

Module 31

Remote Access Electronic Serials (Online Serials)

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Module 31. Remote access electronic resources

Remote access electronic serials are those available via the Internet and other networks. Cataloging these special kinds of publications raises practical questions as well as theoretical issues, the solutions to which are continuing to evolve. This module provides cataloging guidelines that are workable in the current environment. Except for “single-record approach” guidelines in 31.2.5, instructions in this module concern creation of separate records for remote access electronic serials.

This module will discuss:

- Cataloging of electronic serials which are accessed remotely by computer
 - Sources of information for descriptive cataloging
 - Areas where the cataloging is similar and where it differs from that of print serials
 - CONSER cataloging guidelines for online versions of printed serials
-

References:

AACR2/LCRIs: Chapters 1, 9, and 12
Appendix D, Glossary

CONSER Editing Guide: Section E. Technical Guidelines
Appendix N. Special Physical Formats

Krol, Ed. Adapted by Bruce Klopfenstein. *The Whole Internet User's Guide & Catalog*. Academic ed. Belmont, Calif. : Integra Media Group, c1996. (Cited in Definitions as Krol)

Guidelines for the Use of Field 856. Prepared by the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress. Rev. August 1999. URL: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/856guide.html>

NetLingo Dictionary of Internet Words: A Glossary of Online Jargon with Definitions of Terminology & Acronyms. NetLingo, Inc., c1995-2000. URL: <http://www.netlingo.com> (Cited in definitions as NetLingo)

Definitions of terms used in this module

Aggregator A company that provides digitized access to the content of many different serials and other resources, often from a variety of different publishers. Aggregators may also be called by other terms, including but not limited to: distributors, vendors, or secondary publishers. Aggregators provide access to digitized material through a searchable database. Generally the collections that aggregators produce fall into two different categories: those that provide access to complete issues of journal titles and those that contain the text to selected articles from journal issues. *(CCM)*

Aggregator database The searchable collection of digitized material produced by an aggregator.

Anonymous FTP (File Transfer Protocol): allows retrieval of electronic resources from a remote site without requiring a user ID or password. *(CCM)*

ASCII: American Standard Code for Information Interchange. A standard character-to-number encoding scheme used widely in the computing industry. The term "ASCII" is also used to refer to electronic files that consist only of plain text. *(CCM)*

Bibliographic resource. An expression or manifestation of a work or an item that forms the basis for bibliographic description. A bibliographic resource may be tangible or intangible. *(AACR2)*

Continuing resource. A bibliographic resource that is issued over time with no predetermined conclusion. Continuing resources include serials and ongoing integrating resources. *(AACR2)*

Browsers: Software programs for reading hypertext documents. Browsers are mounted locally either on site for terminal mode or on the user's PC. Netscape, Internet Explorer, and Lynx are examples of hypertext browsers used to view World Wide Web documents. Netscape and Internet Explorer are graphical browsers, Windows- or Mac-based; Lynx is a text-only terminal mode browser. They all allow a user to read and follow hypertext links specified in a document. They vary in their ability to handle graphic or sound files. *(CCM)*

Client: A software application that works on your behalf to extract a service from a server somewhere on the network. *(Krol)*

Computer file. *See* Electronic resource.

Dial-up: A computer-to-computer connection made by using a terminal emulator, a modem and connecting via a telephone line; or a computer port that accepts dial-up connections. Computer bulletin boards are usually accessed through dial-up connections. *(CCM)*

Direct access (Electronic resources). The use of electronic resources via carriers (e.g., discs/disks, cassettes, cartridges) designed to be inserted into a computerized device or its auxiliary equipment. *(AACR2)*

Electronic mailing list: Internet software that automatically processes commands in an email forum environment. It provides for automatic mailing of electronic serial issues to subscribers and handles messages sent to and from discussion lists. *(CCM)*

Electronic resource: Material (data and/or program(s)) encoded for manipulation by a computerized device. This material may require the use of a peripheral directly connected to a computerized device (e.g., CD-ROM drive) or a connection to a computer network (e.g., the Internet). *(AACR2)*

Email (electronic mail): a system whereby a computer user can exchange messages with other computer users (or groups of users) via a communications network utilizing a standardized protocol. Many electronic journals are available via electronic mail subscriptions, either through an electronic mailing list or by direct email from the distributor of the serial. *(CCM)*

File (electronic resources). A basic unit in which electronic resources are organized and stored. Electronic resources can contain one or more files. *See also* Electronic resource.

FTP (File Transfer Protocol): a protocol that defines how to transfer files from one computer to another; also the access method used to move files from a remote location to a local site for use. To retrieve issues, the user initiates an FTP session by logging into a remote host computer, changing to the desired directory, and retrieving the files. *(CCM)*

Gateway: A computer system that transfers data between normally incompatible applications or networks. It reformats the data so that it is acceptable for the new network (or application) before passing it on. *(CCM)*

Gopher: A menu-driven, subject-based system for exploring Internet resources. Gophers provide links to remote locations where electronic resources or services are available without the user having to know the exact Internet address of these locations. *(CCM)*

Home page: The hypertext document that serves as the “preface” for a service or publication mounted on the World Wide Web. It is normally an introductory screen that provides general information about the institution maintaining the site, or a publication or group of publications available. Hypertext links are included to access specific documents or files archived at the site. *(CCM)*

Host computer: A computer, also called a node, that directly provides service to a user. *(CCM)*

Host name: The address of the host computer on which a remote-access electronic resource resides. *(CCM)*

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language): A subset of Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). The language in which World Wide Web documents are written. *(CCM)*

HTML header: Refers to the HEAD element of HTML source code specifications. The HEAD element contains information about the current document, such as the TITLE element and keywords that may be useful to search engines, and other data that is not considered document content. The TITLE element can be displayed separately from the document in the browser title bar. (CCM)

HTML source: The underlying source code for an HTML document. It includes HTML elements such as the HEAD, BODY, TITLE, and other coding which gives information about the document and/or determines how a document is displayed in a browser. (CCM)

HTML header title: The title displayed in the title element of the HTML HEAD portion of an HTML document, sometimes used interchangeably with Source code title. See also Source code title. (CCM)

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (http): Method of presenting information in which selected words or other document elements, when chosen, execute automatic links to related documents or files. The linked documents on the World Wide Web may contain graphics, sound, or even moving images. (CCM)

Integrating resource: A bibliographic resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole. Integrating resources may be finite or continuing. Examples of integrating resources include updating loose-leafs and updating Web sites. (AACR2)

Internet: The world-wide “network of networks” that are connected to each other, using the IP protocol and other similar protocols. The Internet provides file transfer, remote login, electronic mail, news, and other services. (Krol)

IP (Internet Protocol): The most important of the protocols on which the Internet is based. It allows a packet to traverse multiple networks on the way to its final destination. Often, this is used in conjunction with TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), as in TCP/IP. (Krol)

IP address: The Internet Protocol or numeric address of a computer connected to the Internet. It consists of four numbers separated by periods. (CCM)

Mirror site An alternative URI for accessing an electronic resource. A mirror site might provide users in a particular geographic location better access than other URIs associated with the resource.

Modem: A piece of equipment that connects a computer to a data transmission line (typically a telephone line of some sort). (Krol)

Navigational tools: These include various tools such as gopher, WAIS, WWW, Archie, Veronica and Jughead, which make information on the Internet easier to locate and use. (CCM)

PDF: Portable Document Format. The file format of documents viewed and created by the Adobe Acrobat Reader, Acrobat Capture, Adobe Distiller, Adobe Exchange, and the Adobe Acrobat Amber Plug-in for Netscape Navigator. This file format was developed in hopes to standardize formatting of documents that are used on the Internet. (*NetLingo*)

Port: 1. A number that identifies a particular Internet application. When your computer sends a packet to another computer, the packet includes information about the protocol it is using and the application it is trying to communicate with. The port number identifies the application. 2. A physical input/output channel, as in a PC's "serial port." (*CCM*)

Protocol: A mutually-determined set of formats and procedures governing the exchange of information between different kinds of computers. (*CCM*)

Remote access (electronic resources): The use of electronic resources via computer networks. (*AACR2*)

SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language): A standard that provides a uniform way of formatting textual documents so that they can be read by different document processing tools. (*CCM*)

Server: Software that allows a computer to offer a service to another computer. Other computers contact the server program by means of matching client software. Also, the computer on which the server software runs is often called the "server." (*CCM*)

Source code: The form in which a computer program or Web site is written. On the Internet, for example, the source code for a Web page could contain any of the following languages: HTML, JavaScript, Java, or SGML. (*NetLingo*)

Source code title: Generally refers to the title element appearing in the underlying source code of a document. See also HTML header title (*CCM*)

TCP (Transmission Control Protocol): One of the protocols on which the Internet is based (a connection-oriented reliable protocol). Often used in combination with IP (Internet Protocol) as in TCP/IP. (*Krol*)

Telnet: The Internet protocol for remote terminal connection service. Telnet allows a user at one site to log in and interact with a system at another site just as if the user's terminal were connected directly to the remote computer. (*CCM*)

Title bar: The colored bar at the top of each window that displays the program and file names. (*NetLingo*)

Title screen (Electronic resources): In the case of an electronic resource, a display of data that includes the title proper and usually, though not necessarily, the statement of responsibility and the data relating to publication. (*AACR2*)

URI: Uniform Resource Identifier. Provides a standard syntax for locating files using existing Internet protocols as in a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) or by resolution of a Uniform Resource Name (URN) (*CCM*)

URL: Uniform Resource Locator. Location information of an electronic resource expressed in a standardized format, which allows for electronic resources to be sent and received automatically. The World Wide Web uses the URL as the basis of linking to other files and documents around the Internet. A URL can be identified by a protocol such as "http" (*CCM*)

URN: Uniform Resource Name. A URI that has an institutional commitment to persistence, availability, etc. A particular scheme, identified by the initial string "urn:", that is intended to serve as a persistent, location-independent, resource identifier. (*CCM*)

Usenet News: Separate from the Internet but available with many Internet accounts, it's a worldwide set of over 12,000 bulletin boards, called "newsgroups." Software called a "newsreader" is used to read and post. (*CCM*)

Userid: Sometimes called "user name," userid is short for "user identification." This precedes the @ sign in an email address. (*CCM*)

WAIS (Wide Area Information Servers): A very powerful means of providing indexing of databases or selected collections of full-text documents across the Internet in addition to its search capabilities. WAIS databases include documents, images, sounds, and other types of data. (*CCM*)

World Wide Web (WWW): A hypertext-based system for locating and accessing Internet resources which presents materials to the user in the form of interlinked documents (which can include text, images, and digitized sound). (*CCM*)

31.1. What is a remote access electronic serial?

A remote access electronic serial is a continuing resource that is accessed “via computer networks.” It is issued in a succession of discrete parts usually bearing numbering, and has no predetermined conclusion. (*AACR2*). This is in contrast to a direct access electronic resource which is issued on a physical carrier, for example CD-ROMs or floppy disks. The terms “electronic serial,” “online serial,” and “remote access serial” are used in this text interchangeably for serials issued on the World Wide Web.

