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CITATIONS AND REFERENCES IN THE JOURNAL  
OF PALEONTOLOGY

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**ABSTRACT**—Citations and references are important parts of the scientific article. Their accuracy is an obligation and standardization is a courtesy to readers of the Journal. Authors submitting manuscripts to the Journal of Paleontology must observe the recommended form and abbreviations in citations, text references, and synonymies.

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### INTRODUCTION

**I**N GENERAL your editor and his assistant have no wish to emulate that diabolical old scoundrel, Procrustes, who is said to have forcefully fitted unlucky passers-by to his iron bed, stretching those too short and lopping off projecting parts of those too long. Contributors to the Journal have rights. They may arrive at Accuracy-Brevity-Clarity by routes of their choice. We try to follow their wording and check on the destination. (Most authors are already so amply supplied with journalistic idiosyncrasies that we need not impose our own on them).

Citations and references are justifiable exceptions to the free style rule, or lack of rule. Readers find it easier to scan and to read scientific journals when each article conforms to a particular format. Standardization of citations is especially helpful in compiling a bibliography.

In addition, we are committed. The form of citations listed in a pamphlet published by the American Geological Institute has been adopted by editors of the Journal of Paleontology, American Journal of Science, Journal of Geology, Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, and U. S. Geological Survey publications. This form is based on that given in a paper entitled "Abbreviations used in publications of the U. S. Geological Survey." The rules and abbreviations will be incorporated in the revised edition of "Suggestions to authors," now in preparation.

### CITATIONS

Citations never contain too much information. A complete citation is the rare joy of the librarian, who spends many un-

rewarded hours searching for volumes listed cryptically or inaccurately. On his recent visit, one of our colleagues from South America told about his experiences in building up a departmental library. Many out-of-print articles were ordered on microfilm from the Library of Congress according to bibliographic entires. On more than one occasion, upon receiving the microfilm he discovered that the original citation had been incomplete or wrong. He complained particularly about omission of plate numbers.

*Footnote references.*—Footnotes are expensive and troublesome. Although the article refers to only a few citations, they can be listed at the end. Most footnotes are unnecessary. If you cannot avoid them (we hope you can), type each footnote immediately after the line in which the reference mark occurs, and separate it from the text by lines above and below.

*Heading.*—If all publications are referred to in the text, head the list "LITERATURE CITED" centered and in capital letters. If the list is more extensive, head it "SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY" or "BIBLIOGRAPHY."

*Order of items in a citation.*—Start the first line of each citation at the left margin and indent subsequent lines. The order of items is as follows:

1. Name of author, followed by a comma. His surname first. If he has only one given name, write it in full; if more than one, use only his initials.
2. Year, followed by a comma.
3. Title, listed exactly as it appears in the original article, followed by a colon.
4. Periodical or series, followed by volume, number, pages, plates, text-figures, and, if necessary for identifica-

tion, the place of publication and the publisher. Serials published by federal agencies should begin "U. S."; by organizations or societies, with the name of the organization or society; and by state organizations, with the name of the state.

Examples of articles published in serials:

- ARNOLD, C. A., 1955, A Tertiary *Azolla* from British Columbia: Mich. Univ. Mus. Paleontology Contr., v. 12, no. 4, p. 37-45, 2 pls.  
 BONNEMA, J. H., 1934, Über die Aufstellung der Schalen der paläozoischen Ostracoden: Zeitschr. Geschiefbeforschung, v. 10, p. 80-88.  
 SPJELDNAES, NILS, 1951, Ontogeny of *Beyrichia jonesi* Boll: Jour. Paleontology, v. 25, no. 6, p. 745-755, pls. 103-104, 3 text-figs.

Examples of articles published as parts of other works:

- SOWERBY, J. DE C., 1839, Fossil shells in the lowest beds of the Old Red sandstone, in MURCHISON, R. I., The Silurian system, founded on geological researches in the counties of Salop, Hereford, Radnor, and so forth, Pt. 2, Organic remains, p. 602-604, pl. 3: London, John Murray.  
 STØRMER, LEIF, 1955, Merostomata, in STØRMER, LEIF, PETRUNKEVITCH, ALEXANDER, & HEDGPETH, J. W., Chelicerata with sections on Pycnogonida and Palaeoisopus: Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology, R. C. Moore, editor, Part P, Arthropoda 2, p. 4-41, text-figs. 3-30, Lawrence, Kansas, Univ. Kansas Press and Geol. Soc. America.

