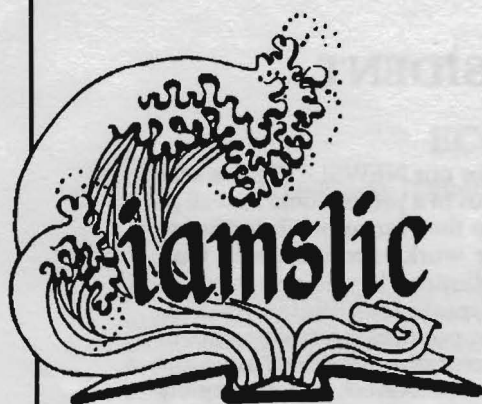


International Association of Marine Science  
Libraries and Information Centers

# newsletter

Number Thirty-eight  
March 1991



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## 17th Annual IAMSLIC Conference

7-11 October 1991

Galveston, Texas U.S.A.

### Y'ALL COME TO GALVESTON !

As the host site for the 1991 IAMSLIC annual convention, I'll start encouraging y'all to come on down for the big meeting.

First of all, getting here should be no problem. Galveston is 50 miles south of Houston, the fifth largest city in the U.S. Houston is served by two major airports, some of the busiest in the world, and reported to be one of the least expensive of U.S. cities to fly in and out of. Galveston's limousine service shuttles travellers back and forth regularly between the airports and Galveston (approximately \$60.00 round trip).

Galveston is a city of approximately 60,000 people. The city is on Galveston Island, a 37 mile long barrier island in the Gulf of Mexico connected to the mainland by a 1 mile long causeway.

October is one of the most pleasant months of the year to be visiting Galveston. The average monthly low temperature for October is 67.7 degrees F; average monthly high is 77.6 degrees.

The San Luis Hotel has been selected as our headquarters hotel (approximately \$80.00 per night). For those of you still in the throes of winter, let me paraphrase this description from the San Luis' literature: "...each of the guest rooms has its own private balcony where you can enjoy balmy breezes and a spectacular view of the Gulf. Just outside the hotel there's a beach for stroll-

ing; a tropical pool for swimming; and a Polynesian swim-up bar for imbibing. Nearby are Galveston's historical attractions, from the tall ship Elissa to The Strand, once referred to as the "Wall Street of the Southwest." Between the San Luis and the Gulf is the 17' Seawall that protects the island from storms and extends for 13 miles.

Halfway between here and Houston is the Johnson Space Center, NASA's space flight command control center. I'm strongly considering this for our field trip - other possibilities are the Houston Ship Channel; offshore gambling ships (!); turtle farm (Kemp's Ridley sea turtle); oyster farm; alligator farm (really!); crawfish farm; offshore drilling platforms. Let me know if you have strong preferences.

See you in Galveston!

Natalie Wiest, Conference Host

For information and suggestions,  
contact:

Natalie Wiest  
Library Director  
Jack K. Williams Library  
University Of Texas / Galveston  
P.O. Box 1675  
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OMNET/SCIENCENET: TAG.LIBRARY  
FAX (409) 740-4407  
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Communications to IAMSLIC should be directed to:

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1990 / 1991

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT

Since I last wrote Presidential greetings for our NEWSLETTER, a war began and ended which affected many of us in a professional as well as personal way. My Library contributed to the war effort; Interlibrary Loan was bombarded with requests for works about Persian Gulf oceanography, environment, and oil pollution. It was gratifying to know that no barriers existed to the free access to scientific information. However, it was another matter regarding political information about the war and its progress. I discovered a frustrating world of "misinformation", "disinformation" and just plain bad, incorrect, and incomplete information. We were "news addicts", glued to radios and TV sets, but never knowing whom to believe, what or how much to believe. It was a sobering encounter with freedom of the press versus government censorship. Now that the fighting has ended, the truth, or parts thereof, will hopefully emerge in time.

Despite the war, holidays, broken bones and death in the family, Sharon Thomson and her Bylaws Committee, composed of Pam Mofjeld and Andrea Coffman, did a superb job of compiling the new amendments. They rewrote a great portion of the bylaws text in order to accommodate these changes, submitted them for approval to the Executive Board, printed up the final version and sent it to the membership for a vote. Sharon and Eleanor Uhlinger are keeping track of these votes and will announce the results as we go to press.

