

LITERATURE CITATIONS
in **PUBLICATIONS** of the
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



CIRCULAR 115

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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By Faxon W. Cook

Office of Information



CIRCULAR 115

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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LITERATURE CITATIONS

in PUBLICATIONS of the FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Any discussion of the preparation of literature citations is almost certain to encourage controversy, for nearly everyone has his own idea of how a citation should be written. This situation is understandable, since through the years the various disciplines have developed editorial policy in regard to citing references in their publications.

We recognize that a literature citation can be correctly given in more than one way. But the lack of consistency in many manuscripts submitted to the Service clearly indicates the need for definite instructions on the preparation of citations for Service publications.

In the following pages we shall outline editorial policy in the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service with regard to the preparation of citations. The objective of this discussion is the submission by our technical writers of more consistent and complete citations in their manuscripts.

REFERRING TO THE LITERATURE

It is a matter of common courtesy and technical exactness to cite the work of another to which you have made reference. How you make the reference will depend on the format of the particular series for which you are writing. Two types of reference are used in Service publications: the author and year reference and the number reference. In technical publications, for example, the Fishery Bulletin and the Special Scientific Report, references are indicated in the text by enclosing the year of publication and the page number (optional) in parentheses when the name of the author occurs naturally in the sentence, as Shapiro (1950: p.23); otherwise, the name of the author is also enclosed in the parentheses, as (Moore, 1951: p. 137), (Schäperclaus, 1941; Guthrie, 1942), (Bailey, Wynn, and Smith, 1954), (Bailey et al., 1954), or (U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1941). In Service publications of less

technical nature, e.g., the Circular, a reference number, rather than the date, may be used with the author's name, as Aldous (1). The references are numbered consecutively in the order in which they occur through the paper, and are listed in that order in the formal list of literature citations.

Use of such expressions as "loc. cit." and "ibid." are to be avoided. If the original reference is far enough removed to make another reference to the work necessary, it is far more helpful to the reader to repeat the reference.

References to manuscripts that have been approved for publication are cited "in press," and indicated thus, Berry (in press) or (King, in press). You should verify the reference in page proof.

When you make a reference in text to information received orally, in writing, or from unpublished material, give the name of your informant and the date (if available); also record the source in parentheses, as (oral communication), (letter), or similar expression, but avoid "in lit."

References to unpublished papers, reports, or other material not satisfactorily placed in a list of citations, are cited in text near the point of reference. The footnote should carry the author's name, the date, title of the manuscript or report, number of pages, source or agency, and place of filing.

PREPARING THE CITATION

Be accurate.--You are responsible for the accuracy of your citations. A citation should never be copied from another's list of citations, for in this way errors are perpetuated from publication to publication. Consistency in the form of the citation can be checked at the time you make up the list of references.

Be complete.--Your objective in preparing a citation is completeness, rather than brevity. No reader should have to spend an unnecessary amount of time trying to locate a reference because you left out an important item. The need for completeness is obvious when you consider the great volume of published material in the modern library.

If the reference is little known or very old and may be difficult to find, supply any additional information you can. Where was the work published? Has it been reprinted? Is an abstract available? If it is in a foreign language, especially Russian or one of the oriental languages, does it have an English translation or summary? When giving

such additional information, place it in brackets. For example, when you cite a Russian paper with an English summary, indicate it thus, [In Russian with an English summary.] (Brackets indicate editorial additions.)

Be consistent.--Critically examine your citations for consistency in their organization. Have you quoted references from the same series consistently? Has your use of abbreviations, punctuation, capitalization, and numbers been consistent? Have you followed the Government Printing Office Style Manual in these matters and in spelling? When in doubt refer to the latest edition of the Manual. Remember it is much easier to see the mistakes after they are in print!

ESSENTIALS OF A CITATION

To be complete, a citation must have certain essential parts. We shall discuss these essentials in the following sections and include examples of cited material from both Service and outside publications (beginning on p. 8).

