

CCM Module 14. Linking relationships (Fields 765-787, 580)

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Module Introduction

Part of the complexity of serials is due to their relationships to other resources. Relationships may exist between one serial work and another work, between a work and an expression, between one manifestation and other, etc. Relationships may be recorded in the bibliographic record in a variety of MARC fields. The MARC linking entry fields support the recording of structured descriptions of related works, expressions, manifestations, or items. Much of the information regarding the construction of linking entry fields is contained in the section Linking entry fields—General information in the CONSER Editing Guide, including the form of entry and use of subfield codes. This module will discuss use of the linking entry fields in recording structured relationships between serial works, expressions, and manifestations. Use of the linking entry fields in the recording of structured relationships between works, expressions, manifestations, and items is CONSER Standard Record practice if applicable.

This Module will discuss:

- How serials relate to one another and to other resources and how to determine when such relationships exist
- How to determine the linking relationship and its appropriate tag or indicator value
- How to determine when to use a 580 field with or without a link
- How to determine when a linking entry field is not appropriate

References

Resource Description and Access (RDA) / LC-PCC PS

Changes Requiring a New Description. Serials. RDA 1.6.2. /LC-PCC PS

General Guidelines on Recording Relationships between Works, Expressions, Manifestations and Items. RDA 24.

Description of the Related Work, Expression, Manifestation, or Item. RDA 24.4.3

Related Works. RDA 25.

Related Expressions. RDA 26.

Related Manifestations. RDA 27/LC-PCC PS

Relationship designators. Appendix J/ LC-PCC PS

CONSER Cataloging Manual

Module 9. Edition statement

Module 16. Changes that require a new record

Module 17. Related works

Module 35. Integrating Resources

CONSER Editing Guide. 1994 ed. Washington, D.C. : Serial Record Division, Library of Congress ; available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, 1994-

Linking entry fields--General information, fields 530, 533, 580, 760/762, 765/767, 770/772, 773/774, 775, 776, 777, 780, 785, 786, 787

Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records: Final Report (München: K.G. Saur, 1998). Available online at: <http://archive.ifla.org/VII/s13/frbr/frbr.pdf>

MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data. Web site <http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/>

Definitions used in this module

Access Point: A name, term, code, etc., representing a specific entity. (RDA)

Authorized Access Point: The standardized access point representing an entity. (RDA)

Carrier: A physical medium in which data, sound, images, etc., are stored. For certain types of resources, the carrier may consist of a storage medium (e.g., tape, film) sometimes encased in a plastic, metal, etc., housing (e.g., cassette, cartridge) that is an integral part of the resource. (RDA)

Catalog: The file against which the searching and cataloging is being done. (LC-PCC PS for RDA 6.27.1.9)

Display Constants: A display constant is a term, phrase, spacing, or punctuation convention that may be system generated in order to make a visual presentation of data in a record more meaningful to a user. In the bibliographic format certain field tags (e.g., field 770, Supplement/Special Issue Entry), indicators (e.g. field 511 Indicator 1, Display constant controller), and subfield codes (e.g., the subject subdivision subfields \$x, \$y, and \$z ...), may be used to generate specific terms, phrases, and/or spacing or punctuation conventions for the display of a record. (MARC 21 Bibliographic)

Expression of Work: A realization of a work in the form of alpha-numeric, musical or choreographic notation, sound, image, object, movement, etc., or any combination of such forms. (RDA)

Horizontal relationship: The relationship between versions of a bibliographic item in different languages, formats, media, etc. (MARC 21 Bibliographic)

Integrating resource: A resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete but are integrated into the whole (e.g., a loose-leaf manual that is updated by means of replacement pages, a Web site that is updated continuously). (RDA) Integrating resources can be finite or continuing.

Item: A single exemplar or instance of a manifestation. (RDA)

Language edition: A resource published simultaneously in different languages. The publisher of all of the editions is usually the same. The titles may be in different languages or in the same language. (CCM)

Manifestation: The physical embodiment of an expression of a work. (RDA). Often used interchangeably with the word *version* when referring to online manifestations. (CCM)

Monograph: A bibliographic resource that is complete in one part or intended to be completed within a finite number of parts. (RDA)

Reciprocal relationship: The relationship between two resources, as represented by paired linking fields (e.g., 780/785) or by a link with the same MARC 21 tag that is given in each related record (e.g., 775). (CCM)

Related Expression: An expression, represented by an identifier, an authorized access point, or a description, that is related to the expression being described (e.g., a revised version, a translation). (RDA)

Related Item: An item, represented by an identifier or a description, that is related to the resource being described (e.g., an item used as the basis for a microform reproduction). (RDA)

Related Manifestation: A manifestation, represented by an identifier or a description, that is related to the resource being described (e.g., a manifestation in a different format). (RDA)

Related Resource: A different resource (e.g., a separately issued supplement) that is related to the resource being described. (RDA)

Related Work: A work, represented by an identifier, an authorized access point, or a description, that is related to the work being described (e.g., an adaptation, commentary, supplement, sequel, part of a larger work). (RDA)

Relationship Designator: A designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between entities represented by authorized access points, descriptions, and/or identifiers. (RDA)

Reprint: 1. A new printing of a resource made from the original type image, commonly by photographic methods. The reprint may reproduce the original exactly (an impression) or it may contain minor but well-defined variations (an issue). 2. A new edition with substantially unchanged text. (AACR2)

Reproduction: An exact copy of the content of a resource made by mechanical or electronic means. (RDA)

Resource: A work, expression, manifestation or item. The term includes not only an individual entity but also aggregates and components of such entities (e.g., three sheet maps, a single slide issued as part of a set of twenty, an article in an issue of a scholarly journal). It may refer to a tangible entity (e.g., an audiocassette) or an intangible entity (e.g., a Web site). (RDA)

Serial: A resource issued in successive parts, usually having numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion (e.g., a periodical, a monographic series, a newspaper). Includes resources that exhibit characteristics of serials, such as successive issues, numbering, and frequency, but whose duration is limited (e.g., newsletters of events) and reproductions of serials. (RDA)

Structured Description: A full or partial description of a resource using the same structure (i.e., the same order of elements) that is used for the resource being described. (RDA)

Title Proper: The chief name of a resource (i.e., the title normally used when citing the resource). (RDA)

Translation: A resource that is translated into another language. It is usually published by a different publisher than the original and at a later time. (CCM)

Unstructured Description: A full or partial description of a resource written as a sentence or paragraph. (RDA)

Vertical relationship: The hierarchical relationship of the whole to its parts and the parts to the whole (e.g., a journal article to the journal, a subseries to the main series). (MARC 21 Bibliographic)

Work: A distinct intellectual or artistic creation (i.e., the intellectual or artistic content). (RDA)

14.1. Linking relationships and linking entry fields: an overview

14.1.1 Sequential and horizontal relationships.

Relationships between serials and other resources can be broadly defined as "sequential" and "horizontal."¹

Sequential relationships are relationships in time between serials, monographs,² and integrating resources.³ In most cases a serial undergoes a major change in the title proper or a change in the corporate body responsible for its creation, thus requiring a new description. Each new description/record covers a different time span. Sequential relationships may also be thought of as chronological relationships. They may be simple (continues/continued by) or complex (mergers, splits, absorptions). Links for chronological relationships are given in fields 780 and 785.