Tom Moritz, the Convener of the 1991 Conference, has chosen the "aquatic environment" as his theme. With the broadening of scope of our membership, he hopes to attract a variety of papers on the fresh-water environment as well as the marine. A timely topic that has interested Tom over the past few months is the effect of war on the aquatic environment. How will the hundreds of oil fires in Kuwait and the massive oil spill in the Gulf impact upon the region? I wonder, too, if there is anything left of the Kuwait Institute of Scientific Research and its marine science library.

Natalie Wiest, back at work after maternity leave, assures me that Conference arrangements are progressing nicely. She's rather skeptical about Galveston as an "exciting" meeting site, but I am sure it, too, has its charms. We will just hope that the atmospheric environment and Tom's aquatic environment will not conspire, in early October, to cause a hurricane on the Texas coast.

By the time of the next newsletter mailing, I hope to have a new Site Selection Committee. After Bremerhaven, Germany in 1992 and Washington DC in 1993, we will need ideas for future locations. Any offers?

Kay Hale

The IAMSLIC NEWSLETTER is published quarterly; in March, June, September and December.

IAMSLIC assumes no responsibility for the statements and opinions advanced by contributors to IAMSLIC publications. Editorial views do not necessarily represent the official position of the association.

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## **NEW LIBRARY DIRECTOR VIRGINIA INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE**

Beginning April 1, 1991 Charles McFadden will be the Library Director at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science. Charles comes to VIMS from Kutztown University in Kutztown, Pennsylvania where he was in charge of technical services, acquisitions, systems, and collection development from 1985-1991 and the Acquisitions Librarian from 1977 to 1985. From 1971 to 1977, he worked at Bryn Mawr College as Acquisitions Librarian and Assistant to the Head of Technical Services and then as the Head of Gifts and Exchanges.

## **HELP AVAILABLE**

Mary McPherson, having retired from Motorola and gone round the world with Semester at Sea, is now interested in, and available for, interim assignment on special projects at IAMSLIC libraries as needed. Willing to relocate temporarily anywhere in the world!

Attributes include Ph.D. in International Environmental Policies (Marine Pollution), library degree with reference experience, data entry and programming skills, systems analysis, and project co-ordination and direction.

"I have met many of you at IAMSLIC conferences in Beaufort, Woods Hole, Halifax and Bermuda, but for those of you who do not know me, I like to travel, meet and work with people, brainstorm for creative solutions, get totally involved in any project, am goal-oriented, and tenacious to completion of a job."

Please contact her regarding your needs at:

Mary McPherson  
720 North 82nd Street  
#E-13  
Scottsdale, AZ 85257  
☎ (602) 947-6528

## **PRELIMINARY BYLAWS BALLOT RESULTS**

According to the IAMSLIC Secretary, 98 of 245 mailed ballots for the IAMSLIC bylaws revisions have been returned by 6 March 1991 (the deadline for postmarks is 9 March 1991). Preliminary counts indicate a "landslide victory" with more than 92% of returned ballots being IN FAVOR of all bylaws changes.

Key changes include: broadening the scope and changing the name of the Association to specifically include "aquatic" sciences, allowing for the establishment of officially recognized Regional Groups, and a change in the structure and duties of Officers of the Association. We are announcing preliminary ballot results to address proposals made to IAMSLIC by EURASLIC members, who will be meeting in April. A full report of the final ballot results will be given in the June Newsletter.

Sharon Thomson  
Bylaws Committee Chair

## **INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS (IFLA) GENERAL CONFERENCE**

18-24 August 1991  
Moscow, USSR

Travel arrangements for this conference are being handled by Rahim Tours in conjunction with Intourist (Soviet travel agency). Rahim Tours is offering group prices for air fares, hotels and land arrangements. They will provide all necessary forms for Visa processing. Contact Rahim Tours for information:

Rahim Tours  
12 South Dixie Highway  
Lake Worth FL 33460 USA  
☎ (800) 556-5305  
☎ (407) 585-5305  
FAX (407) 582-1353

## **NORTHWEST (USA) ASSOCIATION OF MARINE EDUCATORS (NAME)**

Washington Division

## **1991 NAME REGIONAL CONFERENCE**

7-10 July 1991

Fort Worden State Park and Conference Center  
Port Townsend, Washington USA

For information, contact:  
Kathleen Heidenreich  
509 North Thomas  
Olympia WA 98502 USA

## BIBLIOGRAPHY ON PERSIAN/ARABIAN GULF

The Persian Gulf oil spill has generated widespread interest in the marine environment of the Gulf. An issue of the KUWAIT BULLETIN OF MARINE SCIENCE (Number 4, April 1983) is entitled "A Bibliography of the Marine and Maritime Environment of the Arabian Gulf and Gulf of Oman" by ASD Farmer and JE Docksey.

