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: brown 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:

Atherosclerosis seems to predate our modern lifestyles \cite{Singer2009}.

\cite{Singer2009} questions whether atherosclerosis is inevitable.

If a work has two authors, give both names: \cite{DavidsonLyon1987}. For three or more authors, give only the first author, followed by et al., a Latin abbreviation meaning “and others” \cite{Rathusetal2010}. If you include more than one work in parentheses, separate them with a semicolon \cite{Gilder2008; Singer2009}.

**CSE-b List of References**

The in-text documentation corresponds to the sources you give 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 depend 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 p. 247 for guidelines on preparing a list of references; for samples from a paper using citation-sequence style, see pp. 249–50.

**Print 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 DOCUMENTING PRINT 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. Do not italicize, underline, or put quotation marks around any title.
- **PUBLICATION PLACE:** Place the two-letter abbreviation for state, province, or country within parentheses after the city.
- **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.

Title: Einstein's Mistakes
Year of publication: 2008
Author: Hans C. Ohanian
Publisher: W. W. Norton & Company
Publication city: New York, London
Copyright © 2008 by Hans C. Ohanian
All rights reserved
First published as a Norton paperback 2009
For information about permission to reproduce selections from this book, write to
Permissions, W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10110
For information about special discounts for bulk purchases, please contact
W. W. Norton Special Sales at specialsales@wwnorton.com or 800-233-4830
Manufactured in the United States of America
Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
Ohanian, Hans C.
Einstein’s mistakes : the human failings of genius / Hans C. Ohanian.
p. cm.
Includes bibliographical references and index.
I. Title.
QC7.035 2008
530.09—dc22
2008013155

SEQUENCE / NAME
NAME-YEAR
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; EDITION OTHER THAN THE FIRST SEQUENCE/NAME

4. Editor’s Last Name Initials, editor. Title. Name or number of ed. 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. Year of publication if earlier than year of collection. In: Editor’s Last Name Initials, editor. Title of book. Publication City (State): Publisher; Year of publication of collection, p. Pages.

NAME-YEAR

Author's Last Name Initials; Year of publication if earlier than year of collection. Title of work. In: Editor's Last Name Initials, editor. Year of publication of collection. Title of book. Publication City (State): Publisher, p. Pages.


6. CHAPTER OF A BOOK

SEQUENCE/NAMESPACE

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.

author  title  publication
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.


Print 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 DOCUMENTING PRINT PERIODICALS

- **AUTHORS**: List authors as you would for a book (nos. 1 and 2).
- **TITLES**: Capitalize article titles as you would a book chapter (no. 6). Abbreviate the title of scholarly journals (see the CSE manual or ask your instructor for examples). Capitalize all major words, even if abbreviated. Do not italicize, underline, or put quotation marks around any titles.
- **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 Month Day. Title of article. Title of Magazine. Pages.


If a magazine has volume and issue numbers, give 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
Documentation for online sources begins 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 DOCUMENTING ONLINE SOURCES

- **AUTHORS:** List authors as you would for a book (nos. 1 and 2).
- **TITLES:** Format the titles of books, journals, and articles on the web as you would for print sources (see pp. 230, 235–36). For titles of other web materials, including homepages, 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 of an online book, write [place unknown].
- **PUBLISHER:** List the person or organization that sponsors the website as the publisher. If you cannot identify the publisher of an online book, write [publisher unknown].
- **DATES:** Whenever possible, give 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 (State): Publisher; Year of publication [updated Year Month Day; cited Year Month Day]. Available from: URL.
To document a part of an online book, include the title of the part after the publication information (as in no. 6).

12. ARTICLE ACCESSED THROUGH A DATABASE

CSE does not provide specific guidelines for documenting articles from an online database. This model is based on its guidelines for documenting an online journal article (no. 13). 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.

Biotin Sensing at the Molecular Level¹⁻³

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NAME-YEAR

Author’s Last Name Initials. Date of publication. Title of article. Title of Periodical [Medium]. [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.


13. ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE JOURNAL

SEQUENCE/NAME

13. Author’s Last Name Initials. Title of article. Title of Journal [Medium]. Year of publication [updated Year Month Day; cited Year Month Day];Volume(issue):Pages or length. Available from: URL


NAME-YEAR

Author’s Last Name Initials; Year of publication. Title of article. Title of Journal [Medium]. [updated Year Month Day; cited Year Month Day];Volume(issue):Pages or length. Available from: URL

14. **ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE NEWSPAPER**

**SEQUENCE/NAME**

14. Author’s Last Name Initials. Title of article. Title of Newspaper [Medium]. Year Month Day [updated 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]. [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 after the publisher if it’s not part of the name.

SEQUENCE/NAME

16. Title of Site [Medium]. Publication City (State): 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]. 2011. Research Triangle Park (NC): U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Quality

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


Sources Not Covered by CSE

To document a source for which CSE does not provide guidelines, look for models similar to the source you have cited. 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 reference note 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 whether your instructor prefers a separate title page; if so, include the title of your paper, your name, the name of the course, your instructor’s name, and the date. Otherwise, place that information at the top of the first page of your text.

**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, reduce text size slightly and set them off from your text, indented a little 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 documentation if using citation-sequence or citation-name format.

The simulations identify observable criteria for sympatric speciation and resolve the question of whether Darwin correctly identified the trends he observed in nature¹.
How many of those birds and insects in North America and Europe, which differ very slightly from each other, have been ranked by one eminent naturalist as undoubted species, and by another as varieties, or, as they are often called, as geographical races!

FROM LIST OF REFERENCES

Illustrations. Insert each illustration close to where it is mentioned. Number and label each one (Table 1, Figure 3), and provide a descriptive title (Figure 5 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 for 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.
Guppies and Goldilocks: Models and Evidence of Two Types of Speciation

Pieter Spealman

Biology 38
Professor Lipke
February 17, 2013
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...
References