Technically, anything that is currently treated as a serial according to both *AACR2* and the LCRI could be issued as an online serial. The most frequently encountered types of online serials are electronic journals, newsletters, or newspapers available on the Internet. The “zine,” or “e-zine,” is another category of online serial, consisting of popular, unconventional, or informal “electronic magazines” that often cover popular culture, politics, etc. The majority of electronic serials cataloged by CONSER libraries are online versions of print publications. The most common Internet modes of access for online serials are the World Wide Web and email although some online serials are still available through FTP sites and minimally maintained Gopher sites. An example of an online serial available via different modes of access and in several file formats is *InterText* (Fig. 31.1), published by Jason Snell and available via email and the World Wide Web in multiple document formats (URL=<http://www.intertext.com/>). It is also issued in several text formats and versions formatted for portable digital assistants (PDAs).

For CONSER practice, online electronic serials must comprise successive parts bearing numeric or chronological designations. Serials issued online as groups of files are organized by publishers into “designated parts” for ease of use. The structure of online serials range from those that parallel print publications to serials that lack traditional issues, instead identifying individual articles as their “designated parts.”

According to LCRI 1.0, an online serial that presents only the current numbered issue and then disperses content into an archive when the new issue is published is, also treated as a serial. This is commonly seen in online newspapers, and occasionally in ready reference types of materials and government reports.

An example of an online serial with clearly designated parts is the *American Journal of Mathematics*, originally published in print and converted by Project Muse for online access (URL=http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/american_journal_of_mathematics/). The electronic journal includes files that list the contents and abstracts of individual volumes, with links to articles that are archived as distinct files. Designations are found on the volume contents page and on each article. In addition to the “designated parts,” a number of files are linked to the journal home page, including the publisher’s statement, lists of editors and editorial board, and subscription information.

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Departments

[FirstText](#) by [Jason Snell](#)

[SecondText](#) by [Geoff Duncan](#)

[Need to Know](#) by [Jason Snell](#)

Short Fiction

["21st Century Dreamtime"](#) by [Steven Thorn](#)

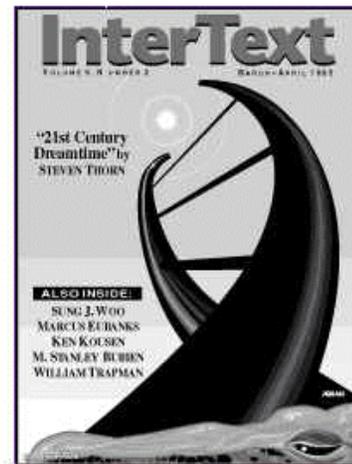
["Nothing, Not a Thing"](#) by [Sung J. Woo](#)

["Flying Toasters"](#) by [Ken Kousen](#)

["Josie"](#) by [Marcus Eubanks](#)

["Skin the Color of Blood"](#) by [M. Stanley Bubien](#)

["The Spirits We Know"](#) by [Willam Trapman](#)



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PUBLISHING ON THE NET SINCE 1991

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The editors of *InterText* are [Jason Snell](#) (jsnell@intertext.com) and [Geoff Duncan](#) (geoff@intertext.com).

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Fig. 31.1. *InterText* Issue "Cover" and current "About *InterText*" file

Integrating Resources

The term integrating resource was introduced with the 2002 revision of *AACR2* and refers to a bibliographic resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole. A latest entry approach to handling title and other entry changes is used when cataloging these resources. An updating loose-leaf publication would be cataloged according to the rules for integrating resources. In the world of online resources, many Web sites and databases would be cataloged as integrating resources rather than serials or monographs. Some examples include:

- Online public access catalogs or databases (e.g., OCLC Online Union Catalog)
- Online services (e.g., DIALOG, America Online)
- World Wide Web home pages without designated parts (e.g., Serials in Cyberspace)
- Discussion lists (e.g., SERIALST, AUTOCAT) unless the content is reformatted into designated issues

Like online serials, online integrating resources are also continuing resources that change over time. These resources however, are updated with new content continuously and do not publish separate designated issues with the new content. Since the cataloging rules for integrating resources and serials differ, it is important for catalogers to make this distinction when first examining the resource for cataloging.

The transition from print to online format may result in a serial becoming an integrating resource. For example, a serial issued in print can be updated continuously online without designated parts, becoming similar to a loose-leaf publication. The Web site *Equip* (URL=<http://www.zdnet.com/equip/>) is a serial in its print incarnation, but does not provide distinct “issues” online. Instead, articles and other features are added as available.

31.2. Issues related to cataloging remote access serials

31.2.1. Why catalog them? The use of electronic networks to share information has resulted in a vast and growing number of resources contained in files and directories all over the networked world. As results of scholarly study, government statistical information and other valuable research materials become immediately available through electronic means, the need to provide useful and meaningful access to these materials becomes greater. The library community, particularly the cataloging community, should take the logical lead in organizing and providing pathways to this information. While local networks and networks of networks such as the Internet have menu helps, directory structures, and searching tools to aid their users, they don't yet provide the precision of a controlled vocabulary or the variety of search capabilities available through a MARC21 cataloging record residing in an online catalog.

Catalog records stored locally in a bibliographic database provide pointers to resources of use to that local community; those same records stored in a national database can also provide universal access to electronic resources of interest to the larger research and information community. On a more prosaic level, although many Internet resources are free, most commercially published electronic journals have subscription costs just as do their print counterparts, and therefore represent an acquisition by a library or other research institution which should have a corresponding bibliographic record. Perhaps equally important is the need of a library to record in one place--the catalog--all of the materials that are available to its users, regardless of their format.

The rapid increase in publishing online versions of printed serials, however, has led many to question whether separate cataloging is necessary or desirable for such versions. CONSER has developed guidelines that allow for cataloging alternatives for such versions (see 31.2.5. below).

31.2.2. How much expertise with electronic serials is required? When comparing remote access and regular print serials, there are many more similarities than differences in regard to the cataloging. Access to the online file itself will provide much of the basic information needed to describe the electronic aspects of the serial. Remember that the catalog record is being created for a potential user who simply needs to know what is being described and how to obtain the material.

It is helpful to have a basic knowledge and experience with searching for and retrieving remote files. This experience can include: use of Web browsers, electronic mailing list commands, and transferring files electronically. A basic understanding of the main modes of access to remote files (email, FTP, and http) is very helpful. The *Definition of terms* at the beginning of this module contains brief explanations of some of the terms used in connection with online resources.

The three basic steps in cataloging a remote access serial are: 1) determining and recording the basic bibliographic information in order to accurately identify and describe the serial; 2) determining the access points needed for retrieval of the catalog record, and; 3) determining and recording the means by which the serial itself can be accessed online.

31.2.3. Electronic serials and the MARC 21 format. CONSER records for online serials were initially created using the USMARC serials format, with leader/06 code "a", leader/07 code "s", and a serial 008. Starting in 1995, when final format integration changes to USMARC were implemented, electronic serials were cataloged instead using leader/06 code "m", an electronic resource 008, and a serial 006; and existing CONSER records were converted to that standard in OCLC. In June 1997, MARBI redefined leader/06 code "m" to limit its usage and the new definition was implemented in OCLC in March 1998. Because almost all electronic serials are textual in nature, code "a" for "language material" in leader/06, a serial 008 field, and an electronic resource 006 field is the appropriate coding. Many records have been converted to the serial 008 as CONSER catalogers or OCLC run across and evaluate them for the correct coding.

Records still incorrectly coded with type code 'm' may be converted, see CEG Type of record (leader/06). Other leader/06 codes and 008 fields are used with non-textual online serials; for those, see the *CONSER Editing Guide*.

Additionally, serial format records for textual electronic serials are identified and distinguished by a code indicating that the item cataloged is in electronic form. Code "s" for "electronic" in the serial 008 was implemented in spring 2000 for "form of item" (008/23) and "form of original item" (008/22). It is used in the same way that codes for microfilm and microfiche are currently used in those 008 bytes.

If it can be determined that the electronic version is a reproduction of the original, it is coded accordingly:

Original form= Print	008/22 (Form of original):	#
Form of item= Electronic	008/23 (Form of item):	s

If the form of the original item cannot be determined or if unsure, the codes can both be coded "s" for electronic. Use this approach for current serials issued both in print and online formats:

Original form=Unknown	008/22 (Form of original):	s
Form of item= Electronic	008/23 (Form of item):	s

OCLC also added the new code "s" to the 008/23 of existing records in spring 2000. For further details on fixed field construction, see the *CONSER Editing Guide*.

31.2.4. Multiple document formats and access methods. Electronic serials may be issued in different "file" or "document" formats in order to meet the needs of their users. Some can be issued as plain ASCII text documents. Some are available in "formatted" text versions, such as TeX or PostScript, which allow the user to print out the issue in a format similar to a printed journal, or to view the document with software that offers sophisticated features (e.g., image magnification, hypertext linking, etc.). The primary avenue for publishing electronic journals is currently the World Wide Web which is accessed through hypertext transfer protocol. In addition to hypertext links, these serials may include graphics, sound, and even video. A serial may be available in one, all, or a combination of these formats, and over time, the available formats may change.

