

# 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).

## A DIRECTORY TO CSE STYLE

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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 Gillen<sup>1</sup>, every subsequent citation of the same work by this author will also be Gillen<sup>1</sup>. 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



author



title



publication

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<sup>10</sup>.

**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 (Singer 2009).

Singer (2009) questions whether atherosclerosis is inevitable.

If a work has two authors, give both names: Davidson and Lyon 1987. For three or more authors, give only the first author, followed by *et al.*, a Latin abbreviation meaning "and others" (Rathus et al. 2010). If you include more than one work in parentheses, separate them with a semicolon (Gilder 2008; Singer 2009).

## 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

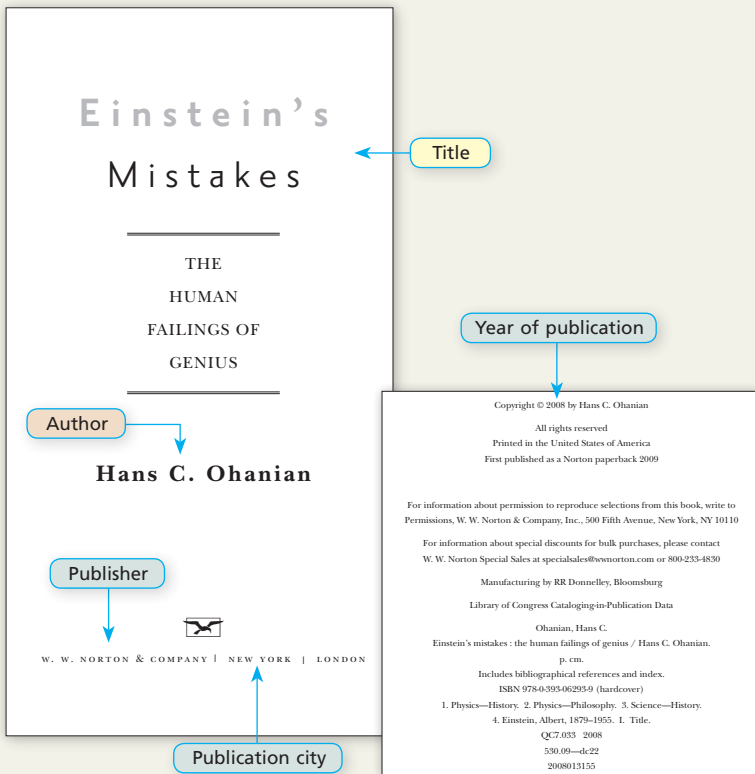
#### SEQUENCE/NAME

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

1. Singh S. Big bang: the origin of the universe. New York (NY):  
Fourth Estate; 2004.

# Documentation Map (CSE)

PRINT BOOK



## SEQUENCE / NAME

1. Ohanian HC. Einstein's mistakes: the human failings of genius.  
New York (NY): Norton; 2008.

## NAME-YEAR

- Ohanian HC. 2008. Einstein's mistakes: the human failings of genius.  
New York (NY): Norton.

**NAME-YEAR**

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

Singh S. 2004. Big bang: the origin of the universe. New York (NY): Fourth Estate.

**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.

2. Gaines SM, Eglinton G, Rullkotter J. Echoes of life: what fossil molecules reveal about Earth history. New York (NY): Oxford University Press; 2009.

**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.

Gaines SM, Eglinton G, Rullkotter J. 2009. Echoes of life: what fossil molecules reveal about Earth history. New York (NY): Oxford University Press.

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.

3. National Research Council. Black and smokeless powders: technologies for finding bombs and the bomb makers. Washington (DC): National Academy Press; 1998.

**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.

[NRC] National Research Council. 1998. Black and smokeless powders: technologies for finding bombs and the bomb makers. Washington (DC): National Academy Press.

**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.

4. Wood RA, editor. The weather almanac. 11th ed. New York (NY): Wiley; 2007.

**NAME-YEAR**

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

Wood RA, editor. 2007. The weather almanac. 11th ed. New York (NY): Wiley.

**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.





**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.
7. Polivy J. Physical activity, fitness, and compulsive behaviors. In: Bouchard C, Shephard RJ, Stephens T, editors. Physical activity, fitness, and health: international proceedings and consensus statement. 2nd International Consensus Symposium on Physical Activity, Fitness, and Health; 1992 May 5-9; Toronto, Canada. Champaign (IL): Human Kinetics Publishers; 1994. p. 883-897.

**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.

Polivy J. 1994. Physical activity, fitness, and compulsive behaviors. In: Bouchard C, Shephard RJ, Stephens T, editors. Physical activity, fitness, and health: international proceedings and consensus statement. 2nd International Consensus Symposium on Physical Activity, Fitness, and Health; 1992 May 5-9; Toronto, Canada. Champaign (IL): Human Kinetics Publishers. p. 883-897.

**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.

8. Reutemann A, Lucero L, Guarise N, Vigetti AC. Structure of the cyperaceae inflorescence. *Bot Rev.* 2012;78(2):184-204.