Examples of books:

- SHIMER, H. W., & SHROCK, R. R., 1944, Index fossils of North America: ix+837 p., 303 pls., New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.  
 ZEUNER, F. E., 1945, The Pleistocene period, its climate, chronology and faunal successions: 322 p., 76 text-figs., London, Ray Soc.

*Sequence of citations.*—Citations are listed in alphabetical order by the name of the author and chronologically under each author. Publications by the same coauthors are listed as a unit in chronological sequence. After the first listing, use a long dash instead of repeating the author's name or the coauthors' names. If an author has more than one publication in the same year, add "a" after the year in the first citation, "b" in the second, "c" in the third, and so forth.

An example of sequence:

- AMI, H. M., 1892, Catalogue of Silurian fossils from Arisaig, Nova Scotia: Proc. Trans. Nova Scotian Inst. Sci., Session of 1891-1892, ser. 2, v. 1, pt. 2, p. 185-192.  
 BASSLER, R. S., 1915, Bibliographic index of

- American Ordovician and Silurian fossils, v.1: U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull 92, viii+718 p.  
 —, & KELLETT, BETTY, 1934, Bibliographic index of Paleozoic Ostracoda: Geol. Soc. America Special Papers, no. 1, xiii+500 p., 24 text-figs.  
 BONNEMA, J. H., 1913a, De stand der schalen van *Beyrichia tuberculata* Klöden sp.: K. Akad. Wetensch. Amsterdam, Afd. Natuurk., Verslagen gewone Vergad. Wis- en Natuurk., v. 22, p. 117-124, 8 text-figs.  
 —, 1913b, The orientation of the shells of *Beyrichia tuberculata* Klöden sp.: K. Akad. Wetensch. Amsterdam, Afd. Natuurk., Proc. Sec. Sci., v. 16, p. 67-74, 8 text-figs.

*Abbreviations.*—Abbreviations are necessary, much as we dislike them, but they need not be coined at random. This journal has appeared in bibliographies and citations variously as J. Pal., Jour. Paleo., and Journ. Paleontol. It should be Jour. Paleontology.

We present only the common words that appear in paleontologic citations. Branches of science are written out, as

Agriculture	Geology	Paleoecology
Archeology	Geophysics	Paleogeography
Astronomy	History	Paleontology
Biology	Hydrography	Petrography
Botany	Hydrology	Petrology
Chemistry	Mathematics	Physics
Ecology	Metallurgy	Sedimentation
Geochemistry	Meteorology	Seismology
Geodesy	Mineralogy	Stratigraphy
Geography	Mining	Technology
		Zoology

Adjectives based on these nouns (words ending in -ic or -ical), however, are abbreviated, as

agr.	geol.	paleoecol.
archeol.	geophys.	paleogeog.
astron.	hist.	paleont.
biol.	hydrog.	petrog.
bot.	hydrol.	petrol.
chem.	math.	phys.
ecol.	metall.	sed.
geochem.	meteorol.	seismol.
geod.	mineralog.	strat.
geog.	min.	technol.
		zool.

Table 1 includes abbreviations of names for various kinds of publications, and Table 2 other words that appear in names of numerous serials containing paleontologic articles.

Abbreviations for units of measurement have been compiled by Duane Roller (1954b), who offers (1954a) suggestions for their use.

