acquisition.

The control share acquisition statute does not apply to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the trust is a party to the transaction, or to acquisitions approved or exempted by our declaration of trust or by-laws prior to the control share acquisition. No such exemption appears in our declaration of trust or by-laws. The control share acquisition statute could have the effect of discouraging offers to acquire us and of increasing the difficulty of consummating any such offer.

Certain Elective Provisions of Maryland Law

Publicly-held Maryland statutory real estate investment trusts (REITs) may elect to be governed by all or any part of Maryland law provisions relating to extraordinary actions and unsolicited takeovers. The election to be governed by one or more of these provisions can be made by a Maryland REIT in its declaration of trust or bylaws (charter documents) or by resolution adopted by its board of trustees so long as the REIT has at least three trustees who, at the time of electing to be subject to the provisions, are not:

officers or employees of the REIT;

persons seeking to acquire control of the REIT;

trustees, officers, affiliates or associates of any person seeking to acquire control; or

nominated or designated as trustees by a person seeking to acquire control.

Articles supplementary must be filed with the Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation if a Maryland REIT elects to be subject to any or all of the provisions by board resolution or bylaw amendment. Shareholder

approval is not required for the filing of these articles supplementary.

The Maryland law provides that a REIT can elect to be subject to all or any portion of the following provisions, notwithstanding any contrary provisions contained in that REIT's existing charter documents:

Classified Board: The REIT may divide its board into three classes which, to the extent possible, will have the same number of trustees, the terms of which will expire at the third annual meeting of shareholders after the election of each class;

Table of Contents

Two-thirds Shareholder Vote to Remove Trustees Only for Cause: The shareholders may remove any trustee only by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all votes entitled to be cast by the shareholders generally in the election of trustees, but a trustee may not be removed without cause;

Size of Board Fixed by Vote of Board: The number of trustees will be fixed only by resolution of the board;

Board Vacancies Filled by the Board for the Remaining Term: Vacancies that result from an increase in the size of the board, or the death, resignation, or removal of a trustee, may be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining trustees even if they do not constitute a quorum. Trustees elected to fill vacancies will hold office for the remainder of the full term of the class of trustees in which the vacancy occurred, as opposed to until the next annual meeting of shareholders, and until a successor is elected and qualified; and

Shareholder Calls of Special Meetings: Special meetings of shareholders may be called by the secretary of the REIT only upon the written request of shareholders entitled to cast at least a majority of all votes entitled to be cast at the meeting and only in accordance with procedures set out in the Maryland General Corporation Law.

We have not elected to be governed by these specific provisions. However, our declaration of trust and/or bylaws, as applicable, already provide for an 80% vote to remove trustees only for cause, and that the number of trustees may be determined by a resolution of our Board, subject to a minimum number. In addition, we can elect to be governed by any or all of the provisions of the Maryland law at any time in the future.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise described in the applicable prospectus supplement, we intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of the securities for general corporate purposes, which may include the acquisition of additional properties, the repayment of outstanding indebtedness or the improvement of certain properties already in our portfolio.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Company may sell Securities through underwriters or dealers, directly to one or more purchasers, through agents or through a combination of any such methods of sale.

The distribution of the Securities may be effected from time to time in one or more transactions at a fixed price or prices, which may be changed, at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices, or at negotiated prices.

We may sell equity securities in an offering at the market as defined in Rule 415 under the Securities Act or negotiated transactions. One or more of A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc., Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc., Brinson Patrick Securities Corporation, Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., Friedman, Billings, Ramsey & Co., Inc., Mellon Financial Markets, LLC, Raymond James & Associates, Inc. and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC may act as underwriters in connection with such an offering. None of the broker-dealers listed in the preceding sentence shall be an underwriter in connection with any offering of our equity securities unless such broker-dealer is named as an underwriter in the applicable prospectus supplement. Unless the prospectus supplement states otherwise, our agent in at the market or negotiated transactions will act on a best-efforts basis for the period of its appointment.

In connection with the sale of Securities, underwriters or agents may receive compensation from the Company and/or from purchasers of Securities, for whom they may act as agents, in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions. Underwriters may sell Securities to or through dealers, and such dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters and/or

Table of Contents

commissions from the purchasers for whom they may act as agents. Underwriters, dealers, and agents that participate in the distribution of Securities may be deemed to be underwriters under the Securities Act, and any discounts or commissions they receive from the Company and any profit on the resale of Securities they realize may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. Any such underwriter or agent will be identified, and any such compensation received from the Company will be described, in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the related prospectus supplement, each series of Securities will be a new issue with no established trading market, other than the common shares which are listed on the NYSE. Any common shares sold pursuant to a prospectus supplement will be listed on the NYSE, subject to official notice of issuance. The Company may elect to list any series of debt securities or preferred shares on an exchange, but is not obligated to do so. It is possible that one or more underwriters may make a market in a series of Securities, but will not be obligated to do so and may discontinue any market making at any time without notice. Therefore, no assurance can be given as to the liquidity of, or the trading market for, the Securities.