Attempting to be exhaustive (1771 references, 121 pages) the bibliography covers the marine environment of the Arabian (Persian) Gulf, the lower reaches of river systems entering the basin in particular the Shatt Al-Arab, and the Gulf of Oman. Specifically excluded from the bibliography is marine engineering, oil exploration and shipping (other than navigation and cartography), and voyage narratives.

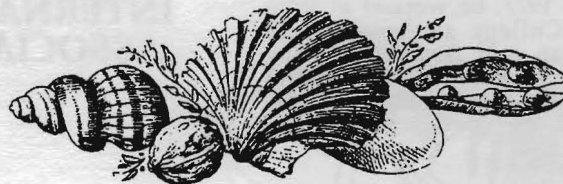
## UNITED STATES ENDANGERED SPECIES LISTS

A comprehensive annotated bibliography of the official lists of endangered, threatened, and rare species for US states appeared in Reference Services Review [19(1):23-38, spring 1991]. Entitled "Official State Lists of Endangered, Threatened, or Rare Species" and written by Rebecca Gardner et al, the bibliography also cited each state's statutory authority for listing or designating endangered species. Addresses are listed for the state agencies providing information. The trust territories and the District of Columbia are not included in the bibliography.

## YOU'RE CANCELLING THAT JOURNAL!!

An interesting editorial was published in the Chronicle of Higher Education 37(17):A56. Entitled "Librarians Must Have the Authority to Cancel Subscriptions to Seldom-Used Journals", this Point of View column was written by Richard M. Dougherty, Professor of Information and Library Studies at the University of Michigan, USA.

[Editors note: Please contact me if you would like a photocopy of this article.]



## UPDATE ON COMPUTER NETWORKS MOSS LANDING MARINE LABORATORY

The Moss Landing Marine Laboratories (MLML) computer system is a largely VMS network consisting of one VAX 4000, 3 MicroVAXs, a Unix workstation, 5 terminal servers and a Logcraft PC server. About 40 terminal ports are located in the 15 relocateable buildings at the temporary Salinas campus. Several faculty use PCs or Macintoshes to access the VAX for file-sharing and electronic mail. A 6 terminal computer laboratory is located in one of the relocateable buildings where students have access to the VAX 4000 and to local printers. A high speed modem links the ship operations facility at Moss Landing, and we will soon have terminals located in the MLML Shore laboratory at Moss Landing. The VAX 4000 system was funded through a grant from the National Science Foundation for educational purposes.

One of the goals of the NSF funded network was to distribute access to the library's CD-ROM Compact Cambridge Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts database, which had been used via a single PC located in the library. The Logcraft 386-ware PC server was purchased to allow up to 4 simultaneous users to access the existing single CD-ROM player (a Phillips CM 100 player and PC controller). Not only can 4 people use the CD player in a time-sharing mode, but anyone having a VAX account (which

is provided free of charge to all students, staff, and faculty) can do literature searches from their office, or from home (for privileged faculty users only).

To use the CD-ROM system each user is provided a program and a special VMS file to handle communications with the PC DOS operating system on the Logcraft server. The Logcraft server is a single 20-MHz 386 PC processor which is time shared by up to 4 simultaneous users, each of whom is allotted 1 Mbyte of PC memory. Once the user has been provided his DOS program and file, he types "DOS" at the VMS \$ prompt and is "put into the DOS world", where he is greeted by the DOS "D:" prompt showing he is operating from the D: disk drive. At this point he invokes the Cambridge CD-ROM program by typing "CAM". From this point on he operates the Cambridge software almost exactly as though he were on a PC keyboard. "Almost exactly" means that special keyboard mapping of the PC special function keys requires a keyboard overlay. However the Cambridge program allows users to navigate through the program using only the arrow keys, thus avoiding the confusion of remembering which special function key does what. Reference listings can be printed directly on the systems printer in the computer laboratory or on a laser printer in the

library. A little knowledge of VMS is required to extract bibliographic text files from the DOS system to import into theses and so forth for use in the VMS world.