The essential parts of a citation are as follows:

Personal author.--Reverse the name of the author or senior author, as Anderson, Andrew W. The names of junior authors are not reversed. (See Hay and Aller (1913) in list of citations, p. 9.) The author line ends in a period.

Record the name of the author as it is given in the cited publication. When the name of an author varies in completeness among several publications cited, use the fuller name.

It is the policy of some journals to use only the surname and initials of an author. Since the given name is of great help in locating references in a large library index, you may include the full name of an author, although the cited publication did not use it. For technical exactness, such editorial changes may be indicated by bracketing the addition, as D[aniel] H. Janzen, for D. H. Janzen.

Compound or hyphenated names are treated as last names. In such American names follow the author's preference, if known. Otherwise, treat the name, regardless of origin, as you would any other American name. When in doubt, reference to the library index file often is helpful. In foreign names, follow the custom of the country or the author's preference if it can be determined. In general, if the prefix is a definite article, as L', La, or Le, or a preposition and an article that form one word, as Della, Lo, Du, the prefix is treated as part of the surname. If the

prefix stands alone, as von, van, de, it is not treated as part of the surname. (For further information, refer to page 23 of the 1959 edition of the U. S. Government Printing Office Style Manual.)

Corporate author.--Works issued under the authority of governments, societies, institutions, or other corporate bodies and for which no personal author exists, are listed under the corporate author--the organization responsible for the publication of the work, sometimes referred to as the publisher. (See [United States] Bureau of Biological Survey (1915) in citations, p. 13.)

Occasion may arise, however, in which you have the name of a personal author, but choose to use the corporate author instead. A series of reports--annual statistical summaries, for instance--may be published by a government agency, each year's report carrying a different official's name as personal author. If you consider it important to refer to the personal author of such a report, list the reference under his name; if you are concerned with the continuity of the series of reports, list all of the reports under the name of the agency. (For examples of citations listed under the corporate author, see U[nited] S[tates] Fish and Wildlife Service, p. 13.)

Anonymous.--If the cited material has neither a personal nor a corporate author, it is preferable to extract and quote the pertinent information and refer to the publication in a text footnote.

If the author of a book published anonymously is known, you may enter his name as author, but enclose in brackets since it does not appear on the title page. If no author can be identified, the book should be entered under its title. This rule may apply to some encyclopedias and dictionaries, unless the editor is well-known. If the name of the editor is used, the word "editor" should follow his name, enclosed in parentheses.

Date.--The publication date follows the author's name. In unbound papers, the date is usually found on the title page, or in papers lacking covers, on the first page. In government publications, the publication date may be found on the title page, in the signature (a short line of type at the bottom of certain pages of text), or in the imprint at the end of the paper. It is not always a simple matter to determine the date of publication on older works that have been issued piecemeal and later bound together. In such papers you may have to use the date of binding on the title page of the volume.

In some publications, notably bulletins of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, you may find three dates: the publication date (as shown in the signatures on the paper itself), the period covered by the volume (on the title page to the volume), and the date of binding (also shown on the title page to the volume). We are not concerned with the last date. For such an example see Welsh and Breder (1923) in the citations, page 13.

Occasionally you will have difficulty in determining the date of publication. In such a situation, study the information available to you and make the most logical selection. Do not overlook the library card index to publications. Librarians often have access to information not easily available to you.

Title of work.--Record the title as shown on the title page or first page of the reference, including diacritical marks, such as the umlaut, grave and acute accents, and circumflex. When foreign titles are translated or transliterated, the English title should follow the original in parenthesis. If the title is in English, lowercase all words except the first word, proper nouns, and proper adjectives; in other languages, follow the national custom. For the transliteration of Slavic languages--Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, and Serbian--consult the transliteration chart, pages 17-18.

