

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN  
PUBLICATIONS OF  
THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FOR OFFICIAL USE IN THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1953

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
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Memorandum

To: All Authors, Geologic Division

From: Chief Geologist

Subject: Abbreviations used in publications of the U. S. Geological Survey

The attached paper, entitled "Abbreviations used in publications of the U. S. Geological Survey," was prepared by the Section of Texts and was approved by the Publications Committee on October 10, 1952. The rules and abbreviations given in this paper are now used by the Section of Texts and are to be incorporated in the revised edition of "Suggestions to Authors," now in preparation. Because it may be some time before the revised "Suggestions to Authors" is available, this paper is being sent to you for your use in the preparation of manuscripts.

The paper is subject to revision, but authors need not worry about such revision until "Suggestions to Authors" is available; the Section of Texts will take the responsibility of incorporating into the manuscripts any changes they initiate in the future. Please note in particular the sections on "Citation of literature" and "Examples of citations in bibliographic list."

  
W. H. Bradley  
Chief Geologist

# ABBREVIATIONS USED IN PUBLICATIONS OF THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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### INTRODUCTION

The use of abbreviations in publications of the Geological Survey is determined by several forces working in different directions. Pulling in the direction of greater condensation and the freer use of abbreviations and symbols is the desire to achieve greater economy in publications. Working in the opposite direction is the desire to have the publications used more conveniently by an increasingly heterogeneous public.

The first responsibility of the Geological Survey is to the American public, for whom the investigations are made. Insofar as possible the reports should be made comprehensible to the non-specialist without impairing their scientific worth. Much of their value lies in use by people who are not geologists, engineers, or chemists, but who have a practical need for the information. The exchange of knowledge among scientists is extremely important and should not be impeded by unwise use of several systems of abbreviations. Finally, the increasing use of American scientific literature abroad is facilitated by using only abbreviations that are generally understood.

In an attempt to improve the system of abbreviations used in its publications the Geological Survey has done two things: Adopted the American Standard Abbreviations for Scientific and Engineering Terms (published in March, 1941) for use in Geological Survey reports, and compiled a new general list of abbreviations to bring up to date the one in Suggestions to Authors. In preparing the new list the Survey has had the benefit of suggestions from the editors of the American Journal of Science, the Journal of Geology, the Journal of Paleontology, the Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, the Bulletin of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and from several other authorities.

The list of abbreviations includes many not found in the 1935 edition of Suggestions to Authors. It is, on the whole, a conservative list that may be easily used by an ever-broadening audience, more than an attempt toward extreme condensation.

The most common use of abbreviations in scientific literature is in citing other work done on

the subject of the report. For many years the Geological Survey used footnotes for this purpose but has recently changed to bibliographic lists placed at the end of reports. Footnotes are still used if the references are few, but most publications now contain an alphabetical list of citations. Because of this change, and because many problems of word order and of abbreviations arise in bibliographic work, some directions and samples are given below.

### THE USE OF ABBREVIATIONS

Few abbreviations are used in ordinary text of geologic publications. Many abbreviations are used in footnotes, tables, leader work, highly technical matter, and literature citations. The principle followed is that the more formal the writing, or the more general its distribution, the fewer the abbreviations.

Abstracts, which are reprinted and thus gain many more (but less specialized) readers, should employ only the most widely known abbreviations—or none at all.

Likewise, abbreviations are used sparingly in ordinary text. Names and titles of persons and organizations, geographic terms, calendar and time terms, and terms of measure are abbreviated according to definite rules. In the text, the number of printed pages that can be saved by the free use of abbreviations is usually small; so custom, the convenience of the reader, and the appearance of the printed page determine the use of abbreviations.

In more technical parts of reports (such as descriptions of fossil animals and plants, rocks, minerals, mines, stratigraphic sections, chemical or physical processes, apparatus, and procedures) abbreviations are used more freely. These parts of an article are set off by appropriate headings, and within them the style must be consistent; if the matter is considered to be of a nature that requires the use of abbreviations of units of measure, it also requires the use of abbreviations of other categories. Technical matter may be set in smaller type, in part or as a whole.

Abbreviations are freely used in subordinate parts of reports (such as footnotes, tables, leader work, long lists in text, and bibliographies). The subordinate matter is also set in reduced type.

The free use of abbreviations and the reduction in size of type for technical matter are based on the principle that this matter is primarily the interest of the specialist, who is interested in the technical details of the subject and is familiar with the abbreviations employed.

