CSE Style

The Council of Science Editors (CSE) offers three systems of documentation—citation-sequence, citation-name, and name-year; this chapter provides guidelines on all three. The models in this chapter draw on Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers, 7th edition (2006).

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Throughout this chapter, you’ll find models that are color-coded to help you see how writers include source information in their texts and in reference lists: tan for author or editor, yellow for title, gray for publication information: place of publication, publisher, date of publication, page number(s), and so on.

**CSE-a In-Text Documentation**

In CSE style, either a numeral or brief documentation in your text indicates to your reader that you are citing material from a source. You can use one of three formats:

**Citation-Sequence Format** calls for you to put a number (either a superscript or a number in parentheses) after any mention of a source. Once you number a source, use that same number each time the source is mentioned: if your first reference to something written by Christopher Gillen is Gillen¹, every subsequent citation of the same work by this author will also be Gillen¹. Number sources in the order you mention them—the first source you refer to is numbered 1, the second one is numbered 2, and so on.

**Citation-Name Format** calls for you first to alphabetize your list of references and then number the sources consecutively in the order they appear on the list: the first source on the list is number 1, the second is number 2, and so on. Then put the appropriate number (either a superscript or a number in parentheses) after each mention
of a source. So if Zuefle is the tenth source cited on your alphabetical list of references, every citation of the same work by this author will be Zuefle\textsuperscript{10}.

**Name-Year Format** calls for you to give the author’s last name and the year of publication in parentheses after any mention of a source. If you mention the author’s name in a signal phrase, you need put only the year in parentheses. For instance:

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Atherosclerosis seems to predate our modern lifestyles (Singer 2009\textsuperscript{8}).
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```
Singer (2009)\textsuperscript{8} questions whether atherosclerosis is inevitable.
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If a work has two authors, give both names: Davidson and Lyon\textsuperscript{14}. For three or more authors, give only the first author, followed by et al., a Latin abbreviation meaning “and others” (Rathus et al.\textsuperscript{2010\textsuperscript{15}}). If you include more than one work in parentheses, separate them with a semicolon (Gilder 2008; Singer 2009\textsuperscript{6,8}).

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**CSE-b List of References**

The in-text documentation corresponds to the sources you list at the end of your paper in a list of references. The way you sequence sources in your References, whether you number them, and where you put publication dates depends on which format you use.

- **In citation-sequence format**, arrange and number the sources in the order in which they are first cited in your text. Put the date for a book at the end of the publication information; put the date for a periodical article after the periodical’s title.

- **In citation-name format**, arrange and number the sources in alphabetical order. Put the date for a book at the end of the publication information; put the date for a periodical article after the periodical’s title.

- **In name-year format**, arrange the sources alphabetically, and do not number them. Put the date after the name(s) of the author(s).
Because citation-sequence and citation-name present information in the same way (the differences lie in the organization of the in-text superscripts and list of references), these two formats are combined under a single heading (sequence/name) in the following models. See page 225 for guidelines on preparing a list of references; for samples from a paper using citation-sequence style, see pages 226–228.

Books

For most books, you’ll need to provide information about the author; the title and any subtitle; and the place of publication, publisher, and year of publication.

IMPORTANT DETAILS FOR CITING BOOKS

- **AUTHORS:** Put each author’s last name first, and list initials for first and middle names. Do not add space between initials, and omit punctuation except a period after the final initial.

- **TITLES:** For book and chapter titles, capitalize only the first word, any acronyms, or proper nouns or adjectives. For periodical titles, capitalize all major words, even if abbreviated. Do not italicize, underline, or put quotation marks around any title.

- **PUBLICATION PLACE:** Place the two-letter abbreviation for state, province, or country after cities within parentheses.

- **PUBLISHER:** You may shorten a publisher’s name by omitting the and abbreviations such as Inc.

1. ONE AUTHOR

   **SEQUENCE/NAME**

   1. Author’s Last Name Initials. Title. Publication City (State): Publisher; Year of publication.

NAME-YEAR

Author’s Last Name Initials. Year of publication. Title. Publication City (State): Publisher.


2. MULTIPLE AUTHORS

List up to ten authors, separating them with commas.

SEQUENCE/NAME

2. First Author’s Last Name Initials, Next Author’s Last Name Initials, Final Author’s Last Name Initials. Title. Publication City (State): Publisher; Year of publication.