Only excessively long titles may be shortened by ellipses. Usually it is desirable to cite the full title for the additional information it carries. Ellipsis within a sentence is shown by three periods (...); at the end of a sentence by four (....). The average long title should be cited in full. (Goeffroy-Saint-Hilaire (1809) in literature citations, p. 14, illustrates ellipsis in a long citation.)

Name of serial.--Record the name of the publication as given on the title page. If abbreviations appear there, follow the journal. Inconsistency in our citations frequently is associated with the listing of serial names. We cannot abbreviate the name of one journal because it is well-known and spell out the name of another that is less well-known, if we are to maintain any degree of consistency.

In compilations of abstracts or in extensive bibliographies, serial names may be abbreviated, if done consistently and if the abbreviations are explained.

Series and part.--In some journals a new numbering sequence may have been started and it is referred to as "new series," "series 1," or possibly as "Series A." Such items are important and should be cited.

A publication may also be divided into parts. The cited material may be part of a larger work, as Part 27, or it may be divided within itself, as part 2. (See the citation of Cobb (1902), p. 9.)

Volume, number, and page.— Cite the volume, number of the issue, and pagination in Arabic (since Arabic numerals are ordinarily read with greater ease than Roman numerals). Give these items in full (as vol. 1, no. 10, p. 5-10). Do not omit the number of the publication when available, as some readers may have unbound copies, and the number materially aids them in locating the reference.

If the serial has no distinctive numerical designation of the volume, use the year followed by the number of the issue and pagination. (See the Breder (1949) citation, p. 14.)

When citing references in Germanic, Scandinavian, Romance, and Russian languages use their equivalent for volume and number. In other languages, such as Japanese, Chinese, Hebrew, Arabic, et cetera, use the English abbreviations, "vol." and "no."

If the paging is continuous in the volume, give the first and last page numbers as, p. 5-10; if the publication is independently paged, give total pagination as, 510 p.; if the paging is scattered, indicate by use of a comma as, p. 1-10, 45. In giving the pagination omit the introductory section (as indicated by Roman numerals), unless that section is a part of the reference material. The writer should always be sure that he covers all cited material in the paging.

Illustrations.— Citations in technical papers need not include the number of illustrations (figures, plates, maps, charts). In nontechnical papers, listing the figures is often of value in informing the reader that the illustrations are an important part of the reference material.

Lists of suggested readings often include mention of photographs, drawings, maps, and other supplemental information.

Name of publisher.— The name should be spelled as indicated on the title page or elsewhere in the publication. Correct spelling of publishers' names is found in the Directory of Publishers in the Cumulative Book Index, published by H. W. Wilson, New York, or in other trade catalogs. Punctuation is peculiar to a name and should follow the publisher's preference. Indicate private printing.

Place of publication.--Give city of publication. If the publisher has both an American and a foreign address, give both. The place of publication is useful in citations of little-known periodicals or of foreign publications (see Van Oosten (1932a) in citations, p. 16).

LISTING THE CITATIONS

The method of listing citations varies with the format of the series and the audience for which the paper is intended. In a technical Service publication, the references are usually listed formally near the end of the paper. In an exhaustive monograph, the listing of references at the end of chapters may be desirable. In less-technical papers, the references may be listed at the end of the sections to which they relate. In special bibliographies, the subject is often of more importance to the reader than the name of the author, so listing may be by title of the paper. Fishery Leaflet 448, dated April 1958, and Wildlife Leaflet 400, dated July 1960, illustrate bibliographies arranged by subject and by title of paper.

If you list only the references mentioned in text, head the list "Literature Cited." If you list additional reference material, use the heading, "Bibliography" or "References." It is understood that all references listed in Literature Cited have been consulted by you during your research, and that each reference has a valid reason for being included in your list of citations.

Listing a citation generally implies availability; consequently, you will include a thesis if it is available to your readers. In rare instances when you have reason to question availability of a publication, quote from the paper and cite it in a text footnote near the point of reference. Few publications are unavailable to the enterprising scholar.

