Notes to individual sources in Table 3

0717+367: in Abell cluster 579

0722+393: Confusing, flat-spectrum, possibly variable source at $07^h26^m04.^s8; +32^\circ12'28"$ (5.8 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 135 - 210$ mJy

0723+488: A featureless optical spectrum was observed in March 1992 with the Asiago 182-cm telescope (cf. Machalski 1992). Variable in the radio (cf. Table 3) and likely in the optical

0751+485: A featureless optical spectrum was observed in March 1992 with the Asiago 182-cm telescope (cf. Machalski 1992)

0755+379: NGC2484; UGC4125. References to WSRT maps and physical parameters in Condon & Broderick (1988)

0755+480A: Confusing, extended, double source 0755+480B (3.0 arc min away), identified with a faint galaxy

0804+499A: 8.4 arc min apart from very compact variable quasar 0804+499B

0804+370:
Confusing source at$08^h08^m29.^s44; +36^\circ59'43"7$, $S_{1.4} \approx 60$ mJy

0809+328: The radio source is likely associated with one of two close (separation of 2.3 arc sec) galaxies in a pair

0810+351: Centroid of the double radio source coincides well with the bright elliptical galaxy, however morphological type of the source with evident bright 'hot spots' is not typical for galaxies at $z < 0.1$

0816+367: Confusing flat-spectrum source at $08^h20^m20.^s2$; $+36^\circ40'05"$ (4.5 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 100$ mJy

0818+472: Two confusing sources: $S_{1.4} \approx 190$ mJy at $08^h21^m59.^s0; +47^\circ02'53"$ (5.2 arc min away), and $S_{1.4} =$ 54 mJy, flat-spectrum, at $08^h22^m09.^s6; +47^\circ05'53"$ (6.9 arc min away)

0822+394: The spectrum breaks at about 1.4 GHz. Low– and high–frequency spectral indices differ significantly: $\alpha_{0.4}^{1.4} \approx 0.42$, $\alpha_{1.4}^{10} \approx 1.14$

0829+512: Neither of two suggested galaxy identifications (cf. Paper III) is convincing, however association of the radio source with a faint distant galaxy is very probable

0838+325: in Abell cluster 694/695. 4885-MHz VLA map of the central part of the source is shown in Figure A1 (Appendix)

0844+319: IC2402 galaxy

0906+480A: Close pair (4.3 arc min apart) with 0906+480B. Both are very compact; deconvolved size of 0.0×0.0 arc sec at 5 GHz. Spectral indices quoted in Paper IV and Machalski & Inoue (1990) were erroneously interchanged. Probably variable above 5 GHz

0908+380: Confusing, steep-spectrum source (0908+380B in the B3VLA sample; Vigotti et al. 1989) at $09^h11^m48.^s5; +37^\circ50'19"$ (3.1 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 150$ mJy

0910+353: The VLA A-array map and optical identification of the source published in Paper IV were wrong. The correct map reproduced from the FIRST survey (courtesy of R.H. Becker) with the new identification indicated is shown in Figure A2 (Appendix)

0911+354: Northern component with $S_{1.4} \approx 50$ mJy (cf. VLA A-array map in Paper IV) may be a separate source

0918+381: Confusing, very steep-spectrum, double source 0919+381 at $09^h22^m15.^s20; +37^\circ54'03"$ (6.9 arc min away). $S_{1.4} = 295 \pm 6$ mJy

0927+352: Radio, optical, and X-ray properties of the source are discussed in Machalski & Brandt (1996)

0928+480:
Southern component at $09^h31^m34.^s3; +47^\circ49'47"$ (marked 'B' in Paper II) is likely a separate source. $S_{1.4} = 186$ mJy in NVSS

0949+354: Confusing, flat-spectrum source at $09^h52^m22.^s6; +35^\circ08'03"$ (5.2 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 50$ mJy

