

BCMS Style Sheet

The Bethlehem Central School District uses the Modern Language Association (MLA) style guidelines in all subject areas.

The citation formats on the following pages are the most commonly used. For citation formats not found in this manual, or if you have any questions about how to cite an item, see the following source, which is available in the LMC:

Gibaldi, Joseph. MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers. 6th ed. New York: Modern Language Association of America, 2003.

The school librarians are also an excellent source of information.



Style Manual Online

The BCMS style sheet is also available on the **BCMS Library Media Center web page** at <http://bcsd.k12.ny.us/middle/lmc/lmc.htm>. The manual is accessible from the home page.

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TIPS ON CITING BOOKS

- If the book does not include the author's or editor's name on the title page, and you cannot easily locate the author or editor on the reverse page, begin the citation with the title of the book.
- If the book does not indicate some part of the publication information -- publisher, place of publication, date of publication (copyright date), or page numbers (for certain types of citations) -- include the following abbreviations in place of the missing information:

n.p.	No place of publication given
n.p.	No publisher given
n.d.	No date of publication given
n. pag.	No pagination (page numbers) given

Examples of Citations with Missing Information

No Place:	Jones, Martha. <u>How to Become a Millionaire</u> . N.p. : Acme Press, 2001.
No Publisher	Jones, Martha. <u>Stocks and Bonds</u> . San Francisco: n.p. , 2000.
No Date of Publication	Jones, Martha. <u>Overcoming Bankruptcy</u> . New York: Knopf, n.d.
No Pagination	Jones, Martha. "World Travel." <u>Your Dream Retirement</u> . Ed. Michael Smith. Chicago: McGraw-Hill, 2004. N. pag.

- If the book has more than one place of publication, use the first location.
- If the book is published under an imprint, or special name, include the imprint, followed by the publisher.

For example: Anchor-Doubleday, UXL-Gale, or Collier-MacMillan

7) Book – Editor Instead of Author

_____, _____, ed. _____ . _____ :
 editor's last name first name title of book – underlined place of publication
 _____ , _____ .
 publisher copyright date

Levin, Jonathan, ed. Walt Whitman. New York: Sterling Publishing, 1997.

8) Work in An Anthology

An **anthology** is a collection of works—for example, short stories, poems, articles or essays—written by different authors or by the same author, that are brought together in one or more volumes by an editor.

_____, _____ . _____ .
 author of short work* – last name first name title of short work - "in quotes"
 _____ . Ed. _____ .
 title of anthology - underlined editor of anthology - first and last names
 _____ : _____ , _____ . _____ .
 place of publication publisher copyright date page(s) of short work

* Short work refers to the short story, poem, article or essay within the anthology.

Myers, Walter Dean. "Strangers." No Easy Answers: Short Stories about Teenagers Making Tough Choices. Ed. Donald R. Gallo. New York: Delacorte Press, 1997. 209 - 22.

Current Biography Yearbook

Luna, Christopher. "Tony Hawk." Current Biography Yearbook 2000. Ed. Clifford Thompson. New York: H.W. Wilson Company, 2000. 273-74.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS AND OTHER REFERENCE BOOKS

9) Article in a General Encyclopedia, General Dictionary, or World Almanac

_____ / _____ · _____
author of article - last name first name title of article - "in quotes"

_____ · _____ ed. _____
title of encyclopedia - underlined edition copyright date*

*Not necessary for *World Book*, since edition includes the copyright date.

Encyclopedia Article (author given)

Mech, David L. "Wolf." World Book Encyclopedia. 2000 ed.

Encyclopedia Article (author not given)

"Pirate." The New Encyclopaedia Britannica: Micropaedia. 15th ed. 2002.

Entry in General Dictionary

"Humanism." Random House Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. 2nd ed. 2001.

World Almanac Article

Almanacs do not arrange articles alphabetically, but by topic. You must add the pages number(s) of the article at the end of the citation.

"Peru." World Almanac and Book of Facts 2005. 2005. 558.

←
page of article

10) Article in a Specialized Encyclopedia or Reference Work

This category includes subject area reference works, such as *Gale Encyclopedia of Science*, *Career Discovery Encyclopedia*, *The Biographical Dictionary of African Americans*, *Something About the Author*, *The Third Reich Almanac*, and others.