The Logcraft DOS-server can be used to run other DOS applications such as Lotus-123, SciMate, etc. The system is in its second month of use at MLML, and these DOS applications have not yet been fully exploited, but it is quite impressive to see the 123 spreadsheet running on a VT-220 terminal. Furthermore, we have found no hardware or software problems. The Logcraft system was reasonably priced (\$13,700), and if the present 4-user system is overtaxed, we may purchase another 4-user board for an additional \$6,000. The Logcraft system runs under DECnet, and the total cost of such a system for others might require additional expense. We understand a variety of different CD-ROM controllers will work with the system.

Logcraft  
22 Cotton Road  
Nashua, NH 03063 USA  
(603) 880-0300

Submitted by W.W. Broenkow  
Professor of Oceanography  
Moss Landing Marine Laboratories



## OBTAINING THE GUIDES TO INTERNET- ACCESSIBLE LIBRARY CATALOGS

Peter Brueggeman

UCSD Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library

Two guides are available that list the procedures for connecting over the Internet to library catalogs. These guides instruct how to logon for free over the Internet to library catalogs around the world with the majority being in the US. Access to these catalogs is helpful for subject searches relating to the collection interests of a target library and for location verification for interlibrary loans. These guides are maintained by Billy Barron (University of North Texas) and Art St George (University of New Mexico) and are freely distributed.

### BARRON'S NOVICE-LEVEL GUIDE

A novice-level guide is distributed by Billy Barron at the University of North Texas. To obtain the guide from your institution's computer, use FTP (File Transfer Protocol) with an "anonymous" login (regarding FTP, see IAMS LIC Newsletter #37, p8-9). At your computer's prompt, type "ftp vaxb.acs.unt.edu". Then, type "anonymous" when prompted for a login identification. The ASCII version of Barron's guide is the file LIBRARIES.TXT; at the FTP prompt, type "GET LIBRARIES.TXT". This starts the FTP transfer of the file over the Internet to your computer; type "quit" to exit.

### ST GEORGE'S EXPERT-LEVEL GUIDE

A more technical and comprehensive guide is distributed by Art St George at the University of New Mexico. To obtain the guide via Bitnet, send an electronic mail message to LISTSERV@UNMVM.BITNET. The e-mail message or command should say GET LIBRARY PACKAGE. The ASCII file comprising St George's guide is too large to send over Bitnet as one file and is sent as four separate files. St George's guide is also available as an ASCII file via anonymous- login FTP from two sites. From your institution's computer, FTP to NIC.CERF.NET ("ftp NIC.CERF.NET") and use the "anonymous" login. Then change directory to "cerfnet/cefnet info"; type "cd cerfnet/cefnet info". Next, get the St George's guide as the file

entitled "internet-catalogs-01-91.txt"; type "get internet-catalogs- 01-91.txt". St George's guide will then be transferred over the Internet to your institution's computer. Type "quit" to exit. St George's guide can also be obtained by FTP to ARIEL.UNM.EDU ("ftp ARIEL.UNM.EDU"); use the "anonymous" login. Then change directory to "library"; type "cd library". Then get the file entitled comprising St George's guide entitled "internet.library"; type "get internet.library". St George's guide will be transferred to your computer; type "quit" to exit. Automatic updating of St George's guide can be arranged. Send electronic mail or a command to your nearest Listserv node or, only as a last resort, to LISTSERV@UNMVM.BITNET. The electronic mail message should say INFO AFD. You will be sent a file called "Listafd Memo" which describes the automatic file distribution feature of the Revised Listserv.

### OBTAINING GUIDES VIA BITNET

St George's guide can be obtained via Bitnet (see above) in addition to FTP over the Internet. Barron's guide can only be obtained via FTP over the Internet. Not everyone has direct Internet access for FTP transfer of these guides; Bitnet-only users can use BITFTP to acquire these files. Princeton University maintains a service called BITFTP allowing BITNET users (and others lacking direct Internet access) to FTP files from Internet hosts. BITFTP accepts mail containing FTP commands and executes them returning the requested files (in either NET-DATA format or unencoded inside mail). For further information on using BITFTP, send mail (or an interactive message) containing the word "HELP" to BITFTP@PUCC.BITNET or bitftp@pucc.princeton.edu.

### OBTAINING GUIDES VIA TRADITIONAL MEANS!

Send Peter Brueggeman an IBM or Macintosh floppy disk in any density or size to his address listed at the front of the IAMS LIC Newsletter.