Sequential relationships: example

Bulletin of the American Library Association (1907-1938)

Absorbed (work): *Adult education and the library* (1924-1930)

Continued by: *ALA bulletin* (1939-1969)

Absorbed (work): *Public libraries* (1947-1956)

Continued by: *American libraries* (1970-)

Horizontal relationships between serials include "equivalent," "accompanying," and "derivative" relationships. Not all horizontal serial relationships fit neatly into these categories however. For example, some language editions may have very little content in common; the specific nature of the relationship may simply be that the publisher of all the editions is the same. Related serials may be issued simultaneously (e.g., language editions, different formats) or at different times (e.g., a reprint).

1. **Equivalent relationships** are relationships between serial "reproductions." LC-PCC PS 27.1 states:

The term "reproduction" is being used in its broadest sense to include all resources formerly identified as reproductions, republications, reprints, reissues, facsimiles, etc., that still represent equivalent content between an original resource and a reproduction of that original.

¹ There is also a "vertical" relationship that exists between the parts and the whole, such as from a journal to the articles contained within each issue. Field 773 (Host item entry), which is used to link vertically, is defined in the MARC 21 format but is not presently used in CONSER records.

² Relationships with monographs include conferences and other works where earlier or later issues are treated monographically.

³ An example of a relationship to an integrating resource would be a serial directory that is no longer issued in print and becomes an updating directory online.

Under the provider neutral description convention, CONSER treats relationships between online and other versions (print, CD-ROM, etc.) of a serial as equivalent manifestation relationships. Links for equivalent relationships are given in fields 775 and 776.

Kapital daily

Also issued in microform: *Kapital daily*

Kapital daily

Reproduction of (manifestation): *Kapital daily*

2. **Accompanying relationships** include supplements, companion publications, and “issued with” serials. Links for accompanying relationships are given in the following fields:

Parent/supplement (770/772)

“Issued with” (777)

Companions, etc. (787)

AJP reports (2011-)

Companion to: *American journal of perinatology* (1983-)

American journal of perinatology (1983-)

Has companion publication: *AJP reports* (2011-)

3. **Derivative relationships** are relationships between serial works and expressions in most cases. Examples include translations and cumulations. Links for derivative relationships are given in fields 765/767, 775, and 787.

Nasě společná přítomnost (2012-)

Issued also in English: *Nasě společná přítomnost. English. Our shared presence*

[made up example]

14.1.2 Steps in creating a link.

In order to create a link, first:

- Determine that a linking relationship exists
- Determine whether there is a record in the online catalog for the related serial

a. Determine that a linking relationship exists. The following situations indicate or suggest the presence of a linking relationship:

1) Related titles are in hand.

e.g., several issues of a serial are in hand and it is evident that a major change has occurred on later issues (according to RDA/LC-PCC PS 6.1.3.2).

2) Information in the piece in hand indicates a former title or related resource.

e.g., “formerly the Journal of Electron Microscopy” appears after the title or “Also issued in German and French editions” appears on the verso of the title page.

3) High volume numbering – when a serial is received for the first time with a volume numbering other than volume 1, consider the possibility that the title may have changed.

4) A catalog search turns up a record that seems to be related to the serial being cataloged, e.g., the serial in hand has the title *Computer news* and has a designation of volume 3, number 5, May 1992. A record is found online for *Computer news & views* which has the same publisher and begins with volume 1 in 1990.

5) The corporate body has been used as part of the authorized access point representing the work or expression (RDA 6.27.1.2 RDA) or as an addition to an authorized access point representing a work (RDA/LC-PCC PS 6.27.1.9).

e.g., the name authority record for a university indicates that the name changed in 2007 and the serial in hand is no. 5, 2009. It is likely that earlier numbers were issued by the university under its earlier name.

6) The scope and subject of the serial indicates that it has probably been in existence for some time.

e.g., the 2011 Annual report of AT&T is received and a record cannot be found but it seems fairly certain that such a publication must have been issued for some time. Perhaps the title has changed.

7) An unexpected combination of language and country of publication implies it might be a translation or a language edition.

e.g., a serial in English is published in a non-English speaking country. Is this a translation of the original or are there multiple language editions published simultaneously? The scope and subject of the serial indicates that it has probably been in existence for some time.

b. Determine whether or not there is a record for the related resource. Locating the related record is important because:

- The authorized access point in the record representing the related work or expression will be given in the link (RDA 24.4.2)
- Identifiers for the related work, expression, or manifestation will be given in the link (RDA 24.4.1)
- CONSER participants will add or update a corresponding link in the record for the related resource (e.g., if the related serial is an earlier title, field 785 for the related serial is added to the record)

A link may be made when a record is not found but the authorized access point can be determined.

14.1.3 What linking entry fields do and don't do.

a. Links generate structured descriptions of the related resources (RDA 24.4.3). On output, links may be used to describe the nature of the relationship to the resource being linked to, such as Continues: [title], Continued by: [title], or Supplement to: [title]. The introductory words in these cases are generated by using the appropriate tag (fields 765-777) or second indicator value (fields 780 and 785) or by the \$i relationship information subfield.⁴

For example, the field `780 00 $t Open laboratory $x 2168-0310 ...` generates a note such as shown in bold below.

The Best science writing online.

New York, NY : Scientific American / Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2012-

Annual

Continues: Open laboratory (ISSN: 2168-0310)

⁴ The rules governing recording relationships between works, expressions, manifestations and items are found in RDA chapter 24. RDA Appendix J lists relationship designators used for that purpose. RDA Appendix J.1, General Guidelines on Using Relationship Designators, states: “If the relationship element is considered sufficient for the purposes of the agency creating the data, do not use a relationship designator to indicate the specific nature of the relationship.” The PCC Policy Committee’s [Relationship Designators in Bibliographic Records](#) guideline 14 states: “If a cataloger wishes to indicate a known relationship to a known resource, and the \$i relationship information subfield is defined for the MARC 7XX field being used, provide a relationship designator. *Do so even if the field coding otherwise already expresses a relationship.*” Although \$i relationship information is defined for MARC 21 Bibliographic 780 and 785 fields, CONSER participants do not include \$i relationship designators in these fields at this time.

RELATIONSHIPS AND THEIR TAGS AND INDICATOR VALUES⁵

Absorbed	780 05
Absorbed by	785 04
Absorbed in part	780 06
Absorbed in part by	785 05
Companion to	787 0X
Complements/Complemented by	787 0X
Constituent unit of	774 0X
Continued by	785 00
Continued in part by	785 01
Continues	780 00
Continues in part	780 01
Cumulates	787 0X
Edition of	775 0X
Formed by the union of: ... and:	780 04 (multiple fields)
...	
Main series/Has subseries	760/762 (used only by US ISSN Center)
Has supplement	770 0X (parent entry)
Host item/In	773 0X
Index to	787 0X
Issued in or with	777 0X
Merged with:... to form:...	785 07 (multiple fields)
Merger of: ... and: ...	780 04 (multiple fields)
Other physical format	776 0X
Separated from	780 07
Split into:... and: ...	785 06 (multiple fields)
Superseded by	785 02 ⁶
Superseded in part by	785 03
Supersedes	780 02
Supersedes in part	780 03
Supplement to [ok]	772 0X
Translated as [ok]	767 0X
Translation of [ok]	765 0X

⁵ As a result of the discussion at the CONSER Operations Meeting in 2006 and a decision made at the 2008 Operations Meeting (<http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/conser/meetings/documents/CONSER-opco-summary-2008.pdf>), members agreed to change the practice of setting the first indicator in the link to "1" (do not print a note) when using a 580 note and a linking entry field, since it can interfere with hyperlinking to other records in many systems. The first indicator of the linking entry field is coded 0 whether or not a 580 field is present. In this chart X denotes a variable indicator value.

