and character of the broad absorption lines. The details of object selection are discussed in chapter 9, however, a quick look through the table shows that the most of the objects with no data are either too faint ($V \gtrsim 18.5$) or too far south ($\delta \lesssim -20$).

Column 7 gives the 5 GHz radio flux measurements as presented in Stocke *et al.* 1992. The first number is the value of (or a limit on) the flux density in milli-Janskys. The number in brackets is the log of R* (R* = $f_\nu(5\mathrm{GHz})/f_\nu(2500\text{Å})$, in the QSO rest frame) corrected for depression of the B band flux by the presence of BALs and the redshift of the QSO (see Stocke *et al.* 1992). The criteria for a "radio-loud" QSO is generally log(R*)>2. Essentially all BALQSOs are "radio-quiet" (or "radio-moderate") objects. One of the very few exceptions is PKS 1157+014 (126±19 mJy at 4.85 GHz, log(R*)∼2.5, Green Bank Survey, *cf.* Gregory and Condon 1991), which has a rather weak high outflow BAL and thus is noted in table 4–1 as a marginal BALQSO. It is interesting to note that this object has one of largest column densities of absorbing gas near the emission-line redshift ($z_a \sim z_e$) known in any QSO (*cf.* Briggs *et al.* 1984).

The keywords in column 8 are notes on the general type of BALs seen in each object. These notes are in no way comprehensive, but are limited by the availability of high quality spectra in our database and in the literature.