#### Citations of Literature

Nearly all geologic publications refer to other work pertaining to the subject of the article. If only one or two works are cited, and if the text references are few, the footnote style of citation may be used. However, the standard form is to place all citations under an appropriate heading at the end of the article, with brief parenthetical references in the text.

Footnote references.—Footnote references are indicated in the text by a "shelf" and the footnote is typed just below the line in which the reference mark appears. The footnote is separated from the text by lines drawn above and below. The "shelf" in the text is placed just after the name of the author cited, but not if the name is in the possessive form (Gilbert's theory /) or if the matter is complicated by reference to two or more papers by the author cited or to different parts or statements in a single paper. Footnotes should be numbered by the editor after the manuscript is returned by the author and after all eliminations or additions have been made.

Bibliographic lists.—Lists of publications are placed under the heading "Literature cited" if all are referred to in the text, and "Selected bibliography" or "Bibliography" if the list is more extensive.

Order of items in citation.—The order of items in citations is as follows:

1. Name of the author cited (surname first, initials or given name next), followed by a comma. If there is only one given name, it is written in full, as Balk, Robert; if more than one, only initials are used, as Moore, R. C.
2. Year, followed by a comma.
3. Title of work cited (exactly as to spelling and abbreviation and, as a rule, in full), followed by a colon.

In the citation of a Survey publication the matter after the colon should begin "U. S. Geol. Survey," and that citing a serial published by a society or other organization should begin with the name of the organization, written in the style indicated by examples given on page 3. The name of a state organization should begin with the name of the state.

4. Name of a periodical or of a series of publications in which the paper cited appears, with volume or number (in arabic numerals), exact page or pages referred to (roman or arabic, as in work cited), plate or figure (arabic), and finally, if it seems necessary for identification, place of publication and publisher's name. Citations of papers published in serials should include both the title of the paper and the title of the serial. Some typical citations (p. 3) should be examined in detail, as to punctuation, capitalization, order of items, and abbreviations.

Order of citations in lists.—The citations are listed in alphabetical order by the name of the author and chronologically under the author. All of an author's individual publications are listed first, then those written with coauthors are listed in alphabetical and chronological order—considering each grouping of authors as a unit. After the first listing use a dash instead of repeating the name or names. One dash takes the place of all the names in the previous citation. Typical citations (p. 3) show order, style, punctuation, etc. Complete paging is required for chapters and articles appearing in periodicals, but not for independent publications (books, and professional papers, bulletins, or water-supply papers that are not chapters).

Form of reference in text.—In text, reference is made to the author, year of publication, and specific pages or illustrations: "The group was discussed by Reeside (1927a, p. 5-7; 1928, p. 35), and by several other authors (Imlay, 1938, p. 15, 80-83; Cobban, 1942, p. 67; Kummel, 1948, p. 13, 28)."

Unpublished information.—Personal communications are referred to in the text and in footnotes but are not listed as literature because they are not available to the reader. Unpublished reports, including U. S. Geological Survey open-file and other manuscript reports, come under this classification. Exception may be made where reports are in process of publication.

Capitalization.—In English, titles of books or articles only the first word, proper nouns, and proper adjectives are capitalized; in titles of English serials principal words are capitalized; in foreign citations the particular national practice is followed throughout, except that the first word of a society's name or a series of publications (or the abbreviation for it) is capitalized. Adjectives formed from the names of countries are capitalized.

Special problems.—In citing chapters of the Survey's series of "Contributions" to general geology, economic geology, and hydrology (or other similar collections of separate papers) give the author and title of the particular paper cited, and not the title of the series.

If the serial has no other distinctive numerical designation of volume than the year of publication, the designation of the year after the author's name is sufficient. For example, the Neues Jahrbuch takes for a distinctive number the year of publication and was formerly issued as Band 1 and Band 2 for each year. In citing this publication the date takes the place of the volume number. Recent issues of this publication should be cited as "Neues Jahrb., Referate I" (or II or III). The Beilage-Band of the Neues Jahrbuch, however, carries a distinctive number and should be cited in the ordinary way. Beginning with volume 52 the Beilage-Band has been issued in two parts each year, and in citations "Abt. A" or "Abt. B" should be inserted after the volume number.

Some annual reports have no distinctive number and are designated by the year covered in the report but may not be published in that year. In citing such a report both dates should be given (see p. 3).

If the date of publication differs from the date given in the imprint, it is desirable, especially if questions of priority are involved, to give both dates. The imprint date follows the author's name, and the supplied date is placed at the end of the citation, in brackets.