**NAME-YEAR**

Author's Last Name Initials. Year. Title of article. Title of Journal.

Volume(issue):Pages.

Reutemann A, Lucero L, Guarise N, Vigetti AC. 2012. Structure of the cyperaceae inflorescence. *Bot Rev.* 78(2):184-204.

**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.

9. Wood, G. Scrubbed. *New York.* 2013 Jun 24-Jul 1:44-46, 48-49.

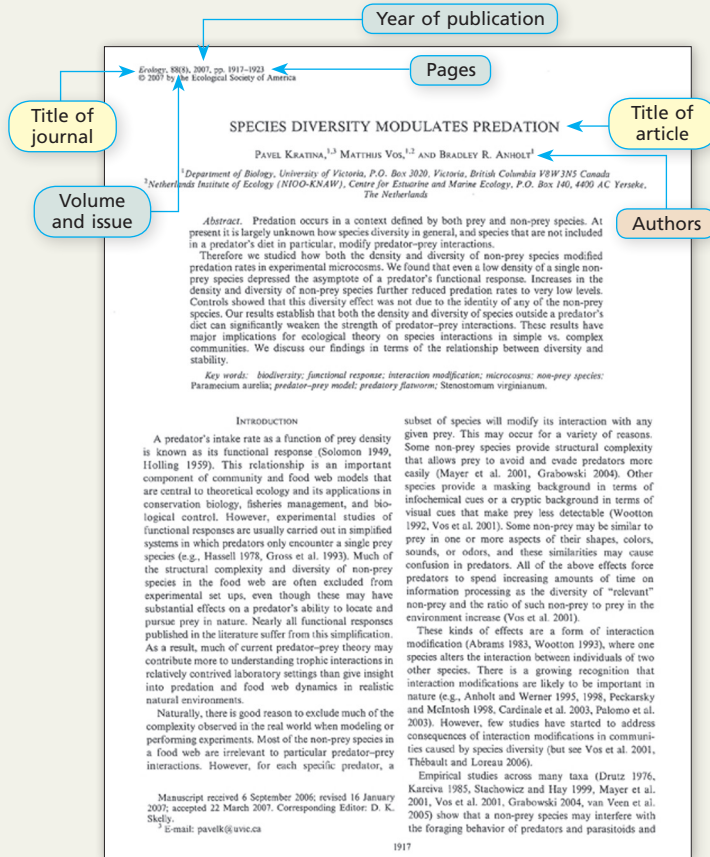
**NAME-YEAR**

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

Wood, G. 2013 Jun 24-Jul 1. Scrubbed. *New York.* 44-46, 48-49.

# Documentation Map (CSE)

## ARTICLE IN A PRINT JOURNAL



### SEQUENCE / NAME

8. Kratina P, Vos M, Anholt BR. Species diversity modulates predation. *Ecology*. 2007;88(8):1917-1923.

### NAME-YEAR

Kratina P, Vos M, Anholt BR. 2007. Species diversity modulates predation. *Ecology*. 88(8):1917-1923.

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

**SEQUENCE/NAME**

9. Millius S. Virus makes liars of squash plants. *Science News*. 2010;177(2):8.

**NAME-YEAR**

Millius S. 2010. Virus makes liars of squash plants. *Science News*. 177(2):8.

**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).

10. Singer N. Artery disease in some very old patients: doctors test mummies at a Cairo museum and find signs of atherosclerosis. *New York Times (New England Ed.)*. 2009 Nov 24;Sect. D:6 (col. 3).

**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).

Singer N. 2009 Nov 24. Artery disease in some very old patients: doctors test mummies at a Cairo museum and find signs of atherosclerosis. *New York Times (New England Ed.)*. Sect. D:6 (col. 3).

## 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

11. Dean L. Blood groups and red cell antigens [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine; 2005 [cited 2013 Nov 25]. Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bookshelf/br.fcgi?book=rbcantigen>

**NAME-YEAR**

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

Dean L. 2005. Blood groups and red cell antigens [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine; [cited 2013 Nov 25]. Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bookshelf/br.fcgi?book=rbcantigen>

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/NAME**

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.
12. Kemker BE, Stierwalt JAG, LaPointe LL, Heald GR. Effects of a cell phone conversation on cognitive processing performances. J Amer Acad Audiol [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2013 Nov 29];20(9):582-588. Academic Search Premier. Available from: <http://web.ebscohost.com/academic/academic-search-premier> Database Doc No 45108388.

