

# Citation and Reference List According to APA Manual

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## 1 Introduction

The American Psychological Association (APA) is very strict in the style submitted articles to its journals must obey. An important part of this style is the way citations should be typed. All requirements of the APA can be found in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (3rd ed., 1983; revisions, 1984), Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, in the sequel just called the *APA manual*.

Several authors have written T<sub>E</sub>X and L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X packages (`.sty`) and BIBT<sub>E</sub>X style files (`.bst`) with suggestive names as `apa`, `apalike`, `apalike2`, `newapa`, `theapa` to try to capture some of the requirements of the APA manual. A severe problem with the APA citations is that, if the number of authors is between three and five, inclusive, the first citation must include all authors, whereas subsequent citations should refer to the first author “et al.”. This problem was solved by Young U. Ryu in his `theapa` package and `bibstyle`.

A lot of APA peculiarities, however, were not covered by these citation styles. Examples are:

- In the reference list, authors should be formatted with their initials after their surnames. Editors, however, should be formatted with their initials before their surnames if they are not in the author position.

- If the work referred to is a non-English-language source, the English translation of the title should be given in brackets after the title.
- Volume and edition of a book and the pages of an article in a book should be together between parentheses.
- The publisher of a book and its address should be given as “address: publisher”, and not as “publisher, address”.
- When the work used is a reprint or translation of an earlier work, this should be mentioned in the reference list and in text, the year must be given in the form “1923/1961”.
- There are several “tricky” things with brackets and parentheses, for example, with the type of an article (e.g., “Letter to the editor”, “Review of [some book]”, “Summary”, “Special issue”); magazines and newspapers are treated differently than journal articles; papers presented at meetings must be treated differently; translators of articles and books and chairs of symposia must be introduced; an article can have editors instead of authors (e.g., with a special issue); a PhD thesis can be abstracted in *Dissertation Abstracts International*; a (technical) report of some institution can be an (edited) collection of articles.

The `apacite` package and `bibstyle` are devised to get closer to the APA rules than the abovementioned other packages and styles.

The `apacite.sty` package consists for a large part of the citation part of `theapa.sty`. The main difference is that in `apacite.sty`, “no-parentheses” citation commands are provided. These can be used in tricky citations as “Merckens (1991; Bekker, Merckens, & Wansbeek, 1994) showed ...”, which can be typed as “`\citeauthor{Merc91} (\citeyearNP{Merc91}; \citeNP{BMW94}) showed ...`”. Although this is not ideal, every (?) kind of in-text citation should now be possible.

By the way, it seems desirable that citation package writers use the same citation commands for the same purposes, and support them all. Because of the peculiarities of author-year type citations, a lot of extra commands have been introduced. If one would switch to one of the more standard type citation styles, sensible definitions of all these citation commands should be available. Concerning the different author-year citation styles, they should leave similar results with the same citation commands. For example, `\citeA` should always lead to citations of the form “author (year)”, and `\cite` should always lead to citations of the form “(author, year)” or vice versa.

Although the `apacite.bst` started out as a slightly adapted version of `theapa.bst`, the number of changes became so large and things became so

unmanageable that I decided to write a completely new bibstyle, although using some small parts of the original. The `apacite.bst` file can therefore not anymore be seen as an adaptation of `theapa.bst`. This is the reason why the name is not `theapa2.bst` or similarly. Due to the inconsistent and complex rules of the APA manual, it has become a large file. In the process of writing, the error `You've exceeded BibTeX's wizard-defined function space` was very hard to overcome, but at last, it appears to be working. But, beware if you make changes (which are usually extensions)! You might run into the same problem again. (The solution is, of course, to recompile `BIBTEX` with a larger function space, but this makes the style less portable.)

The final result, however, is not entirely capable of formatting every possible reference correctly, although the instances of wrong cases will be very rare. Many problems can be solved by “tricking” the style (e.g., by defining the `number` field as “2, Serial No. 186” if the issue number and serial number of a journal are both important), but this makes the `.bib` file less compatible with other styles. More problems, omissions, and things-to-be-done can be found in section 5.