According to CONSER policy, do not create separate records for different file formats. CONSER policy is to create one record with a note (usually field 516) that lists the various document formats in which the electronic serial has been issued (e.g., *516 8 Electronic journal available in ASCII, Postscript, and HTML formats via the World Wide Web*).

Over the years Internet access and distribution methods have provided a variety of ways of viewing issues for cataloging. Publishers of electronic serials have used the standard functions of the Internet--email, World Wide Web, and FTP to provide access to serials. Some publishers use a combination of methods, for example, simultaneously providing email, FTP, and World Wide Web access to issues and related files. For many older online serials, access methods have changed (e.g. gopher to Web), document formats have changed, and access addresses have changed, all situations requiring record maintenance. See *CCM* 31.17 for further information about changes and maintenance issues for URIs.

31.2.5. CONSER approaches for cataloging online versions

Remote access versions of printed serials are being created for a number of reasons, some of which are to preserve the information, to save on storage costs, to increase availability of a serial within a college campus, and to make the issues available in a more timely manner. Sometimes the content of a serial with an electronic resource physical carrier such as a CD-ROM is made available in an online version. Often the digitization process is one of "reproducing" text from the printed issues; in other cases, it may be a matter of creating different versions of current issues from the same files. Sometimes the content is the same, in other cases it varies, and the differences may or may not be readily evident to the cataloger. Once a serial is made available in an online version, the publisher may then also go back and "reproduce" back issues as well.

CONSER libraries have dealt with the growing problems of providing access to online versions in a number of ways. This section outlines two approaches.

- A. Non-cataloging approach: the CONSER single record option
- B. Cataloging approach: simultaneous versions made available by multiple distributors

The first is a non-cataloging approach that makes use of the catalog to provide access, rather than, or in addition to an A-Z Web list. The second provides CONSER's current guidelines for creating separate records for online versions.

A. Non-cataloging approach: the CONSER single record option (giving access through the print/original record)

CONSER members may choose not to catalog online versions separately, but rather to note the existence and electronic location of the online version(s) in the record for the printed serial (or, lacking that, in the record for another format, e.g., a CD-ROM serial). In 1999, a CONSER working group studied how CONSER members applied this "single-record" approach and defined circumstances under which it was considered more or less valid as an option. The following "rules of thumb" are derived from this work and express collective experience as to when the "single-record" approach is a viable choice and may be taken as practical advice. They do not, however, prohibit application of the "single-record" approach in any case, since it is not

possible to require a library to catalog a particular online version and it is independently valid to note facts about an online version in the record for different versions. The decision must be made by individual libraries.

The principle behind the “rules of thumb” might be summarized by the following: If the bibliographic record for the original version (print on paper or electronic resource with a physical format such as CD-ROM) provides sufficient access for the online version, no matter what the differences are between the two, the single-record approach is a good alternative. If the desired access points for the online and the original version differ, separate records may be more useful. Separate records are always a permissible option.

- The "single-record" approach is considered most valid when the online version contains sufficient full-text to be a satisfactory substitute and has no significant additional content. That is, the "single-record" approach works best when the original and online versions can be considered equivalent manifestations.
- The "single-record" approach is also commonly applied when the online version lacks full-text or has only selected full-text from the original, and is therefore not considered to be an adequate substitute. The online site may not be considered worth cataloging separately in many such cases, so its existence and electronic location are noted on the record for the original, with appropriate indication of its relationship to the original version.
- Separate records are preferred when the online version has significant additional content not present in the original. The choice of a separate-record approach in such cases means that the versions are not considered equivalent and the difference of the online version from the original is significant to users. Different libraries may choose separate-record or single-record approaches in the same cases, according to needs.

Creating separate records

In the *record for the original*:

- Note the availability of the online version in field **530** (see also 31.14.7);
- Add a **730** title added entry or **7XX** author/title added entry when the title of the online version differs
- Link to the online record with field **776**, and;
- Provide the location of the online version in field **856** (if not already present in the record).

In the *record for the online version*,

- Describe the digital version using all appropriate fields;
- Add a **730** title added entry or **7XX** author/title added entry when the title of the original differs
- Link to the original version's record using field **776**, and;
- Give appropriate **856** fields.

Single-record approach

In the *record for the original*:

- Code **008/22** (“form of original item”) and **008/23** (“form of item”) as correct for the original, not for the online version
- Note the availability of the online version in field **530** (see also 31.14.7);
- Add a **740** (2nd indicator blank) title added entry or **7XX** author/title added entry when the title of the online version differs
- Provide the location of the online version in field **856**
- If a separate ISSN has been assigned to the online serial but a separate record doesn’t exist, add field **776** with subfields \$t and \$x
- Optionally, an electronic resource **007** field may be added for the online version

Do not add an electronic resource **006** field for the online version

(See 31.20.4 for the record for *ARC News (Redlands, Calif.)*.)

B. Cataloging approach: simultaneous versions made available by multiple distributors (CONSER interim policy)

Increasingly the contents of print serials are made available in digital form by a variety of aggregators (also called by other terms, including but not limited to: distributors, vendors, or secondary publishers.) There is a great deal of overlap in the titles included in subscription packages offered by these aggregators. The OCLC and CONSER databases currently reflect differing practices in how many e-serial records are used to describe a digitized serial appearing simultaneously in several packages. In some cases a single electronic serial record has been used to list the URIs of more than one aggregator. In other cases, separate electronic serial records for the same title have been created to record specific URIs and other information about particular aggregators. In others, the “single-record approach” has been used to record URIs of more than one aggregator on the record for the original serial. The ISSN Network assigns ISSN for the electronic version of a print serial, but does not assign separate ISSN to the different electronic aggregator versions of the same print serial.

There has been considerable interest among CONSER members in a proposal to provide access for all aggregators on a single record representing the electronic version. A CONSER working group is considering various options. The library community will be polled and a proposal will be brought to the PCC Policy Committee in November 2002. In the interim, CONSER recommends the following policy for handling a digitized serial offered by several aggregators:

- A single-record approach, as defined in section A above, with original print serial and multiple electronic aggregator versions on the same record, is permissible.

- If cataloging the electronic version separately, make a separate record for each distributor or aggregator if this approach is taken. A separate record covering a serial in multiple aggregators, but not the original serial, is not permissible.

B.1 Guidelines for specific fields in separate online serial records for aggregator versions

Fixed field dates

Code the beginning fixed field date based on the designation of the first issue, or the beginning date of coverage given in an unformatted 362 note. (See *CCM* 31.9)

130

Add a uniform title if the title proper is the same as the print version and qualify with "Online". If another record for an electronic version exists which is distributed by a different publisher or aggregator, qualify the uniform title with multiple qualifiers, for example:

```
130 0# $a Africa today (Online : Project Muse)
130 0# $a Birth (Berkeley, Calif. : Online : Synergy)
```

260

Record the places and names of original publishers of the print version as well as any named distributors of aggregator packages. Consider the aggregator to be an entity that would be recorded in the Publication, distribution, etc. area per instructions in LCRI 1.4D5.

Example:

```
130 0# $a Ethology (Online : OCLC)
245 00 $a Ethology $h [electronic resource].
260 ## $a [Oxford] : $b Blackwell Science ; $a [Dublin, Ohio] : $b
[Available from:] OCLC
500 ## $a Made available through: OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections
Online.
856 40 $u http://firstsearch.oclc.org/journal=0179-1613;screen=info;ECOIP
$z Address for accessing the journal from an authorized IP
address through OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online
```

362

If electronic coverage does not begin with the first issue, add an unformatted 362 note with the current coverage, including the citation of the earliest issue available online:

```
362 1# $a Electronic coverage as of [current month, day, year]: [citation
of earliest issue other than first which is available].

362 1# $a Electronic coverage as of July 15, 2002: Vol. 2, no. 1 (Jan. 2,
2001)-
```

710

Added entries for aggregator names can be given, if considered useful.

776

Link to the print publication(s) and from the print to each electronic version. Do not link electronic versions to each other.

856

Give the appropriate URL for the aggregator or distributor listed in the 260.

Implementation:

There are currently online serial records in OCLC that contain two or more URIs for electronic versions in different aggregators. CONSER members are not required to create separate records in order to break up such an existing record. When giving first time authentication to such a record in the process of cataloging one of the versions covered by it, CONSER catalogers leave in the record the URIs for other versions already present there. They do not, however, copy those additional URIs into a new subsequent record created (for example) when a title change occurs.

31.2.6. Electronic reproductions

LCRI 1.11a, issued in 2000, allows a library to use a print version of a record to clone a new record for the reproduction, similar to the approach used for reproduction microforms. CONSER libraries have considered using this approach when dealing with digitized serials that are clearly reproductions. In-house digitizations and digitized sets of older serials, such as the American Periodical Series are examples of when this RI could reasonably be applied.

Making distinctions between simultaneous "versions" and "reproductions" is sometimes difficult with digitized print serials. The LCRI describes reproductions as "usually made for such reasons as the original's limited availability, remote location, poor condition, high cost, or restricted utility." In case of doubt whether or not a resource is a reproduction, the LCRI says not to consider it a reproduction.

Until further guidelines are developed (for example, the question of whether or not to use a uniform title for electronic reproductions of serials is being considered), CONSER is not making distinctions between digital reproductions and simultaneous versions. It is treating all electronic versions of print format serials as simultaneous versions and based the description on the version itself.

31.3. Basis of description and Chief source of information

The basis of description for an online serial is determined according *AACR2* 12.0B1. The chief source is selected according to *AACR2* 9.0B1.

