The MLA describes electronic sources as Web sources. Because of this, you need to include the word “Web” after electronic documents or sites. Because of the fluid nature of documents posted on the Web and of Web sites themselves, Web sources must be considered unique. Therefore, you need to record the date of access as well as the publication data when citing them. Also, because the Web constantly changes and sites/resources can disappear forever, the MLA recommends that students and researchers print or save Web pages.

When an instructor does require URLs, be accurate and supply not only URLs but also other identifying information (e.g., author's name, work's title). Enclose URLs in angle brackets, and break them between lines only after a slash. Give the address, including the access-mode identifier (http, ftp, gopher, telnet, news) and, after the first single slash, any relevant path and file names: <http://www.txstate.edu/slac/>.

Determining the accuracy of your information is most important when using the Internet. Check the author's credentials, and see that the page has a preferred domain such as .edu, .gov, .org, or .net (though these domain names do not guarantee reliable material). The page and its links should be current and updated. The page should be objective and advertisements should be minimal. Consult your instructor if you are uncertain about information.

The Texas State Alkek Library provides a list of Web sites by subject, type, name, and provider under “Research Databases” on its homepage.

**CITING ELECTRONIC SOURCES INSIDE YOUR PAPER**

Electronic sources (and some other nonprint sources) cannot usually be cited by page number. Cite such works in their entirety and often by title. If your source uses paragraph numbers rather than page numbers, give the relevant number(s) preceded by the abbreviation par. or pars. If the author's name begins such a citation, place a comma after the name. If another kind of section is numbered in the source (e.g., screens), either write out the word for the section or use a standard abbreviation. When a source has no page numbers or any other kind of reference numbers, no number can be given parenthetically and the work must be cited in its entirety as follows:

- William J. Mitchell's *City of Bits* discusses architecture and urban life in the context of the digital telecommunications revolution.

**Part of an Electronic Source**

- Beethoven has been called the "first politically motivated composer," for he was "caught up in the whole ferment of ideas that came out of the French Revolution" (Gardiner, screens 2-3).
"The debut of *Julius Caesar,*" according to Sohmer, "proclaimed Shakespeare's Globe a theater of courage and ideas, a place where an audience must observe with the inner eye, listen with the inner ear" (par. 44).

**Citing a Work Listed by Title**

- Milton's description of the moon at "her highest noon" signifies the "place of the moon at midnight" ("Noon," def. 4b).

**LISTS OF WORKS CITED AND INTERNET SOURCES**

On your works-cited pages, integrate electronic citations alphabetically with hardcopy entries by authors’ names and, when those are not available, by title. **NOTE:** To save space here, works-cited entries have not been double-spaced.

**NONPERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS**

Web sites sponsored by newspapers/magazines are generally nonperiodical. These works can also appear in another medium, such as books scanned in for reading or films digitized for viewing in your browser.

1. A Work Cited Only on the Web (Includes interviews, editorials, articles, Web sites, music, encyclopedias, archives, online articles, academic home pages, maps, television, film, editorials, charts, and so on)

   Periods follow most common components of nonperiodicals on the Web, except for the publisher or sponsor, which is followed by a comma. Untitled works may be identified by genre (e.g., *Home page, Introduction, Online posting*), neither italicized not enclosed in quotation marks, in the title’s place. If not otherwise recorded in the entry, the Web site’s creator’s name, such as its editor, maybe listed following the site’s title. If you cannot find this information, cite what is available.


2. A Work on the Web Cited with Print Publication Data

You may want to include bibliographic information for a nonperiodical work that has also appeared in print in your entry. Books scanned for access on a database are usually cited this way
but instead of concluding with *Print*, record the title of the database or Web site (italicized), the medium of publication (*Web*), and the date of access. If the guidelines for a print publication of that form call for inclusive page numbers that are not present, use *N. pag.*


Add supplementary information about the database or Web site following its name:


**3. A Work on the Web Cited with Publication Data for Another Medium besides Print.** Include the information for citing additional publications but drop the medium of original publication (e.g., *Television*, *Photograph*), and conclude the entry with the title of the database or Web site (italicized), the medium of the publication consulted (*Web*), and the date of access.


**4. A Scholarly Journal**
This addresses journals published independently on the Web. To cite a scholarly journal on the Web, including an article, a review, an editorial, and a letter to the editor, begin the entry by following the recommendations for citing works in print periodicals, but do not give *Print* as the medium of publication. If the Web version does not include page numbers or includes page numbers in a new sequence for each item rather than continuously across the entire issue, use *n. pag.* in place of inclusive page numbers. Conclude the entry with the medium of publication consulted (*Web*) and the date of access. Include any supplementary bibliographic information immediately before the medium of publication consulted.


**Shehan, Constance L., and Amanda B. Moras.** “Deconstructing Laundry: Gendered Technologies and the Reluctant Redesign of Household Labor.” *Michigan Family*
5. A Periodical Publication in an Online Database

Begin the entry by following the recommendations for citing works in print periodicals, but drop the medium of original publication, Print. Conclude the entry with the title of the database (italicized), the medium of publication (Web), and the date of access. Include supplementary material from guidelines for citing periodicals in print immediately before the title.