## Documentation Map (CSE)

### ARTICLE ACCESSED THROUGH A DATABASE

The image shows a screenshot of a web browser displaying a PubMed Central article. Several callouts in blue boxes point to specific elements on the page:

- Name of database:** PubMed Central
- Volume and issue:** J Nutr. 2009 January; 139(1): 167-170.
- Database document number:** PMCID: PMC2646212
- URL:** <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2646212/?tool=pmcentrez>
- Title of periodical:** THE JOURNAL OF NUTRITION
- Pages:** 167-170
- Title of article:** Biotin Sensing at the Molecular Level<sup>1-3</sup>
- Author:** Dorothy Beckett\*
- Date of publication:** 2009

#### SEQUENCE/NAME

12. Beckett D. Biotin sensing at the molecular level. J Nutr [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2013 Mar 2];139(1):167-170. PubMed Central. Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc> Database Doc No PMC2646212.

#### NAME-YEAR

- Beckett D. 2009. Biotin sensing at the molecular level. J Nutr [Internet]. [cited 2013 Mar 2];139(1):167-170. PubMed Central. Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc> Database Doc No PMC2646212.

**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.

Kemker BE, Stierwalt JAG, LaPointe LL, Heald GR. 2009. Effects of a cell phone conversation on cognitive processing performances. *J Amer Acad Audiol* [Internet]. [cited 2013 Nov 29];20(9):582-588. Academic Search Premier. Available from: <http://web.ebscohost.com/academic/academic-search-premier> Database Doc No 45108388.

**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

13. Voelker R. Medical simulation gets real. *JAMA* [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2013 Nov 25];302(20):2190-2192. Available from: <http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/302/20/2190>

**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

Voelker R. 2009. Medical simulation gets real. *JAMA* [Internet]. [cited 2013 Nov 25];302(20):2190-2192. Available from: <http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/302/20/2190>



**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

14. Levey NN. Doctors list overused medical treatments. Los Angeles Times [Internet]. 2013 Feb 20 [cited 2013 Feb 27];[about 4 screens]. Available from: <http://www.latimes.com/health/la-na-medical-procedures-20130221,0,6234009.story>

**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

Levey NN. 2013 Feb 20. Doctors list overused medical treatments. Los Angeles Times [Internet]. [cited 2013 Feb 27];[about 4 screens]. Available from: <http://www.latimes.com/health/la-na-medical-procedures-20130221,0,6234009.story>

**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

15. American Wind Energy Association [Internet]. Washington (DC): American Wind Energy Association; 1996-2013 [cited 2013 Mar 17]. Available from: <http://www.awea.org>

**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

American Wind Energy Association [Internet]. 1996-2013. Washington (DC): American Wind Energy Association; [cited 2013 Mar 17]. Available from: <http://www.awea.org>

**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

16. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [Internet]. Research Triangle Park (NC): U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Quality Analysis Group. Nitrogen dioxide; 2011 [updated 2012 Nov 28; cited 2013 Feb 27];[about 3 screens]. Available from: <http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/nitrogen.html/>.

**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

Analysis Group. Nitrogen dioxide; 2011 [updated 2012 Nov 28; cited 2013 Feb 27];[about 3 screens]. Available from: <http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/nitrogen.html/>.

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 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
16. Macklin SA. PICES metadata federation [Internet]. Sidney (BC): PICES North Pacific Marine Science Organization; 2008 Nov [cited 2013 May 2];[15 paragraphs]. Available from: <http://www.pices.int/projects/npem/default.aspx>

#### 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

Macklin SA. 2008 Nov. PICES metadata federation [Internet]. Sidney (BC): PICES North Pacific Marine Science Organization; [cited 2013 May 2];[15 paragraphs]. Available from: <http://www.pices.int/projects/npem/default.aspx>

## 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 nature<sup>1</sup>.

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

1. Darwin C. The origin of species: Darwin's four great books. In: Wilson EO, editor. *From so simple a beginning*. New York (NY): Norton; 2006. p. 441-760.

**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 [www.norton.com/write/little-seagull-handbook](http://www.norton.com/write/little-seagull-handbook).

## Sample Title Page, CSE Style

*Title and  
name  
centered.*

Guppies and Goldilocks: Models and Evidence  
of Two Types of Speciation

Pieter Spealman

*Course title,  
instructor's  
name, date.*

Biology 38  
Professor Lipke  
February 17, 2013

## Sample Page of Research Paper, CSE Style

1"

## Two Types of Speciation 1

*Brief title and page number.*

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<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>3</sup> 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.

*Superscript number to mark citation.**Double-spaced text.**Words added to a quotation are enclosed in brackets.*

1"

1"

## Allopatric and Sympatric: Conditions and Examples

*Headings help organize the paper.*

The two types of speciation differ in their view of what conditions are crucial in determining whether speciation can occur. Allopatric speciation, which Mayr<sup>2</sup> championed, explains the divergence of species by physical isolation, as when a population

*In citation-sequence style, source previously cited uses same number as first citation.*

1"

## Sample Page of Reference List, CSE Style

## Two Types of Speciation 9

Heading centered.

.....● References

Entries are single-spaced with a line space between each. Subsequent lines of an entry align below the first word of the first line.

- .....● 1. Darwin C. The origin of species: Darwin's four great books. In: Wilson EO, editor. *From so simple a beginning*. New York (NY): Norton; 2006. p. 441-760.
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