

NODC Taxonomic Code and Marine Science Acronyms

NOAA's National Oceanographic Data Center (NODC) has announced the availability of the third edition of its **Taxonomic Code**. This expanded edition has nearly 28,000 entries giving the scientific names and corresponding numerical codes of worldwide flora and fauna from viruses to mammals. The code was developed to simplify and systematize computer processing of data about marine organisms. Because of its flexibility and scope, however, it can be used to encode both aquatic and terrestrial organisms.

The code has been adopted for use by several major environmental assessment and monitoring projects, including NOAA's Marine Ecosystems Analysis (MESA) project and the Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program (OCSEAP) conducted by NOAA for the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management. At NODC the code is used in all data bases containing data about organisms. It facilitates the merging, intercomparison, and mutual exchange of data collected by different investigators and the production of uniform computer-generated data plots, summaries, and other products. NODC recommends the code for use by all marine environmental researchers and requires its use in all projects from which biological data are submitted to NODC.

The NODC Taxonomic Code is available either as hard copy printout or on magnetic tape. The hard copy printout (on 8½ × 11 inch pages) includes code listings sorted both numerically (code order) and alphabetically (scientific name order). On magnetic tape the two

sort orders may be requested separately. The standard tape format is 9-track, 1600 bpi, in ANSI/ASCII. Users who do not require the complete NODC Taxonomic Code may also obtain subsets of it, for example, only those codes for birds or for mammals.

The price of the complete NODC Taxonomic Code is as follows: Hard copy printout, \$16; magnetic tape, \$70 (please make check payable to: "Dept. of Commerce/NOAA/NODC"). This charge may be waived and the code provided on an exchange basis, however, to researchers working under the auspices of projects from which NODC receives data or information. Orders and inquiries should be directed to: National Oceanographic Data Center, NOAA/EDIX OA/D761, Washington, DC 20235.

NOAA has also announced the availability of the "**Annotated Acronyms and Abbreviations of Marine Science Related Activities**" (Third Edition). The revised, expanded edition of a reference work first published in 1969, the "Annotated Acronyms" is designed to help research scientists, program managers, students, technical writers, and others cope with a literature strewn with acronyms of marine science organizations, programs, projects, expeditions, instruments, and institutions.

Originally covering only acronyms and abbreviations of international marine science activities, this publication now includes five major sections: I, International organizations; II, International programs, projects, and expeditions; III, United States national organizations; IV, Foreign organizations; and V, Terms. The U.S. section covers the Federal

Government, State agencies and organizations, regional organizations, and private organizations; the foreign section is a survey by country.

The organization and format of this publication make it more than a list of acronym titles. Acronyms and abbreviations are described in context by entries that are arranged to show pertinent relations. Two alphabetical indexes—one listing acronyms and abbreviations and one listing full titles—provide keys to the text entries.

There is a \$3 handling charge for the 349-page item, and it is also available from the NODC.

The Early Lives of Marine Fishes

Publication of "**Marine Fish Larvae**," subtitled "Morphology, Ecology, and Relation to Fisheries," has been announced by the University of Washington Sea Grant Program, Seattle. The volume was edited by Reuben Lasker, Chief, Coastal Fisheries Resources Division, NMFS Southwest Fisheries Center, and coauthored by SWFC research biologists Paul E. Smith, H. Geoffrey Moser, John R. Hunter, and Lasker.

The book is based on a series of lectures given by the authors at the U.W. College of Fisheries in 1979. Smith discusses "Fisheries on Coastal Pelagic Schooling Fish," "Sampling to Determine Anchovy Larval Mortality in the Sea," and "Larval Anchovy Patchiness."

Hunter examines "Feeding Ecology and Predation of Marine Fish Larvae"; Lasker has authored "The Role of a Stable Ocean in Larval Fish Survival and Subsequent Recruitment"; and Moser discusses "Morphological and Functional Aspects of Marine Fish Larvae." Well written and edited, this book provides an excellent and authoritative account of the larval life history of marine fishes. It is also a companion volume to "Early Life History of Marine Fish: The Egg Stage" by Gotthilf Hempel. A third related report, "Early Life History of Eastern North Pacific Fishes in Relation to Fisheries Investigations" by A. W.

Kendall, was published last year as Technical Report WSG 81-3 by the University of Washington Sea Grant Program.

This paperbound volume, 131 pages, illustrated, is available from the distributor, the University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA 98105 for \$8.50.

Marine Ecosystems and Their Analysis

Publication of "**Analysis of Marine Ecosystems**" has been announced by Academic Press Inc. (London) Ltd. The volume, edited by Alan R. Longhurst of the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, is presented in three sections.