## PREVENTING UNAUTHORIZED MICROCOMPUTER USAGE AT SERVICE POINTS

For those considering microcomputer security at reference or public service points, the LamaLock Security System is a 1.2 Mb or 360K keylocking 5.25 inch Teac floppy disk drive with accompanying security software.

The LamaLock floppy disk drive has a keylock mounted as part of the drive itself which rotates a red steel lever over the floppy disk opening. This is a better system than the floppy disk drive keylock that screws onto the floppy disk itself. The LamaLock keylocking floppy drive is installed in an IBM-compatible microcomputer's A: drive bay; this involves four screws, two plugs that can only be installed in the correct orientation, and fifteen minutes. To have security when staff have left, insert a non-bootable floppy disk into the A: drive and lock it; then turn the microcomputer off. When the microcomputer is switched on by an unauthorized user, the microcomputer is now forced to boot from the non-bootable disk locked in the A: drive. The microcomputer does not boot up to the DOS prompt and the hard disk drive cannot be accessed; the microcomputer is unusable until someone unlocks it and removes the non-bootable floppy disk. The accompanying security software is not necessary for the security scheme outlined above but can be used for temporary security while someone is absent from a service point or to control access to the hard disk while the microcomputer is on.

LamaLock Security System is available for \$100 plus \$8 shipping/handling from:

Encore Technology Corporation  
13720 Midway, Suite 105  
Dallas TX 75244 USA  
☎ (800) 688-3122

## CD-ROM CARE

While a compact disc is read, its bottom unlabeled side, the digital code within the aluminum reflective layer, is directly under the top surface's protective acrylic layer and the printed label. The top 1% of disc thickness comprises everything from the label down to the digital aluminum layer. The bottom 99% of disc thickness is a data-less polycarbonate substrate giving substance to the disc. The top is therefore more vulnerable to damage than the bottom! Marking a disc on the top with normal pressure may damage the data on disc.

Small scratches on the bottom may not be a problem because they are out of focus to the laser lens. Large scratches can cause data loss particularly if they are parallel with the disc's concentric data tracks. A scratch perpendicular to the concentric tracks will cause fewer errors. Always clean discs with a soft cloth wiping from the center out to the

edge; do not clean with a circular motion.

Handle discs by the edges and store them in cases. Unprotected discs outside their cases can be scratched by sliding across surfaces or being covered by books or other material. The best compact disc players for protecting discs are those using a caddy or cartridge to hold the disc. However, if a caddy is checked out to users for manual loading into a player, be sure to tape the caddy shut and label it "do not open". Some users will open the caddy, take out the bare disc, and insert it into a floppy disk drive.

Dust buildup within players can be a problem; newer players have redesigned their drive doors and ventilation flow to avoid sucking dust into the drive. Some players also have an automatic lens cleaning device. Lens cleaning devices are also available from audio compact disc stores

and consist of a disc with a brush on the bottom.

[mostly taken from Technical Memorandum, FY90; Computer and Reference Services, #3, September 1989. published by NELINET]

### DOWNLOADING REFERENCES INTO MACINTOSH BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASES

Thomas Mead discusses "Making the link: importing downloaded bibliographic references to Pro-Cite and EndNote on the Macintosh" in DATABASE 14(1):35-41, February 1991. The author advises on the importing merits and overall differences between the two Macintosh database software.

## NOAA LEADS COOPERATIVE EFFORT TO IMPROVE AWARENESS AND ACCESSIBILITY OF MARINE TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION

Under a three-way agreement by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA of the U.S. Department of Commerce), the Marine Technology Society (MTS) and Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA), MTS journals, publications and conference proceedings will be comprehensively covered by CSA for input to the internationally recognized marine-oriented information base called ASFA - Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts.

ASFA is one of the principal products of the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS), an international information system supported and maintained by several United Nations agencies and a network of information centers in member countries and regional organizations.

Covering all aspects of the world's scientific and technical information on the marine, brackish and freshwater environments and their resources, various ASFA journals and the associated database are produced by a unique system of cooperation among the four United Nations agencies sponsoring ASFIS/ASFA and leading environmental research and monitoring organizations all over the world. NOAA, as the lead organization and representative of the U.S. ASFIS/ASFA network, recognized the value of wider dissemination of marine scientific and technical information and is initiating cooperative arrangements with groups such as the Marine Technology Society.