In section 2, the in-text citation commands are described. Section 3 describes the format of the `.bib` file. Section 4 will discuss customization of the package.

## 2 Citations with `apacite.sty`

If the `apacite` package is loaded, the following citation commands can be used.

```
\cite<prefix>[postfix]{keys}
```

```
\fullcite<prefix>[postfix]{keys}
```

```
\shortcite<prefix>[postfix]{keys} These three commands write
```

`\citation{keys}` on the `.aux` file, and produce a citation of the following form: “(prefix Authors1, Year1; Authors2, Year2; ..., postfix)”, where the opening and closing parentheses and the commas and semicolons between author and year and between citations and between citations and postfix can be changed by the appropriate punctuation commands (see section 4). The command `\fullcite` uses the “full” author list, and the `\shortcite` command uses the abbreviated author list. The `\cite` command uses the “full” list the first time a work is referenced and the “short” list the second and subsequent times. The “full” and “short” lists are defined by the `.bst`

file, and, in accordance with the APA manual, the “full” list consists of all authors if their number is five or less, and the first author suffixed with “et al.” (or whatever is defined by the command `\BOthers`) if their number is six or more. Similarly, the “short” list consists of all authors if their number is two or less and the first author with “et al.” if their number is three or more.

The prefix and postfix are optional. The “and” before the last author of a citation is defined by the command `\BBAA`.

`\citeA[postfix]{keys}`

`\fullciteA[postfix]{keys}`

`\shortciteA[postfix]{keys}` These commands are similar to the commands without the “A” suffix. They produce citations of the form “Authors1 (Year1), ..., AuthorsN (YearN, postfix)”. The parentheses are defined by the same commands as above, and the “and” before the last author of a citation is given by the command `\BBAB`.

`\citeauthor{keys}`

`\fullciteauthor{keys}`

`\shortciteauthor{keys}` These commands are similar to their `*A` counterparts, except that they produce citations of the form “Authors1, ..., AuthorsN” (the year is left out). The “and” before the last author is given by the `\BBAB` command.

`\citeyear[postfix]{keys}` Produces citations of the form “(Year1, ..., YearN, postfix)”.

`\citeyearNP[postfix]{keys}` A “no parentheses” version of `\citeyear`. Produces citations of the form “Year1, ..., YearN, postfix”.

`\citeNP<prefix>[postfix]{keys}`

`\fullciteNP<prefix>[postfix]{keys}`

`\shortciteNP<prefix>[postfix]{keys}` “No parentheses” versions of `\cite`, `\fullcite`, and `\shortcite`. They produce citations of the form “prefix Authors1, Year1; Authors2, Year2; ..., postfix”.

`\nocite{keys}` The entries are included in the bibliography without being cited in text. This is standard  $\LaTeX$ .

## 3 Making a .bib file for use with apacite.bst

To be able to obey the rules (and lots of exceptions) of the APA manual, lots of new entries (fields) and reference types had to be introduced. In section 3.1, the entries will be described, and in section 3.2, the reference types will be described.

### 3.1 Entries

The following entries can be used to describe a reference in the .bib file.

- address<sup>†</sup> The address (usually only the city) of the publisher, or school, or institution, or whatever published the item.
- annotate<sup>†</sup> This is used in some annotated bibliography styles. It is not used by apacite, but no warning is given either. It is thus simply ignored.
- author<sup>†</sup> The author(s) of the work.
- booktitle<sup>†</sup> The title of the book or report in which an article was published.
- chair The chair(s) of a symposium or meeting. Used for lectures. It is formatted the same way as editors.
- chapter<sup>†</sup> Not used. Although the APA manual defines an abbreviation for chapter, it is never used in the examples.
- day The day of the month the referenced item was published (or whatever). Mainly used for magazine or newspaper articles or lectures.
- edition<sup>†</sup> The edition of the book or report. This must be of the form 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. Future work may provide routines to handle numbers only (1, 2, 3, etc.), so that language-specific texts are avoided.
- editor<sup>†</sup> The editor(s) of a book (or whatever).
- englishtitle The English translation of an item with a non-English title.
- firstkey The `firstkey` field, if not empty, is used as author for the first citation to an item (subsequent citations use the `key` field). This can be used if there is no author or editor field that can be used for citations, or