⁶ Superseded and supersedes relationships are typically used with legal resources, e.g., when an updating loose-leaf is continued by a serial. See also CCM Module 35. Integrating Resources.

b. Links connect related records in the catalog. For example, the link in the record for the later title, *Biology of Extracellular Matrix*, to the earlier title, *International Review of Connective Tissue Research*, allows the user to retrieve the record for the earlier title. Links may in effect be “super notes,”⁷ allowing a user to retrieve all of the related records in an online search, e.g., the search of the later title may retrieve both the record for this title and the record for the earlier title.

Record 1:

```
245    00  $a Biology of extracellular matrix
780    00  $t International review of connective tissue research $x
          0074-767X
```

Record 2:

```
245    00  $a International review of connective tissue research
785    00  $t Biology of extracellular matrix $x 0887-3224
```

c. While they may perform a similar function of bringing related records together, linking entry fields are not intended to provide additional authorized access points for the resource being described. If an additional access point is desired for the catalog it may be input in another field (730, 700, 710, or 711) (see also Module 7).

14.1.4 Components of a linking entry field.

A link may contain a number of elements; the most commonly used elements are (RDA 24.4):

- Authorized access point representing the related resource
- Identifier(s) for the related resource
- Relationship designators to indicate the specific nature of the relationship (RDA 29.1.5)

a. Authorized access point. The link **must** contain the authorized access point representing the related resource. The authorized access point is based on the 1XX/240/245 fields in the related record. The authorized access point may consist of a title proper, uniform title, corporate body and title, etc.⁸ The title given in subfield \$t is the title proper (\$a, \$n, \$p) or the authorized access point from field 130. Do not include other title information including parallel titles.

⁷ The 2005 [Final Report](#) of the PCC Standing Committee on Automation Task Group on Linking Entries discussed the use of the linking entry fields to display the full history of a serial publication.

⁸ The concept of the uniform title as defined in AACR2 is no longer used in RDA. Nevertheless, MARC 21 Bibliographic fields 240/130 are defined as uniform title fields for use when additions to the title proper must be accommodated. MARC 21 Bibliographic fields 240/130 accommodate RDA 6.27.1.9, Additions to Access Points Representing Works. RDA 0.3.1 states: “A key factor in the design of RDA has been the need to integrate data produced using RDA into existing databases developed using AACR and related standards.”

The related resource may have been described under AACR2 or earlier conventions. Generally use the form of entry and access points as found in the related bibliographic record for constructing the linking entry fields.

See Linking entry fields--General information in the CEG for specific details on determining the authorized access point and related subfield codes. Following are some examples of authorized access points in the linking entry fields.

Title proper

780 00 \$t Advances in food research

Preferred title

785 00 \$t Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (New York, N.Y.)

Authorized access point representing the expression (130/245)

767 0# \$t Fiziologiiia rastenii. English. Plant physiology \$x
0097-384X

Common title/section title

780 00 \$t Review of fisheries in OECD countries. Country
statistics \$x 1992-836X

Corporate body/title proper

780 00 \$a American School of Classical Studies at Athens. \$t
Ákoue

b. Identifier(s) for the related resource. Add the identifiers for the related resource (ISSN and control numbers; for instructions, see the CEG).

780 00 \$t Advances in food research \$x 0065-2628 \$w (DLC)
48007808 \$w (OCOLC)1461192

c. Relationship designator. Display constants in several of the linking entry fields, e.g., 780/785, 770/772 allow the system to convey the nature of the relationships between the related resources, e.g., “Continues” and “Continued by” and “Has supplement” and “Supplement to.” A linking entry field may optionally contain relationship designators intended to be displayed or printed preceding the other data in the field, instead of the display constant.⁹ The relationship

⁹ Note that field indicator values in fields 780 and 785 were defined prior to implementation of \$i of the linking entry field, and there was no room in these fields for indicator value “8.” See footnote 7 for more information.

designators that replace the display constant are given in subfield \$i of the linking entry field and the field's second indicator value is "8" ("no display constant generated").

```
775    08    $i Digital transfer of (manifestation): $t International
          directory of little magazines & small presses (2011)
```

14.1.5 Reciprocal links.

When there are records online for each title in a linking relationship, in most cases each record should contain a link (see below for exceptions). A link may be given when the related title is known though no record appears in the catalog. In some cases different tags are used for the reciprocal links (e.g., 780/785); in other cases the same tag is assigned in all related records (e.g., 775).

RECIPROCAL LINKING RELATIONSHIPS

- 765 Original language entry
- 767 Translation entry
- 770 Supplement/special issue entry
- 772 Parent record entry
- 773 Host item entry
- 774 Constituent unit entry
- 775 Other edition entry (used in all related records)
- 776 Additional physical form entry (used in all related records as necessary)
- 777 Issued with entry (used in all related records)
- 780 Preceding entry
- 785 Succeeding entry
- 786 Data source entry (not generally used in CONSER records)
- 787 Non-specific relationship entry (used on all related records)

Reciprocal linking is not always possible or desirable. If one title is related to many others, a link may be made one way but not the other (e.g., many titles merge into one: a link is given on each to the later title but not on the later title to all of the previous titles); a field 580 unstructured description of the relationship is generally given instead. Though possible, reciprocal links are not made in certain cases when cataloging reproduction microforms (see CEG 776).

14.1.6. When to use a structured description using relationship designators and/or an unstructured description of the relationship.

Relationship designators generated from the display constant defined for a field or second indicator value (e.g., Continues:, Supplement to:) may not adequately express the relationship. MARC 21 provides two mechanisms for providing explicit descriptions of the relationship:

- Linking entry fields (other than 780 and 785) can generate relationship designators using display text in \$i instead of the display constant when the field indicators are “08” (“generate a note, no display constant generated”).
- An unstructured description can be given in field 580 in addition to linking entry fields, which are necessary to provide database links. Field 580 is also used in certain situations when a linking entry cannot be given.

Relationship designators generated from linking entry fields with display text in subfield \$i can be used in lieu of 530 and 580 fields in many instances. The PCC Policy Committee’s [Relationship Designators in Bibliographic Records](#) guideline 14 states: “If a cataloger wishes to indicate a known relationship to a known resource, and the \$i relationship information subfield is defined for the MARC 7XX field being used, provide a relationship designator.” CONSER participants prefer use of this technique whenever possible. Typical usage includes the following examples:

- A relationship designator, such as Cumulates: or Companion to:, cannot be generated using the display constant for a field tag or second indicator, especially in field 787.

```
787    08    $i Companion to: $t Phonefiche $w ...
```

- A relationship designator includes information in addition to that generated by the display constant.

```
770    08    $i Has supplement (work): $a Gennadius Library. $t  
Gennadeion news
```

```
775    08    $i Also issued in an English edition: $t Cuba economic  
news
```

```
776    08    776 08 $i Print version: $t Applied science & technology  
monthly
```

Unstructured descriptions of the relationship in field 580, in addition to or instead of linking entry fields, are appropriate in the following situations:

- a. A chronological relationship involves multiple titles.** For CONSER records, field 580 is most commonly used when a chronological relationship involves more than one title, requiring multiple linking entry fields, such as Merged with:... to form: Many systems’ display or print programs cannot generate a single note from multiple linking fields and field 580 must be used for the note. First indicators in fields 780/785 may be set to display the data in the 780/785 fields in order to allow the system to provide a link

in conjunction with the detailed note about the nature of the relationship to the related resources.

```
245    00    $a American office dealer magazine.
580    ##    $a Merger of: Southern office, and: Western office dealer.
780    04    $t Southern office $x 0584-455X
780    04    $t Western office dealer $x 0744-1924
```

b. The description of the relationship that would be generated from the link is not sufficient. This includes the following situations:

- Field 580 is used for reprint notes when the note contains additional information such as the publisher, frequency, etc.

```
580    ##    $a Originally published biweekly (later weekly): Quito :
          publisher not identified.
```

- A 580 field may be used when the serial has the same relationship to several titles, each of which is recorded in a separate linking field. Unlike the situation in **a.** above, use of field 580 in this situation is optional.

```
580    ##    $a Supplement to: AIMM bulletin and proceedings, -1985;
          AusIMM bulletin and proceedings, 1986-1989; AusIMM
          bulletin, 1990-
772    08    $i Supplement to: $t AIMM bulletin and proceedings
772    08    $i Supplement to: $t AusIMM bulletin and proceedings
772    08    $i Supplement to: $a AusIMM bulletin
```

- When related serials have the same relationship and are too numerous to link separately, a 580 field provides a means for recording the nature of the relationship. Prior to 2006, when related serials had the same relationship and were too numerous to link separately, a single linking entry field was used to provide the data for the related serials. CONSER makes this practice optional (See guidelines in CEG Linking Entry Fields–General Information, Special Instructions–Numerous related records.). The recording of multiple record control numbers in one linking field doesn't provide a machine link to the other resources and there are currently now no limits on the number of fields that can be added to an OCLC record.

Option, single linking entry field:

```
580    ##    $a Split into numerous issues, each giving votes for
          Democratic or Republican governmental offices, with title:
          State of main primary election tabulations for the
          election of ... official vote for ...
785    16    $t    State of Maine primary election tabulations for the
          election of
```

```

... official vote for ... $w (DLC) 92658566 $w (DLC)
92658568 $w (DLC) 92658569 $w (DLC) 92658570 $w (DLC)
92658571 $w (DLC) 92658572 $w (DLC) 92658573 $w (DLC)
92658574 $w (DLC) 92658575 $w (DLC) 92658576 $w (DLC)
92658577 $w (DLC) 92658578 $w (DLC) 92658511 $w (DLC)
92658515

```

Option, multiple linking entry fields:

```

580    ##    $a Split into numerous issues, each giving votes for
        Democratic or Republican governmental offices, with title:
        State of main primary election tabulations for the
        election of ... official vote for ...

785    06    $t State of Maine primary election tabulations for the
        election of ... official vote for ... $w (DLC) 92658566
785    06    $t State of Maine primary election tabulations for the
        election of ... official vote for ... $w (DLC) 92658568
        etc.

```

A 580 field may be required to explain a change in carrier or mode of issuance (RDA 2.13.1.3; RDA/LC-PCC PS 1.6.2.2; RDA 3.1.6.1) if the titles are the same and the relationship designator generated from the link would be ambiguous.

```

580    ##    $a No longer published in print after 2010; continued
        online only.

776    08    $i Online version: $t Parent's Guide to Federal Student
        Aid $w ...

```

c. Referring to another publication that is not given in a linking entry field. Such situations include:

- A translation for which the original title is unknown.

```

580    ##    $a Also issued in a concise Thai English edition, 1983;
        and in an unabridged Thai edition, <1984, 1986>

```

- Related publications that are too numerous to be separately named.

```

580    ##    $a Continues and consolidates the reports issued under the
        same title for each state.

```


14.2 Sequential relationships (fields 780/785) (RDA/LC-PCC PS 25.1; RDA 26.1; RDA/LC-PCC PS 27.1)

14.2.1 Continues/Continued by (fields 780 00/785 00)

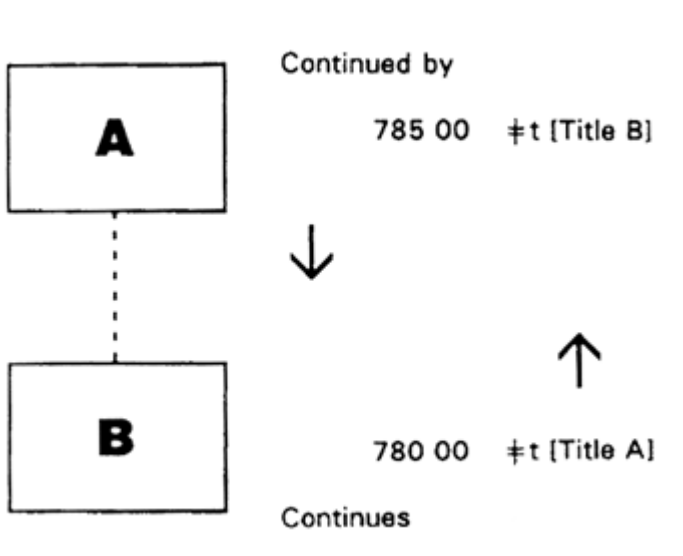
Aspects of the relationship:

Serial A changes to serial B ; serial A ceases to exist
Numbering may continue or start over again.¹⁰

Linking entry fields:

Serial A: one 785 00 field
Serial B: one 780 00 field

Diagram:



14.2.2 Separated from/Continued in part by (fields 780 07/785 01)

Aspects of the relationship:

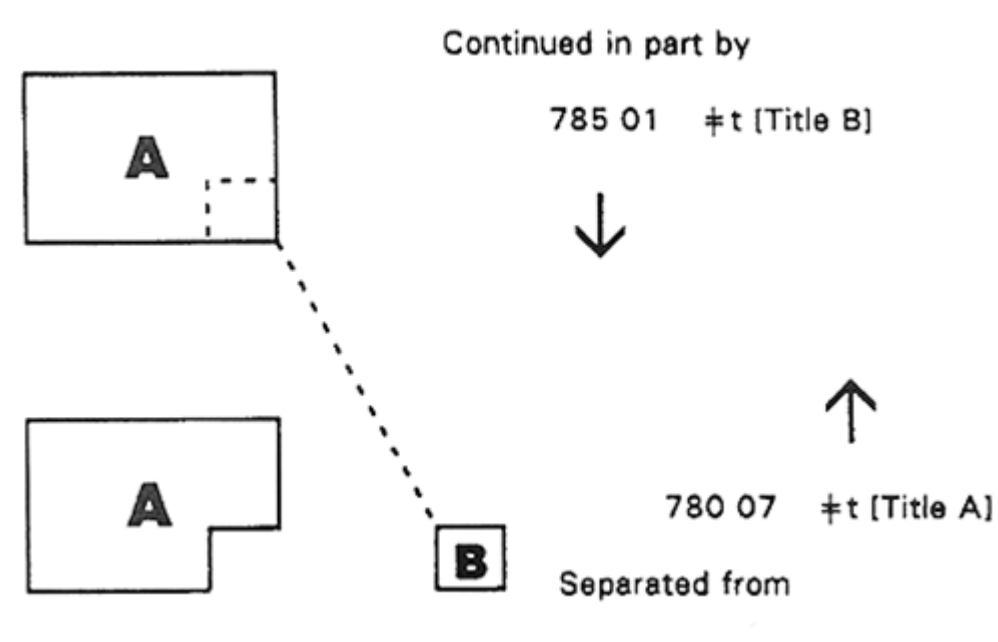
Part of serial A separates to become serial B (C, etc.) ; serial A continues minus the part which is now B ; (if serial A ceases, use "split into" instead)

¹⁰ Under earlier rules, prior to AACR2 when the numbering started over the term "supersedes" and "superseded by" were used but "Continues" and "Continued by" are now preferred.