31.3.1. Sources of information. Commercial Web sites for scholarly serials often have a recognizable structure for presenting serial content. It is common to find a subset of pages in these sites devoted to individual serials where the title, publisher, and available issues are listed clearly and in a straight forward manner. In other types of online serials the possible sources of bibliographic information may not be as standardized. Examples of this type include independent publishers of scholarly or popular online serials and Web sites for an organization that offer associated online newsletters and archives.

31.3.2 Basis of description

According to *AACR2* 12.0B1, the description of a serial is based on the first issue or part or, lacking this, on the earliest available issue or part. For online serials, the cataloger should prefer to use a source associated with the first or earliest issue over a source associated with the whole serial (e.g. home page or other associated pages) or with a range of issues.

Generally prefer to record the title, edition, numbering, and publication information from the first issue or part. Other parts of the resource may need to be consulted for other areas of the description. Online serials sometimes do not give all of the necessary information in the first issue. For example, sometimes full publication information is given on pages other than the actual issues, therefore a page such as a home page or "about" file may be the source for this area of the description.

A problem, also encountered with CD-ROM serials, is the possibility for a serial to "go online" and subsequently provide electronic access to back issues that were originally issued in print. Digitized versions of long published print titles are typically made available beginning with a recent span of issues rather than the first issue; so in these cases the basis of description is of necessity the earliest issue available online (see also 31.9.). Generally, do not back up the description to match earlier issues, unless the first issue is available.

31.3.3. Determining the chief source of information. *AACR2* 9.0B1 states that the chief source of information for an electronic resource is the resource itself. The chief source is listed as the prescribed source of information for title, edition, publication, and series area. Prescribed sources for other areas such as notes and ISSN are "any source."

Information should be taken from formally presented sources, preferably associated with the first or earliest issue. For online serials possible sources include:

-
- table of contents screens of the first or earliest issue or contents listing available volumes
 - journal home pages
 - navigational menu screens
 - HTML header title (as presented in the title bar of the Web browser)
 - titles presented in conjunction with the issue as with graphic “cover” images, or caption titles as with a pdf newsletter format.

When the information in possible sources varies in degree of fullness, prefer the source that provides the most complete information. Further examples of possible sources provided in *AACR2* 9.0B1 include: title screens, main menus initial displays of information, home pages, file headers and information from meta tags embedded in the document.

When different information is presented in different sources, the question arises as to *which* page is the chief source. Review the earliest issue and other files that contain formal presentations of bibliographic information. The source of the title proper should be the most complete source of information associated with the first or earliest issue. Note any variant bibliographic information and the source(s) from which it is taken.

Bracket only information that is taken from a source external to the publication, such as a directory on a server. Record designations, publishers, etc. without brackets, regardless of the file structure of the publication or the location of the information within the publication.

The description of remote access electronic serials begs for both flexibility and the exercise of cataloger judgment in determining the appropriate sources of information. When in doubt, record what seems reasonable, remembering that the most important thing is to accurately identify and provide access to the publication. The more non-traditional the description, the more necessary it becomes to make explicit notes that explain the sources of information used.

31.3.4. Source of title proper. Always give in a note the source of title for an online serial, according to *AACR2* 9.7.B3. Use the first designated part or issue of the serial if it has a source with a formal title presentation that can be considered the chief source of information. To cite the source of title, use a term that is as specific as possible to describe the source, e.g. “title from table of contents screen,” “title from HTML header,” etc. in preference to a more general term such as the phrase “title from title screen.” In the absence of a formal title presentation on the earliest available issue, be as detailed as necessary in order to make clear how the title was constructed, using language from the publication or other standard or common terms. If cataloging from a printout of the online file, state so in the source of title note.

```
500 ## $a Title from printout of table of contents screen.
```

Give also, in new records, the date viewed in parentheses following the source of title per *AACR2* 9.7B22, because the title may not appear on individual issues and the information may be susceptible to change. Generally, the date viewed given in the 500 note is not changed unless

the serial is redescribed for purposes of backing up the description to the first issue or some other reason. (See also, *CCM* 31.6, Title statement.)

```
500 ## $a Title from publisher's statement page on the World Wide Web
      (viewed Sept. 15, 1997).1
500 ## $a Title from volume contents page (viewed Sept. 15, 1997).
500 ## $a Title from subject line of email header (viewed Jan. 8, 1998).
500 ## $a Title from text of README file.
500 ## $a Title from HTML header (viewed Dec. 16, 1998).
```

If the description is based on an issue other than the first, combine the "Description based on" and source of title notes in the last 500 field (see *CCM* 8.1.1).

```
500 ## $a Description based on: July 1994; title from caption (viewed June
      14, 1999).
500 ## $a Description based on: Vol. 2, no. 2 (Apr. 1995); title from
      journal home page (viewed Nov. 29, 1997).
```

31.4. Main and added entries

31.4.1. Main entry. Remote access serials can be entered under title, corporate body or personal name entry according to *AACR2* Chapter 21 and the relevant LCRIs, as outlined in *CCM* Module 4. Although a majority of remote access serials are entered under title, many annual reports, directories and other serials that qualify for corporate main entry, according to *AACR2* 21.1B.2 and the LCRIs, are also available in electronic form. Similarly, a growing number of individuals are also distributing personal author newsletters via the Internet. For guidance, see LCRI 21.1A2 and *CCM* Module 4.

31.4.2. Added entries. Make added entries for any personal authors or corporate bodies, associated with the creation, issuance of, and access to an online serial if they are named prominently or there is evidence in the serial that indicates responsibility for the intellectual content of the work. If their names do not appear in any of the transcribed areas of the description (title and statement of responsibility; publication, distribution, etc. areas), supply information describing their relationship to the serial in a 550 "issuing body" note.

As with print serials, take into consideration the possible role the publisher is playing in the creation of the work, but keep in mind that since there is no physical medium in which electronic serials reside, those entities named in the file itself are more likely to be directly involved in the creation of the serial. If the name of an electronic conversion project or aggregator is well known and considered to be useful, give it in a 710.

¹In general, do not add the date viewed to the source of title note in existing records.

```

245 00 $a Postmodern culture $h [electronic resource] : $b PMC.
260 ## $a Raleigh, NC : $b Postmodern Culture, $c c1990-
550 ## $a HTML version for v. 1- made available by Project Muse.
710 2# $a Project Muse.

```

31.5. Uniform titles (created according to LCRI 25.5B)

According to LCRI 25.5B, an electronic serial that is also issued in another physical format, such as print or CD-ROM, is not treated as a reproduction, and therefore requires a uniform title qualified by the physical medium if the title of the online and other format versions conflict. In selecting a qualifier, the term “online” may be sufficient to differentiate from a print or CD-ROM counterpart. If the print serial has its own uniform title, a double qualifier is used for the related electronic serial.

```

130 0# $a Migration news (Davis, Calif.)
130 0# $a Migration news (Davis, Calif. : Online)

```

It is possible that the both the online and the print versions will be entered under a corporate body or conference name and a uniform title will be entered in the 240 field:

Print version:

```

110 1# $a Canada. $b Defence Research and Development Branch.
245 10 $a Annual report / $c Defence Research and Development Branch.

```

Online version:

```

110 1# $a Canada. $b Defence Research and Development Branch.
240 10 $a Annual report (Online)
245 00 $a Annual report $h [electronic resource] / $c Defence Research and
Development Branch.

```

Create a uniform title for a remote access serial, according to LCRI 25.5B, when one or more of the following conditions exists:

1. Its title matches that of its print (or other physical medium) counterpart:

```

130 0# $a Emerging infectious diseases (Online)
245 00 $a Emerging infectious diseases $h [electronic resource] : $b EID.
776 1# $t Emerging infectious diseases $x 1080-6040 $w (DLC) 96648093
$w (OCoLC)31848353

```

2. Its title matches that of another unrelated serial in the database (use the appropriate qualifier as directed in LCRI 25.5B):

```
130 0# $a Etc. magazine (New York, N.Y.)
245 00 $a Etc. magazine $h [electronic resource].

245 00 $a Etc. magazine.
260 ## $a McAllen, Tex. : ...
```

3. It is published in various editions (see *CCM* 31.10):

```
130 0# $a Academics in the news (National ed.)
245 00 $a Academics in the news $h [electronic resource].

130 0# $a Academics in the news (International ed.)
245 00 $a Academics in the news $h [electronic resource].
```

4. It was formerly published in one format (e.g., print) and changed to another (e.g., electronic file):

```
130 0# $a Iowa farm statistics for ... (Online)
245 00 $a Iowa farm statistics for ... $h [electronic resource].
780 00 $t Iowa farm statistics for ...
```

5. Separate records have been created for a title that appears in several aggregator products:

```
130 0# $a Acta zoologica (Online)
500 ## $a Made available through: OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections
      Online.

130 0# $a Acta zoologica (Online : Synergy)
500 ## $a Available through: Synergy.
```

See *CCM* 5.2.1. for the basic principles of assigning a uniform title. The principles include the instruction: Do not go back and add a uniform title to a record that has already been cataloged. There are cases however where a cataloger has added a uniform title to both the records for the online and print version records because both versions were “in hand” and therefore the cataloger was able to verify a title conflict at the time they were creating both records. In other situations a record is created first for the online version without a qualifier and sometime later the record for the print version is created and qualified by the word print in the 130.

31.6. Title statement (field 245)

31.6.1. Title proper. Transcribe the title according to the rules found in *AACR2* Chapters 1, 9, and 12, and the directions in *CCM* Module 6. Determine the title proper based on information taken from the chief source (see *CCM* 31.3). Prefer a source associated with the first or earliest issue, focusing on formally presented statements. Use other sources such as the home page, menu listings, etc. if no formal source associated with the first or earliest issue can be found. Other situations may require the cataloger to supply a title within brackets per *AACR2* 9.0B1 and 9.7B3.