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<sup>†</sup>The symbol <sup>†</sup> means that the item is also described in the  $\LaTeX$ book by Leslie Lamport and/or the  $\LaTeX$  Companion by Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin, although the specific meaning of the item may be (a little) different.

in certain cases with corporate authors, where the citation in the text uses an abbreviation of the author's name for second and subsequent citation, where the abbreviation is introduced in the first citation.

`howpublished`<sup>†</sup> A description of how something was published, for example, “Unpublished manuscript” or “Paper presented at the Fourth International Conference on T<sub>E</sub>X Addiction”.

`institution`<sup>†</sup> The institution or university (or whatever) that published a technical report.

`journal`<sup>†</sup> The journal, magazine, newspaper, etc. in which an article or abstract of a thesis was published.

`key`<sup>†</sup> See `firstkey`. The `key` field, if not empty, is used for for second and subsequent citations, or all citations if `firstkey` is missing. If `author` is empty and `editor` is empty or can not be used as author (e.g., in `incollection`), the `key` field is necessary to obtain a useful citation. This is so, because the APA manual requires an abbreviation of the title as in-text citation, and the abbreviation must be sensible. Therefore, in these cases, the user must provide one (note the quotes the APA manual requires).

`month`<sup>†</sup> The month something was published. Mainly used for magazine or newspaper articles and lectures. Use the month macros `jan`, `feb`, etc.

`note`<sup>†</sup> A note. This can be used for anything you like. See the APA manual for examples. Do not use it to denote the original publication of a reprint or translation, because the `originalyear` field must be used in those cases to obtain the correct citation (e.g., Freud, 1923/1961).

`number`<sup>†</sup> The number of journal issue or report. This can be complex, for example, “PRM 92-01”, or “5, Pt. 2”, or “10, Serial No. 134”. Note that these latter examples imply that the generality (language and style independence) of the `.bib` file is somewhat lost.

`organization`<sup>†</sup> Used for `unpublished` to denote the organization in which the unpublished work was produced.

`originaladdress`

`originalbooktitle`

`originaledition`

originaleditor  
originaljournal  
originalnumber  
originalpages  
originalpublisher  
originalvolume

originalyear These (**original\*-**) fields have the same meaning as their counterparts without the “original” prefix, except that they refer to the book or journal in which the work was originally published. This can be used in referring to translations or reprints of articles in journals or books. If the original work is a book or other “standalone” work (except theses), only the **originalyear** field should be used. If the original work is a (PhD) thesis, which is also abstracted in *Dissertation Abstracts Internation*, or comparable, the **originalyear** field should be used to denote the year of the dissertation and the **year** field to denote the year of publication of the abstract.

pages<sup>†</sup> The (inclusive) page numbers of the journal or book the article that is referred to was published in. Note that if a range of pages is given (which is usually the case), an en-dash should be used: “29--43”.

publisher<sup>†</sup> The publisher of a book.

school<sup>†</sup> The school or university for which a PhD thesis or master’s thesis was written.

series<sup>†</sup> Not used.

symposium The name of the symposium or meeting at which a lecture was given.

text Used for items of type **literal**. This field contains the literal text to be used in the bibliography.

title<sup>†</sup> The title of the work.

translator The translator of a book or article. This should be formatted in the same way as **author** and **editor**. If the **translator** and **editor** fields are identical, they are formatted as if there was only an editor, except that the editor receives the suffix “(Ed. and Trans.)” instead of just

“(Ed.)”, or similarly if there is more than 1 editor, or if the commands `\BED`, `\BTRANS`, `\BEDS`, `\BTRANS`, and `\BAnd` are redefined.