Part 1, Current Concepts of Marine Ecosystems, contains reviews of the trophic and energetic relationships within a range of exemplary marine ecosystems. Part 2, Functions Within Ecosystems, comprises reviews of some important processes which are common to many marine ecosystems which have been long studied. And Part 3, Simulation and Experimental Studies of Marine Ecosystems, presents six chapters on studies of marine ecosystems by the use of numerical simulation, by the use of microcosms, and by the manipulation of natural ecosystems.

Part 1, Current Concepts, contains review chapters on "Low latitude gyral regions" by Maurice Blackburn; "Coastal upwelling ecosystems" by Richard T. Barber and Robert L. Smith; "Ecosystems of equatorial upwellings" by Mikhail E. Vinogradov; "High latitude ecosystems" by Takahisa Nemoto and Glen Harrison; "Coral reef ecosystems" by John B. Lewis; "Shelf-sea ecosystems" by John J. Walsh; "Fronts and eddies in the sea: Mechanisms, interactions, and biological effects" by Robert W. Owen; and "The deep-sea ecosystem" by Gilbert T. Rowe.

Part 2, Functions Within Ecosystems, presents chapter reviews on "The trophic role of dissolved organic material" by Grover C. Stephens; "Microheterotrophic organisms in marine ecosystems" by Yu. I. Sorokin; "Autotrophic production of particulate matter" by Richard W. Eppley; "Nutritional strate-

gies for feeding on small suspended particles" by Robert J. Conover; "The role of large organisms" by G. Carleton Ray; "Significance of spatial variability" by Alan R. Longhurst; "Temporal variability in production systems" by David H. Cushing; "Comparative function and stability of macrophyte-based ecosystems" by C. Peter McRoy and Denby S. Lloyd; "Lipids and hydrocarbons in the marine food web" by John R. Sargent and Kevin J. Whittle; and "Elemental accumulation in organisms and food chains" by Michael N. Moore.

Chapters in Part 3 include "Theory and observation: Benthic predator-prey relationships" by Brian L. Bayne; "Field experiments on benthic ecosystems" by Bernt Zeitzschel; "Microcosms and experimental planktonic food chains" by Carl M. Boyd; "Principles of ecosystem modelling" by William L. Silvert; "Simulation models of individual production processes" by Philip J. Radford, Ian R. Joint, and Alex R. Hiby; and "Holistic simulation models of shelf-seas ecosystems" by Taivo Laevastu and Felix Favorite.

In sum, the volume provides a good synoptic view of the current status of marine ecology and especially of those parts concerned with the analysis of ecosystem function. Well written and well edited, readers will find the book to be a good and useful review of the present level of understanding, of the uncertainties, and the current progress toward a better understanding of marine ecosystems.

Indexed, the 741-page hardbound volume is available from Academic Press Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003 for \$125 (£52).

Processing Krill the German Way

"**Die Verarbeitung Von Krill Zu Lebensmitteln,**" by W. Schreiber, W. Flechtenmacher, and O. Christians, has been published by the Bundesforschungsanstalt für Fischerei, Institut für Biochemie und Technologie, in Hamburg. Its English title would be: "Processing of Krill Into Food."

It is a compilation and evaluation of

the experiences and results obtained through 1979 while processing krill into food. Force meat from steamed krill may be the key intermediate for the production of various foodstuffs, say the authors, and special emphasis has been put into developing methods for preparing boiled or cured sausages from this force meat and other ingredients like minced fish and lard. Preference given to force meat and its processing into sausages was based on economic considerations (the yield of force meat is reportedly five times the yield of tail meat from peeling raw krill) and gauging German food habits.

Unfortunately the entire text is in German; a table of contents and a very brief summary are in English. The 215-page, illustrated, paperbound book is available from the Institute of Biochemistry and Technology, Federal Research Center for Fisheries, Palmalle 9, 2 Hamburg 50, West Germany for \$10 plus \$2 airmail postage.

Marketing Canned Fish in the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom imported over \$170 million worth of canned fish in 1980. Except for herring and mackerel, all major canned fish products must be imported to completely satisfy the domestic demand. The most significant import is canned salmon, amounting to over \$100 million in 1980, or more than half the total. One steadily growing import commodity is canned tuna. While tuna imports only totaled \$23 million in 1980, they are rapidly becoming a major import commodity.

J. C. E. J. van der Eeden of Rotterdam, Holland, has prepared a 4-page report outlining the United Kingdom canned fish market. The report includes a product review of the six major canned fish products and advice on how to market these products in the United Kingdom. A copy of the report can be obtained by requesting the attachment to IFR-81/174, "The Market for Canned Fish in the United Kingdom," from your local NMFS Market News Office, enclosing a self-addressed envelope with \$0.37 postage.