_____ , _____ . _____ .
 author of article - last name first name title of article - "in quotes"
 _____ . Ed. _____ . _____ ed.
 title of encyclopedia - underlined editor's first and last names edition*
 _____ . _____ : _____ , _____ .
 volume number** place of publication publisher copyright date

* Only if provided. Do not use for a first edition.

** Omit for one-volume works.

Multivolume Encyclopedia (author of article given)

Freedman, Bill. "Dinosaur." Gale Encyclopedia of Science. Ed. Kimberley A. McGrath and Stacey Blachford. 2nd ed. Vol. 2. Detroit: Gale Group, 2001.

Multivolume Encyclopedia (author of article not given)

"Great Barrier Reef." Aquatic Life of the World. Ed. Marian Armstrong. Vol. 4. Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish, 2001.

Multivolume Encyclopedia (articles not arranged alphabetically)

"Rain Forests." UXL Encyclopedia of Biomes. Ed. Marlene Weigel and Julie Carnagie. Vol. 2. Detroit: UXL-Gale, 2000. 205-41.

← add page number(s) of article

One-Volume Encyclopedia

"Godfather Trilogy." The Facts on File Encyclopedia of the 20th Century. Ed. John Drexel. New York: Facts on File, 1991.

PERIODICALS

MAGAZINES & NEWSPAPERS

11) Magazine Article

_____ / _____ . _____ .
 author of article - last name first name title of article - "in quotes"

_____ : _____ .
 title of magazine - underlined issue date - dmy page(s) of article*

* Refers to page(s) on which article is found in magazine.

Monthly Magazine

Lane, Bernard. "Endangered Birds." Audubon July 1996: 64-67.

Weekly Magazine (author not given)

"Is Professional Football Too Violent?" Junior Scholastic 10 Jan. 2003: 3.

12) Newspaper Article

_____ / _____ . _____ .
 author of article - last name first name title of article - "in quotes"

_____ : _____ .
 title of newspaper - underlined issue date - dmy page(s) of article*

Farrell, Allison. "Search Dog Honored for 9-11 Work." Sunday Gazette [Schenectady, NY]
 22 Sept. 2002: B1+.

- *If the name of the city is not in the newspaper title, add it in brackets (see example).*
- *The section (frequently indicated by a letter) is often included in the page number (for example, B1, C3). If it is not included, add the section after the issue date and before the page number(s): Example: 1 Nov. 2000, sec. C: 12.*

****If the pages of the article are not numbered consecutively (for example, 2-5), put a plus sign after the first page (see newspaper example).***

Electronic Sources

Electronic sources include websites, as well as periodicals, encyclopedias and books on the web. **These items are on the free web.** To cite information taken from online subscription (paid) services, see pages 11-13.

14) Entire Website

A website has a home page with links to the various pages on the site. If you use several pages on a site, use the citation format for the entire website.

_____ / _____ . _____ .
 author of website - last name first name title of website - underlined

_____ . _____
 date of posting/last update - dmy date of access - dmy

_____ .
 website address <in angled brackets>

Dowling, Mike. Mr. Dowling's Electronic Passport. 20 Apr. 2002. 1 Sept. 2002
 <<http://www.mrdowling.com>>.

15) Part of a Website

This may include a web page, report, document, or other short work. For an encyclopedia, newspaper or magazine article on the web, or an online book, see item numbers 16-18.

_____ / _____ . _____ .
 author of web page - last name first name title of web page - "in quotes"

_____ . _____ .
 title of website - underlined date of page posting/last update - dmy

_____ . _____ .
 date of access - dmy web page address <in angled brackets>

Dowling, Mike. "Mexico and Central America." Mr. Dowling's Electronic Passport.
 20 Apr. 2002. 1 Sept. 2002 <<http://www.mrdowling.com/711mexico.html>>.

ONLINE SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES

Includes *Grolier*, *EBSCO*, *ABC-CLIO*, *Gale*, *Career Cruising*, *Brainpop*, and *Maps101*.

20) Encyclopedia or Other Reference Article from an Online Service

_____ / _____ . _____ .
 author of article - last name first name title of article - "in quotes"

_____ . _____ . _____ .
 title of encyclopedia - underlined publication date title of database - underlined*

_____ . _____ . _____ .
 online service date of access - dmy web address of online service <in brackets>

* Applies to Gale – see librarian for assistance

EBSCO

"Gorilla." EBSCO Animals. EBSCOhost. 7 Aug. 2006 <<http://search.ebscohost.com>>.