NAME-YEAR

First Author’s Last Name Initials, Next Author’s Last Name Initials, Final Author’s Last Name Initials. Year of publication. Title. Publication City (State): Publisher.


For a work by eleven or more authors, list the first ten, followed by et al. or and others.

3. ORGANIZATION OR CORPORATION AS AUTHOR

SEQUENCE/NAME

3. Organization Name; Title. Publication City (State): Publisher; Year of publication.

NAME-YEAR
Begin with the group’s abbreviation, if any, and use it in the in-text citation; however, alphabetize the entry by the first word of the group’s actual name, not by its abbreviation.

[Abbreviation if any] Organization Name. Year of publication. Title. Publication City (State): Publisher.


4. EDITOR, NO AUTHOR

SEQUENCE/NAME

4. Editor’s Last Name Initials, editor. Title. Publication City (State): Publisher; Year of publication.


NAME-YEAR

Editor’s Last Name Initials, editor. Year of publication. Title. Publication City (State): Publisher.


5. WORK IN AN EDITED COLLECTION

SEQUENCE/NAME

5. Author’s Last Name Initials, Title of work. In: Editor’s Last Name Initials, editor. Title of book. Publication City (State): Publisher; Year of publication, p. Pages.

NAME-YEAR

Author’s Last Name Initials; Year of publication. Title of work. In: Editor’s Last Name Initials, editor. Title of book. Publication City (State): Publisher, p. Pages.


6. CHAPTER OF A BOOK

SEQUENCE/NAME

6. Author’s Last Name Initials; Title of book. Publication City (State): Publisher; Year of publication. Chapter number, Title of chapter; p. Pages.


NAME-YEAR

Author’s Last Name Initials; Year of publication. Title. Publication City (State): Publisher. Chapter number, Title of chapter; p. Pages.


7. PAPER OR ABSTRACT FROM PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE

If you cite an abstract of a paper rather than the paper itself, place [abstract] after the paper’s title but before the period.
SEQUENCE / NAME

7. Author’s Last Name Initials. Title of paper. In: Editor’s Last Name Initials, editor. Title of book. Number and Name of conference; Date of conference; Place of conference. Publication City (State): Publisher; Year of publication. p. Pages.


NAME-YEAR

Author’s Last Name Initials, Year of publication. Title of paper. In: Editor’s Last Name Initials, editor. Title of book. Number and Name of conference; Date of conference; Place of conference. Publication City (State): Publisher. p. Pages.


Periodicals

For most journal articles, you’ll need to list the author; the title and any subtitle of the article; the title of the periodical; volume and issue numbers; year; and the inclusive page numbers of the article. Articles in newspapers and some magazines have different requirements.
IMPORTANT DETAILS FOR CITING PERIODICALS

- **TITLES**: Capitalize article titles as you would a book chapter. Abbreviate the title of scholarly journals; capitalize all the abbreviated words in the title.

- **DATE**: For periodicals with no volume or issue numbers, provide the year, month, and day. Abbreviate months to the first three letters: Jan, Feb, Mar, and so on.

**8. ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL**

**SEQUENCE/NAME**

8. Author’s Last Name Initials. Title of article. Title of Journal. Year;Volume(issue):Pages.


**NAME-YEAR**

Author’s Last Name Initials. Year. Title of article. Title of Journal. Volume(issue):Pages.


**9. ARTICLE IN A WEEKLY JOURNAL OR MAGAZINE**

**SEQUENCE/NAME**

9. Author’s Last Name Initials. Title of article. Title of Magazine. Year Month Day:Pages.


**NAME-YEAR**

Author’s Last Name Initials. Year. Title of article. Title of Magazine. Month Day:Pages.

If a magazine has volume and issue numbers, cite them as you would for a journal.

**SEQUENCE/NAME**


**NAME-YEAR**


10. **ARTICLE IN A NEWSPAPER**

**SEQUENCE/NAME**

10. Author’s Last Name Initials. Title of article. Title of Newspaper (Edition). Year Month Day; Sect. section letter or number: first page of article (col. column number).


**NAME-YEAR**

Author’s Last Name Initials. Year Month Day. Title of article. Title of Newspaper (Edition). Sect. section letter or number: first page of article (col. column number).


**Online Sources**

Many citations for Internet sources begin with basic elements — author of work; title of work; and publication information. In addition, you usually need to include several other items, such as the title of the website, medium, access date, and URL.
IMPORTANT DETAILS FOR CITING ONLINE SOURCES

- **TITLES**: Format the titles of books, journals, and articles on the Web as you would for print sources. For titles of other Web materials, including home pages, reproduce the wording, capitalization, and punctuation as they appear on the site.

