References and citations in *BJMC*

General notes

Please avoid excessive referencing. Only materials with public access (e.g., books, articles and abstracts that have been published or are in press, or are available through public e-print/preprint servers) may be included in the list of references.

Only the author-year reference system is allowed. References are cited in the text by name and year in parentheses and should look as follows: (Smith, 1995, 2006), (Ekeland et al., 1985, Theorem 2), (Jones and Jaffe, 1986; Farrow 1988, Chap. 2). If the name is a part of the sentence, only the year may appear in parentheses, e.g. Ekeland et al. (1985, Sect. 2.1). The reference list should contain all citations occurring in the text, ordered alphabetically by surname (with initials following). If there are several works by the same author(s), the references should be listed in the appropriate order indicated below:

> one author: list works chronologically;
> author and same co-author(s): list works chronologically;
> author and different co-authors: list works alphabetically according to co-authors.

If there are several works by the same author(s) and in the same year, but which are cited separately, they should be distinguished by the use of 'a', 'b' etc., e.g. (Smith, 2007a), (Ekeland et al., 1982c). If a work has no definite year (is not published yet, for example), use only 'a', 'b' etc. instead: (Powel, a, Appendix). At last, it may happen that the author(s) of certain materials from some website is/are not known; then the label 'WEB' should be used as a "pseudonym". All WEB-items in the list of references should be placed after the regular items.

Entries of the list of references

A complete reference should give the reader enough information to find the relevant article. In particular, all authors of every source should be mentioned in the corresponding reference. Please pay particular attention to spelling, capitalization and punctuation here. Make sure that all links to internet sources are actual. Indicate the language of the material, if other than English. Use en-dashes rather than hypens to indicate page ranges.

Completeness of references is the responsibility of the authors. A complete reference should comprise the following[1].

A: Published papers (in a journal). Necessary components are:
> surname and initials, year of publication, title, abbreviated journal name, volume, first page, last page.

Examples: (Clarke and Ekeland, 1978, 1982), (Leon et al., 1994), (Rabinowitz, 1985).

B: Manuscripts in press. Necessary components are:
> surname and initials, substitute for the year of publication (see the previous subsection), title, abbreviated journal name, or the description of a book or proceedings (as in C or D), status of the manuscript, DOI number [optional].

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[1] For examples, see the next subsection.

Examples: (Narantello, a), (Nowak, a).

C: Books. Necessary components are:

surname and initials (of the author or editor), year of publication, title, edition (if not the first), publisher, place of publication.

Examples: (Proakis and Manolakis, 1996), (Summer and Russell, 2001).

D: Proceedings. Necessary components are:

surname and initials of the editor, year of publication, title, event, its time and place, publisher, place of publication.

Examples: (Lyonvenson, 2007), (Zinovjev and Kechris, 1988).

E: Chapter in a book or proceedings. Necessary components are:

surname and initials, year of publication, title, description of the volume (as in C or D), first page, last page.

Examples: (Anninis et.al., 2007), (Dog, 1979), (Michalek et al., 1988b), (Proakis and Manolakis, 1996a).

F: Preprints Necessary components are:

surname and initials, year, title, where available.

Examples: (Matish, 2009), (Michalek et al., 1988a), (Stallman, a).

G: Theses. Necessary components are:

surname and initials, year, title, kind of theses, university, city and state.

Examples: (Agutter, 1985), (Kowalski, 2005).

H: Internet sources. Neccessary components are:

surname and initials (or their substitutes, see the previous subsection), year (or its substitute, see the previous subsection), title (if appropriate), URL.

Examples: (Stallmann, a), (WEB, a), (WEB, b), also (Matish, 2009).

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