In foreign citations such terms as the German "Band," "Heft," "Ábt." (Abteilung), and "Lief." (Lieferung) or the French "tome" and "livr." (livraison) should be followed, not translated into "v.," "pt.," etc. It is not necessary, however, to use the German "S." (Seite) for "p."

Note that spelling and abbreviation in the titles follow publication and may differ from those in the list.

The abbreviations listed on pages 4-9 should be used according to the principles outlined on pages 1-3. Words that are not followed by an abbreviation should always be spelled out.

#### EXAMPLES OF CITATIONS IN BIBLIOGRAPHIC LIST

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Aardrijkskundig	Aardrijksk.	article	art.
aargang	Aarg.	Association	Assoc.
Abhandlung	Abh.	astronomic, -al	astron.
abstract, -s	abs.	Astronomy	
Abteilung	Abt.	Atti	
Academia	Acad.	August	Aug.
Académie	Acad.	Auk, The	Auk
Academy	Acad.	Authority	A in TVA
Accademia	Accad.	auxiliary	aux.
Acta		Advancement	Adv.
Actes		Avdelingen	Avd.
Administration	Adm.	Avhandlingar	Avh.
Advancement	Adv.		
	A. (in A. A. A. S).	Band, Bände	
advertisements	ads.	Beilage	Beil.
afdeeling	afd.	Beitrag, Beiträge	Beitr.
afdeling	afd.	Bericht	Ber.
Affairs		Bibliographie	
affinis	aff.	bibliographic, -al	bibl.
aflevering	afl.	Bibliography	
agricultural	agr.	Bibliothèque	
Agriculture		biennial	bienn.
Akademie	Akad.	Bind	
Alabama	Ala.	biographical	biog.
Alaska		Biography	
allgemeine	allg.	biologic, -al	biol.
America		Biologie	
American	Am.	Biology	
Anales		Board	
analytic, -al	anal.	Boletim	Bol.
angewandte	angew.	Boletín	Bol.
Annaes		Bollettino	Boll.
Annals		botanic, -al	bot.
Annalen		botanisch	bot.
Annaler		Botany	
Annales		Branch	Br.
annals		Brasileira	
année		British	
anno		building, -s	bldg., -s
annotated	annot.	Bulletin	Bull.
annual	ann.	Bureau	Bur.
año			
anorganisch	anorg.	California	Calif.
anthropological	anthropol.	Cambrian	
Anzeiger	Anz.	Canadian	
-anstalt	-anst.	Canadienne	
Appalachia		Canal Zone	C. Z.
appendix	app.	Carboniferous	
appliqué	appl.	Catalog	Cat.
applied		Catalogue	Cat.
approximate, -ly	approx.	Central	
April	Apr.	Centralblatt	Centralbl.
Arbeiten	Arb.	chairman	chm.
Årbok	Årb.	chapter	chap.
archaeological	archaeol.	chemical, etc.	chem.
archeological	archeol.	Chemie	
Archiv		Chemistry	
Archives		Chimie	
Archivio		chimique	chim.
Årgång	Årg.	Chronica Botanica	
Arizona	Ariz.	Ciencia (s)	Cienc.
Arkiv		cientificas	cient.
Arkansas	Ark.	Circular	Circ.
Arquitectura		číslo	
Årsskrift	Årssk.	civil	

