TABLE 1. HST Imaging

ID # (1)	Galaxy Name (2)	V, I Exp. (s, s) (3)	Type (4)	Structure (5)	I total (mag.) (6)	V–I color (mag.) (7)	b/a (8)
1	030505.0–001143	2400, 6600	Sb	—	19.7	1.15	0.92
2	030504.9–001138	2400, 6600	Irr	—	21.9	1.00	0.63
3	030501.3–001039	2400, 6600	d	asym	21.5	0.91	0.83
4	030458.0–001135	2400, 6600	—	d.n.	20.3	0.99	0.58
5	030459.2–001146	2400, 6600	Sb	—	19.1	1.23	0.71
6	030503.4–001010	2400, 6600	SBc	asym	20.2	1.64	0.58
7	030503.3–001015	2400, 6600	i	—	21.6	1.22	0.86
8	010958.5–022724	3300, 6300	Sb	asym	19.7	0.90	0.67
9	010958.1–022740	3300, 6300	—	d.n.	20.2	0.72	0.48
10	010957.4–022807	3300, 6300	Sc	asym	19.9	0.68	0.50
11	171220.8+333559	5400, 6300	i	asym	21.4	1.07	0.62
12	171221.4+333556	5400, 6300	Sb	asym	19.1	0.68	0.76
13	171227.1+333549	5400, 6300	d	asym	20.6	1.18	0.62
14	171227.0+333558	5400, 6300	i	—	21.1	0.86	0.60
15	171229.5+333626	5400, 6300	Sc	—	20.8	0.85	0.55
16	171229.5+333634	5400, 6300	SBc	asym	20.8	1.41	0.53
17	171229.3+333636	5400, 6300	E	asym	19.4	0.92	0.80
18	171229.9+333644	5400, 6300	Sb	asym	20.4	1.02	0.90

Notes to Table 1.

(1) Galaxy identification number; (2) Galaxy name (J2000 coords); (3) Exposure times; (4) Hubble type (d = disk-dominated, i = intermediate); (5) Visual structure (asym = asymmetric, d.n. = double nucleus); (6) Total I band magnitude (error = 0.1^m); (7) Total V–I color (error = 0.15^m); (8) Axial ratio (b/a) of outer isophote (error $\sim$ 10%).