Linking entry fields:

.Serial A: one or more fields tagged 785 01; when there are multiple titles a 580 field may be used to describe the explicit nature of the relationship.

Diagram:



14.2.3 Continues in part/Split into (fields 780 01/785 06)

Aspects of the relationship:

Serial A splits into two or more separate serials (serials B, C, etc.) each of which continues part of serial A; serial A ceases.
New serials may have entirely different titles or common title/part title.
Numbering may be the same for each with the addition of a letter (e.g., volume 138A, volume 138B, etc.), or may start over again.

Linking entry fields:

CONSER practice:

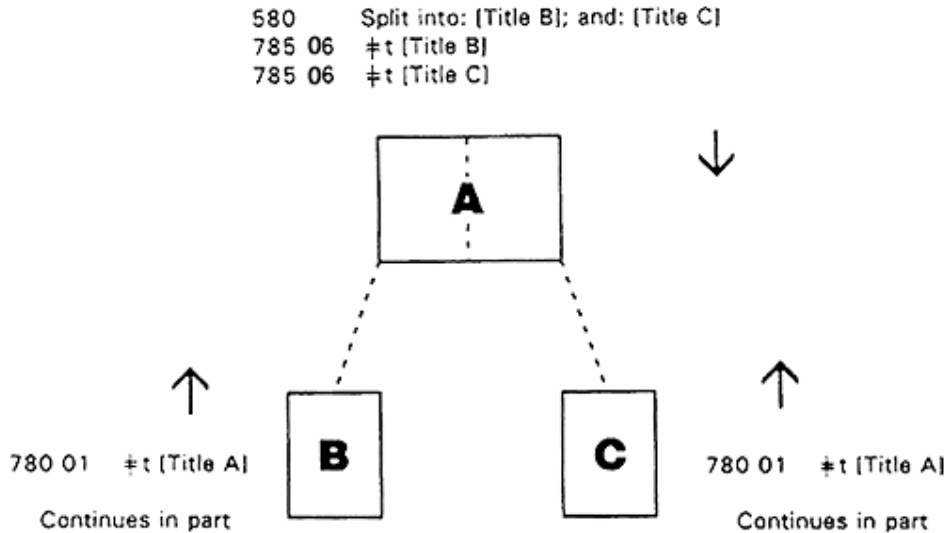
Serial A: one field for each related title tagged 785 06

Serial B (C, etc.): one field tagged 780 01

OCLC practice:

Serial A: one field for each related title tagged 785 06
 Serial B (C, etc.): one field tagged 780 01

Diagram:



14.2.4 Absorbed/Absorbed by (fields 780 05/785 04)

Aspects of the relationship:

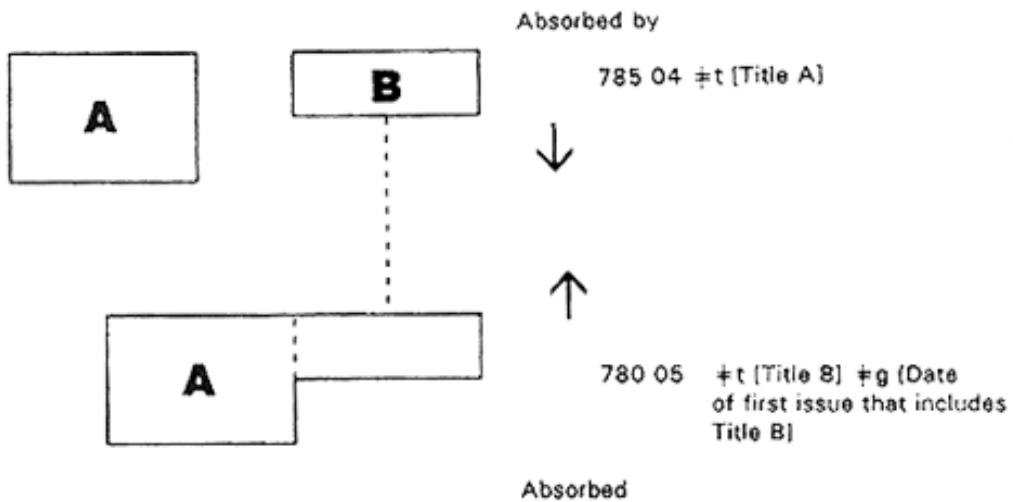
Serials A and B begin as two separate publications; serial B becomes part of serial A; serial A retains the same title (if the title changes consider the relationship to be a merger rather than an absorption)

Linking entry fields:

Serial A: one field tagged 780 05; the date of the issue of title A that was the first to include title B may be given in subfield \$g (LC/CONSER practice is to apply the option decision in the rule)

Serial B: one field tagged 785 04; \$g is given for date of issue absorbed

Diagram:



14.2.5 Absorbed in part/Absorbed in part by (fields 780 X6/785 X5)

Aspects of the relationship:

Serials A, B, and C exist as separate publications. Serial A splits and is absorbed by B and C; serial A ceases to exist. This type of relationship is very rare.

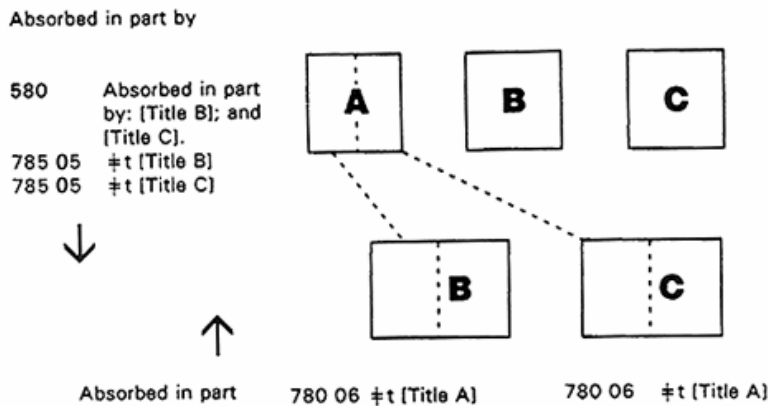
Linking entry fields:

Serial A: 580; two fields tagged 785 05

Serial B: one field tagged 780 X6

Serial C: one field tagged 780 X6

Diagram:



14.2.6 Merged with: ... to form: .../Merger of: ...; and ... (fields 780 04/785 07).¹¹

Aspects of the relationship:

Serials A and B merge to form serial C which has a new title.