Per *AACR2* 1.1B do not record words that serve as an introduction and are not intended to be part of the title, such as “Welcome to.” The title may be noted and treated as a variant title per *AACR2* 1.B1 and 1.7B4.

```
245 00 $a Python journal $h [electronic resource].
246 1# $i Title on home page appears as: $a Welcome to python journal
500 ## $a Title from home page (viewed Apr 9, 2002).
```

31.6.2. General material designation (GMD). Include the GMD “electronic resource” in brackets in subfield \$h following the title proper. Do not use the GMD “interactive multimedia” for serials that meet the definition found in the *ALA Guidelines for Bibliographic Description of Interactive Multimedia*.

```
245 00 $a Postmodern culture $h [electronic resource] : $b PMC.
245 00 $a Journal of physics. $n B, $p Atomic, molecular and optical
physics $h [electronic resource].
```

31.6.3. Statement of responsibility. Record the statement of responsibility as part of the 245 field as prescribed in *AACR2* 1.1F and 12.1F. Record a statement of responsibility only when it appears prominently in the item. In all other cases, record the information in field 550. If there is no formal statement of responsibility, do not attempt to construct one; instead, make appropriate notes for any other persons or bodies that appear in the text of the online file and are deemed important for access.

31.7. Variant titles and title added entries (fields 246, 730, 740)

Remote access serials may contain variant titles on the home page or in other locations, pages or related files. Such variants could include "at head of title" phrases, running titles, or abbreviated titles in header information or at the end of the file. File or directory names may constitute other legitimate variant titles if it may be reasonably assumed that a user would search for the serial using those names. The title bar in the Web browser displays the HTML title element as coded in the document. Such a title can be recorded as a title variant or can help clarify the form of the title proper when presentation in the chief source creates doubts.

Record all variant titles as specifically as possible, using field 246 subfield \$i if the print constants available for 246 indicators are not sufficient to generate an accurate note.

```
245 00 $a Emerging infectious diseases $h [electronic resource] : $b EID.  
246 30 $a EID
```

```
245 00 $a Journal of extension $h [electronic resource].  
246 1# $i Also known as: $a JOE
```

```
245 00 $a Effector online $h [electronic resource].  
246 1# $i File name: $a EFFON
```

```
245 00 $a Word virtual $h [electronic resource].  
246 1# $i Title in source code: $a WordVirtual.com
```

Also make added entries for related works as necessary according to the instructions in *CCM* 7.5.2.

31.8. File characteristics (field 256)

Currently, the only terms used in this area are: electronic data, electronic program(s), or electronic data and program(s). Since the body of the serial record for an electronic resource makes it clear what type of file it is (usually text), this information is not useful in serial records. Thus, current CONSER practice is not to create a 256 field. Use instead field 516, Type of electronic resource or data note (cf. *CCM* 31.14.3.), to record information that characterizes the electronic serial, when this is considered important.

31.9. Numbering (fields 362, 500)

Transcribe numbering (field 362) from the first issue of a remote access serial when available. If the first issue is not available, construct an appropriate designation for use in a "Description based on" note which is the last 500 note in the bibliographic record.

First issue available:

```
362 0# $a 1995/01-
```

First issue not available:

```
500 ## $a Description based on: Summer 1992; title from title screen
      (viewed July 15, 2002).
```

When cataloging an online version as a simultaneous edition of a printed serial, give a "description based on" note if the online version does not begin with the first issue of the printed version. However, provide a note (362 1) to indicate the coverage of the digitized serial at the time of cataloging (LCRI 12.7B10).

```
362 1# $a Electronic coverage as of July 16, 1997: Vol. 30, no. 1 (May
      1989)-
500 ## $a Description based on: Vol. 30, no. 1 (May 1989); title from
      issue table of contents screen (viewed Oct. 20, 2000).
```

By using such wording, hopefully patrons will realize that additional holdings may have been added if they are viewing the record some time later. The designation given in such a note and that given in the "Description based on" will initially be the same; however, if earlier issues are subsequently converted for online access, information in the 362 may be changed as catalogers become aware of it, without the need to change the description. In the fixed fields, give the beginning date of coverage and update when making changes to the 362 note.

In cases where an online serial with a print counterpart has ceased, close out both the formatted and unformatted 362 fields with the designation of the last issue when available:

```
130 0# $a Pediatric pathology & laboratory medicine (Online)
245 00 $a Pediatric pathology & laboratory medicine $h [electronic
      resource].
362 1# $a Electronic coverage as of Jan. 25, 1998: Vol. 17, no. 1
      (1997)-v. 18, no. 1 (1998).
362 0# $a -v. 18, no. 1 (1998).
785 00 $t Pediatric pathology & molecular medicine (Online) $x 1523-4525
      $w (DLC)sn 99000015 $w (OCoLC)40674067
```

Take the designation from the title source if it appears there; otherwise, take it from anywhere within the file or files. If there is no date or numbering system anywhere in the electronic

resource itself, check the file directory date if applicable. In the case of an emailed file, take the designation from the date of transmission from the original sender (i.e., the publisher or distributor), if no other source is available.

If a designation is very difficult to locate or construct, add a "numbering peculiarities" note explaining the source for the designation.

```
500 ## $a Description based on email transmission: June 3, 1994; title
      from title screen.
515 ## $a Designation taken from email header.

362 0# $a No. 1 (Jan. 1995)-
515 ## $a Designation taken from introductory text found in README file.
```

A latest issue consulted note can be given per *AACR2* 12.7B23 if more than one issue has been consulted:

```
500 ## $a Latest issue consulted: Vol. 51, no. 69 (May 28, 1996) (viewed
      June 6, 1996).
```

31.10. Edition statement (field 250)

Like serials in print, electronic serials can be issued in serial editions, such as language or geographic editions. Treat such editions like all other serial editions (see *CCM* Module 9). A common type of edition statement recorded in the 250 field on a serial record for a remote access electronic resource could include "Web edition" that distinguishes the print and online editions.

```
250 ## $a Web ed.
```

Similarly, records for separately cataloged language editions might contain edition statements that would be recorded in the 250 field. The decision as to when to give separate records or a single record for language editions may depend on how the language versions are presented to users. A single record might be best for a serial that provides text in different languages from a single integrated Web site or chief source. In this case, the availability of the text in different languages could be given in a 546 note.

```
546 ## $a Text available in English, French, and German.
```

In other situations where discrete pages exist that could act as an introductory screen and chief source for each language edition (sometimes also labeled directly as a particular language edition), separate records may be best.

Do not consider different document formats (e.g. PDF, HTML, etc.) to constitute editions. Also, do not consider a version statement that reflects an upgrade of an existing file to be an edition statement.

31.11. Publication, distribution, etc. area (field 260)

Treat all electronic serials as "published" material. Take information regarding the publishing of a remote access serial from anywhere in the publication, but prefer the chief source. Lacking a formal presentation on the first or earliest issue, review all other sources for a formal publishing statement. If the serial lacks a formal statement of publication but it is clear from either internal or external evidence that it emanates from a particular institution or organization, consider the institution or organization to be the publisher and the location of the institution or organization to be the place of publication. Use brackets only when information is taken from an external source. If no publishing information can be supplied, use "[S.l. : \$b s.n.]".

When cataloging from the first or last issue, include the publication date in the subfield \$c of field 260; otherwise, do not record it.

31.12. Physical description (field 300)

Because remote access electronic resources consist only of computer data, there is no physical description area for electronic serials. Do not input a 300 field in the catalog record. Such characteristics as sound or graphics can be included in a note, and coded in field 007.

31.13. Series statement and series added entries (fields 4XX/8XX)

If a remote access serial is issued as part of a series, transcribe the series statement and construct the added entry according to the guidelines in *CCM* Module 12. Make a distinction between the location of a serial on a larger Web site and a true series statement appearing on issues of the serial. The larger Web site should not necessarily be recorded as a series. For example, the names of aggregator databases, such as JSTOR or Project Muse have been established as corporate names. Other phrases used for marketing purposes such as "Emerald", "Emerald fulltext" "Emerald library" and "Emerald intelligence + fulltext" may be series like phrases which change frequently and shouldn't be treated as true series statements.

31.14. Notes

The notes area for electronic serials includes information appropriate both to the serial and to the electronic resource aspects of the publication. Take into account instructions for notes given in both Chapters 9 and 12 of *AARC2*. Input notes in numeric tag order.² The most relevant notes for remote access serials are:

- Source of title proper (field 500) -- see 31.3.3
- Variations in title (fields 246, 500) -- see 31.7
- Description based on note (field 500)
- Latest issue consulted (500) -- see 31.9
- Restrictions on access (field 506)
- Type of electronic resource or data (field 516)
- Issue coverage at the time of cataloging (field 362, indicator 1) -- see 31.9
- Numbering peculiarities (field 515) -- see 31.9
- System requirements (field 538)
- Mode of access (field 538)
- Information about documentation (field 556)
- Other physical formats (fields 530, 776)

31.14.1. Restrictions on access. When a publication is not freely available and the electronic location is given in field 856, catalogers may note the restriction using field 506. In CONSER records, only create notes referring to specific institutional copies if those copies are unique. For most commercial services, access restrictions will apply to any licensed institution; in this situation, use a general note. If needed, institution specific information could be added locally.

```
506 ## $a Restricted to institutions with a print subscription and a
site/user ID and password.
```

```
506 ## $a Restricted to subscribing institutions.
```

31.14.2. Numbering peculiarities (field 515). Make notes on any numbering or issuing peculiarities. Electronic serials may have unusual numbering patterns (cf. *CCM* 31.10).

```
515 ## $a Successive articles are uniquely identified by a manuscript
number and date.
```

```
515 ## $a Articles for 1996 are only available as individual articles,
organized topically.
```

```
515 ## $a Articles are added to issues on a continuous basis; issues are
complete after six months
```

²When format integration made it possible to use fields formerly defined only for electronic resources, CONSER catalogers agreed to input field 538 as the first field in CONSER records. This practice has been discontinued in favor of general CONSER practice, which, except for field 533, calls for input in numeric tag order.