- **MEDIUM**: Indicate that a book, journal, magazine, or newspaper is online by writing [Internet].

- **PUBLICATION CITY**: If you cannot identify the city of publication, write [place unknown].

- **PUBLISHER**: List the person or organization that sponsors the website as the publisher. If you cannot identify the publisher, write [publisher unknown].

- **DATES**: Whenever possible, cite three dates: the date a work was first published on the Internet or the copyright date; the date of its latest update; and the date you accessed it.

- **PAGES, DOCUMENT NUMBERS, LENGTH**: For online articles with a document number instead of page numbers, include the document number. If there are no page numbers and no document number, indicate the length in brackets: [2 screens], [8 paragraphs].

- **URL**: Break URLs that won’t fit on one line after a slash, but do not add a hyphen. If the URL ends with a slash, follow it with a period (as in no. 16). If a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is available, list it after the URL; CSE does not consider DOIs essential.

11. ONLINE BOOK

**SEQUENCE/NAME**

11. Author’s Last Name Initials. Title [Medium]. Publication City: Publisher; Year of publication [cited Year Month Day]. Available from: URL


NAME-YEAR

Author’s Last Name Initials. Year of publication. Title [Medium].
Publication City: Publisher; [cited Year Month Day]. Available from:
URL

Dean L. 2005. Blood groups and red cell antigens [Internet].

To cite a chapter of an online book, include the title of the part after the publication information.

12. ARTICLE ACCESSED THROUGH A DATABASE

CSE does not provide specific guidelines for citing articles from an online database. This model is based on its guidelines for citing an online journal article. Include the document number if the database assigns one.

SEQUENCE/NAMES

12. Author’s Last Name Initials. Title of article. Title of Periodical [Medium]. Date of publication [updated Year Month Day; cited Year Month Day]; Volume(issue):Pages or length. Name of Database. Available from: URL of database. Database Doc No number.


NAME-YEAR


14. ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE NEWSPAPER

**SEQUENCE/NAME**

14. Author’s Last Name Initials. Title of article. Title of Newspaper [Medium]. Publication City (State): Publisher; Year Month Day [cited Year Month Day];Pages or length. Available from: URL


**NAME-YEAR**

Author’s Last Name Initials. Year Month Day. Title of article. Title of Newspaper [Medium]. Publication City (State): Publisher; [cited Year Month Day];Pages or length. Available from: URL


15. WEBSITE

If no individual is identified as author, begin with the title of the site. If an organization is the only author given, begin with the title of the site and give the organization’s name as the publisher.

**SEQUENCE/NAME**

15. Author’s Last Name Initials. Title of Site [Medium]. Publication City (State): Publisher; Year of publication [updated Year Month Day; cited Year Month Day]. Available from: URL

NAME-YEAR

If there is no individual author and you begin with the title of the site, give the year of publication after the title and medium.

**Author’s Last Name Initials.** Year of publication. Title of Site [Medium]. Publication City (State): Publisher; [updated Year Month Day; cited Year Month Day]. Available from: URL


16. PART OF A WEBSITE

When citing a government website, include the country’s abbreviation in parentheses if it is not part of the name.

**SEQUENCE/NAME**

16. Title of Site [Medium]. Publication City: Publisher; Year of site publication. Title of part; Year Month Day of part publication [updated Year Month Day; cited Year month Day]; [length of part]. Available from: URL of part


**NAME-YEAR**

Title of Site [Medium]. Year of site publication. Publication City (State): Publisher. Title of part; Year Month day of part publication [updated Year Month Day; cited Year Month Day]; [length of part]. Available from: URL of part.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [Internet]. 2010 Feb. Research Triangle Park (NC): U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of

If the author of the part you are citing is different from the author of the site, begin with the former author’s name and the title of the part, and do not give the title of the complete website.

SEQUENCE / NAME

16. Author’s Last Name Initials. Title of part. [Medium]. Publication City (State): Publisher; Year Month Day of part publication [updated Year Month Day; cited Year Month Day]. [Length of part]. Available from: URL of part


NAME-YEAR

Author’s Last Name Initials. Year Month Day of part publication. Title of part [Medium]. Publication City (State): Publisher; [updated Year Month Day; cited Year Month Day]. [Length of part]. Available from: URL of part


Citing Sources Not Covered by CSE

To cite a source for which CSE does not provide guidelines, look for models similar to the source you are citing. Give any information readers will need in order to find your source themselves—author; title; publisher, date of publication, information about electronic retrieval (such as the medium, URL, and date of citation), and any
other pertinent information. You might want to try your citation yourself, to be sure it will lead others to your source.