Linking entry fields:

CONSER practice:

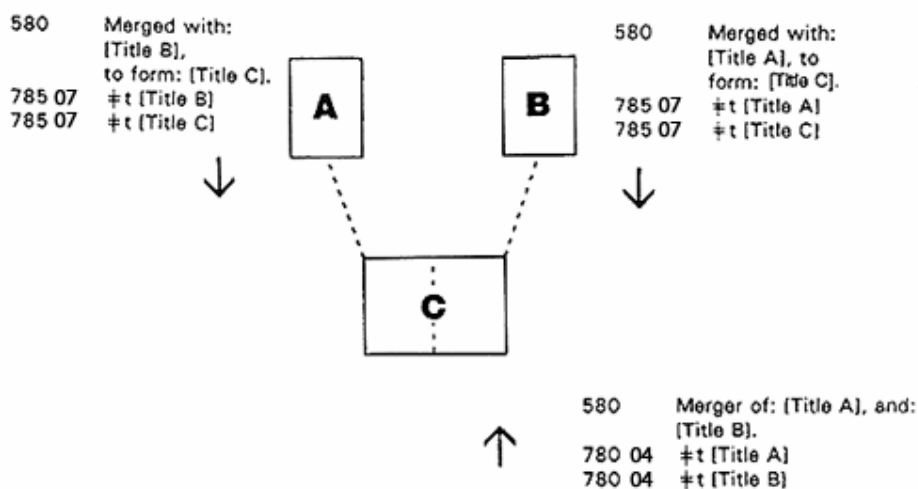
Serial A: 580 field and two or more linking fields (785 07) for the title(s) it merged with and the new title; serial B: same; serial C: 580 and two or more linking fields (780 04) for the earlier titles.

OCLC practice:

Serial A: 2 or more linking fields (785 07) for the title it merged with and the new title; serial B: same; serial C: 2 or more linking fields (780 04) for the earlier titles. If three or more serials merge, use 780 04 and 580.

Diagram:

¹¹ The phrase "Formed by the union of" has also been used for this type of linking relationship.



14.3. Horizontal relationships

14.3.1 Translations (fields 765/767) and language editions (field 775)

A translation is a resource that is translated into another language. It is usually published by a different publisher than the original and at a later time. (CCM)

A language edition is a serial published simultaneously in different languages. The publisher of all of the editions is usually the same. The titles may be in different languages or in the same language. (CCM)

While different attributes are recorded when identifying translations and language editions, the resulting application of the authorized access point is often the same. The primary difference when recording relationships between these resources and related works, expressions, manifestations and items is in the tag of the linking entry fields. When it cannot be determined whether the related title is a translation or a language edition, apply the following: if the publisher is different, treat as a translation; if the publisher is the same, treat as a language edition.

The authorized access point for a translation or language edition is often the title in a different language and the name of the language of the translation or edition given in subfield \$1 of field 130. Because in most cases the authorized access point is different from that of the title proper, always give both titles in the link, as shown in the examples below. When the authorized access point on the related record is given in field 130, combine the authorized access point and title

proper in one subfield \$t. When the authorized access point for the related record consists of an authorized access point for the corporate body and preferred title given in field 240, create a link consisting of the authorized access point for the corporate body followed by the preferred title in subfield \$s and the title proper in subfield \$t.

Translations (field 765/767) (RDA 24.4; 26.1.1.3)

Use field 765 to link the translation to the original; use field 767 to link the original to its translations.

Original:

```
245    00    $a Fiziologiia rastenii.
767    0#    $t Fiziologiia rastenii. English. Plant physiology $x
          0097-384X
```

Translation:

```
130    0#    $a Fiziologiia rastenii. $l English
245    10    $a Plant physiology.
765    0#    $t Fiziologiia rastenii $x 0015-3303
```

If the title of the original or the translation is not known, a 580 note alone may be given.

```
580    ##    $a Issued also in a German translation.
580    ##    $a Translated from the Dutch.
```

Language editions (field 775) (RDA 24.4; 26.1.1.3)

Language editions are usually issued simultaneously. In the current PCC implementation of RDA based on FRBR concepts, they are considered as expressions of the same work. Therefore, one edition is chosen according to various criteria to serve as the primary edition (RDA 6.2.2.4).

Give a separate 775 field for each known related edition. While the titles usually appear in different languages, they may appear in the same language on all of the editions. Use field 580 to note other language editions for which the titles are not known, or to construct a more intelligible description of the relationship than could be generated from the 775 field(s). Note that other options include the use of the display text \$i in the linking field with no 580 note. See the CEG (field 775) for more information.

```
245    00    $a Revista colombiana de anestesiología.
775    08    $i English language online edition, began in 2012: $t
          Revista colombiana de anestesiología. English. Revista
```

```

colombiana de anestesiología $x 2256-2087

130    0#    $a Revista colombiana de anestesiología. $l English
245    10    $a Colombian journal of anesthesiology.
775    08    $i Spanish online version: $t Revista colombiana de
           anestesiología $x 2145-4604 $w (DLC) 2013263185 $w
           (OCoLC)316258052

245    00    $a Demographic statistics quarterly. {made up example}
580    ##    $a Issued also in French, Spanish, and Portuguese
           editions; occasional numbers also issued in Arabic.
775    0#    $t Demographic statistics quarterly. French. Demographic
           statistics quarterly
775    0#    $t Demographic statistics quarterly. Spanish.
           Demographic statistics quarterly
775    0#    Demographic statistics quarterly. Portuguese.
           Demographic statistics quarterly

580    ##    $a Also issued in Spanish, French, and Polish editions.
           {Titles unknown}

```

14.3.2. Other types of editions (field 775) (see also Module 9). (RDA 24.4; 26.1.1.3)

Aside from language editions discussed above, serials may be issued as simultaneous editions differing in partial content and/or in language. Such editions may differ due to geographical coverage (e.g., North American edition), scope (e.g., teacher/student editions), or format (e.g., large-print edition). The records for the editions may or may not have an edition statement in the 250 field. Relationships between each edition are recorded in a 775 linking entry field.

```

130    0#    $a Tunnels and tunnelling (International edition)
245    10    $a Tunnels and tunnelling.
775    0#    $t Tunnels and tunnelling (North American edition) $w
           (DLC) 2013242338 $w (OCoLC) 851800176

130    0#    $a Tunnels and tunnelling (North American edition)
245    10    $a Tunnels and tunnelling.
775    0#    $t Tunnels and tunnelling (International edition) $w
           (DLC) 2013242339 $w (OCoLC)851794203

```

If there is more than one related edition, field 580 may be used to provide an unstructured description in conjunction with the link in the separate 775 fields.

14.3.3. Reprints (field 775) (see also Module 17)

A reprint of a work, expression, manifestation or item is one that is issued at a later time than that of the original. It may reproduce the original exactly (an impression) or contain minor but well-defined variations (an issue), or it may be a new edition with substantially unchanged text.

When cataloging a reprint, include a 580 field citing details of the original publication plus information about the reprint that isn't covered in the description of the reprint. In addition, give field 775 with the authorized access point and identifier(s) for the related work, expression, manifestation, or item of the original when a record for the original is online. If the reprint has the same title as the original and there is no online record, there is little purpose for the link and it can be omitted.

```
245    04    $a The blue review.
580    ##    $a Originally published monthly: London : Martin Secker,
          1913.
775    08    $i Reprint of (manifestation): $t Blue review $w (DLC)
          14013061 $w (OCoLC)10720937

245    00    $a Bezhet's`kiĭ kraĭ : #b istoriko-kraevedcheskiĭ
          al'manakh.
580    ##    $a First issue consists chiefly of a reprint of A.I.
          Mikhailov's 1924 Ocherki po istorii Bezhet's`kogo
          kraĭ`a` (novgorodskiiĭ period).
787    08    $i First issue contains reproduction of (manifestation):
          $a Mikhaĭlov, A.I. $t Ocherki po istorii Bezhet's`kogo
          kraĭ`a`. #d Tver' : Tip. Tverkoopsoi`u`za, 1924 $w (DLC)
          97106602 $w (OCoLC)39275645
```

14.3.4. Supplements (fields 770/772) (see also Module 17)

Some publishers issue separate recurring publications to complement, bring up-to-date, or provide special features to an existing serial. When these recurring publications are issued as supplements and cataloged separately from the existing parent serial, links should be made between the records for the parent serial and the supplement.