31.14.3. Type of electronic resource or data (field 516). Make a brief note as to the type of remote access electronic serial if it is not otherwise clear in the record (*AACR2* 9.7B1, 9.7B8). (Refer to the *CONSER Editing Guide* for instructions on the display constant and use of indicators with this field.) Terms such as "electronic journal" may be given in the note, either in a formatted style (e.g., Text (electronic journal)) or in a free text note (e.g., Electronic journal available in ASCII and RichText). The availability of multiple file formats is also described in this field.

```
516 ## $a Text (electronic journal)
516 ## $a Numeric (summary statistics)
516 8# $a Available in ASCII, Acrobat, and PostScript file formats
516 8# $a Tables of contents and summaries freely available in HTML
      format; full text articles available to subscribers in PDF and
      HTML
```

31.14.4. System requirements (field 538, System details note). Make "system requirements" notes for *special* software, equipment or operating systems required to capture and/or print the electronic file (*AACR2* 9.7B1).

```
538 ## $a System requirements: Adobe Acrobat Reader.
538 ## $a System requirements: Ability to display and/or print PostScript
      files.
```

31.14.5. Mode of access (field 538). A "mode of access" note (field 538) must be given in all records for remote access serials to explain the means by which the serial can be accessed (*AACR2* 9.7B1). If more than one issue is available, consult the latest issue for this information.

The mode of access note is considered one of the "system details" for remote access electronic resources and is given following the system requirements note, if present. For consistency in CONSER records, begin with the phrase "Mode of access:".

```
538 ## $a Mode of access: World Wide Web.
```

Other examples:

```
538 ## $a Mode of access: Email via electronic mailing list subscription.
538 ## $a Mode of access: FTP via the Internet.
```

In addition to field 538, give an 856 field (cf. *CCM* 31.16) for each of the primary modes of access, when this information is readily available. Since field 856 is not a note field, a cataloger may additionally give information about access in field 538. For example, GPO often records the original URL in the 538 field when it adds a PURL to a record:

```
538 ## $a Mode of access: Internet. Address as of 06/08/01:
      http://www.ibb.gov/bbg/report.html; current access is available
      via PURL.
856 40 $u http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS4612
```

31.14.6. Information about documentation (field 556). Make notes regarding documentation that can be accessed together with the electronic serial. (Refer to the *CONSER Editing Guide* for instructions on the display constant and use of indicators with this field.)

```
556 8# $a Instructions for accessing related graphics in separate README
      file.
556 8# $a User's guide available online via Internet email and FTP access.
```

31.14.7. Other physical medium (fields 530). Make notes describing the existence of other medium (e.g., print) in which the remote access serial is issued.

```
130 0# $a Emerging infectious diseases (Online)
245 00 $a Emerging infectious diseases $h [electronic resource] : $b EID.
530 ## $a Online version of the print publication.
776 1# $t Emerging infectious diseases $x 1080-6040 $w (DLC) 96648093 $w
      (OCoLC)31848353
```

Field 530 is also used in a *print* record to note the existence of an online version whether or not the serial is cataloged separately. When the serial is not cataloged separately, field 530 might also include information concerning special system requirements, restrictions on access, and general information about the coverage.

```
530 ## $a Later issues also available on the World Wide Web.

530 ## $a Available also on the Internet; restricted to institutions with
      a print subscription and a site/user ID and password.

530 ## $a Also available to subscribers via the World Wide Web as:
      Hematology and cell therapy electronic edition.

530 ## $a Some issues, including those published under earlier titles, are
      accessible from the Census Bureau World Wide Web site.

530 ## $a Beginning with Mar. 1995 issue also available to subscribers
      online via the World Wide Web in PDF format.
```

31.15. Electronic location and access (field 856)

31.15.1. Description. Field 856 identifies the electronic location of the item from which it is available as well as the information needed to access the item by the method identified by the first indicator value (email, HTTP, FTP, telnet, dial-up), or by subfield \$2 (gopher, etc.). Information in the field should be sufficient to connect to a service, transfer files electronically, subscribe, or access issues of an electronic journal or newsletter. Because this information may change, it is important that it be recorded from the most recent issue of the serial. For detailed instructions on how to construct the 856 field, see the *CONSER Editing Guide*. Also helpful are the *Guidelines for the use of field 856*, prepared by the Network Development and MARC Standards Office of the Library of Congress.

Use of this field may vary depending on the local catalog system. Some systems use the field as a "hot link" to connect the bibliographic record directly to the online resource. Other systems are generating online displays to enable users to better understand information presented in the field. Some systems simply display the field as input, relying on a librarian or technician to interpret the information and manually access the resource online.

A. Multiple locations.

Deciding which and how many 856 fields to record for an online serial can be a difficult decision and may vary depending on several factors. These include the number and types of URIs or other access methods available to the cataloger at the time of cataloging, local policies regarding the provision of 856 fields, and the need for widely accessible 856 fields on shared OCLC and CONSER records. Frequently, a cataloger will need to record a different access method locally in an exported OCLC record than what is recorded in the CONSER record. The institution may have a subscription access method which is institutionally unique and other institutions would not be able to use it for access. In general, for the OCLC/CONSER record prefer to record more widely available access methods in the OCLC record over methods which provide local institutional access only (an imbedded institutional ID in a URI, for example). Pages that present the user with a password and user id logon form probably are less convenient for users than pages that provide direct access to the serial, but sometimes are the only access methods available for recording in the record. If the content of a serial is spread over several locations, e.g. early volumes have one URI, later volumes have a different URI, it might be necessary to add several 856 fields to cover the entire content of the serial.

B. Multiple locations within a site.

Often, the problem is having too many access methods from which to choose. The cataloger may need to determine to which of multiple pages in a World Wide Web site's structure to point. Should the cataloger use a URI which points to a publisher's or distributor's home page, a specific journal's home page, table of contents for all issues of the serial, particular issues of a serial? In part, considering the site's structure and what different users may be able to access at these various points can give the cataloger clues in making this decision. Pointing to a page which gives the user access to all the available issues either through a table of contents or search

interface may allow access to the serial content without having to navigate several pages. On the other hand, access to some or all of these pages in publisher or distributor sites may be restricted to subscribers only. In such cases, it may be preferable to point to a higher level page (a journal home page, for example) which at least provides an unregistered viewer information about the serial, subscription information, and perhaps sample issues or portions of the serial that are made available to non-subscribers. It is important to consider the function of pages in the site design as well. Many publishers provide journal home pages that are intended as a direct portal to the serial content, clearly identify the title, and may provide longer term stability than pages at other levels.

C. Mirror sites.

With some serials the cataloger is faced with multiple “mirror” sites--alternative locations for accessing a Web site. Selecting how many of these to record also depends in part on the limits of the CONSER record and needs of the cataloging agency in providing access to its constituency. There are cases where providing several sites on a record assures an institution’s access when one server is busy or where agreements between distributors, publishers, etc., make it preferable to provide users with multiple mirror locations. On the other hand, recording of all possible mirror sites on the CONSER record may not be practical. Besides the time involved recording multiple 856 fields, there is a concern that more maintenance may be involved if related mirror sites change at the same time. Additionally, current OCLC bibliographic record field limits make the recording of large numbers of mirror sites prohibitive, particularly in print records (linked to an online version or used in the single record approach) which may already have a large number of fields. Ultimately, the decision on how many mirror sites to add to a record should focus on the needs or policies of the cataloging agency, shaped by the need to provide widely available access methods on the CONSER record. A cataloging agency, for example, could decide to record mirror sites in its home country and other mirror sites it deems necessary to assure its users access. When added to the CONSER record, multiple mirror sites which give identical access from different locations could be labeled as such:

```
856 40 $z Access from the U.S.:$u http://www.us...
856 40 $z Access from Europe: $u http://www.europe...
```

D. File formats.

The 856 field is repeatable in two other ways: 1) if an electronic serial is available by more than one access method; and 2) if there are multiple file formats with different file names or groups of files. Separate 856 fields may be needed for each access method (e.g., World Wide Web, FTP, etc.) by which the serial is available. Separate 856 fields for document formats may not be needed because more than one document format is often available from the same access method. The first indicator of field 856 defines access method; for example, first indicator “4” shows access is via HTTP. The second indicator identifies the relationship of the location or identifier in the 856 field to the item being described in the record as a whole; for example, second indicator “0” means the 856 field is for the same resource covered by the record as a whole, while “1” indicates the 856 is for an electronic version of the item described in the record.

Field 856 has subfields defined to hold a variety of data and instructions. Commonly used subfields of field 856 include:

- \$u, which holds a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), such as a URL or URN;
- \$3, which contains information that specifies the part of the bibliographic item to which the field applies, when there is not a fully one-to-one relationship between the 856 and the resource described in the record; and
- \$z, which has a note, intended for public display, related to the electronic location or identifier in the 856 field.

For fuller information on indicators, subfields, and application of field 856, see the *CONSER Editing Guide*.

31.15.2. Uses of field 856 in CONSER records. Field 856 is given in CONSER records in the following circumstances:

- 1) On the record for a remote access serial to cite the location of that serial. Use second indicator "0."

- 2) On the record for a printed (or other format) serial to cite the location of partial contents or related information, such as summaries, abstracts, tables of contents, or subscription information. Subfield \$3 may be used to identify the part that is online. Use second indicator "1" whenever the URI points to any part of the electronic version. This includes Web sites which give access to some parts of the print material, even if it's repackaged in a substantial way. For example, a Web site which gives only the table of contents of a journal or only abstracts would still be indicator 1 because the site's content is essentially a version of the printed material.

856 41 \$3 Summaries and index \$u http:// ...

- 3) On the record for a printed serial when there is an online version, regardless of whether the online version is separately cataloged or not.³ Use second indicator "1."

- 4) For related resources that do *not* represent the serial cataloged, its online version, or a part of the serial. A related resource is any URI which points to content entirely different from the publication itself. Common examples would be an organizational home page or publisher's Web site. If an organizational home page contained a 10-year index to a journal or the tables of contents of several titles, this would be a related Web site. Use second indicator "2."

856 42 \$3 Related resource: home page of the Health Physics Society: \$u
http://www.health-physics.com

³This will only be found in records created/updated from Sept. 1996.