`type`<sup>†</sup> The type of `phdthesis` (e.g., `Doctoral dissertation`) or type of `article` (e.g., `Letter to the editor`) or type of `misc` (e.g., `Cassette recording`), and similar types.

`volume`<sup>†</sup> The volume or volumes of the book(s) referenced or the book in which the article was published, or the volume of the journal in which the article was published.

`year`<sup>†</sup> The year in which the referenced item was published, or if it was not published, the year in which it was written. For accepted manuscripts or books that have not yet been published, “in press” can be used. The best way to do this is to use the “`\BIP`” command, which can be redefined by the user if the language or editorial style requires something else than “in press”.

## 3.2 Types of References

The work referenced to must be any of the following categories. In each category (or entry type) it is indicated which fields are relevant and which use they have. The `firstkey` and `key` fields can be used by each kind of entry, and the `note` field by each kind of entry except `literal`.

`article`<sup>†</sup> A journal article or comparable. Obvious fields are `author`, `year`, `title`, `journal`, `volume`, `pages`. If the “article” referenced to is a special issue of a journal or something else that has editors instead of authors, the `author` field should be empty and the `editor` field should be used for the editors. If it is a non-English article, the English translation of the title should be given in the `englishtitle` field. If the journal paginates by issue instead of by volume, the issue number should be given in the `number` field. The `type` field can be used to denote the type of article, for example, “Letter to the editor”, or “Review of [some book or so]”. The `translator` field and `original*` fields can be used where appropriate.

`magazine` A magazine article. The fields that can be used are the same as with `article`, except that the `month` and `day` fields can also be used. The pages are formatted a little different (with “pp. 23--49” instead of just “23--49”).

`newspaper` This is equivalent to `magazine`.

- `book`<sup>†</sup> An entire book. Obvious fields are `author` or `editor`, `year`, `title`, `volume`, `edition`, `address`, `publisher`. The `englishtitle`, `translator`, and `original*` fields can be used in the same way as with `article`.
- `incollection`<sup>†</sup> An article in a (usually edited) book. Obvious fields are `author`, `year`, `title`, `editor`, `booktitle`, `volume`, `edition`, `pages`, `address`, `publisher`. The `englishtitle`, `translator`, and `original*` fields can be used in the same way as with `article`.
- `techreport`<sup>†</sup> A report of some institution. Obvious fields are `author`, `year`, `title`, `englishtitle`, `type` (which is the type of report, e.g., “Technical report”, or “Cardiac arrest report”), `number` (the report number, e.g., “CA-94-005”), `institution`, `address`. The `volume` and `edition` fields can also be used. If the report is an edited collection of articles, the `editor` field can be used instead of the `author` field.
- `intechreport` An article in a (usually edited) report. Obvious fields are `author`, `year`, `title`, `editor`, `booktitle` (which is in this case the title of the entire report), `pages`, `type` (the type of report), `number`, `institution`, `address`. The `englishtitle`, `translator`, and `original*` fields can also be used.
- `lecture` A paper presented at some meeting. Obvious fields are `author`, `year`, `month`, `day` (although APA manual mentions only month), `title`. The `symposium` field can be used for the name of the symposium and the `chair` field for the chair of the meeting. The `howpublished` field should be used to indicate the occasion at which the paper was presented if the `symposium` field is empty (e.g., Paper presented at the First International Conference on Bubblegum Marketing). It can also be used to give additional information about the symposium if the `symposium` field is not empty.
- `phdthesis`<sup>†</sup> A doctoral dissertation. For unpublished theses, the obvious fields are `author`, `year`, `title`, `englishtitle`, `school`, `address`. The `type` field can be used for the thesis type (e.g., “PhD thesis”). If it is empty, the default type (the command `\BUPhD`, which has the default value “Unpublished doctoral dissertation”) is used.
- If the thesis is abstracted in *Dissertation Abstracts International* or similar, then the `journal`, `volume`, `number`, and `pages` fields can be used as with journal articles. The `year` field should denote the year of the ‘journal’. The `originalyear` field can be used to denote the year

of the original thesis, if it is different from the year of the abstract. According to the APA manual, this should only be mentioned if the original thesis is used, and not the abstract. In this case, the `school` and `type` fields can be used as in the ‘unpublished thesis’ case, except that the `type` default is given by `\BPhD`, which has a default value of “Doctoral dissertation”.

