

Transcribing Tasks – BANZARE Register 1-36

Thank you for helping us transcribe the specimen register that was put together by Professor T Harvey Johnston, chief biologist on the historic 1929-1931 British Australian New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition. If you're interested in learning more about this expedition, please visit the Australian Antarctic Division website:

<http://www.antarctica.gov.au/about-antarctica/history/exploration-and-expeditions/BANZARE-1929-31>

Professor Johnston's handwriting can be a challenge to read, but making this register digital will be a huge help to scientists who are researching the specimens collected on this expedition. We've provided a glossary of terms at the end of this tutorial which might help you recognise some of the more challenging words, especially when they are scientific terms.

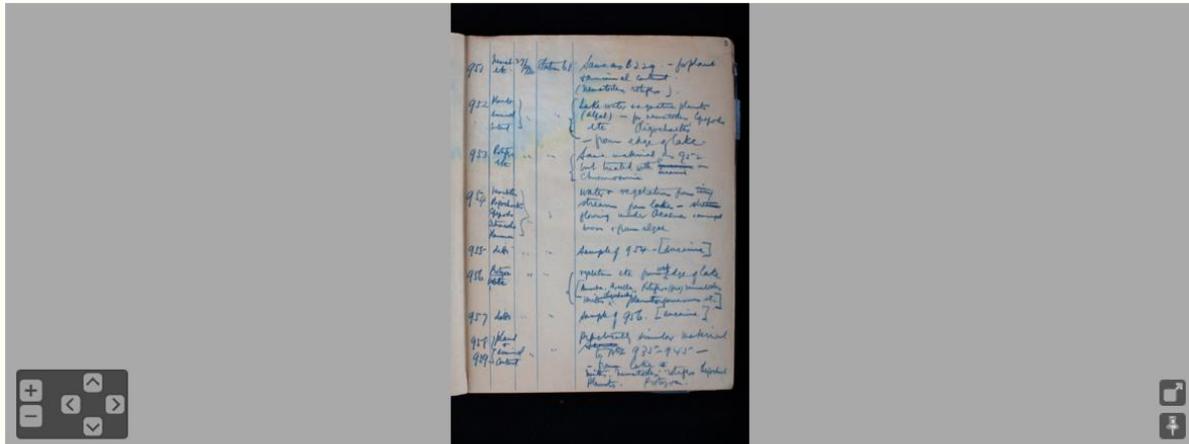
Some general guidelines on transcription:

- Use round brackets when the author has used them () and square brackets for insertions by the transcriber e.g. [unclear].
- Transcribe line breaks exactly as they appear in the image
- If the author has used symbols and abbreviations, wherever possible the transcriber should type the symbol or contraction and then type the full word in square brackets. Some examples include: if a '+' has been used put +[and], Jan. transcribe as Jan[uary], m. to be transcribed as m[iles], S.W. to be transcribed as S[outh]w[est]. Well-known abbreviations that are usually not expanded should be left as is, e.g. 'Mr.'
- Many entries have a male or female symbol, please write [male symbol] instead of ♂, and [female symbol] instead of ♀.
- If you are unsure of a word put [?] into the field
- If the text has been underlined just transcribe as normal, don't worry about the underline
- Dates should be in the format YYYY-MM-DD e.g. 1929-03-25
- In this register Johnston uses the symbol “ many times, or the word ditto. When this occurs, please write the value that should be in that field, instead of the ditto symbol or word. For example, if the date 17/2/30 is in the first row of a page, then half the page has “ in the date column underneath it, please fill every date field with 1930-02-17.

Image navigation



You can zoom in on the register by clicking on the  button. Once zoomed in, just click and drag with the mouse to move around the page.