31.15.3. Construction and coding. Depending on the mode of access, different subfields may be necessary in the 856 field. In most cases, the most important elements needed to construct the 856 field can be found in the file itself, usually in clear statements from the publisher. The URI (Uniform Resource Identifier (\$u)) subfield may sometimes be used in place of two or more other subfields.

```
856 00 $z Email subscription $u mailto:listserv@loc.gov $i subscribe $f
CONSRLIN
```

31.15.4. Volatility of access information. A concern for institutions cataloging remote access serials in their public catalogs is that the locations and the various modes of access for electronic publications tend to change more frequently than the bibliographic elements described in the record. How to "check in" individual issues and subject them to standard inventory control activities when they have no physical existence is a related issue. Without the regular examination of individual issues which is a natural by-product of inventory control, a catalog record for an electronic publication may quickly become inaccurate. If the information in the 856 field is being used in hypertext links that connect the bibliographic record to the remote-access serial itself, it is even more important that the information residing in that field be correct.

Maintenance and adding additional URIs to already authenticated CONSER records are two related issues. What should a cataloger do when encountering a record that has institution-specific access methods recorded in the 856 fields and/or links that are no longer valid, are insufficiently precise, or point to a less than ideal location? For obvious errors in the access method (for example, if a typo prevents a URI from working correctly), the cataloger should make corrections. In other cases, where it may be difficult to determine the usefulness of an existing access method because of access restrictions, lack of a password to logon, uncertainty of whether links are broken temporarily or permanently, etc., it is best to leave the 856 field on the record and add additional 856 fields. Even for access methods that appear to be invalid there may be an advantage to leaving them on the record. The 856 field in many systems, including OCLC, is a searchable field. It is possible that even inactive addresses could give searchers clues about title changes, content changes, and former resource providers. In cases where the only link appearing on the CONSER record is an invalid link, it can be left on the record and labeled as invalid in the subfield z of the 856 field.

```
856 40 $z Link no longer valid as of Dec. 4, 2000 $u http://www...
```

Some institutions are running in-house software programs against their bibliographic records to check 856 information for its validity. The free availability of PURL server software allows libraries to update changes in URIs on a PURL server without needing to change URLs or URNs recorded in catalog records. Link diagnostic notifications from the CORC database is another option OCLC libraries have for learning about changed URIs and making updates.

A. PURLs in CONSER records

CONSER institutions are using PURLs in records for online serials and other online resources. The successful maintenance of access information for these resources depends on the fact that the PURL is added to the record and never (except in rare instances where a mistake has been made or a duplicate PURL assigned) changed or deleted. Therefore CONSER members have agreed not to delete PURLs found on records.

GPO has been adding PURLs to records for government documents for several years and many CONSER authenticated records contain them. Current GPO practice is to record the URL of an online version of a work in the 530 (on a single record approach print record) or in the 538 of the online publication being cataloged. These notes give the original URL and the date on which a PURL was established for the title.

The CONSER PURL Project allows participants to cooperatively maintain URLs for freely available Web resources. A PURL (persistent uniform resource locator) server, hosted by OCLC, is used to enter and maintain URLs. Participants receive weekly error reports of changed or broken URLs and make changes to the URL stored on the PURL server without needing to change the record; the PURL in the record will point to the correct changed URL in the PURL server.

Documentation and guidelines for the participants are posted on the project Web site (<http://lcweb.loc.gov/acq/conser/purl/main.html>). Currently both the PURL and the URL are being added to the 856, the PURL in the first subfield u and the URL in a subsequent subfield u. This is necessary for duplicate detection in CORC, though in the future it may not be when OCLC introduces its new user interface. For example:

```
856 4# $u http://bibpurl.oclc.org/web/1022 $u http://www.mihan.net/
```

31.15.5. Examples from publications.**Example 1 -- World Wide Web Access***On issue:*

NAVNEWS: This document describes the *Navy News Service* and how to get it electronically. The latest version of this document is available through the World Wide Web: <http://www.chinfo.navy.mil/navpalib/news/navnews/.www/navnews.html>

On record:

```
856 40 $u http://www.chinfo.navy.mil/navpalib/news/navnews/.www/navnews.ht
ml
```

Example 2 -- Email Access*On issue:*

mini-AIR is a monthly electronic supplement to *The Annals of Improbable Research (AIR)*. It is available over the Internet, free of charge. To subscribe, send a brief E-mail message to LISTPROC@AIR.HARVARD.EDU. The body of your message should contain ONLY the words, SUBSCRIBE MINI-AIR MARIE CURIE (you may substitute your own name for that of Madame Curie).

On record:

```
856 00 $z email subscription $u mailto:listproc@air.harvard.edu $i
subscribe $f mini-air
```

Example 3 -- FTP Access*On issue:*

About the *Bryn Mawr Classical Review*: ... articles are available via anonymous ftp For anonymous ftp, ftp to <ftp.lib.virginia.edu> and log in as anonymous. You will be prompted for a password; please use your full e-mail address (e.g., jpw@virginia.edu). The INDEX file is available as `/pub/alpha/bmcr/index`. Individual articles are found in volume directories, such as: `/pub/alpha/bmcr/v1`.

On record:

```
856 10 $z FTP access, choose subdirectories for the index or individual
volumes $a ftp.lib.virginia.edu $d /pub/alpha/bmcr $k [full e-
mail address] $l anonymous
```

Example 4 -- Telnet Access⁴**On issue:**

The *EJDE* can be accessed via ... telnet (login: ejde) to "ejde.math.swt.edu" or to "ejde.math.unt.edu." Examples illustrating th[ese] options [are]:

1. "telnet ejde.math.swt.edu," login: "ejde." (It may be necessary to set your terminal to emulate a VT100.)
2. "telnet e-math.ams.com," login: "e-math," password: "e-math," select "Mathematical Publications," and then "Electronic Journal of Differential Equations."

On record:

```
856 20 $a ejde.math.swt.edu $l ejde $t vt100
856 20 $a e-math.ams.com $d /Mathematical Publications/Other Mathematical
Publications/Electronic Journal of Differential Equations $k e-
math $l e-math
```

31.16. Linking relationships

Identify and treat linking relationships for electronic serials as documented in *CCM* Module 14. Provide the appropriate linking fields (and related notes, if necessary) for earlier/later titles, supplements, and other related works.

```
245 00 $a I hate computers $h [electronic resource].
780 00 $t Bits & bytes (Gainesville, Fla.) $x 1077-5838 $w (DLC)sn
94002764 $w (OCoLC)30838811
```

Use a 530 note and field 776, as appropriate, to link a remote access electronic serial to its other physical formats (such as print or CD-ROM).

```
130 0# $a Emerging infectious diseases (Online)
245 00 $a Emerging infectious diseases $h [electronic resource] : $b EID.
530 ## $a Online version of the print publication.
776 1# $t Emerging infectious diseases $x 1080-6040 $w (DLC) 96648093 $w
(OCoLC)31848353
```

31.16.1 Multiple linking relationships

Multiple linking relationships also occur with remote access serials. The following example demonstrates uses of note and linking fields to describe a situation where the electronic and print versions were issued simultaneously for some time. The online version then entirely replaced

⁴This access method is no longer available for this publication.

the print publication. The range of issues published simultaneously in print and online versions is described in the 530 field.

Record for the print version:

```
110 2# $a Library and Information Technology Association (U.S.)
245 10 $a LITA newsletter.
362 0# $a No. 1 (winter 1980)-v. 18, no. 4 (fall 1997).
530 ## $a Issues for spring 1995-fall 1997 also available online; later
      issues only available online.
785 10 $a Library and Information Technology Association (U.S.). $t LITA
      newsletter (Online) $x 1079-123X $w (DLC)sn 94004077 $w
      (OCoLC)31406418
```

Record for the online version:

```
110 2# $a Library and Information Technology Association (U.S.)
240 10 $a LITA newsletter (Online)
245 00 $a LITA newsletter $h [electronic resource].
500 ## $a Description based on: Vol. 16, no. 2 (spring 1995); title from
      journal home page (viewed Jan. 13, 1999).
580 ## $a Beginning with winter 1997, issued in online format only.
780 10 $a Library and Information Technology Association (U.S.). $t LITA
      newsletter $x 0196-1799 $w (DLC) 84647365 $w (OCoLC)5757570
```

31.17. Subject headings and classification

Provide the appropriate subject headings, using a standardized list (e.g., LCSH or MeSH), following the same principles as for print publications as described in *CCM* Module 15. There is no form subdivision such as "electronic journals" for remote access electronic resources in LCSH. From 1999-2001 the term Electronic journals was used in MeSH as a form subdivision. For LCSH headings, use appropriate subdivisions, as instructed in the *Subject Cataloging Manual* (i.e., H1520 (Databases), H1580.5 (Electronic serials)).

While classification is not required in CONSER records, libraries that normally classify their serials are encouraged to also classify electronic serials. Though not needed as a location device, classification provides a useful tool for assessing the types of serials that are online and for many other purposes.

31.18. Changes that require the creation of new records

When changes in title, personal author, or corporate body main entries occur, create new records in accordance with *AACR2* and the LCRI. If the physical medium in which the serial is issued changes (e.g., from print version to electronic version), create a separate record for the new manifestation of the title in accordance with LCRI 21.3B.

Sometimes earlier titles of e-serials or print serials that are digitized, are not retained on issues to which they pertain. LCRI 12.0B1a addresses how to handle the situation where it is known that a title has changed on an e-serial or where a publisher or aggregator has not presented the earlier title of a digitized print serial with the appropriate issues. If an e-serial is reformatted so that all evidence of the earlier title is removed, or if an aggregator presents a range of issues and does not present the earlier title, the description is based on the current presentation of the title, according to the conventions of integrating entry cataloging. This procedure would also be followed if the main entry is appropriately a corporate body and that body is not retained on earlier issues. In case of corporate body main entry, the description would reflect the current body as the main entry.