The Marine Technology Society is a non-profit international, interdisciplinary society devoted to ocean and marine engineering, science and policy. With a membership of more than 3,000 in the U.S., Canada, Asia, Europe and South America, MTS is the leading professional society in its field. MTS publishes the MARINE TECHNOLOGY SOCIETY JOURNAL and the newsletter Currents, and sponsors several conferences each year.

Cambridge Scientific Abstracts is a well-known publisher of interdisciplinary scientific and technical abstracts journals and databases. Under contract to a major United Nations specialized agency, CSA has been publishing ASFA since 1982. ASFA is available as a series of printed journals, as an online database on several vendors (including Dialog, BRS and ESA/IRS), and on CD-ROM. The database is growing at a rate of more than 33,000 records per year.

ASFA Part 2 focuses on ocean technology, policy and non-living resources. Recent articles have reported on marine desalination, fiber optics for deep-sea exploration systems, and autonomous underwater vehicle technology.

Thanks to the understanding reached last year, users of marine scientific and technical information will be assured of timely and comprehensive access to MTS publications in ASFA, the premier source of information in its scope and fields of coverage.

Jon Sears  
Cambridge Scientific Abstracts



## CREATIVE WAYS TO USE ASFA CD-ROM OTHER THAN LITERATURE SEARCHING

In addition to conventional literature searching, in which bibliographic references are retrieved on specific topics, the ASFA CD-ROM can also serve as a multipurpose directory of the aquatic sciences, to answer questions and provide information in many ways. Here are just a few examples of creative ways to maximize the usefulness of the ASFA CD-ROM:

- **Mailing List Source**

Over 30,000 records are added to the database each year. Assuming an average 2.2 authors per paper that translates to some 60,000 current authors and addresses that can be searched by topic, region, etc, downloaded and converted with a word processing package into mailing labels, form letters etc. It is a powerful targeted marketing tool for marine/aquatic science and technology.

- **Address Locator/Zip Code Finder**

Quicker than looking in your rolodex, telephone directory or dialing information, you can retrieve an author's/organization's address, check the street address and post code, verify that you have the correct spelling...

- **Index to Common Names**

A quick way to look up the Latin taxonomic names for aquatic organisms when you only have the common name, and vice versa.

- **Taxonomic Authority**

Have an aquatic species name and don't know if it's a mollusk or a flatworm, or just need to know how to spell "Hypophthalmichthys molitrix"? Identify microorganisms, plants and animals in seconds using information given in the abstract, subject category and index terms.

- **Geographic Locator/Sea Code Finder**

Where are the Society Islands? Blubber Head? What sea code should I use for the Lazarev Sea? What are the rivers in France? Locate geographic obscurities and solve geographic problems in seconds.

- **Multilingual Technical Dictionary**

If you need to look up an unusual technical term or foreign word and can't find it in your usual references, seeing it in context in an abstract or title can often help. ASFA includes original titles in some 40 languages, accompanied by their English translations.

- **Specialized Source/Resource Lists**

ASFA CD-ROM can be used as a general information resource for a wide variety of topics related to the marine/aquatic environment, organisms and resources, to help you locate individuals, organizations, sources, focusing on specific subjects, regions, languages etc.

- **Examples:**

A library needs a list of journals on global climate change

A researcher wants a list of English language fishery journals

A manufacturer wants a list of US/Canadian aquaculture institutions for a press release mailing

A consultant would like a list of conferences on oil and gas

A biologist would like to know who is working on Gastrotricha taxonomy

Generate a list of specialists in fish diseases (- offshore platforms, biotechnology, hurricanes, oil pollution...)

Jon Sears  
Cambridge Scientific Abstracts

### NEW PUBLICATION

## CATALOG OF THE GENERA OF RECENT FISHES

By William N. Eschmeyer  
(Some parts with co-authors)

A SPECIAL PUBLICATION OF  
THE CALIFORNIA ACADEMY  
OF SCIENCES

One volume, clothbound, 8 1/2 x 11  
inches, double column  
i-vi + 697 pp.

An exhaustive catalog of all recent genera of fishes described from 1758 through 1989. Over 10,000 genera are treated, from Abalistes to Zyphothya.

Each genus account contains detailed nomenclatural information for use by taxonomists. The original descriptions of nearly all genera were examined.

Current taxonomic status is provided for most genera. Documentation from the recent literature serves as a useful entry to ichthyology for scientists, teachers, conservationists, wildlife managers, and others.

Genera are also arranged in a modern classification.

