

WORKING WITH QUOTATIONS 2C: CITATION (CSE)

To effectively support an argument, evidence from secondary sources requires three parts: lead-in, citation, and analysis. This handout covers how to properly cite a source in CSE format, the citation style used in the sciences. Citation in other disciplines is covered in Working with Quotations handouts 2A (MLA), 2B (APA), and 2D (Chicago). For guidance writing lead-ins and analysis, see Working with Quotations handouts 1 and 3.

Citation allows you to place your ideas in conversation with the work of other scholars. It shows that the sources used to construct your argument have been employed fairly and makes the significance of your argument clear to your audience by demonstrating how it contributes to the existing field of research. You must cite: a) sources you quote, b) sources you summarize, and c) sources that have influenced the formulation of your ideas.

CHOOSING THE APPROPRIATE CITATION STYLE

Though nearly every discipline has its own specific citation style, many employ nearly identical formats. As a result, they are typically placed into the following four subject groups:

MLA (Modern Language Association)	language, literature, film, and cultural studies
APA (American Psychological Association)	social sciences
CSE (Council of Scientific Editors)	natural sciences
Chicago (<i>Chicago Manual of Style</i>)	history, art history, and philosophy

The citation style appropriate for your paper depends on the discipline in which you are writing.

THE PARTS OF A CITATION

All citation formats have two parts: 1) a brief indication in the body of the text that a source has been used and 2) a more thorough presentation of the source elsewhere in the paper. To make sure you format your citations properly, it is important to determine the format your discipline uses for each of these parts. The entries below offer guidance for formatting both **in-text citations** and the **list of sources** placed outside the body of your text.

CITING IN CSE STYLE

Citation formats in the natural sciences differ more widely than the formats used in other subject areas. *Scientific Style and Format*, published by the Council of Scientific Editors, lists three different citation systems commonly used by writers in the natural sciences: “citation-sequence,” “citation-name,” and “name-year.” This handout covers how to cite in each of these systems.

FORMATTING IN-TEXT CITATIONS

Citation styles in the sciences use two different formats to indicate that a source has been used. The citation-sequence and name-year systems both signal the use of another scholar’s language or ideas using a superscript number. The name-year system marks the use of a source by placing the author’s name and the year the source was published in parentheses.

The Citation-Sequence & Citation-Name Systems

Reference list entries are formatted the same way in both the citation-sequence and the citation-name systems. The difference between the two systems is the way in which the sources are numbered.

In the *citation-sequence* system, the sources are numbered in the order in which they appear in the body of the paper. Each source is given a superscript number the first time it is used, and all subsequent references to that source are marked with the same number.

In the *citation-name* system, the list of sources is generated first, with the entries alphabetized by the authors’ last names. The alphabetical entries are then given the numbers that will be used in the body of the text to indicate that a source has been used.

The Name-Year System

In-text citations in *name-year* style use the source author's last name and the year of publication. When the source's name appears in the lead-in to his or her ideas, the publication year is cited after the author's name:

As early as Darwin (1871), sexual selection was recognized as an important component of evolution.

If the author's name does not appear in the lead-in, include it in parentheses, followed by the year of publication. For sources with two authors, include each author's last name, connected by "and":

Octopuses have demonstrated long-term memory and spatial learning capabilities related to den location and foraging experiments (Mather and Anderson 1999).

For works with three or more authors, include only the name of the first author in parentheses, followed by "et al" (meaning "and others"). Direct quotations, paraphrases, and summaries of specific sections must also cite a page number, placed after the publication year and preceded by "p.":

One neurobiological study revealed that certain areas of the octopus brain show a "vertebrate-like" potential for long-term learning and memory (Hochner et al. 2003, p. 3547).

FORMATTING A LIST OF SOURCES

CSE refers to sources as "references." In both the citation-name and name-year systems, references are listed in alphabetical order at the end of your paper. In the citation-sequence systems, references are listed in the order in which they appear in the text. Citation-sequence and citation-name entries begin with a reference number followed by a period and are not indented. Name-year citations are formatted with a half-inch hanging indent (i.e. every line after the first is indented).

Capitalize only the first word and proper nouns in all titles, with the exception of periodical titles. Format all titles as regular text (no italics or quotes), and note that common scientific words are typically abbreviated in the titles of periodicals. List every author's name for sources with ten or fewer authors; for a source with more than ten authors, list the first ten names followed by a comma and "et al."