In the author-date type of reference the names of authors are arranged alphabetically. If two or more works of an author are cited, they are listed chronologically under his name.

Should you cite more than one work of an author published in the same year, add an a, b, or c to the year as needed to distinguish the publications (as in Van Oosten, p. 16). Entries of joint authors follow those of the senior author alone and are arranged alphabetically through the junior authors' surnames. Write out the senior author's name each time it is repeated. This practice is more useful to the reader than is the use of dashes to indicate the repeated name and it improves the format.

If the reference number is used when citing the work of another, as is permissible in some of the Service's non-technical publications, the references are listed in numerical sequence in the order of their appearance in the text without regard to the name of the author or year of publication.

Always make a final check of citations and text references just before you submit the manuscript for review. In the course of manuscript revision, you may have added references to the text but not to the list of citations, or you may have deleted a reference from the text but not from the list.

If copy is being prepared for printing, the rules that apply to typing the text also apply to the literature citations, namely, double space and complete each paragraph (in this instance the citation) on the page of origin. The name of the author is typed flush with the left margin in capitals and lower case. Italics (underlined) are used only as required by the citation.

EXAMPLES OF CITATIONS

We have prepared the following citations--incorporating in them our ideas of good editorial procedure--with the realization that such lists can never be complete. Two lists of citations have been provided: one of Service publications, the other of outside publications.

Abbreviations used in these citations follow rule 10.34 (p. 153 ff.) of the U. S. Government Printing Office Style Manual, 1959 edition. (The abbreviation for number of the issue is an exception, being lower-cased in citations unless part of name of publication.)

Service Publications

Alaska Game Commission.

1932. Laws and regulations relating to game, land fur-bearing animals, and birds in Alaska, 1932-33. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Biological Survey, Circular No. 9, 36 p.

Charters, Emma M.

1947. Bibliography on walrus. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wildlife Leaflet 293, 14 p. [Processed.]

Brackets indicate editorial comment or addition.

Cobb, John N.

1902. Commercial fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands. U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries, Part 27, Report of the Commissioner for the year ending June 30, 1901 (1902), p. 381-499. [Reprinted in Bulletin of the U. S. Fish Commission for 1903, vol. 23, part 2, p. 715-765.]

The additional information in brackets may help some reader find this old reference more easily.

Cooke, Wells W.

1906. Distribution and migration of North American ducks, geese, and swans. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Biological Survey Bulletin 26, 90 p.

Couch, Leo K.

1942. Trapping and transplanting live beavers. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Conservation Bulletin 30, 20 p., 15 figs.

Eckles, Howard H.

1954. Age composition of the commercial catch of Pacific sardines, 1932-38. *In* Kenneth H. Mosher and Howard H. Eckles, Age determination of Pacific sardines from otoliths, p. 24-40. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Research Report 37.

Reference is made to the larger work in which the cited material is to be found. Pagination is given for the cited material, not the larger work.

Goldman, Edward A.

1921. Conserving our wild animals and birds. Separate No. 836, Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1920, p. 159-174, illus.

Hay, William P., and Henry D. Aller.

1913. Artificial propagation of diamond-back terrapin. [U. S.] Bureau of Fisheries, Economic Circular No. 5, 14 p., 3 figs.

Hile, Ralph, George F. Lunger, and Howard J. Buettner.

1953. Fluctuations in the fisheries of State of Michigan waters of Green Bay. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fishery Bulletin 75, vol. 54, p. 1-34.

The Fishery Bulletin is peculiar among serials in that the name of the issue is also that of the series. For this reason, logically the number of the issue should follow the name of the series (Fishery Bulletin) rather than the volume number.

Ikebe, Kenzō.

1941. A survey of tuna fishing grounds on the Marshall and Caroline Islands. In B. M. Shimada and W. G. Van Campen (translation editors), *Exploratory tuna fishing in the Marshall Islands*, p. 1-4. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Special Scientific Report--Fisheries 47 (undated). From Nanyō Suisan Jōhō (South Sea Fishery News), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 6-9.