If there is more than one supplement, reciprocal links may be added to all related records. If there are many supplements, it may be impractical to list them all on the parent record.¹² When cataloging the supplement, give an additional authorized access point (e.g., 730) for the parent serial, unless the supplement has a common title that is identical to the title proper of the related serial (see RDA 2.3.1.7).

¹² For a method of listing multiple supplements in one linking field see the CEG, Linking entry fields--general information.

Parent entry:

110 1# \$a United States. \$b Department of Justice. \$b Office of
Legal Counsel, \$e author.
245 10 \$a Opinions of the Office of Legal Counsel of the United
States Department of Justice.
770 08 \$i Supplement (work): \$a United States. Department of
Justice. Office of Legal Counsel. \$t Supplemental
opinions of the Office of Legal Counsel of the United
States Department of Justice \$w (DLC) 2013267016 \$w
(OCoLC)854768020

Supplement:

110 1# \$a United States. \$b Department of Justice. \$b Office of
Legal Counsel, \$e author.
245 10 \$a Supplemental opinions of the Office of Legal Counsel
of the United States Department of Justice
772 08 \$i Supplement to (work): \$a United States. Department of
Justice. Office of Legal Counsel. \$t Opinions of the
Office of Legal Counsel of the United States Department
of Justice \$w (OCoLC)567891493

Parent entry:

245 00 \$a Danish medical bulletin.
580 ## \$a Has supplements: Index medicus Danicus, 1954-1980;
Danish medical bulletin. Gerontology special supplement
series, 1985-
770 08 \$i Supplement (work): \$t Index medicus Danicus \$x 0019-
3887 \$w (DLC)sn 79005718 \$w (OCoLC)1752730
770 08 \$i Supplement (work): \$t Danish medical bulletin.
Gerontology special supplement series \$x 0011-6092 \$w
(DLC)sn 90017523 \$w (OCoLC)19501915

Supplements:

245 00 \$a Index medicus Danicus.
730 0# \$a Danish medical bulletin.
772 08 \$i Supplement to (work): \$t Danish medical bulletin \$g
1954-1980 \$x 0011-6092 \$w (DLC)sn 71004587 \$w
(OCoLC)1565872

245 00 \$a Danish medical bulletin. \$p Gerontology special
supplement series.
772 08 \$i Supplement to (work): \$t Danish medical bulletin \$g
1985- \$x 0011-6092 \$w (DLC)sn 71004587 \$w (OCoLC)1565872

Parent entries:

```
245    00    $a AIweek.
770    08    $i Supplement (work): $t AIWeek directory $x 1057-4611
        $w (DLC)sn 90039192 $w (OCoLC)21899379

245    00    $a Neural network news.
770    08    $i Supplement (work): $t AIWeek directory $x 1057-4611
        $w (DLC)sn 90039192 $w (OCoLC)21899379
```

Supplement:

```
245    04    $a The AIWeek directory.
730    0#    $a AIWeek.
730    0#    $a Neural network news.
772    08    $i Supplement to (work): $t AIWeek $x 0897-3466 $w (DLC)
        88645909 $w (OCoLC)21899379
772    08    $i Supplement to (work): $t Neural network news $x 1051-
        5410 $w (DLC)sn 90005649 $w (OCoLC)21988859
```

14.3.5. Additional physical form. (field 776). (RDA/LC PCC PS 1.11; RDA 3.1.2; 3.1.3; 27.1.1.3)

When serials are issued in multiple carriers, separate descriptions are generally made for each and links to the related records are given in field 776.¹³ This includes reproduction microforms, sound recordings, CD-ROMs, etc. For serials, the predominant versions are print and electronic media. In some cases, the electronic manifestation of a printed serial will be an integrating resource (e.g., a directory). (See CCM 14.4.3).

In CONSER records, creating links between reproduction microform records and the hard copy record is optional in some cases and mandatory in others. The decision is based on the nature of the microform (preservation or commercially-produced) and whether the hard copy or the microform is being cataloged. For instructions, see the CEG.

Field 533 is used to provide structured descriptive data for reproductions when data relevant to the reproduction are required, e.g., HathiTrust Digital Library reproductions of resources that are created according to the Benchmark for Faithful Digital Reproductions of Monographs and Serials. Field 530 is used to provide unstructured descriptions of related works, expressions, manifestations or items issued in other carriers (including reproductions when data relevant to the reproduction is not required). When there are records in the catalog for the related works, or

¹³ Some libraries choose not to separately catalog electronic serials and use the CONSER single record approach (see CCM 31.2.3.A.)

when the authorized access point for the related expressions, manifestations or items issued in other carriers is known, CONSER participants prefer structured descriptions using relationship designators in \$i of the linking fields in lieu of the 530 field. See the CEG for more instruction.

Record for the reproduction (no record for the original print format in the catalog)

```
130    0#    $a Demokraatti (Helsinki, Finland).
245    10    $a Demokraatti.
776    08    $i Reproduction of (manifestation) $t Demokraatti
           (Helsinki, Finland) $d Helsinki, Finland
```

Record for manifestation in unmediated (paper) format:

```
130    0#    $a Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (New York, N.Y.)
245    10    $a Agriculture, forestry and fisheries.
776    08    $i Online version: $t Agriculture, forestry and
           fisheries (New York, N.Y.) $x 2328-5648 $w (DLC)
           2013202617 $w (OCoLC)840602398
```

Record for manifestation in online format:

```
130    0#    $a Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (New York, N.Y.)
245    10    $a Agriculture, forestry and fisheries.
776    08    $i Print version: $t Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
           (New York, N.Y.) $x 2328-563X $w (DLC) 2013202618 $w
           (OCoLC)840602322
```

14.3.6. “Issued with” (field 777) (RDA 27.1.1.3)

When a separately cataloged serial is “issued with” (i.e., included in) the serial being cataloged, use field 777 to link the two records. Due to the complexity of most "issued with" relationships, field 580 is usually input to provide the explicit description of the relationship.

```
110    2#    $a American Library Association. $b Annual Conference,
           $e creator

580    ##    $a Conference proceedings for 1939-1948 were issued as a
           regular number of: American Library Association. ALA
           bulletin.

777    08    $i Issued with: $a American Library Association. $t ALA
           bulletin $ 0364-4006 $w (DLC)sc 78001579 $w
           (OCoLC)1480279
```

14.3.7. Companions, summaries, and other related resources (field 787)

A resource that is related to a serial in a manner that is not expressed by one of the other linking entry fields and that is separately cataloged falls into this category. Such publications include cumulations, indexes, abstracts, summaries, and companion publications. The second stipulation is important to note since publications such as indexes and cumulations are sometimes recorded on the same record rather than being treated as separate serials (see Module 17). For those that are cataloged separately, a linking entry field is generally given.