0954+346: Confusing, steep-spectrum source at $09^h57^m48.^s3; +34^\circ17'28"$ (4.8 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 90$ mJy

0955+320: Confusing, steep-spectrum source at $09^h58^m25.^s37; +31^\circ47'17"2$ (7.1 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 170$ mJy

1003+484: 3C235. The spectrum breaks at about 320 MHz. $\alpha_{0.038}^{0.4} \approx 0.82$, $\alpha_{0.4}^{15} \approx 1.16$

1014+397: The optical magnitudes are for the galaxy at $10^h17^m18.^s60; +39^\circ31'19"3$ (cross '1' in Paper II). Vigotti et al. (1989) identified this extended double source with another brighter galaxy at $10^h17^m17.^s86; +39^\circ31'46"5$. Thompson et al. (1992) determined it as a NLRG with the redshift of 0.089

1017+487: in Abell cluster 1003

1049+384: The optical spectrum shows intermediate properties between galaxies and quasars (Allington-Smith et al. 1988)

1104+365: The optical spectrum as above

1127+507: Confusing steep-spectrum source 1126+506 at $11^h29^m12.^{10}; +50^\circ23'35"$ (6.1 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 348$ mJy

1129+351: The optical spectrum shows intermediate properties between galaxies and quasars (Allington-Smith et al. 1988)

1131+493: UGC6549; IC708; in Abell cluster 1314. References to WSRT maps and physical parameters in Condon & Broderick (1988)

1132+492: IC711; in Abell cluster 1314. Low-resolution Effelsberg map at 2.7 GHz in Haslam et al. (1978)

1141+466: in Abell clusted 1361. Low-resolution Effelsberg map at 2.7 GHz in Waldhausen et al. (1979). Confusing, flat-spectrum source at $11^h43^m10^s_.9; +46^\circ23'40"$ (5.5 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 190$ mJy. For its low-resolution maps cf. Rudnick & Owen (1977) and Andernach et al. (1980). 4885-MHz VLA map of central part of the source is shown in Figure A1 (Appendix)

1144+352: A total extent of the radio emission of about 10 arc min (about 990 kpc) is suggested from the 4.85-GHz map N111200W of Condon et al. (1989). Its position angle (PA) of about 105 deg is compatible with $PA = 118^\circ$ of a two-sided, about 45 kpc extended, emission from the very compact and bright core on the map 11480+35071B of Becker et al. (1995). Moreover, the VLBI-scale structure (about 22 mas, corresponding to about 37 pc) observed by Henstock et al. (1995), has $PA = 121.^\circ5$

1144+497: Confusing source at $11^h47^m50.^s2$; $+49^\circ28'05"$ (4.1 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 80$ mJy. Though the blue optical object lies on the overall axis of this double source, the identification is not convincing

1151+384: Bright, confusing, steep-spectrum double source 1151+383 at $11^h54^m01.^s2; +38°05'07"$ (6.9 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 500$ mJy

1152+462: Confusing source 1152+463 at $11^h54^m43.^s95; +46°01'32"4$ (7.5 arc min away). $S_{1.4} = 217 \pm 10$ mJy Designated as 1152+462B in Paper V)

1158+345: The optical identification is not certain

1202+499B: Confusing source 1202+499A (3.0 arc min away). $S_{1.4} = 154$ mJy

1216+475: M106; NGC4258; UGC7353. Low-luminosity, starburst galaxy with a trace of non-thermal nucleus. References to WSRT and Effelsberg maps, as well as physical parameters in Condon & Broderick (1988)

1218+489: Though the blue optical object lies on overall axis of this source (cf. Paper IV), the identification may be an accidental one

1226+492: Confusing, flat-spectrum source at $12^h28^m52.^s9$; $+49°04'36"$ (6.6 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 50$ mJy

1230+486: Very likely variable at frequencies above 5 GHz. Confusing steep-spectrum source at $12^h32^m35.^s7$; $+48°16'50"$ (4.7 arc min away) identified with 4C48.35. $S_{1.4} \approx 150$ mJy