**CSE-c Formatting a Paper**

**Title page.** CSE does not provide guidelines for college papers. Check to see if your instructor prefers a separate title page; if so, include your name, the title of your paper, your instructor’s name, the name of the course, and the date.

**Page numbers and running head.** Put the page number and a short version of your title in the top right-hand corner of each page except for the title page.

**Margins and line spacing.** Leave one-inch margins all around the page; double-space your text but single-space your list of references, leaving a line space between entries.

**Headings.** Especially when your paper is long, or when it has clear parts, headings can help readers to follow your argument. Center headings but without adding any extra space above or below.

**Abstract.** If you are required to include an *abstract*, put it on its own page after the title page, with the word Abstract centered at the top of the page.

**Long quotations.** When you are quoting forty or more words, set them off from your text, indented slightly from the left margin. Do not enclose such quotations in quotation marks. Indicate the source in a *signal phrase* before the quotation or in parentheses at the end, after any final punctuation. In either case, include a superscript note number to the full source citation as well.

Interpreting data from NASA probes, Edward Bell described sunrise on Mercury.

> Sunrise and sunset on Mercury are spectacles to behold. Two and one half times larger in the sky than seen on Earth, the sun appears to rise and set twice during a Mercurian day. It rises, then arcs across the sky, stops, moves back toward the rising
horizon, stops again, and finally restarts its journey toward the setting horizon. These aerial maneuvers occur because Mercury rotates three times for every two orbits around the sun and because Mercury’s orbit is very elliptical.

**Illustrations.** Insert each illustration close to where it is referred to. Number and label each one (*Table 1, Figure 3*) and provide a descriptive title (Figure 5 Structure and bonding in ethylene). Titles use sentence-style capitalization. Figures include charts, graphs, maps, photographs, and other types of illustrations. Number tables and figures consecutively, using separate numbering for tables and figures.

**References.** Start your list of sources on a new page at the end of your paper; center the heading References at the top of the page. CSE single-spaces entries and separates them with a line space. For citation-sequence and citation-name format, number each entry and align subsequent lines of each entry below the first word of the first line. For name-year format, begin each line of the entry at the left margin.

**CSE-d Sample Pages**

The following sample pages are from “Guppies and Goldilocks: Models and Evidence of Two Types of Speciation,” a paper written by Pieter Spealman for an undergraduate biology course. They are formatted in the citation-sequence format according to the guidelines of *Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers*, 7th edition (2006). To read the complete paper, go to [wwnorton.com/write/little-seagull-handbook](http://wwnorton.com/write/little-seagull-handbook).
Guppies and Goldilocks: Models and Evidence of Two Types of Speciation

Pieter Spealman

Biology 38
Professor Lipke
February 17, 2010
Determining how a given species has arisen is a central question for any field biologist. There are two competing models of speciation: allopatric and sympatric. In 1859, Charles Darwin asserted that speciation could be sympatric, saying, “I believe that many perfectly defined species have been formed on strictly continuous areas.” One hundred years later, Ernst Mayr contested Darwin’s assertion, saying, “All the evidence that has accumulated since Darwin indicates that this assumption [that species have been formed on strictly continuous areas] is unwarranted as far as higher animals are concerned.” Was Mayr right to condemn Darwin for failing to assess correctly the lessons of nature that he observed in the Galapagos archipelago? The difficulty of determining the provenance of a species—whether it arose through sympatric or allopatric speciation—lies in knowing what to look for. And while recent research employing computer simulations suggests a solution to the problem by providing a set of criteria necessary for sympatric speciation, the results predicted by those simulations did not actually arise in the field study that provides the most comprehensive data available to test the model. Rather than invalidating the model, however, this research points to the challenges that complex natural environments pose to the isolation of observable criteria for distinguishing the two types of speciation.

Allopatric and Sympatric: Conditions and Examples

The two types of speciation differ in their view of what conditions are crucial in determining whether speciation can occur. Allopatric speciation, which Mayr championed, explains the divergence of species by physical isolation, as when a population

1 "...
References