Because there are many types of relationships that can be included in field 787, many systems do not include a display constant for field 787. Subfield \$i may be used to generate the display text providing the relationship designator. If there are multiple relationships, field 580 may also be used to provide an explicit description or descriptions of the relationship.

```
245    00    $a OECD review of fisheries. $p Country statistics.
787    08    $i Has companion publication: $t OECD review of
           fisheries. Policies and summary statistics $x 2225-4315

245    00    $a Airman's information manual.
787    08    $i Beginning with 1986, issued also in a combined
           edition: $t Airman's information manual/Federal aviation
           regulations $x 0886-9200 $w (OCoLC)13034384

245    00    $a Federal aviation regulations for pilots.
787    08    $i Issued also in combined edition: $t Airman's
           information manual/Federal aviation regulations $x 0886-
           9200 $w (OCoLC)13034384

245    00    $a Airman's information manual/Federal aviation
           regulations : $b AIM/FAR.
580    ##    $a Combined ed. of: Airman's information manual; and:
           Federal aviation regulations for pilots.
787    0#    $t Airman's information manual $x 0094-047X $w (DLC)
           70186849
787    0#    $t Federal aviation regulations for pilots $x 0092-6892
           $w (DLC) 73644468
```

14.4 Linking to monographs and integrating resources

14.4.1 Introduction.

Most commonly, the relationships are sequential, and expressed in MARC 21 by linking fields 780 and 785. Although RDA Appendix J.2.6 and Appendix J.3.6 list appropriate relationship designators that may be used to relate sequential works and expressions, CONSER practice is not

to use \$i in fields 780 or 785, but rather to express relationships through a combination of the field tags and the meaning inherent in the second indicators.¹⁴

RDA recommends that sequential relationships between different serial works or expressions use “Continues” (MARC 780 00), “Continues in part” (MARC 780 01), “Continued by” (785 00), “Continued in part by” (785 01).

For sequential relationships that involve monographs and/or integrating resources, but not serials, the terms “Supersedes” (780 02, 780 03) or “Superseded” (785 02, 785 03) are preferred. RDA is silent on which relationship designators should be preferred when the relationship is between a serial and a monograph, or between a serial and an integrating resource (RDA Appendix J.2.6, J.3.6). Catalogers should express the relationship by using whichever of the above MARC 21 indicators with fields 780 and 785 that they consider most appropriate.

14.4.2. Monographs.

Whenever there are multiple monograph records for different editions, the link can only be made to the immediately preceding or succeeding monograph edition. Cases where such links are made include conference publications where changes in cataloging treatment result in serial records that continue or are continued by monograph records (LC PCC PS 2.1). Another case would be a serial supplement to a separately cataloged monograph, whenever the supplement can be used independently of the main resource. A third case is a legal publication first issued as a monograph with pocket parts or other supplementation. At some point, the publisher decides to discontinue the supplementation, and changes the publication to a serial.

Complex relationships between publications are often better expressed in a 580 note, rather than through use of the MARC coding or the \$i of the linking entry field.

```
245    00    $a Biographical directory of the American Congress.
310    ##    $a Every four years
780    00    $t Biographical directory of the United States Congress,
           1774-1989 $w ...

245    00    $a Higher education prices and price indexes ...
           supplement.
310    ##    $a Annual
580    ##    $a Supplements the monographs: Halstead, D. Kent, 1930-
           . Higher education prices and price indexes, 1975-
           <1981>; and Halstead, D. Kent, 1930- . Inflation
           measures for schools and colleges, 1983-
772    0#    $a Halstead, D. Kent, 1930- . $t Higher education prices
           and price indexes $w ...
772    0#    $a Halstead, D. Kent, 1930- . $t Inflation measures for
           schools and colleges $w ...
```

¹⁴ This practice is subject to change. Although \$i is defined for 780 and 785 like the other linking entry fields, 780 and 785 do not have the second indicator 8 defined as “No display constant generated.” CONSER will need to evaluate the consequences of using subfield \$i without the display constant generator.

14.4.3. Integrating resources.

Integrating resources present different challenges as the titles can change over time necessitating changes to the links. Make links between serials and integrating resources, particularly when they constitute different expressions of the same work, or are closely related works.

```
110      2#    $a Ohio EPA.
245      10    $a OhioEPA / $c State of Ohio, Environmental Protection
           Agency.
310      ##    $a Two numbers a year, $b 1992-
321      ##    $a Annual, $b 1991-
580      ##    $a Continues a loose-leaf published in 1988 with the
           same title.
780      00    $a Ohio EPA. $t OhioEPA $w (OCoLC)18910259 {a serial
           that continues an integrating resource (updating loose-
           leaf)}
```

14.5 When not to link

14.5.1. The relationship is too vague or unclear.¹⁵

- The publication mentions another serial but it is not clear what relationship exists between the two serials.
- A record is found in the database whose title is similar, but it is unclear whether the two are really related.
- A record is found in the database which appears to be related sequentially to the title being cataloged, but there are no dates in the record and it is unclear whether the publication preceded or succeeded the publication being cataloged or whether there have been intervening changes.

14.5.2. Related serials for which the title is the same and there is no online record.

¹⁵ When considered useful, CONSER catalogers can explain the situation in field 588, e.g.:
588 ## Cannot determine the relationship to Bowling illustrated, also published in New York, 1952-58. ‡5 DLC

In cases where a note is not to be generated from a link and there is no record in the catalog to be cited, a linking entry field would serve no useful purpose and may be omitted. This is most often the case for reproductions of the original such as reprints and microforms.

```
245    03    $a La ilustración ecuatoriana.
580    ##    $a Originally published biweekly (later weekly): Quito :
          Publisher not identified.
```

14.5.3. The related serial is not separately cataloged.

If a portion of the serial has a separate title, this may be mentioned in a note and given an analytical added access point; however, do not link to the title if it does not or did not at one time also exist as a separate publication.

```
245    00    $a McGraw-Hill's health business.
525    ##    $a Has separately paged inserts: Trends in health
          business; and: Data in health business, <February 6,
          1987->
740    02    $a Trends in health business.
740    02    $a Data in health business.
```

14.5.4. Brother sister relationships.

When several serials are equally related to another serial, link them to the other serial but not to each other. For example, link a parent record to its supplements and the supplements to the parent, but do not link the supplements to one another. Apply this also to serials that result from the split of a single title, microfilm and microfiche versions of a serial, and any other relationship where two or more serials are equally related to another serial.

14.5.5. Related serial is acting only as publisher.

If the editors of one serial act as the publisher for another serial, or if a publishing company publishes one serial for another, do not link the two serials. Instead, an authorized access point for the serial that is the publisher may be given.

```
130    0#    $a Traditions (New York, N.Y.)
245    10    $a Traditions.
264    #1    $a New York, NY : $b Diamandis Communications, $c
          [1990]-
500    ##    $a At head of title: Woman's day.
730    0#    $a Woman's day.
```


14.6. Summary

- Determine first whether there is a true linking relationship.
- Link only to other resources that are or would be separately cataloged.
- When the related resource is cataloged online use the authorized access point found in the related record, even if the related record is not RDA. It is the cataloger's decision whether or not to recatalog the related resource in RDA.
- Give the preferred title (130) and/or title proper (245 \$a, \$n, \$p) in subfield \$t.
- Use a 580 note and a link when the note that would be generated from the link is not sufficient.
- Do not link to another resource if the relationship is unclear or uncertain.
- Links may be made to monographs and integrating resources.