

Biology Curators Group Newsletter

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Wild Sports on and beyond the Himalayas', published in 1889. The Yak would seem to be the first wild Yak to have been brought into Europe, and it is now understandable why no details of its place of origin were given. Capt. Smyth was employed by the government as an Education Officer, and his friend and fellow hunter was another government officer, The Hon. Robert Drummond, a younger son of the Eighth Viscount Strathallan. The hunting expeditions undertaken by Smyth and Drummond were in direct defiance of a government ban on entering Tibet. It was particularly important to Robert Drummond that these illicit trips into Tibet were kept a secret as his elder brother happened to be the Lieutenant-Governor of the newly-formed North-Western Province. The Yak which came to Leeds was shot on the shores of the sacred lake of Manasarover in Tibet in 1860, violating not only British and Indian laws but also the Tibetian religion in one of its most sacred shrines. It is little wonder that their activities did not emerge for many years.

This information on Edmund Smyth, and his hunting trips to Tibet, could not have been traced through normal sources as Smyth himself never wrote an account of his activities. Without the chance find of the reference in Drummond's diaries none of this information might ever have come to light.

It proved to me once again that it is never safe to assume that a specimen has no data and, therefore, can be disposed of. It is only safe to dispose of material when it is fully documented, and the documentation is of limited value or the specimen is of no use. The Yak, along with the Tiger, Bison and Giant Panda has now been fully restored and placed on permanent display at the Leeds City Museum.

Adrian Norris, Leeds City Museum

Microcomputer help with library cataloguing

Abstract

A system using a Sirius microcomputer to produce index cards for easier book cataloguing is described. This has proved to be of considerable help in our herbarium library which as a result has become more accessible by our students and staff.

Introduction

Some years ago our herbarium library was presented with a valuable collection of botanical books by the executors of Norman Douglas Simpson (1890-1974), late of Bournemouth. Many of the books were old, rare and of considerable value to systematists, and it was of importance to catalogue the collection professionally (as well as the rest of the fast growing library). Information on pre 1800 books was required for the British Library's Short Title Catalogue. We were extremely fortunate in gaining the part-time services of a highly

skilled cataloguer, Mrs Clare McWilliam, on a voluntary basis. Catalogue cards were made at first by the main University Library Cataloguing Department, using an old mechanical duplicating machine, and a set sent to our herbarium library, as well as one for the main University Library catalogue.

This system failed when the machine broke down and increased pressure on a reduced staff prevented further collaboration, the University library now using its own computer system. Some cards were then typed onto index cards by our own departmental secretary, but this was a particularly tedious and repetitive job, and progress was lamentably slow. It seemed the job was one which could be assisted by the use of a microcomputer and an investigation was carried out into the feasibility of this with the help of Mr G P Ibbett, an undergraduate in the Department of Computer Science. A program was written by him, subsequently modified by one of us (DJF), to produce catalogue cards on our Sirius* microcomputer.

Requirements

Often a book has more than one author, and two, three or even more cards are required for these 'additional authors' for the author catalogue. Often they are produced by duplicating a standard card and typing the additional author's name along the top as a Similarly the title, series, heading. periodical (as appropriate) and subjects can also be added as headings for title, series, periodical and subject catalogues. library also uses a second title card for a shelf index, used when checking and ordering the library; other libraries use another first author card. All cards need the same basic information: location in library, author(s), title, imprint, collation, series/periodical and notes (e.g. "Bequest of ...", "p.6-10 missing", "Copy annotated by ...",
"Preface by ...", "Illustrations by ...", etc). It is also necessary to add 'tracings' on the back of the shelf card (or another as decided for the library) to indicate the cards used for each book in the catalogue. Should the book be removed from the library all the cards can then be removed from the various drawers in the catalogue.

The herbarium data processing room has a Sirius microcomputer with a daisy-wheel printer, relatively slow, but producing good quality copy, ideal for the implementing of such a system.

It was decided that data would not be stored, so after printing out the memory is automatically cleared. The system required was simply catalogue card production. Our microcomputer has numerous other herbarium jobs to perform (specimen label production, seed allocation and dispatch from our annual Index Seminum, for example) and therefore would not always be available for immediate access to library users for book catalogue use, a requisite of all library catalogues.

^{*}SIRIUS is a trademark of Sirius Systems Technology, Inc.