TABLE 1—ABBREVIATIONS OF NAMES FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF PUBLICATIONS

aargang	Aarg.	Gazzetta	Gazz.
Abhandlung	Abh.	Gazette	Gaz.
abstract, -s	abs.	handbook	handb.
Abteilung	Abt.	Handbuch	Handb.
Acta		Handlingar	Handl.
Actes		Heft	
afdeeling	afd.	Jaargang	Jaarg.
afdeling	afd.	Jaarverslag	Jaarv.
Anales		Jahrbuch	
Annalen		Jahresbericht	Jahresber.
Annaler		Jahresheft	Jahresh.
Annales		Jahresversammlung	Jahresvers.
annals		Jahrgang	Jahrg.
année		Journal	Jour.
anno		Lieferung	Lief.
annual	ann.	Magazine	Mag.
Anzeiger	Anz.	Manuscript, -s	Ms., -s
Arbeiten	Arb.	Mémoire	Mém.
Ärbok	Ärb.	Memorandum	Memo.
Archiv		Memoria	Mem.
Archives		mimeographed	mimeo.
Archivio		Mitteilungen	Mitt.
Ärgång	Ärg.	Monatsbericht	Monatsber.
Arkiv		Monatsheft	Monatsh.
Ärsskrift	Ärssk.	Monatsschrift	Monatsschr.
article	art.	Monograph	Mon.
Avdelingen	Avd.	monthly	
Avhandlingar	Avh.	Neue Folge	
Band, Bände		new quarterly series	new quart. ser.
Beilage	Beil.	new series	new ser.
Beitrag, Beiträge	Beitr.	number, -s	no., -s
Bericht	Ber.	numéro, -s	no., nos.
Bibliographie		numero, -s	no., nos.
bibliographic, -al	bibl.	Nummer	Nr.
Bibliography		page, -s	p.
Bibliothèque		Pamphlet	Pamph.
biennial	bienn.	paper (s)	
Bind		part, -s	pt., -s.
Boletim	Bol.	proceedings	proc.
Boletín	Bol.	publications, -s	pub., -s.
Bollettino	Boll.	quarterly	quart.
Bulletin	Bull.	record, -s	rec.
Catalog	Cat.	report, -s	rept., -s.
Catalogue	Cat.	reprint	repr.
Centralblatt	Centralbl.	Schrift, -en	Schr.
chapter	chap.	section, -s	sec., secs.
Circular	Circ.	serial	
Communication, -s	Commun.	series	ser.
contribution, -s	contr.	Sitzungsbericht	Sitzungsber.
Denkschrift(en)	Denkschr.	Skrift, -er	Skr.
Dissertation	Dissert.	summary	
document	Doc.	supplement, -s, -ary	supp.
edition	ed.	Teil	
facsimile, -s	facsim.	Tidskrift	Tidskr.
fascicle	fasc.		
fasciculus	fasc.		
Förening	Fören.		
Förhandlingar	Förh.		
Fortschritte	Fortschr.		

TABLE 1—(Continued) ABBREVIATIONS OF NAMES FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF PUBLICATIONS

Tidsskrift	Tidsskr.	Verhandlung, -en	Verh.
Tijdschrift	Tijdschr.	Versammling, -en	Vers.
Tijdskrift	Tijdskr.	volume, -s	v.
tom (Russian)			
tome		Yearbook	
tomus			
transactions	trans.	Zeitschrift	Zeitschr.
translation		Zeitung	
		Zentralblatt	Zentralbl.
Verhandelingen	Verh.	Zhurnal	Zhur.