Following these procedures may involve changing fields in an existing record or creating an original record that contains the current and earlier titles or bodies. Information about earlier main entries is given in fields 247 (former title or former title variations) and 547 (former title variation complexity), field 550 for corporate bodies. Added entries for former body main entries are provided through 7XX fields.

Examples of integrating entry treatment:

The cataloger finds the following record and notices that all issues have been reformatted with the new title in the online archive.

Biblvl= s

Entry convention = 0

Type of continuing resource= p

```
245 00 $a Asian age $h [electronic resource].
260 ## $a New Delhi, India : $b Asian Age
500 ## $a Description based on: 29 Jan. 2002; title from caption (viewed
    Feb. 15, 2001).
856 40 $u http://www.asianage.com/
```

Record as updated by cataloger:

- The 245 is changed to the current title.

- The earlier title and what is known about the dates it carried is put into field 247. If needed for clarification, a former title complexity note, 547 is added to explain the change in title.
- Also, in this example, a new place of publication and publisher are recorded in the 260 and a note about the previous publisher is added.
- The description is based on the current issue

Bibli= s

Entry convention = 2

Type of continuing resource= p

```

245 00 $a Asian age online $h [electronic resource].
247 10 $a Asian age $f <29 Jan. 2002->
260 ## $a Uttar Pradesh, India : $b HCL InfiNet
500 ## $a Description based on 6 Mar. 2002; title from caption (viewed
Mar. 26, 2002).
500 ## $a Published: New Delhi : Asian Age, <29 Jan. 2002->
547 ## $a All issues originally published with the title: Asian age have
been reformatted with the new title: Asian age online.
856 40 $u http://www.asianageonline.com/

```

If further changes take place and earlier known titles or bodies continue to be reformatted or omitted, the description is changed to reflect the current issue. Earlier information is explained in the 547 or 550 notes and added entries are provided. If on the other hand, a later change occurs and the publisher *does* begin to retain earlier titles or bodies, a new successive entry record is created and the two records are linked.

Continuing the example above, a further change occurs and the publisher begins to retain the most recent earlier title. The record is closed out:

Bibli= s

Entry convention = 2

Type of continuing resource= p

Publication status=d

```

245 00 $a Asian age online $h [electronic resource].
247 10 $a Asian age $f <29 Jan. 2002->
260 ## $a Uttar Pradesh, India : $b HCL InfiNet
500 ## $a Description based on 6 Mar. 2002; title from caption (viewed
Mar. 26, 2002).
500 ## $a Published: New Delhi : Asian Age, <6 Mar. 2001->
547 ## $a All issues originally published with the title: Asian age have
been reformatted with the new title: Asian age online. This
serial is now continued by: Asian age online journal and
discussion list.
785 10 $t Asian age online journal and discussion list

```

856 40 \$u <http://www.asianageonline.com/>

A new record is created:

```
245 00 $a Asian age online journal and discussion list $h [electronic
      resource].
780 00 $t Asian age online.
```

No record exists, but it is known that issues had an earlier title:

If there is not an existing record for an earlier title and the cataloger is creating an original record that would cover issues that are known to have had that title, the earlier title can be given in a 247 field and an explanation in a 547 field.

Example: At the time of cataloging, there is no existing record on the utilities for the earlier title but the span of time issues of the serial had the earlier title is known:

```
245 00 $a RFE/RL Newsline $h [electronic resource].
247 10 $a Newsline on the Web $f 1 Apr. 1997-<1 Oct. 1997>
260 ## $a Prague : $b RFE/RL, Inc., $c c1997-
500 ## $a Description based on: Vol. 6, no. 57 ( 26 Mar. 2002); title from
      caption (viewed Mar. 26, 2002).
547 ## $a All issues originally published with the title: Newsline on the
      Web have been reformatted with the new title: RFE/RL Newsline.
```

31.19. Record examples

31.19.1. Online and print published concurrently. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*

```

OCLC: 31848943          Rec stat: c
Entered: 19950118       Replaced: 19970422       Used: 19970917
Type: a      ELvl: 7    Srce: d    Gpub: f    Ctrl:      Lang: eng
BLvl: s      Form: s    Conf: 0    Freq: q    MRec:      Ctry: gau
S/L: 0      Orig: s    EntW:     Regl: x    ISSN: 1    Alph: a
Desc: a      SrTp: p    Cont:     DtSt: c    Dates: 1995,9999
  1 010      sn95-7042
  2 040      NSD $c NSD $d OCL $d DLC $d OCL $d EYM $d NLM $d SBH
  3 006      [m      d      ]
  4 007      c $b r $d c $e n $f u
  5 012      $l 1
  6 022 0    1080-6059
  7 037      $b Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Rd.,
Mailstop C-12, Atlanta, GA 30333
  8 042      nsdp $a lcd
  9 069 1    SR0083699
 10 082 10   616 $2 12
 13 130 0    Emerging infectious diseases (Online)
 14 210 0    Emerg. infect. dis. $b (Online)
 15 222 0    Emerging infectious diseases $b (Online)
 16 245 00   Emerging infectious diseases $h [electronic resource] : $b EID.
 17 246 30   EID
 18 260      Atlanta, GA : $b National Center for Infectious Diseases : $b
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, $c [1995]-
 19 310      Four times per year
 20 362 0    Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan.-Mar. 1995)-
 21 500      Description based on: HTML/World Wide Web version; title
from EID home page (viewed on June 5, 1995).
 22 500      Vol. 2, no. 3 (July-Sept. 1996) (viewed
 23 510 1    Index medicus $x 0019-3879 $b Jan.-Mar. 1997-
 24 516 8    ASCII, Acrobat, and PostScript file formats
 25 530      Online version of: Emerging infectious diseases.
 26 538      Mode of access: Internet e-mail, FTP, and World Wide Web.
 27 650 0    Epidemiology $v Periodicals.
 28 650 0    Communicable diseases $v Periodicals.
 29 650 2    Communicable Disease Control $v periodicals.
 30 650 2    Communicable Diseases $x epidemiology $v periodicals.
 31 710 2    National Center for Infectious Diseases (U.S.)
 32 776 1    $t Emerging infectious diseases $x 1080-6040 $w (DLC)
96648093 $w (OCoLC)31848353
 33 856 00   $z Include desired file format following the hyphen in the filename:
EID-ASCII, EID-PDF, or EID-PS $u mailto:lists@list.cdc.gov $i subscribe $f EID-*
 34 856 10   $z Each issue is in a separate subdirectory (e.g., vollnol). There are
additional subdirectories for each file format $a ftp.cdc.gov $d pub/EID $l anonymous
 35 856 40   $u http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/eid.htm

```

31.19.3. Digital conversion of print version. *Journal of Cereal Science (Online)*

OCLC: 36935733 Rec stat: c
 Entered: 19970520 Replaced: 19970919 Used: 19970915
 Type: a ELvl: Srce: d GPub: Ctrl: Lang: eng
 BLvl: s Form: s Conf: 0 Freq: b MRec: Ctry: enk
 S/L: 0 Orig: s EntW: Regl: r ISSN: 1 Alph: a
 Desc: a SrTp: p Cont: DtSt: c Dates: 1995,9999
 1 010 sn97-1881
 2 040 OH1 \$c OH1 \$d NSD
 3 006 [m d]
 4 007 c \$b r \$d c \$e n \$f u
 5 012 \$l 1
 6 022 0 1095-9963 \$y 0733-5210
 7 037 \$b Academic Press, 6277 Sea Harbor Dr., Orlando, FL 32887-4900
 8 042 nsdp \$a lcd
 9 082 10 664 \$2 12
 10 090 TP434 \$b .J68
 11 090 \$b
 12 049 DLCC
 13 130 0 Journal of cereal science (Online)
 14 210 0 J. cereal sci. \$b (Online)
 15 222 0 Journal of cereal science \$b (Online)
 16 245 00 Journal of cereal science \$h [electronic resource].
 17 246 30 Cereal science
 London : \$b Academic Press
 19 310 Bimonthly
 20 362 1 Electronic coverage as of May 20, 1997: Vol. 21, no. 3 (May 1995)-
 21 500 Description based on: Vol. 21, no. 3 (May 1995); title from title
 information screen (viewed May 20, 1997).
 22 506 Subscription and registration required for access.
 23 516 Online abstracts and tables of contents are HTML encoded,
 articles are in portable document format (PDF).
 24 530 Online version of the print title: Journal of cereal science.
 25 538 System requirements: Internet connectivity, World Wide Web
 browser, and Adobe Acrobat reader.
 26 538 Mode of access: World Wide Web.
 27 550 Digitized and made available by: IDEAL (Project).
 28 650 0 Grain \$v Periodicals.
 29 650 0 Cereal products \$v Periodicals.
 30 710 2 IDEAL (Project)
 31 776 1 \$t Journal of cereal science \$x 0733-5210 \$w (DLC)sn 82005265 \$w
 (OCoLC)8603019
 32 856 40 \$z Logon procedure and access to this title is available via the
 I.D.E.A.L. (service provider) home page \$u http://www.idealibrary.com

31.19.4. Single-record approach. *ARC News (Redlands, Calif.)*

OCLC: 20316854 Rec stat: c
 Entered: 19890908 Replaced: 19970902 Used: 19970903
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 20 500 Description based on: Summer/fall 1987; title from caption.
 21 500 Latest issue consulted: Vol. 18, no. 2 (summer 1996).
 22 515 Vols. for <summer/fall 1987-winter/spring 1988> lack numbering
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 23 525 Some issues include section: GIS trends.
 24 **530 Selected articles from recent issues are available on the World Wide**
Web.
 25 650 0 Geographic information systems \$v Periodicals.
 26 650 0 Geography \$x Data processing \$v Periodicals.
 27 710 2 Environmental Systems Research Institute (Redlands, Calif.)
 28 740 02 GIS trends.
 29 850 CLU \$a CU-RivP \$a N \$a WaU
 30 **856 41 \$u <http://www.esri.com/news/arcnews/arcnews.html>**