Gale

Wilson, Jennifer F. "Hemophilia." The Gale Encyclopedia of Genetic Disorders. 2005. Health & Wellness Resource Center. Thomson Gale. 11 June 2006 <<http://infotrac.galegroup.com>>.

"Hank Aaron." Notable Sports Figures. 2004. Biography Resource Center. Thomson Gale. 2 June 2007 <<http://infotrac.galegroup.com>>.

Grolier Online

Lewis, David Levering. "King, Martin Luther, Jr." Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia. 2005. Grolier Online. 10 Mar. 2005 <<http://go-passport.grolier.com/>>.

ABC-CLIO (use same format for World Geography)

"Al Capone." American History. 2009. ABC-CLIO. 28 Jan. 2009 <<http://www.americanhistory.abc-clio.com>>.

Career Cruising

"Actor." Career Cruising. 2009. Anaca Technologies. 4 Feb. 2009 <<http://www.careercruising.com>>.

Maps101 (For a map, add the label *Map* after the map title.)

"Classical Greece, 450 BCE." Map. Maps101. 2009. Nystrom. 8 Aug. 2007 <<http://maps101.com/>>.

23) Video from an Online Service

title of video - underlined

distributor*

original year of release*

title of online service - underlined

date of access - dmy

web address of online service <in angled brackets>

*Does not apply to Brainpop.

Brainpop

Nuclear Energy. Brainpop. 4 Sept. 2005 <<http://www.brainpop.com>>.

Power Media Plus

Safety: Out of the Danger Zone. Marsh Media. 2002. PowerMediaPlus.com. 9 Aug. 2007

<<http://www.powermediaplus.com>>.

MULTIMEDIA

For a video on an online service such as Brainpop, see entry #23.

24) Film

_____. Dir. _____. _____, _____.
 title of film - underlined director - first and last names distributor year of release

Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring. Dir. Peter Jackson. New Line Cinema, 2001.

25) DVD or Videocassette

_____. Dir. _____. _____.
 title of film - underlined director - first and last names original year of release*

_____.
 film format (DVD or videocassette) distributor of videocassette/DVD year of release

*If film was not previously released, ignore original release date (see example 2).

Fahrenheit 451. Dir. Francois Truffaut. 1966. DVD. MCA Home Video, 1998.

Ancient Greece. Videocassette. Schlessinger Media, 1998.

26) Television or Radio Program

_____.
 title of episode* - "in quotes" title of program- underlined title of series*

_____.
 name of network call numbers of local station city of local station

_____.
 broadcast date - dmy

* Does not always apply

"Yes. . .but Is It Art?" Sixty Minutes. CBS. WCBS, New York. 19 Sept. 1993.

37) Map in a World Atlas

_____ . Map. _____ . _____ ed.
 title of map or chart – "in quotes" title of atlas - underlined edition*

_____ : _____ , _____ , _____ .
 place of publication publisher copyright date page of map

*If given

For a chart, use label *Chart*.

"Spain." Map. The World Almanac Atlas of the World. New York: World Almanac Books, 2001.
 87.

38) Email Communication

_____ , _____ .
 author of email, last name first name subject line of email – "in quotes"

Email to _____ .
 name of recipient – first and last names date of email - dmy

Jones, Mary. "Re: Hatchet." Email to Gary Paulsen. 31 Jan. 2004.

39) Special Issue of a Magazine

Use when you are citing a whole issue of a magazine on a specific theme.

_____ , ed. _____ . Spec. issue of
 editor of issue title of special issue – underlined

_____ : _____ .
 title of magazine – underlined issue date – dmy complete page(s) of issue

Kelley, James, ed. September 11, 2001. Spec. issue of Time 14 Sept. 2001: 1- 83.

Appendices

PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is using another's ideas or words without giving that person credit. It is intellectual theft. You can avoid plagiarism in your writing by documenting, or crediting, your sources in the following ways:

- Use source and note cards to keep track of your resources and information.
- Use parenthetical (in-text) documentation when quoting, paraphrasing, or summarizing.
- Enclose direct quotations in quotation marks.
- Include a *Works Cited* page.