TABLE 2—ABBREVIATIONS OF WORDS APPEARING IN NAMES OF NUMEROUS PALEONTOLOGIC SERIALS

Academia	Acad.	Delaware	Del.
Académie	Acad.	Department, etc.	Dept.
Academy	Acad.	development	devel.
Accademia	Accad.	District of Columbia	D.C.
Administration	Adm.	distribution	distrib.
Advancement	Adv.	District, -s	Dist.
	A. (in A.A.A.S.)		D. (in District of Columbia)
Akademie	Akad.		
Alabama	Ala.	Division, -s	Div.
Alaska			
allgemeine	allg.	education	
America		educational	educ.
American	Am.	English	
angewandte	angew.	Evolution	
annotated	annot.	examination	exam.
appendix	app.	expedition	exped.
Arizona	Ariz.	experiment	expt.
Arkansas	Ark.	exploration, etc.	explor.
Association	Assoc.	extension	ext.
Advancement	Adv.		
		Faculty	
biographical	biog.	figure, -s	fig., -s.
Biography		Florida	Fla.
Branch	Br.	foraminiferal	foram.
British		formation, -s	fm., -s.
		foundation	found.
California	Calif.	French	
Canadian			
Canadienne		Général, -e	Gén.
Central		generale	gen.
Ciencia (s)	Cienc.	Genootschap	Genoot.
cientificas	cient.	Geological Survey	Geol. Survey, GS (with catalog numbers only)
Class (e)	Cl.		
classification	classn.	Geologists	
collection, -s	coll.	Georgia	Ga.
College	Coll.	German	
Colorado	Colo.	Gesellschaft	Gesell.
Commission	Comm.	Government	Govt.
Committee	Comm.	Graduate	
Company	Co.		
Comparative	Comp.	Idaho	
Conference	Conf.	Illinois	Ill.
Congress, etc.	Cong.	illustrated	illus.
Connecticut	Conn.	illustration, -s	illus.
Conservation	Conserv.	Imperial, etc.	Imp.
Consolidated		Incorporated	Inc.
Council		Indiana	Ind.
County			

TABLE 2—(Continued) ABBREVIATIONS OF WORDS APPEARING IN NAMES OF NUMEROUS PALEONTOLOGIC SERIALS

information	inf.	National Museum	NM (with catalog numbers only)
Institute	Inst.	natural	nat.
Institution	Inst.	Naturales	
internacional	internac.	Naturalist	
international, etc.	internat.	Naturalistes	
introduction	introd.	Nature	
Investigacion	Inv.	Naturforschende	Naturf.
Investigation, -s	Inv.	Naturforscher	Naturf.
Iowa		naturhistorisch	naturh.
Island, -s	Is.	Naturwissenschaft	Naturw.
Istituto	Ist.	naturwissenschaftlich	naturwiss.
Izvestiya	Izv.	natuurkundig	natuurk.
Japanese		Nebraska	Nebr.
		Nederlandsch	
Kaiserlich	K.	Nevada	Neuv.
Kansas	Kans.	new	
Kentucky	Ky.	New Hampshire	N. H.
Klasse	Kl.	New Jersey	N. J.
Königlich	K.	New Mexico	N. Mex.
		New York	N. Y.
Laboratory	Lab.	north	N.
Library	Libr.	North America	
literary	lit.	North Dakota	N. Dak.
Literature	Lit.	northeast	NE
locality	loc.	northern	
Louisiana	La.	northwest	NW
		Northwest Science	
Maine		nouveau, -elle	nouv.
Maryland	Md.	November	Nov.
Massachusetts	Mass.	Novitates	
Meddelanden	Medd.	Observatory	
Meddelelser	Meddel.	occasional	
Mededeelingen	Meded.	Ohio	
meeting, -s	mtg.	Oklahoma	Okla.
member	mbr.	Oregon	Oreg.
Michigan	Mich.		
Micropaleontologist, The	Micropaleontologist	Pacific	
microscopic, -al	micros.	paläontologisch	paläont.
Midland		peninsula	
Midwest		Pennsylvania	Pa.
Mijnbouwkundig	Mijnb.	Petroleum	
military	mil.	Philadelphia	Phila.
Minas		Philosophical	Philos.
Minera		photograph, -s	photo., -s
Minería		photographic, -al	photog.
Minero		plate, -s	pl., -s.
Mines		point	pt.
Minierès		popular	pop.
Minnesota	Minn.	preliminary	prelim.
miscellaneous	misc.	production	
Mississippi	Miss.	professional	Prof.
Missouri	Mo.	progress	
Montana	Mont.	Project	Proj.
Mount	Mt.	Province	
Mountain	Mtn.	Public	
Mountains	Mts.	published	pub.
Musée	Mus.		
Museo	Mus.	Railroad	R.R.
Museum	Mus.	Railway	Ry.
		research	
Nacional	Nac.	resources	res.
National	Natl.	review	rev.