Jordan, David Starr, Barton Warren Evermann, and Howard Walton Clark.

1955. Check list of the fishes and fishlike vertebrates of North and Middle America north of the northern boundary of Venezuela and Colombia. [Reprint of appendix 10 to the Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries for the fiscal year 1928; originally issued February 1930.] U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C., 670 p.

Kalmbach, E. R.

1940. Economic status of the English sparrow in the United States. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Technical Bulletin 711, 66 p.

Leach, Glen C., M. C. James, and E. J. Douglass.

1941. Propagation and distribution of food fishes, fiscal year 1940. [U. S.] Bureau of Fisheries, Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries for the fiscal year 1940, appendix 4 (Administrative Report No. 42), p. 555-603.

Lincoln, Frederick C.

1950. Migration of birds. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Circular 16, 102 p., 23 figs.

Markus, Henry C.

1939. Propagation of bait and forage fish. [U. S.] Bureau of Fisheries, Fishery Circular No. 28, 19 p., 10 figs.

Marr, John C.

1948. Observations on the spawning of oceanic skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) and yellowfin tuna (*Neothunnus macropterus*) in the northern Marshall Islands. In Milner B. Schaefer and John C. Marr, *Contributions to the biology of the Pacific tunas*, p. 201-206. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fishery Bulletin 44, vol. 51.

Martin, A[lex] C., and F[rancis] M. Uhler.

1951. Food of game ducks in the United States and Canada. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Research Report 30, 308 p. (Reprint of U. S. Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin 634 (1939).)

- McAtee, W. L.
1911. Our vanishing shorebirds. [U. S.] Bureau of Biological Survey, Circular No. 79, 9 p., 3 figs.
- Merriam, C. Hart.
1888. Report of the ornithologist and mammalogist for the year 1888. Annual Report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the year 1888, p. 477-536.
1905. Report of the Chief of the Division of Biological Survey for 1905. Annual Report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, p. 303-315.
- Oldys, Henry.
1910. Pheasant raising in the United States. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 390, 40 p., 17 figs.
- Ortman, A. E.
1905. Schizopods of the Hawaiian Islands collected by the Steamer *Albatross* in 1902. Bulletin of the U. S. Fish Commission, vol. 23, for 1903, part 3, p. 961-973.
- Phillips, Arthur M., Jr., Reed S. Nielson, and Donald R. Brockway.
1954. A comparison of hatchery diets and natural food. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Progressive Fish-Culturist, vol. 16, no. 4 (October), p. 153-157.
- Month of issue is useful in locating unbound copies.
- Power, E[dward] A.
1960. Fishery statistics of the United States, 1958. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Statistical Digest 49, 424 p.
- Redington, Paul G.
1931. Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey (for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931). From Annual Reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 63 p.

Material enclosed in parentheses came from letter of transmittal as there was no title page. Such information is important since it makes the citation more specific. Frequently an author may consider it more helpful to list annual reports under the agency or corporate author. (See [United States] Bureau of Biological Survey (1920) in citations, page 13).

Rounsefell, George A., and George B. Kelez.

1938. The salmon and salmon fisheries of Swiftsure Bank, Puget Sound, and the Frazer River. U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, Bulletin 27, vol. 49, p. 694-823.

This reference was cited from the unbound copy of the paper and the volume number was obtained from the title page. According to the bound copy (as found in the Editorial Office), the citation would be Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, vol. 48, no. 27, p. 694-823.

Scattergood, Leslie W.

1949. A bibliography of lobster culture. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Special Scientific Report 64, 26 p. [Processed.]

Schufeldt, R. W.

1885. The osteology of *Amia calva*: including certain special references to the skeleton of teleosteans. U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries, Part VII, Report of the Commissioner for 1883, appendix D, art. 19, p. 747-878, plates I-XIV.