Bibliography contains 5600 references.

Appendices include an interpretation of portions of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature and a summary of actions by the International Commission involving fishes.

US\$ 55.00

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Scientific Publications  
California Academy of Sciences  
Golden Gate Park  
San Francisco, CA 94118 USA  
(415) 750-7047  
FAX (415) 750-7346

(Data in this publication may be available in machine readable form in the future.)

## EURASLIC 2 PROCEEDINGS

The proceedings of the second meeting of European Aquatic Sciences Libraries and Information Centres (EURASLIC) have recently been published:

Momzikoff, N., and Varley, A., editors  
 EURASLIC 2. Proceedings of the meeting  
 Paris, Institut oceanographique, 26-27 April 1990  
 132p. Paris, Institut oceanographique, 1990.  
 (published as a supplement to Oceanis, Vol. 16, 1990)

Copies are available as follows:

EURASLIC 2 (Oceanis, vol. 16 (1990), fascicule hors-serie)  
 Anne-Cecile Padoux  
 Oceanis  
 Institut oceanographique  
 195 rue Saint-Jacques  
 75005 Paris  
 France

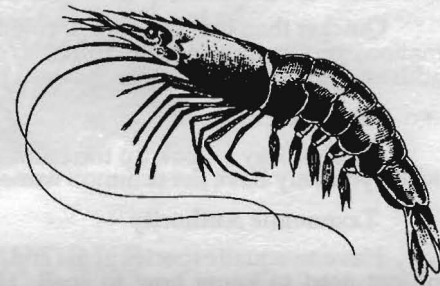
PRICE: 90 Francs, including postage

The proceedings are in English and French, and the contents are as follows:

- List of participants
- Programme of the Meeting

### PAPERS

- Opening Address : P. Bougis
- European research and marine sciences: P. Ferlin
- L'"Historique" de l'EURASLIC: background paper: A. Varley
- Presenting IAMS LIC: C. Thiery
- EURASLIC-IAMS LIC: the way forward?: P. Simpson
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## CORAL REEFS ECOSYSTEMS OF THE WORLD 25, 1990.

Z. Dubinsky (Editor), Elsevier Science Publisher B.V., Amsterdam, 550 pp. ISBN 0-444-87392-9

### BOOK REVIEW

This book is one of 28 volumes in the series Ecosystems of the World. Other volumes on marine ecosystems in this series include littoral, estuaries and enclosed seas, continental shelves, and deep oceans. The list of 29 contributors to this volume includes many of the prominent scientists in coral reef research today. This book is divided into 19 chapters covering most aspects of coral reefs and include the following: evolution and zoogeography, physical oceanography, biochemical cycles, symbiotic algae and carbon flux, irradiance, calcification and photosynthesis, reproduction and recruitment, coral competition, algae, bacteria biomass and production, plankton, fish zoogeography and ecology, feeding ecology, trophic relations, food sources, *Acanthaster* outbreaks, disturbances on reefs, management, and trends in coral reef ecology.

The editor wanted to avoid a descriptive focus but wanted to develop an understanding of the structure and function of coral reef ecosystems. The authors were supposed to summarize past research with attention to interrelationships of problems and processes and finally to identify the needs for future research. In general, this volume accomplished the goals of the editor. This is an

excellent reference book summarizing current knowledge. Most of the authors presented a thorough review of research in their field. These ranged from a short review of research on reef algae to a 64 page in-depth summary of reproduction, dispersal and recruitment of corals. The chapter on physical oceanography also gave an excellent detailed summary and analysis. Throughout the book information is given on coral reefs worldwide although Great Barrier Reef research predominates. Only a few of the chapters present new research. In addition to a review and analysis of past research, most of the authors also focused on the needs and problems for future research. The interrelationships of processes were best developed in chapters dealing with irradiance, calcification and photosynthesis, and nutrient cycles. However, the interrelationships of processes on coral reefs as ecosystems remains the most elusive question yet to be fully understood.

This well-bound book is printed on good paper with photographs of high quality. Of special merit to the researcher or student using this volume is the thorough list of references for each chapter, a systematic list of genera, a complete systematic index, and a very detailed general

index. This is an excellent reference source analyzing past and present research as well as focusing on unanswered questions in order to better understand the structure and function of coral reef ecosystems. I strongly recommend it as a fine addition to the library of any researcher or student of coral reefs.

Reviewed by John K. Reed  
Senior Research Specialist, HBOI

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