MLA Works Cited Guidelines*

At the end of the paper, on a separate page titled “Works Cited,” alphabetize each cited source by author’s last name.

- State how you accessed the source, via print or Web.
- Precede “Web” with a database name (e.g., LexisNexis) or the title of a Web site and a publisher (an exception: Online scholarly journal with no print equivalent). Follow “Web” with your date of access.
- Note the use of punctuation and italics.

Article from a scholarly journal
Accessed via print (include volume and issue numbers)

Accessed via Web (identical to print version)

Accessed via database (identical to print version)

Accessed via Web (article exists on Web only; no print equivalent)

A Book
Accessed in print

Accessed via database

Selection from an anthology

Second or subsequent edition

A Web site
Entire Web site

Part of a Web site

*[as compiled by Leonard Rosen, author of Academic Writers Handbook]
**Article from a magazine**

Accessed via print


Accessed via Web (identical to print version)


Accessed via database (identical to print version)


Article via Web (article exists on Web only; no print version)


**Article from a newspaper**

Accessed via print


Accessed via Web (identical to print version)


Accessed via database (identical to print version)


Accessed via Web (article exists on Web only; no print equivalent)


* MLA abbreviations include n. p. = no publisher or place of publication given; n. d. = no date given; n. pag. = no page(s) given—typical of sources found online; ed.= editor; ed.= edition; dir.= director; trans.= translator; comp.= compiler; + = non-consecutive pages beyond first listed. Capitalize the first letter of an abbreviation that follows a period.