# MLA WORKS CITED: WEB SITES

Works-cited entries for Web sites follow a basic pattern—but there are always variations. Certain bits of information are available on some sites but missing on others. When preparing works-cited entries for Web-sites, use the list below, and look for items 1-7. Enter the details that are available, and skip the ones that are not available.

There are several recent changes in MLA Internet entries:  They now include URLs (the Internet addresses). Date of access is no longer required, but if it seems useful (e.g. for a site where the content changes often) you may add it at the end of the entry in this form: "Accessed 22 Sept. 2016."

1. author (if a name is actually given)
2. title or heading of the document or section (in quotation marks)
3. name of the Web site (in italics)
4. version or edition (if any is indicated)
5. sponsoring organization—if not already indicated in the site's name
6. date that the item was placed online (if any date is given)
7. URL (the Internet address) omitting "http://" or "https://"
[8. Date that you accessed the Web site, if you choose to include it]

Refer to the models below, but remember that Web-site entries vary. Only a few will open with an author's name; most will begin with the title of a particular document or the heading of a section on the Web site. Sometimes the entry has to open with the name of the site or Web project itself.

When using 'copy-and-paste' for URLs, right-click and use "Remove Hyperlink" when necessary to eliminate blue lettering and underlining. To avoid awkward gaps in an entry, long URLs are broken so that they can occupy two lines. To break a URL, use the space bar following a dot, a slash, or a hyphen.

An MLA works-cited entry always ends with a period, even when the period follows a slash or other symbol.

In the model below, no author is named, so the entry begins with the heading of a document. That is followed by the name of the Web site.  The sponsoring organization isn't mentioned separately because the name of the site already identifies it. The URL is broken (after a slash) so that it appears on two lines.

"Aboriginal Heritage." *Library and Archives Canada*, www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/ aboriginal-

   heritage/pages/introduction.aspx.

In the next model, there was no specific document to name—just the Web site. A sponsoring organization (a university) is named. The online material is dated—in this case by year —so that information is included.

*Victorian Women Writers Project*. U of Indiana, 2007, www.uind.edu/index/histdept/vwwp/.

In the third model, an author can be identified. Her name is followed by her document's title and the Web site's name. The sponsoring organization is included (because it is not evident in the name of the site). The researcher decided to include the date of access at the end.

Blackthorne, Judith A. "The Supernova." *Astronomy Trek*, Xerxes Observatory, May, 2015, www.

   xobs.org/astrotrek/starsys/nova. Accessed 14 Apr. 2016.