`mastersthesis`<sup>†</sup> This is equivalent to the “`phdthesis`” type, except that the default ‘unpublished’ and ‘published’ types are `\BUMTh` and `\BMTh`, with default values “Unpublished master’s thesis” and “Master’s thesis”.

`unpublished`<sup>†</sup> For unpublished manuscripts and similarly ‘obscure’ material. Fields that can be used are `author` or `editor`, `year`, `month`, `day`, `title`, `englishtitle`, `type` and `number`. The `howpublished` field can be used to indicate what kind of thing is referred to (e.g., “Unpublished manuscript”), and `organization` and `address` can be used to denote the organization (e.g., “Leiden University”) in which the document was produced and the address of the organization. These are formatted as “Leiden University, Leiden”.

`misc`<sup>†</sup> For “things” that don’t fit the other categories, such as films, cassette recordings, and the like. Fields that can be used are `author` or `editor`, `title`, `year`, `month`, `day`, `type`, `number`, `howpublished`, `address`, and `publisher`. The `address` and `publisher` part is formatted as with books. The `unpublished` and `misc` types are very similar. The main difference is that `unpublished` uses the `organization` field and `misc` uses the `publisher` field, and they are formatted differently. Further, the `unpublished` type requires `author`, `editor`, `title`, or `type`, whereas with `misc`, `howpublished` takes the first position if these fields are all empty.

`literal` If the other categories do not format the item correctly, this category can be used. The `text` field is copied literally to the bibliography. The `firstkey`, `key`, `year` (and possibly `originalyear`) fields are necessary to get the correct in-text citations.

`booklet`<sup>†</sup>

`inbook`<sup>†</sup>

`inproceedings`<sup>†</sup>

`manual`<sup>†</sup>

proceedings<sup>†</sup> These categories are defined by all standard citation styles. They are, however, not needed for the examples in the APA manual. For compatibility, however, they are included and defined as follows: `booklet = manual = proceedings = misc; inbook = inproceedings = incollection.`

## 4 Cite Punctuation and Labels

### 4.1 Punctuation

The following punctuation commands are provided and used for citations and reference list. They can be redefined by the user by `\renewcommand`.

`\BBOP` Open parenthesis, used for parentheses opening a citation, as in (Rao, 1973) or Rao (1973), and year field in reference list, as in Rao, C. R. (1973). Default is “(”.

`\BBAA` Last “and” between authors in parentheses and reference section, as in (Mooijaart `\&{}` Bentler, 1986) or Mooijaart, A., `\&{}` Bentler, P. M. (1986). Default is “`\&`”.

`\BBAB` Last “and” between authors in text, as in Mooijaart and Bentler (1986). Default is “and”.

`\BBAY` Punctuation between author(s) and year in citation in parentheses, as in (Rao, 1973). Default is “, ”.

`\BBC` Punctuation between multiple cites, as in (Rao, 1973; Mooijaart `\&{}` Bentler, 1986). Default is “; ”.

`\BBN` Punctuation before note after citation, as in (Rao, 1973, chapter 2). Default is “, ”.

`\BBCP` Closing parenthesis, used for parentheses closing a citation, as in (Rao, 1973) or Rao (1973), and year field in reference list, as in Rao, C. R. (1973). Default is “)”.

`\BBOQ` Opening quote for article title in reference list, as in ‘‘Random polynomial factor analysis.’’ Default is the empty string: no quotes used.

`\BECQ` Closing quote for article title in reference list. Default is the empty string. (Note that `theapa.sty` required the closing period to be part

of the closing quote. This has been changed, because the period must be left out if title comments, such as *type*, English translation of non-English title, or translator follow the title.)

`\BCBT` Comma between authors in reference section when number of authors is two, as in “Mooijaart, A., `\&{}` Bentler, P. M. (1986).” The comma after the “A.” is this one. Default is “,”.