Journal Article (Print)

Citation-Sequence or Citation-Name:

1. Mason RT. Chemical ecology of the red-sided garter snake, *Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis*. *Brain Behav Evol.* 1993;41(3-5):261-268.
2. Zhang T, Mullane PC, Periz G, Wang J. TDP-43 neurotoxicity and protein aggregation modulated by heat shock factor and insulin/IGF-1 signaling." *Hum Mol Gen.* 2011;20(10):1952-1965.

Name-Year:

Mason RT. 1993. Chemical ecology of the red-sided garter snake, *Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis*. *Brain Behav Evol.* 41(3-5):261-268.

Zhang T, Mullane PC, Periz G, Wang J. 2011. TDP-43 neurotoxicity and protein aggregation modulated by heat shock factor and insulin/IGF-1 signaling. *Hum Mol Gen.* 20(10):1952-1965.

Journal Article (Online)

Citation-Sequence or Citation-Name:

3. Kojima A, Moriyama H, Oshinoya Y. Vibroacoustic coupling of cylindrical enclosure with excited end plates. *Acoustical Science and Technology* [Internet]. 2012 Apr 29 [cited 2012 Oct 8];33(3):180-89. Available from: https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/ast/33/3/33_3_180/_pdf

Name-Year:

Kojima A, Moriyama H, Oshinoya Y. 2012 Apr 29. Vibroacoustic coupling of cylindrical enclosure with excited end plates. *Acoustical Science and Technology* [Internet]. [cited 2012 Oct 8];33(3):180-89. Available from: https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/ast/33/3/33_3_180/_pdf

Book (including textbooks, edited collections, and multivolume works)

Citation-Sequence or Citation-Name:

4. Hawking S. A brief history of time. 10th anniversary ed. New York: Bantam; 1998.
5. Tro NJ. Chemistry: a molecular approach. 2nd ed. Boston: Prentice Hall; 2010.
6. Wilson DE, Reeder DM, editors. Mammal species of the world: a taxonomic and geographic reference. 2nd ed. Vol. 2. Washington (DC): Smithsonian Institution; 1993.

Name-Year:

- Hawking S. 1998. A brief history of time. 10th anniversary ed. New York: Bantam.
- Tro NJ. 2010. Chemistry: a molecular approach. 2nd ed. Boston: Prentice Hall.
- Wilson DE, Reeder DM, editors. 1993. Mammal species of the world: a taxonomic and geographic reference. 2nd ed. Vol. 2. Washington DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Book Article

Citation-Sequence or Citation-Name:

7. Erlandson JM, Torben RC. Archaeology, marine ecology, and human impacts on marine environments. In: Rick T, Erlandson JM, editors. Human impacts on ancient marine ecosystems: a global perspective. Berkeley (CA): University of California Press; 2008. p. 1-19.

Name-Year:

- Erlandson JM, Torben RC. 2008. Archaeology, marine ecology, and human impacts on marine environments. In: Rick T, Erlandson JM, editors. Human impacts on ancient marine ecosystems: a global perspective. Berkeley (CA): University of California Press; p. 1-19.

Website (including government documents)

Citation-Sequence or Citation-Name:

8. European Molecular Biology Laboratory [Internet]. Heidelberg (Germany): The Laboratory; c2009-2012. Mechanism of DNA recombination and its applications for research and therapy; [cited 2012 Aug 2]; [5 paragraphs]. Available from: <http://www.embl.de/research/units/scb/barabas/index.html>
9. National Cancer Institute (US). SEER cancer statistics review, 1975-2009 [Internet]. Washington DC: National Institutes of Health (US); [revised 2012 Apr; cited 2011 Mar 13]; [about 3000 pages]. Available from: http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2009_pops09/index.html

Name-Year:

- European Molecular Biology Laboratory [Internet]. c2009-2012. Heidelberg (Germany): The Laboratory. Mechanism of DNA recombination and its applications for research and therapy; [cited 2012 Aug 2]; [5 paragraphs]. Available from: <http://www.embl.de/research/units/scb/barabas/index.html>
- [NCI] National Cancer Institute (US). 2012 Apr. SEER cancer statistics review, 1975-2009 [Internet]. Washington DC: National Institutes of Health (US); [cited 2011 Mar 13]; [about 3000 pages]. Available from: http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2009_pops09/index.html