Students often plagiarize because they do not understand the meaning of plagiarism or they do not take it seriously. For example, one student may not realize that when paraphrasing she must completely reword an author's original words. Another student may not bother to use quotation marks for direct quotes because he doesn't think it's a big deal.

Whether through ignorance or indifference, student plagiarism is a serious issue and can lead to a failing grade or more serious disciplinary action, particularly at the high school and college level.

When in doubt, cite your source!

RESEARCH PAPER FORMAT

Paper: Use 8.5 by 11" white paper.

Margins: 1" margins all around (top, bottom, and sides)

Spacing: The entire paper is double-spaced (including quotations and your list of works cited).

Page Numbers: Beginning with page 1, number all pages consecutively. The page number is placed at the right margin, 1/2 " from the top of the page.

Heading: Starting 1" from the top of the page at the left margin, type your name, your teacher's name, the course title, and date, double-spaced on separate lines.

Title: Center the title (do not underline).

The diagram illustrates the layout of a research paper within a rectangular border. At the top left, a vertical double-headed arrow indicates a 1-inch margin from the top edge to the first line of text. The text on the left side, left-aligned, consists of four lines: "John Leonard", "Mr. Stewart", "English 6", and "10 May 2001". In the center of the page, the title "The American Peregrine: A Vanishing Bird" is centered. Below the title, there are two paragraphs of text. The first paragraph begins with "Imagine something only 15 to 20 inches long dropping out of the sky at 200 miles an hour. It would be nothing but a blur. That is what makes the peregrine falcon such an effective bird of prey. When it dives and attacks its prey, it can reach speeds of over 200 miles per hour. No wonder the United States Air Force Academy has made the falcon its official mascot." The second paragraph begins with "This lightning-quick bird of prey, however, may not fly and attack much longer. The peregrine falcon is an endangered species." The third paragraph begins with "The use of pesticides is the main reason the peregrine falcon is an endangered species. Pesticides are chemicals sprayed on plants to kill insects. The falcons are infected when they eat other birds already infected with pesticides like DDT. A peregrine's ability to reproduce may be upset by". A horizontal double-headed arrow on the left side indicates a 1-inch margin from the left edge to the first line of the first paragraph. A horizontal double-headed arrow on the right side indicates a 1-inch margin from the right edge to the end of the first paragraph. A double-headed arrow at the bottom indicates a 1-inch margin from the bottom edge to the first line of the first paragraph.

John Leonard
Mr. Stewart
English 6
10 May 2001

The American Peregrine: A Vanishing Bird

Imagine something only 15 to 20 inches long dropping out of the sky at 200 miles an hour. It would be nothing but a blur. That is what makes the peregrine falcon such an effective bird of prey. When it dives and attacks its prey, it can reach speeds of over 200 miles per hour. No wonder the United States Air Force Academy has made the falcon its official mascot. This lightning-quick bird of prey, however, may not fly and attack much longer. The peregrine falcon is an endangered species.

The use of pesticides is the main reason the peregrine falcon is an endangered species. Pesticides are chemicals sprayed on plants to kill insects. The falcons are infected when they eat other birds already infected with pesticides like DDT. A peregrine's ability to reproduce may be upset by

Above report from: Sebranek, Patrick, Verne Meyer, and Dave Kemper. Write Source 2000. N.p.: D.C. Heath, 1995. Sec. 284-285.

SOURCE CARDS & NOTE CARDS

Source cards are used to keep track of your sources.

1. Each source card contains the bibliographic citation for a source used in your project. The citation for each source will be used in your list of works cited.
2. Use a different card for each source.
3. In the upper right-hand corner label each source alphabetically (A, B, C,...). Each letter identifies a specific source.
4. Alphabetize your source cards according to the first word on each card. Your sources can then easily be transferred to the works cited page.

A

Marrin, Albert. George Washington and the
Founding of a Nation. New York: Dutton
 Children's Press, 2001.

The letter *A* identifies this book as the first source used.

Note cards are used for note taking, which may be done in the following ways:

1. **Brief summary** or **paraphrase** of another's ideas (see p. 24)
2. **Direct quotation** -- be sure to copy word for word and put quotation marks around the passage.