`\BCBL` Comma before last author in citation and reference section, as in “(Gill, Murray, `\&{}` Wright, 1981)” or “Gill, P. E., Murray, W., `\&{}` Wright, M. H. (1981).” Default is “,”.

If there are multiple citations with the same author and year, a letter should be added to the year to distinguish the references. For example, one may refer to two or more articles by J. Smith published in 1982. They should be referred to as “Smith, 1982a”, “Smith, 1982b”, and so forth. To accomplish this, the counter `BibCnt` is defined in `apacite.sty`, and the commands `\BCnt` and `\BCntIP` are defined, which convert the counter number to a letter. The command `\BCntIP` is used for multiple “in press” references with the same author (the “in press” should be defined by “`\BIP`”, see below), and the command `\BCnt` is used for other references. `BIBTEX` calls these commands by `\BCnt{number}` or `\BCntIP{number}`, where *number* is simply 1, 2, ... . Their definitions are

```
\newcommand{\BCnt}[1]%
  {\setcounter{BibCnt}{#1}\alph{BibCnt}}
```

and

```
\newcommand{\BCntIP}[1]%
  {\setcounter{BibCnt}{#1}{-}\alph{BibCnt}},
```

respectively. These commands can also be redefined by `\renewcommand` if desirable. For example,

```
\renewcommand{\BCnt}[1]%
  {\setcounter{BibCnt}{#1}\emph{\alph{BibCnt}}}
\renewcommand{\BCntIP}[1]%
  {\setcounter{BibCnt}{#1}{-}\emph{\alph{BibCnt}}}
```

would emphasize (italicize) the “a”, “b”, and so forth.

## 4.2 Labels

The following label commands are used in the reference section. They can be changed by the user by `\renewcommand`. These are (at least) language-specific, and therefore they are used in `apacite.bst` as commands, so as to improve the generality.

- `\BOthers` Used for “others” if number of authors is too large, as in “(Gill et~al., 1981)”. Default is “et~al.”.
- `\BIP` “In press”, the string to be used as year for in-press-references. In the .bib file, the year field should be “\BIP”. Default is “in press”.
- `\BAnd` Used as “and” for “editor and translator”, as in “In P. Watzlawick (Ed. and Trans.)”. Default is “and”.
- `\BED` Editor in reference list, as in “In P. R. Krishnaiah (Ed.)”. Default is “Ed.”.
- `\BEDS` Editors (more than one editor) in reference list, as in “In C. R. Rao &{ } J. K. Ghosh (Eds.)”. Default is “Eds.”.
- `\BTRANS` Translator. Default is “Trans.”.
- `\BTRANSS` Translators. Default is “Trans.”.
- `\BCHAIR` Chair of a symposium, etc. Default is “Chair”.
- `\BCHAIRS` Chairs. Default is “Chairs”.
- `\BVOL` Volume, as in “Vol. 1”. Default is “Vol.”.
- `\BVOLS` Volumes, as in “Vols. 1--4”. Default is “Vols.”.
- `\BNUM` Number, as in “Tech. Rep. No. 12”. Default is “No.”.
- `\BNUMS` Numbers, as in “Nos. 3--5”. Default is “Nos.”.
- `\BEd` Edition, as in “2nd ed.”. Default is “ed.”.
- `\BPG` Page, default is “p.”.
- `\BPGS` Pages, default is “pp.”.
- `\BTR` The (default) technical report type name, which can be overridden by the `type` entry. Default is “Tech.\ Rep.”

`\BPhD` The (default) PhD thesis type name, which can be overridden by the `type` entry. Default is “`Doctoral dissertation`”.

`\BUPhD` The (default) Unpublished PhD thesis type name, which can be overridden by the `type` entry. Default is “`Unpublished doctoral dissertation`”.

`\BMTh` The (default) master’s thesis type name, which can be overridden by the `type` entry. Default is “`Master’s thesis`”.