Under agreements into which the Company may enter, underwriters, dealers and agents who participate in the distribution of Securities may be entitled to indemnification by the Company against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

Underwriters, dealers and agents may engage in transactions with, or perform services for, or be tenants of, the Company in the ordinary course of business.

In order to comply with the securities laws of certain states, if applicable, the Securities offered hereby will be sold in such jurisdictions only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in certain states Securities may not be sold unless they have been registered or qualified for sale in the applicable state or an exemption from the registration or qualification requirement is available and is complied with.

**RATIOS OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES
AND EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES
AND PREFERRED SHARE DIVIDENDS**

The following table sets forth our historical ratios of earnings to fixed charges and earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred share dividends for the periods indicated:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004	2003	Year Ended December 31,			
			2002	2001	2000	1999
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges	1.86	1.69	1.78	1.49	1.64	1.67
Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Share Dividends	1.63	1.57	1.75	1.38	1.51	1.53

The ratios of earnings to fixed charges were computed by dividing earnings by fixed charges. The ratios of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred share dividends were computed by dividing earnings by the sum of fixed charges and preferred share dividends. For these purposes, earnings consist of pre-tax income from continued operations plus fixed charges (excluding capitalized interest). Fixed charges consist of interest expense (including

capitalized interest) and the amortization of debt issuance costs.

Table of Contents

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements and related financial statement schedule included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K as of and for the year ended December 31, 2003, as updated by the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 1, 2004 and incorporated by reference into this prospectus, have been incorporated herein by reference in reliance on the report, also incorporated herein by reference, of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for us by Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP, New York, New York. Seth M. Zachary, a partner of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP, is presently serving on our board of trustees and will continue to do so at least until the 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. As of the date of this prospectus, Mr. Zachary beneficially owned 46,619 common shares. Certain legal matters under Maryland law, including the legality of the Securities covered by this prospectus, will be passed on for us by Piper Rudnick LLP, Baltimore, Maryland.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 which requires us to file reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You can inspect and copy reports, proxy statements and other information filed by us at the Public Reference Room maintained by the SEC at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. You can obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. You can obtain copies of this material by mail from the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. You can also obtain such reports, proxy statements and other information from the web site that the SEC maintains at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Reports, proxy statements and other information concerning us may also be obtained electronically at our website, <http://www.lxp.com> and through a variety of databases, including, among others, the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering and Retrieval (EDGAR) program, Knight-Ridder Information Inc., Federal Filing/Dow Jones and Lexis/Nexis.

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference the information we file with them, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus, and information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any future filings we will make with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which is commonly referred to as the Exchange Act (although with respect to the Form 8-Ks listed below, we are only incorporating by reference those portions of such Form 8-Ks that were deemed filed with the SEC and not those portions that were deemed furnished to the SEC):

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003;

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004;

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2004;

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for the quarter ended June 30, 2004;

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004;

Table of Contents

Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 2, 2004 (except any information furnished under Items 5 (to the extent Item 12 applies), 9, and 12);

Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 1, 2004;

Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 1, 2004;

Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 4, 2004 (except any information furnished under Items 5 (to the extent Item 12 applies), 9, and 12);

Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 15, 2004;

Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 30, 2004 (except any information furnished under Items 5 (to the extent Item 12 applies), 9, and 12);

Current Report on Form 8-K filed October 5, 2004;

Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 2, 2004 (except any information furnished under Items 2.02 and 7.01);

Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 4, 2004;

Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 1, 2004;

Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 6, 2004;

Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 8, 2004;

Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 14, 2004;

Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 28, 2004; and

Our Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A dated April 14, 2004.

You may request a copy of these filings, at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at the following address:

T. Wilson Eglin, Chief Executive Officer
Lexington Corporate Properties Trust
One Penn Plaza, Suite 4015
New York, New York 10119-4015
(212) 692-7200

This prospectus is part of a registration statement we filed with the SEC. You should rely only on the information or representations provided in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with different information. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of those documents.

Table of Contents

**2,500,000 Shares
Common Shares of Beneficial Interest**

**PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
June , 2008**

Wachovia Securities

Keefe, Bruyette & Woods