Follow the publication on use of numerals--Arabic or Roman--in citing illustrations, since both may be used to distinguish text figures from plates.

Sette, Oscar E., and A. W. H. Needler.

1934. Statistics of the mackerel fishery off the east coast of North America, 1804-1930. [U. S.] Bureau of Fisheries, Investigational Report No. 19, vol. 1 (1936), 48 p.

Snieszko, S. F.

1958. Columnaris disease of fishes. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fishery Leaflet 461, 3 p. [Processed.]

Springer, Stewart, and Harvey R. Bullis.

1954. Exploratory shrimp fishing in the Gulf of Mexico, summary report for 1952-54. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Commercial Fisheries Review, vol. 16, no. 10 (October), p. 1-16. [Also as Separate No. 380.]

Indicating the month helps reader find publication more easily when copies are not bound. Also, some readers may have the separate.

Stewart, Robert E., and Chandler S. Robbins.

1958. Birds of Maryland and the District of Columbia. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, North American Fauna 62, 401 p., 69 maps.

[United States] Bureau of Biological Survey.

1915. Directions for preparing specimens of large mammals in the field. Document 102, 4 p. [Supercedes Biological Survey Circular 49, of which it is a revision.]
1919. Importation of quail from northeastern Mexico. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Service and Regulatory Announcements, B. S. 31, December 19, 1 p.
1920. Report of the Chief of Bureau of Biological Survey, by E. W. Nelson. From Annual Report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 36 p.
1931. Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey (for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931), by Paul G. Redington. U. S. Department of Agriculture, 63 p.

Since the words "United States" are not a part of the Bureau's legal name, the author may find it desirable to list the Bureau with other government agencies and indicate the editorial addition by means of brackets.

United States Department of Agriculture.

- [1886.] Instructions for the collection of stomachs. Division of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy, Circular 4, 1 p.

The year does not appear on the cited material, and was editorially inserted. Date is determined by fact that Circular 4 is preceded and succeeded by circulars bearing the 1886 date.

U[nited] S[tates] Fish and Wildlife Service.

1953. Annual Report of the Director to the Secretary of the Interior, by John L. Farley. Reprinted from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, p. 215-248.
1960. Fishery statistics of the United States, by E. A. Power. Statistical Digest 49, 424 p.

Welsh, William W., and C. M. Breder, Jr.

1923. Contributions to life histories of Sciaenidae of the eastern United States coast. Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, vol. 39, for 1923-1924, p. 141-201. (Document 945, issued August 1, 1923.)

Wetmore, Alexander.

1919. Lead poisoning in waterfowl. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 793, 12 p., 2 plates.

Outside Publications

American Institute of Biological Sciences.

1960. Style manual for biological journals. Prepared by the Committee on Form and Style of the Conference of Biological Editors, Washington, D. C., 92 p.

Bein, Selwyn Jack.

1954. A study of certain chromogenic bacteria isolated from "red tide" water with a description of new species. Bulletin of Marine Science of the Gulf and Caribbean, vol. 4, no. 2, p. 110-119. (Contribution No. 121 from the Marine Laboratory, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.)

The reference material may be more readily available to some readers in the university series than in the bulletin.

Breder, Charles M., Jr.

1949. On the behavior of young *Lobotes surinamensis*. Copeia, 1949, no. 4 (December), p. 237-242.

The editors of this journal consider the year synonymous with the volume number for all issues in the new series, that is, since 1930.

Eguchi, Hiroshi, Takashi Kurohagi, Kiyoshi Yoshizumi, and Shozo Sasaki.

1954. The experimental fertilization of Lake Sikotsu (preliminary report.) Scientific Reports of the Hokkaido Fish Hatchery, vol. 9, nos. 1 and 2, p. 161-176. [In Japanese with English summary and titles.]

The additional information makes a reference in a foreign language of wider interest to English-speaking readers.

Fisherman (newspaper).