`\BUMTh` The (default) unpublished master’s thesis type name, which can be overridden by the `type` entry. Default is “`Unpublished master’s thesis`”.

`\BOWP` “Original work published”, default is “`Original work published`”.

`\BREPR` “Reprinted from”, default is “`Reprinted from`”.

The name of the bibliography itself (i.e., the heading) is defined by the commands `\refname` for articles and `\bibname` for books and reports. More specifically, `\refname` is used if `\chapter` is undefined, and `\bibname` is used otherwise. The commands `\refname` and `\bibname` can also be redefined by a `\renewcommand`. Default for both is “References”.

## 5 Problems, Things to be Done, etc.

The main problem is that the `bibstyle` needs to be “tricked” in many cases, which leads to correctly formatted references in APA style, but less compatibility of the `.bib` file with other styles (in case APA journals reject your article...). In the examples in the APA manual, frequently “double” references are required, for example, if a thesis is also abstracted in *Dissertation Abstracts International*, this should be reflected in the reference, and if it is obtained from microfilm or electronic document service, or whatever, this should also be mentioned.

Similar problems are encountered with reprints, translations, and works in languages other than English. With reprints and translations, the original work should also be mentioned (at least the year), with translations, the translator should be mentioned, and with non-English works, the English translation of the title should also be mentioned. Maybe the original-work problems can partially be solved by `crossref-field-like` cross reference, but cross referencing is absent from the current version.

Another class of problems is the numbering of journals and parts in journals. The usual way to refer to journal articles is to give the journal name, the volume, and the page number(s) of the article. If, however, a journal is paginated by issue, instead of by volume, the issue number must be given between parentheses directly following the volume. The issue number must be given in the `number` field. Sometimes, however, journals number their issues sequentially over volumes. In such cases, serial numbers can be given after the issue number per volume between the same parentheses: “*Journal*, 12(2, Serial No. 46)”, where 12 is the volume number, 2 the issue number, and 46 the serial number. In this case the `number` field should be “2, Serial No. 46”, which is a kind of “tricking”. A similar problem is encountered when the article referred to is a monograph that forms a whole part of an issue. In such a case the `number` field should be, for example, “4, Pt. 2”. Maybe a `part` field, a `serialno` field, and so on solve some of these problems, but the amount of new fields necessary would cause the function space of `BIBTEX` to overflow.

Many more of these problems exist, for example, with the ‘director’ and ‘producer’ of a film, or a ‘speaker’ of a cassette recording, or a ‘publisher’ and ‘distributor’ of all sorts of things. I haven’t even looked at legal cases (because I never refer to them and they don’t appear in the examples of the APA manual), but they will surely provide more problems.

Other known problems are:

**entry size** `BIBTEX` predefines a global integer variable `entry.max$` that sets the maximum length of an entry. In the implementation I have, this variable is set to 100. It is easy to imagine titles that are longer than 100 characters. Works with many authors or authors with long names may easily lead to an excessive `author` field. Moreover, I had to split the `label` field into `full.label`, `label`, and `year.label` to be able to process the examples of the APA manual correctly (i.e., to keep below the maximum entry length). The most severe is this problem, however, with the `sort.key$` field. Sorting can only be done on this field, and the complete author-year-title list can easily exceed 100 characters. Therefore, some tricks were implemented, one of which is that the entry list is sorted three times, where `sort.key$` is, of course, defined differently in these cases.

**authors with same last name** References to J. Smith and P. Smith in the same article or book. The in-text citation should be (J. Smith, 1980; P. Smith, 1978), instead of (Smith, 1978, 1980). It is unclear to me if “A. Jones & J. Smith” and “H. Miller & P. Smith” should be referred

to as “(Jones & J. Smith, 1980; Miller & P. Smith, 1978)”, or if simply “Jones & Smith” and “Miller & Smith” are allowed in this case.

I guess lots of other problems will come up when using this package/bibstyle combination, but at least I got it working on the APA manual examples. These examples and how they are processed by `apacite` can be found in the accompanying files `testapa.tex` and `testapa.bib`.