CARD INDEX DATA

LOCATION 1 Herbarium (15) LOCATION 2 581.012	(15)
NAME 1 HEYWOOD, V. H. (25) NAME 2 MOORE, D.M.	(25)
NAME 3 (25) NAME 4	(25)
TITLE 1 Current concepts in plant taxonomy.	(55)
TITLE 2	(55)
IMPRINT London: Academic Press Inc. (London) Ltd.,	1984.(55)
COLLATION XVI, 432 p.	(55)
SERIAL 1 The Systematics association Special Volume No.	25 . (55)
SERIAL 2	(55)
NOTE 1 Presented by Professor V. H. Heywood.	(55)
NOTE 2	(55)
NOTE 3	(55)
SPECIAL ENTRY 1 TAXONOMY - Plants	(55)
SPECIAL ENTRY 2 PHYTOGEOGRAPHY	1. (55)
SPECIAL ENTRY 3 PHYTOCHEMISTRY	(55)
SPECIAL ENTRY 4 DATA BASES	(55)
SPECIAL ENTRY 5	(55)
SPECIAL ENTRY 6	(55)
added author entry 1 The Systematics Association.	(55)
ADDED AUTHOR ENTRY 2	(55)

Figure 1 A completed input form

Operation

G P Ibbett wrote a program to accommodate these requirements and an appropriate input form (Figure 1) was designed. Location 1 usually contains the room and Location 2 the Dewey Decimal or shelf number in the case of valuable books locked away. Title 2, Serial 2, Notes 2 and 3 are overflow lines for Title 1, Serial 1, Note 1 respectively. Numbers refer to the number of characters and spaces available for each field.

On completion of input, a strip of thin 'two-sheet' white card (127mm x 600mm) is placed in the printer and the cards (127mm x 76mm = 3" x 5") produced, together with cut-up marks. After printing of the cards is complete, the strip is removed, turned round and on depressing the 'return' key on the computer the tracings are printed on the back of the first card.

The original program has now been modified by one of us (DJF) to allow easier editing of data, repeat input of the individual fields (several books may have the same author or imprint, etc) and repeat printing of the cards for other catalogues or duplicate copies of the book in different locations. Underlining is possible. Certain key words such as "Herbarium", "Reprint" for the location have been added to the program and can be produced by the use of soft-function keys, saving again on input. An example of output is shown in figure 2.

The program was written in 'BASIC86' and has been compiled for use with the 'MS-DOS'* operating system but can also be used with the 'CPM'** system. The possibility of selling the program on Sirius double sided diskettes, or even as printout, which could be modified to run on other machines, is being investigated.

Herbarium

581,012

Current concepts in plant taxonomy.

HEYWOOD, V. H. and MOORE, D. M.

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Herbarium

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Figure 2 Example of output

^{*} MS-DOS is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corporation

^{**} CP/M is a registered trademark of Digital Research, Inc.

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TAXONOMY - Plants

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PHYTYGEOGRAPHY

HEYWOOD, V. H. and MOORE, D. M.

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PHYTOCHEMISTRY

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Herbarium 581.012

DATA BASES

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The Systematics Association.

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Figure 2 (contd)

ENTRIES

Current concepts in plant taxonomy. HEYWOOD, V. H. MOORE, D. M.

The Systematics Association. The Systematics Association Special Volume No. 25. TAXONOMY - Plants PHYTOGEOGRAPHY PHYTOCHEMISTRY DATA BASES

SL Jury and DJ Farmer Dept of Botany University of Reading PO Box 221 Reading RG6 2AS

William B L Manley Collection of Lepidoptera

The Lt Col Manley collection of butterflies and moths was bought by Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery from his widow, Margherita, in 1986. Manley died in 1985, aged 85, (Tremewan 1986) having built up a collection of about 60,000 specimens contained in thirty-two cabinets and sixty store boxes. It contains, amongst others, all the specimens of his figured in Manley and Allcard (1970). The illustrated examples are clearly marked as such, as are the types of the various taxa described by him or by other entomologists from his collection. The most remarkable aspect of this collection is the perfect setting and condition of each This, combined with the extensive insect. coverage for Western Europe, makes it a resource of high quality. Glasgow's offer for the collection was accepted in the face of competition from the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA.

The collection divides itself into four Firstly, there is a identifiable sections. forty drawer cabinet and twelve store boxes of mainly tropical Lepidoptera. These have their origin in Manley's father's days in the army and the genesis of his interest in collecting can be traced to seeing the specimens sent back from Sierra Leone in 1904 Margherita Manley to Glasgow (in litt: Museum, 19 August 1986). The second part forms the bulk of the collection in twentyone ten drawer Hill's cabinets and thirty-six store boxes being the western palaearctic Rhopalocera plus Zygaenidae. The thi section in eight Hill's cabinets and nine The third store boxes is of British moths. restricted to mainly British specimens of macro moths and pyralid and tortricoid micros. These last named are particularly developed into the last section, the varieties of Acleris cristana and A hastiana occupying two Hill's units and three store boxes. It includes the specimens referred to in his paper on the subject (Manley, 1973).

It is a fine collection and with few exceptions contains the entirety of one man's effort, with the assistance of members of his The purchase was a major proportion family. of the museum's budget for such purposes and