1231+495: Faint red optical object at $12^h34^m20.^s61$; $+49°14'18"7$ (cf. Paper IV) might be associated with this double radio source

1237+353: Confusing, compact, steep-spectrum source at $12^h40^m19.^s2$; $+34°56'39"$ (6.4 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 190$ mJy

1239+328: NGC4631; UGC7865. Low-luminosity starburst galaxy. References to WSRT, NRAO interferometer, and Effelsberg maps, as well as physical parameters in Condon & Broderick (1988)

1248+350: Deep observations of the field at 408 MHz (5C12 survey: Benn et al. 1982), at 610 and 1415 MHz (WSRT surveys: Katgert 1978; Katgert et al. 1973, respectively). Identified with 5C12.2 and 1248+35W1. Confusing, faint, double source (5C12.4; 1248+34W1) at $12^h50^m46.^s0; +34°39'59"$ (4.7 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 90$ mJy

1249+508: 3C277. The spectrum breaks at about 1.1 GHz. $\alpha_{0.15}^{1.1} \approx 0.90$, $\alpha_{1.1}^{10} \approx 1.18$

1256+489: 4C48.36. Confusing, steep-spectrum source at $12^h59^m42.^s4; +48°43'22"$ (5.4 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 110$ mJy

1322+366: NGC5141; UGC8433. WSRT 5-GHz map in Fanti et al. (1977). Physical parameters in Condon & Broderick (1988)

1324+498A: Confusing, flat-spectrum source 1324+498B at $13^h26^m39.^s3; +49°33'55"$ (4.1 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 90$ mJy

1327+474: M51; NGC5194; UGC8493. Low-luminosity star-burst galaxy with faint non-thermal radio core. References to WSRT and Effelsberg maps, as well as physical parameters in Condon & Broderick (1988). The spectrum breaks at about 1.4 GHz. $\alpha_{0.038}^{1.4} \approx 0.67$, $\alpha_{1.4}^{5} \approx 1.07$

1329+503: Confusing, steep-spectrum source at $13^h30^m56.^s4; +50°09'04"$ (6.7 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 200$ mJy

1348+352: Unique radio source; a more detailed discussion in the Appendix

1354+325: For a discussion of the optical field, cf. Machalski & Condon (1985b)

1413+349: Confusing, steep-spectrum source at $14^h16^m17.^s2; +34°48'05"$ (4.4 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 130$ mJy

1415+463: 4C46.29. Confusing source 1414+463 at $14^h16^m42.^s9; +46°03'04"$ (6.0 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 140$ mJy

1452+502A: Close pair (2.5 arc min apart) with compact quasar 1452+502B. All flux densities in the surveys given in column 2 are strongly confused

1504+346: in Abell cluster 2025

1507+476: The optical galaxy is 2.1 arc sec apart from this compact radio source whose observed structure was deconvolved into two 'point' components separated by 0.87 arc sec (Paper III)

1527+349: For a discussion of the optical field cf. Paper III

1546+487: Confusing, steep-spectrum source at $15^h47^m40.^s4; +48°39'22"$ (7.1 arc min away). $S_{1.4} \approx 220$ mJy

1613+345: Two confusing sources at $16^h15^m39.^s2$; $+34°21'57"$ and $16^h15^m44.^s5$; $+34°21'15"$ (4.8 and 6.1 arc min away, respectively), was recorded as 1613+344 in Owen et al. (1983) with a total flux $S_{1.4} \approx 70$ mJy

1615+351: NGC6109; UGC10316. References to WSRT maps, and physical parameters in Condon & Broderick (1988)

1626+396: NGC6166; UGC10409. WSRT 1.4 and 5 GHz maps in Jaffe & Perola (1974). Physical parameters in Condon & Broderick (1988)

1636+379: in Abell cluster 2214