1960. Story of the halibut fishery. May 20, p. 5 (vol. 22, no. 17). Vancouver, B. C.

Place emphasis on the newspaper, unless the cited material is by a syndicated or well-known writer; the volume and number are of less value in finding a newspaper reference than are the date and page.

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Étienne François.

1809. Poissons du Nil, de la mer Rouge et de la Méditerranée. In Description de l'Égypte ... Histoire naturelle, vol. 1, part 1, p. 1-52, 27 plates. Paris.

Ellipsis is permissible in extremely long citations. The cited sections must give readers the key words needed to identify the work correctly.

Gill, Theodore (reviser).

1926. American fishes; a popular treatise upon the game and food fishes of North America with especial reference to habits and methods of capture, by G. Brown Goode. Completely revised and largely extended. L. C. Page & Co., Boston, 562 p.

Goode, G. Brown.

1888. American fishes; a popular treatise upon the game and food fishes of North America with especial reference to habits and methods of capture. Standard Book Co., New York, 496 p. [New edition completely revised and largely extended by Theodore Gill, 1926. L. C. Page & Co., Boston, 562 p.]

Although the context may require reference to an earlier book, if you know of a later and more easily obtained edition, you may wish to cite it, as shown in brackets.

Hile, Ralph.

1937. Morphometry of the cisco, *Leucichthys artedi* (LeSueur), in the lakes of the Northeastern Highlands, Wisconsin. Internationalé Revue der gesamten Hydrobiologie und Hydrographie, Bd. 36, p. 57-130. Leipzig.

Some foreign publications are not readily available to many of your readers. Here accuracy and completeness are especially important, and city of publication should be given.

Hile, Ralph, and Hilary J. Deason.

1944. Distribution, abundance, and spawning season and grounds of the kiyi, *Leucichthys kiyi* Koelz, in Lake Michigan. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society, vol. 74, for the year 1944, p. 143-165.

In citations of journals of societies or other organizations, the serial name may be reversed as, American Fisheries Society, Transactions. Whichever system is followed, it should be consistently used throughout the paper.

International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature.

1953. Copenhagen decisions on zoological nomenclature. 14th International Congress of Zoology. London 135 p.

The body responsible (corporate author) for the publication of the reference is cited as author in absence of a personal author.

Jordan, David Starr.

1905. A guide to the study of fishes. Vol. 2. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 599 p.

Kerekes, Frank, and Robley Winfrey.

1951. Report preparation, including correspondence and technical writing. Chapter 7, Preparation of illustrations, p. 114-158. 2d ed. Iowa State College Press, Ames.

This citation refers to a specific section of the book; if author prefers he can cite the book, omit the chapter and its title, and give the total pagination.

Loosanoff, Victor L.

1950. Rate of water pumping and shell movements of oysters in relation to temperature. [Abstract.] Anatomical Record, vol. 108, no. 3, p. 620. Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, Philadelphia.

Citation should indicate if reference is to an abstract.

Moffett, James W.

1954. Fisheries knowledge increased through research vessels. The Fisherman, spring issue (vol. 22, no. 3), p. 7, 13-14. The Marine Publishing Co. Grand Haven, Michigan.

Readers will find information on the special issue more helpful than volume number in this reference; there are three publications bearing this name, so place of publication should be given.

Schäperclaus, Wilhelm.

1941. Fischkrankheiten. 2d ed. Gustav Wenzel & Sohn, Braunschweig, 296 p. 3d ed., 1954, Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, 708 p.]

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Chronological arrangement when more than one paper is published by an author in the same year. The name of the publisher in the 1932a citation does not appear on the publication; it appeared in later issues, hence the brackets.

TRANSLITERATION—Slavic.
The alphabets of "Cyrillic" origin.