TABLE 2—(Continued) ABBREVIATIONS OF WORDS APPEARING IN NAMES OF NUMEROUS PALEONTOLOGIC SERIALS

Revista	Rev.	temporary	
Revue	Rev.	Tennessee	Tenn.
Rivista	Riv.	Tennessee Valley	
Rhode Island	R. I.	Authority	TVA
Royal		Territory, -ies, -ial	Terr.
Royale		Territory of Hawaii	T. H.
Rundschau		Texas	Tex.
Russian		topographic, -al	topog.
		Township, -s	T., Tps.
		Trudy	
Saint, -e	St., -e		
Sammlung, -en	Samm.		
School		und	u.
Schweizerisch	Schweizer.	undetermined	undet.
Science, -s	Sci.	United States	U. S.
Science (journal)	Science	United States Geological	USGS (only if fol-
scientific, -al	sci.	Survey	lowed by number)
Scientist		United States National	USNM (only if fol-
Selskab	Selsk.	Museum	lowed by number)
Service		University, etc.	Univ.
session	sess.	Universelle	Univ.
Société	Soc.	Union of Soviet Socialist	
Society	Soc.	Republics	U.S.S.R.
south	S.	Utah	
South Carolina	S. C.		
South Dakota	S. Dak.	Verein	Ver.
southeast	SE	Vermont	Vt.
southern		versus	vs.
southwest	SW	Vetenskaps	Vetensk.
Spanish		Vetenskapsakademins	Vetenskapsakad.
special		Videnskabernes	Vidensk.
species	sp.	Videnskaps	Vidensk.
State		Virgin Islands	V. I.
Station	Sta.	Virginia	Va.
study, -ies			
subspecies	subsp.	Washington	Wash.
supply		west	W.
synonym		West Virginia	W. Va.
		western	
table, -s		Wetenschappen	Wetensch.
technic, -al	tech.	Wisconsin	Wis.
Tecnica		Wissenschaft, -en	Wiss.
Técnico		Wochenschrift	Wochenschr.
temperature		Wyoming	Wyo.

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

In the text, reference is made in parentheses to author, year, and specific pages or illustrations. If (as rarely happens) the entire article is referred to, only the author and year are necessary. To refer to original publication of a species, enter the year, pages, and illustrations in parentheses after the author of the species, as in *Signetopsis quadrilobata* Henningsmoen (1954, p. 62-63, pl. 7, figs. 1-9, pl. 8, fig. 25).

Some examples of references:

It has been suggested (Hessland, 1949, p. 127) that frills may have served as runners. . . .

Triebel (1949, p. 210) says that the muscle scars

in Candoninae differ from those in the closely related subfamily Cyclopyridinae.

In 1954 (p. 29) Henningsmoen revised his previous (1953, p. 238) assignment of *Kloedemia*. . . .

The fauna of the Windom shale has been described by Stover (1956).

## SYNONYMY

A synonymy serves an important purpose. It is a contracted history of the taxon as interpreted and evaluated by the writer. Because it is contracted, however, each part must be accurate and in standard format.

Each scientific name in the synonymy should be entered once. It can be followed by references to all authors who have used

it for the taxon being considered. The first entry should be the first name used, and subsequent names should follow in chronological order of their appearance.

References in synonymies should be handled like those in the text, except that parentheses need not be used. Synonymies containing complete citations are unnecessarily long (and unnecessarily expensive), and those containing no titles and only cryptic strings of "illegal" abbreviations and initials to indicate the journal or book are difficult to use. References should be to author, year, pages, and illustrations, with full citations of publications in Literature Cited. This method is a sensible compromise

between economy and clarity.

An example of synonymy in the recommended form:

*Beyrichia sussexensis* WELLER, 1903, p. 253, pl. 23, figs. 3,4.

*Beyrichia perinflata* WELLER, 1903, p. 254, pl. 23, figs. 6.

*Kloedenia sussexensis* ULRICH & BASSLER, 1908, p. 302, pl. 38, figs. 19,20. BASSLER & KELLETT, 1934, p. 366. SWARTZ & WHITMORE, 1956, p. 1064-1065, pl. 106, figs. 7-12.

#### LITERATURE CITED

R(OLLER), D(UANE), 1954a, On symbols for units of measurement: *Science*, v. 120, no. 3130, p. 3A.

—, 1954b, Symbols for units of measurement: *Science*, v. 120, no. 3130, p. 1078-1080.

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