Early Years

Born in Virginia on Feb. 12 (Feb 22 in New Style calendar), 1732

A

p. 17

The letter *A* identifies the source from which this information is taken

The sub-topic or key idea

Information obtained from this source

Page on which the information is found

PARENTHETICAL DOCUMENTATION

Each time you use information from your note cards in your paper, you must indicate where the ideas or words came from. To do this, you use **parenthetical documentation**, which means that you enclose in parentheses information—usually the author’s last name and the page number(s)—which will allow the reader to find the information in the source. You must document the following:

1. Facts and ideas from a source that you paraphrase or summarize

- *Summarizing is giving an overview of the main points of a passage or work*
- *Paraphrasing is putting a specific passage into your own words.*

Facts that are considered “common knowledge” do not require documentation. They are generally accepted facts found in basic reference books. Below are two examples:

- *Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth president of the United States.*
- *The chemical formula for water is H₂O.*

2. Direct Quotations

3. Statistics, charts, graphs, and diagrams from other sources

Place the parenthetical citation where a pause would normally occur (preferably at the end of a sentence), as near as you can to the material you want to document, and before the punctuation mark that ends the sentence or phrase.

Usually, you place in parentheses the author’s last name, along with the page(s) on which you found the information in the source.

Although the baby chimp lived only a few hours, Washoe signed to it before it died (Davis 42).

If you mention the author’s name in the text, do not include it in parentheses.

Flora Davis reports that a chimp at the Yerkes Primate Research Center “has combined words into new sentences that she was never taught” (67).

If you are documenting a work that begins with a title on your source card, place the title and page number(s) in parentheses.

A punishment for serious offenses in the Roman army was decimation, in which every tenth soldier was executed (Ancient Roman Warfare 118)

FORMAT FOR PARENTHETICAL DOCUMENTATION

Review the following types of citations for the correct format for parenthetical (in-text) documentation.

Citation in Works Cited	Parenthetical Documentation
<p><i>Book with one author</i></p> <p>Marrin, Albert. <u>George Washington and the Founding of a Nation</u>. New York: Dutton Children's Press, 2001.</p>	(Marrin 162)
<p><i>Two authors</i></p> <p>Jones, Cynthia, and Samuel Doherty. <u>Beginning Chess</u>. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1997.</p>	(Jones and Doherty 27)
<p><i>Three authors</i></p> <p>McCrum, Robert, William Cran, and Bob MacNeil. <u>The Story of English</u>. New York: Viking, 1996.</p>	(McCrum, Cran, and MacNeil 121)
<p><i>More than three authors</i></p> <p>Flynn, John, et al. <u>Invertebrate Fossils</u>. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1992.</p>	(Flynn et al 30)
<p><i>Multiple books by the same author</i></p> <p>Murphy, Jim. <u>The Great Fire</u>. New York: Scholastic, 1995.</p> <p>---. <u>Inside the Alamo</u>. New York: Delacorte Press, 2003.</p>	(Murphy, <u>Great Fire</u> 116) (Murphy, <u>Inside the Alamo</u> 74)
<p><i>Two authors with the same last name</i></p> <p>Wynne-Jones, Diana. <u>Castle in the Air</u>. New York: Harper Trophy, 1990.</p> <p>Wynne-Jones, Tim. <u>The Boy in the Burning House</u>. New York: Farrar Straus Giroux, 2000.</p>	(D. Wynne-Jones 67) (T. Wynne-Jones 125)
<p><i>Organization as author</i></p> <p>National Storytelling Association. <u>Tales as Tools: The Power of Story in the Classroom</u>. Jonesborough, TN: National Storytelling Press, 1994.</p>	(National Storytelling Association 92)
<p><i>Book with an anonymous author</i></p> <p><u>New York Public Library Student Desk Reference</u>. New York: Prentice, 1993.</p>	(<u>New York Public Library</u> 67) Long titles may be shortened.