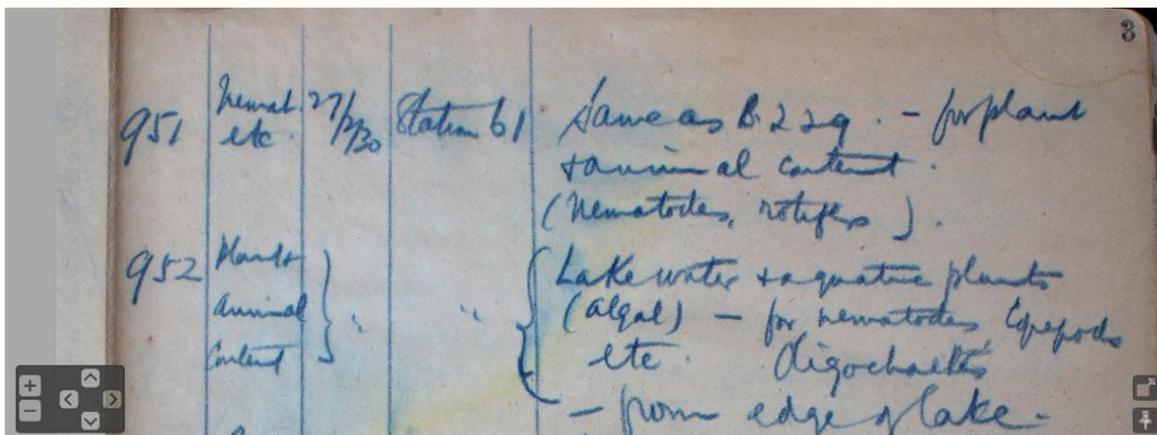


1. Specimen details

Register No.	Species group	Date	Station No./ Locality	Remarks

We would like each page of the register transcribed as a single task.

Each registration number should be transcribed as a separate line. Some registration numbers will apply to multiple specimens.



1. Specimen details

Register No.	Species group	Date	Station No./ Locality	Remarks
1951	Nemat etc	1930-02-27	Station 61	Same as B229 - for plant...
2952	Plant +[and Animal Content	1930-02-27	Station 61	

Save Can

Register no.: This is the number in the first column.

Species group: This is found in the second column, and indicates the higher taxonomy of the group of animals. In some cases this will be a common name (e.g. bird, fish etc) and in some cases this will be a scientific name (e.g. Insecta, Ophiuroidea etc). If Johnston has used ditto or “, please check and transcribed the field as it should be, rather than using ditto.

Date: Transcribe the date in the form YYYY-MM-DD, for example, if it is 27/2/30, please enter 1930-02-27. If Johnston has used “ or ditto, please transcribe the date as it should be, rather than writing ditto or “.

Station no./ Locality: This column indicates the locality. In some circumstances it is a station number – these refer to a set of locations that the expedition visited, and we have a record of those, with additional information about each location. In some cases it is a text description of a locality such as Derwent River, Kerguelen Islands etc.

Remarks: Transcribe the entirety of the final column in this field. In some cases this is the animal or animals that make up that specimen, and in some cases it includes additional information about how the animal was captured, or observations from the location. If there is an indication of sex with a symbol, please write the sex in square brackets e.g. ♂ should be written as [male symbol] and ♀ should be written as [female symbol]

A couple of examples:

“Notothema acuta [male symbol]”

“Lake water and aquatic plants (algal) – for nematodes, copepods etc. Oligochaetes – from edge of lake”

“Two parasitic copepods on fins of Notothemid fish no. 1379”

Your notes: You can record any queries or comments that might help us validate this task in here.

In some cases Johnston has written between the lines. Try and match that text up to a field as sensibly as possible. If you have some text that doesn't fit anywhere, please mention it in 'Your notes'.

Glossary

Some commonly used scientific terms are provided below, they might help you decipher Johnston's handwriting. Johnston was a parasitologist, so he was very interested in parasites and different kinds of worms.

Amphipods: or Amphipoda. A group of tiny crustaceans, found in all environments. This group includes sideswimmers and scuds.

Cephalopod: A group of molluscs that includes squid and cuttlefish

Cestoda: parasitic flatworms

Chaenichthys: a kind of fish, commonly known as Crocodile icefish

Chionarchus minor: a sea bird, commonly known as a sheathbill

Crustacea: A group of animals that includes crabs, lobsters, shrimp and barnacles

Diatom: A kind of algae, that forms colonies in the shape of ribbons

Endoparasite: a parasite that lives inside its host

Hydractinia: marine invertebrates related to jellyfish and corals

Jeanne d'Arc: a peninsula in the Kergeulen Islands

Kerguelen Islands: Islands in the Indian Ocean, one of the most remote places on Earth

Mallophaga: A kind of lice

Nematoda: roundworms

Oligochaetes: the higher taxonomic name for worms, covering aquatic and terrestrial worms

Ostracods: a kind of crustacean known as seed shrimp

Pelecanoides: sea birds, usually known as petrels

Prion desolates: scientific name for the Antarctic prion, a kind of small petrel or sea bird

Rotifer: microscopic aquatic animals, sometimes a kind of plankton

Royal Sound: a location, part of the Kergeulen Islands