Russian	Ukrainian 1	White Russian	Bulgarian	Serbian 2
А а а	А а а	А а а	А а а	А а а
Б б б	Б б б	Б б б	Б б б	Б б б
В в в	В в в	В в в	В в в	В в в
Г г г	Г г г	Г г г	Г г г	Г г г
—	Г' г' г'	Г' г' г'	—	—
Д д д	Д д д	Д д д	Д д д	Д д д
—	—	—	—	Ђ ђ д
Е е е	Е е е	Е е е	Е е е	Е е е
—	Є є ѐ	—	—	—
Ё ё ё	—	Ё ё ѿ ³	—	—
Ж ж ж	Ж ж ж ³	Ж ж ж	Ж ж ж	Ж ж ж
З з з	З з з	З з з	З з з	З з з
И и и	И и у	—	И и и	И и и
І і ⁴ ї	І і і	І і і	—	—
—	Ї ї ї	—	—	—
Й й ѣ	Й й ѣ	Й й ѣ	Й й ѣ	—
—	—	—	—	Ј ј ј
К к к	К к к	К к к	К к к	К к к
Л л л	Л л л	Л л л	Л л л	Л л л
—	—	—	—	Љ љ љ
М м м	М м м	М м м	М м м	М м м
Н н н	Н н н	Н н н	Н н н	Н н н
—	—	—	—	Њ њ њ
О о о	О о о	О о о	О о о	О о о
П п п	П п п	П п п	П п п	П п п

TRANSLITERATION—Slavic.—Continued

Russian			Ukrainian ¹			White Russian			Bulgarian			Serbian ²		
Р р	р	r	Р р	р	r	Р р	р	r	Р р	р	r	Р р	р	r
С с	с	s	С с	с	s	С с	с	s	С с	с	s	С с	с	s
Т т	т	t	Т т	т	t	Т т	т	t	Т т	т	t	Т т	т	t
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У у	у	u	У у	у	u	У у	у	u	У у	у	u	У у	у	u
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Ф ф	ф	f	Ф ф	ф	f	Ф ф	ф	f	Ф ф	ф	f	Ф ф	ф	f
Х х	х	kh	Х х	х	kh	Х х	х	kh	Х х	х	kh	Х х	х	h
Ц ц	ц	ts ³	Ц ц	ц	ts	Ц ц	ц	ts	Ц ц	ц	ts	Ц ц	ц	c
Ч ч	ч	ch	Ч ч	ч	ch	Ч ч	ч	ch	Ч ч	ч	ch	Ч ч	ч	č
<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
Ш ш	ш	sh	Ш ш	ш	sh	Ш ш	ш	sh	Ш ш	ш	sh	Ш ш	ш	š
Щ щ	щ	shch	Щ щ	щ	shch	—	—	—	Щ щ	щ	shč	—	—	—
Ъ ъ ⁵	''	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ъ ъ ⁵	ÿ	—	—	—	—
Ы ы	y	—	—	—	—	Ы ы	y	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ь ь ⁴	'	—	Ь ь	'	—	Ь ь	'	—	Ь ь	'	—	—	—	—
Ѣ ѣ	iê	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ѣ ѣ	iê	—	—	—	—
Э э	é	—	—	—	—	Э э	é	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ю ю	iû	—	Ю ю	iû	—	Ю ю	iû	—	Ю ю	iû	—	—	—	—
Я я	iâ	—	Я я	iâ	—	Я я	iâ	—	Я я	iâ	—	—	—	—
Ө ө	f	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ү ү	ÿ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ж	ÿ	—	—	—	—

¹ This transliteration provides only for the accepted Ukrainian alphabet and orthography, disregarding the older ones, like the "Iaryzhka," and "Drahomanivka," and the so-called etymological orthography of Maksymovych.

² This transliteration is in agreement with the present-day Croatian alphabet.

³ Ligatures are used in this table only when necessary to distinguish a combination representing a single Cyrillic letter from one representing the corresponding individual Cyrillic letters.

⁴ Not to be confused with the similar part of the letter Ы (y).

⁵ Transliterate when in the middle of a word, disregard when final.

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