<p><i>Work in an Anthology</i></p> <p>Myers, Walter Dean. "Strangers." <u>No Easy Answers: Short Stories about Teenagers Making Tough Choices</u>. Ed. Donald R. Gallo. New York: Delacorte Press, 1997. 209 - 222.</p>	(Myers 211)
<p><i>Encyclopedia Article (Article with author given and article with no author given)</i></p> <p>Mech, David. "Wolf." <u>World Book Encyclopedia</u>. 2000 ed</p> <p>"Zooplankton." <u>Gale Encyclopedia of Science</u>. Eds. Kimberley A. McGrath and Stacey Blachford. Vol. 6. Detroit: Gale Group, 2001.</p>	(Mech 276) ("Zooplankton" 4076)
<p><i>Article in a Magazine or Newspaper (Article with author given and article with no author given)</i></p> <p>Farrell, Allison. "Search Dog Honored for 9-11 Work." <u>Sunday Gazette</u> [Schenectady, NY] 22 Sept. 2002: B1+.</p> <p>"Videogames and Violence." <u>Junior Scholastic</u> 10 Jan. 2003: 17-18.</p>	(Farrell B1) ("Videogames and Violence" 18)
<p><i>Internet source (Author given and author not given)</i></p> <p>Dowling, Mike. <u>Mr. Dowling's Electronic Passport</u>. 20 Apr. 2002. 1 Oct. 2002 <http://www.mrdowling.com>.</p> <p>"Mexican Sweets." <u>Mercados: Traditional Mexican Markets</u>. 6 June 2005 <http://www.mexicanmercados.com/food/sweets.htm>.</p>	(Dowling) ("Mexican Sweets") Websites do not normally include page numbers. Occasionally, they number paragraphs or screens, which you may use in place of page numbers. Do not use pages assigned by the printer
<p><i>Online Subscription Services (Databases)</i></p> <p>Adams, Jacqueline. "Bird Flu Spreads." <u>Science News</u> 8 May 2006: 5-6. <u>MasterFILE Select</u>. EBSCOhost. 1 June 2006 <http://search.epnet.com>.</p>	(Adams) Include page numbers only if the document includes the actual page numbers of the printed article. An article in PDF format often includes the original page numbers. Do not use pages assigned by the printer.

USING QUOTATIONS

Quotations can be effective in your paper, but they should be used sparingly, to make an important point, increase understanding, or add color to your paper.

- **Quotations that are fewer than five lines** should be enclosed in quotation marks and integrated into the text. If the quotation is introduced formally, it should be preceded by a colon, but if it is part of the sentence structure, use a comma or no punctuation at all.

Revolutionary Thomas Paine wrote these immortal words: "These are the times that try men's souls" (54).

Revolutionary Thomas Paine so eloquently said, "These are the times that try men's souls" (54).

If you end a sentence with a quotation (see examples above), the parenthetical citation follows the ending quotation marks and goes before the period ending the sentence.

- **Quotations that run five lines or more** should be set off from the text. Indent one inch (ten spaces) from the left margin and type the quotation double-spaced. Do NOT use quotation marks around quotations that are set off from the text. The punctuation mark at the end of the quotation goes before the parenthetical citation.

In *The Trouble with Lemons*, Lymie considers himself a "lemon," just like the unreliable car that his mother once owned:

I was just like that car. By the time I was ten, I'd been in and out of more doctors' offices than I could count. Mom and Chris thought it was

1" → dopey, me comparing myself to some dumb car, but I couldn't help it.

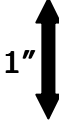
If you looked at things objectively, I'd been ten times as much trouble as that car. And it was probably twenty times more expensive to keep me going. (24)

WORKS CITED PAGE

A list of works cited includes only those sources cited in the text. Set it up as follows:

- Begin the list on a new page and number the page with the next consecutive page number.
- Center the title, *Works Cited*, one inch from the top of the page.
- Begin the first line of each entry at the left hand margin of the page, but indent each following line within the entry one half inch or five spaces.
- Arrange the entries in alphabetical order according to the first word in each entry.
- If you have two or more works by the same author(s), provide the names only in the first work cited. For the following work(s), type three hyphens, followed by a period. Then type the title (see the authors Flynn et al below).

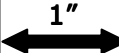
8



1"

Works Cited

Dowling, Mike. "Mexico and Central America." Mr. Dowling's Electronic Passport.
 2 Feb. 2002. 1 Sept.2002 <<http://www.mrdowling.com/711mexico.html>>.



1"

Flynn, John, et al. Invertebrate Fossils. New York: McGraw, 1992.

---. Marine Invertebrates. New York: McGraw, 1997.

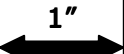
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