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS--Continued

Class (e)	Cl.	education	
classification	classn.	educational	educ.
Coal		electric, -al	elec.
collection, -s	coll.	Engineer(s)	
College	Coll.	engineering	eng.
colliery		English	
Colorado	Colo.	entomologic, -al	entomol.
Comisión	Com.	entrega	
Comité		equivalent	equiv.
Commission	Comm.	Erdkunde	
Committee	Comm.	Erläuterungen	Erlaut.
Communication, -s	Commun.	Evolution	
Company	Co.	examination	exam.
Comparative	Comp.	except	exc.
compare with	cf.	expedition	exped.
Compass, The	Compass	experiment	expt.
Compte(s) Rendu(s)		explanation	expl.
Condor, The	Condor	explanatory	expl.
Conference	Conf.	exploration, etc.	explor.
Congress, etc.	Cong.	extension	ext.
conglomerate, -s		extracted	
Connecticut	Conn.		
Conservation	Conserv.	facsimile, -s	facsim.
Consolidated		Faculty	
contribution, -s	contr.	fascicle	fasc.
cooperative		fasciculus	fasc.
correlation, -s		February	Feb.
Council		Fennia	
County		Field	
Cretaceous		figure, -s	fig., -s.
Crystallographica		fisicas	fis.
crystallographic	cryst.	fisiche	fis.
Crystallography		Florida	Fla.
		Folleto	Fol.
Dansk		foraminiferal	foram.
December	Dec.	Förening	Fören.
Deel		Förhandlingar	Förh.
Delaware	Del.	formation, -s	fm., -s.
Denkschrift(en)	Denkschr.	Fort	Ft.
Department, etc.	Dept.	Fortschritte	Fortschr.
Departamento	Dept.	foundation	found.
deposits		français	
Desert		French	
development	devel.	frontispiece	front.
Devonian		Füzet	
diagram, -s		fysiografiska	fysiog.
District of Columbia	D. C.		
Dirección		Gas	
Directivo		Gazzetta	Gazz.
dispensa		Gazette	Gaz.
Dissertation	Dissert.	Geneeskunde	Geneesk.
distribution	distrib.	Général, -e	Gén.
District, -s	Dist.	generale	gen.
	D. (in District of Columbia)	Genootschap	Genoot.
	Div.	geochemical	geochem.
Division, -s		Geochemistry	
Doctoral		Geodesy	
document	Doc.	Geodetic	Geod.
Doklady		géodétique	géod.
dolomite		Geografía	
Dominion		Geographers	
		geographic, -al	geog.
east	E.	Géographie	
eastern		géographique	géog.
ecologic, -al	ecol.	Geography	
Ecology		Geología	
economic, -al	econ.	geologic, -al	geol.
edition	ed.		

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS--Continued

Geological Survey	Geol. Survey, GS (with catalog numbers only)	Irrigation	Is.
Géologie		Island, -s	
géologique	géol.	issue	Ist.
geologisch	geol.	Istituto	
Geologists		izdaniye	Izv.
Geology		Izvestiya	
geophysic, -al	geophys.	Jaargang	Jaarg.
Geophysics		Jaarverslag	Jaarv.
géophysique	géophys.	Jahrbuch	
Georgia	Ga.	Jahresbericht	Jahresber.
Geotectonica		Jahresheft	Jahresh.
German		Jahresversammlung	Jahresvers.
Gesellschaft	Gesell.	Jahrgang	Jahrg.
Giornale	Gior.	Jalisciense	
Glaciology		January	Jan.
Government	Govt.	Japanese	
Graduate		Journal	Jour.
Grossherzoglich	Grossh.	July	
		June	
Hälfte		Jurassic	
handbook	handb.		
Handbuch	Handb.	Kaiserlich	K.
Handlingar	Handl.	Kansas	Kans.
Heft		Kentucky	Ky.
-heft		királyi	
Hidráulica		Klasse	Kl.
Hidrogeológica		knjiga	
Histoire		Königlich	K.
Historia		kötet	
historic, -al	hist.	-kunde	
History			
Hopper, The	Hopper	Laboratory	Lab.
hüttenmünnisch	hüttenm.	leaflet	
hydraulic		leaves	
hydrographic, etc.	hydrog.	Library	Libr.
Hydrography		Lieferung	Lief.
hydrologic, -al	hydrol.	limestone, -s	
		literary	lit.
Idaho		Literature	Lit.
igneous		livraison	livr.
Illinois	Ill.	locality	loc.
illustrated	illus.	Louisiana	La.
illustration, -s	illus.		
Imperial, etc.	Imp.	Magazine	Mag.
including, inclusive	incl.	Magyar	
Incorporated	Inc.	Maine	
indeterminate	indet.	Mammalogy	
Indiana	Ind.	Manuscript, -s	Ms., -s.
industrial	indus.	March	Mar.
Industries		Marine Research	
Industry		Maryland	Md.
information	inf.	Massachusetts	Mass.
Informe		Materials	
Ingenieros		mathematic, -al	math.
Ingénieurs		Mathematics	
Inspector		mathematische	math.
Institute	Inst.	Mazama	
Institution	Inst.	May	
instrument		mechanic, -al	mech.
interim		Meddelanden	Medd.
internacional	internac.	Meddelelser	Meddel.
internal	int.	Mededeelingen	Meded.
international, etc.	internat.	medical	med.
introduction	introd.	Médicas	
Investigacion	Inv.	meeting, -s	mtg.
Investigation, -s	Inv.	member	mbr.
Iowa		Mémoire	Mem.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS--Continued

Memorandum	Memo.	naturwissenschaftlich	naturwiss.
Memoria	Mem.	naturkundig	natuurk.
Metalurgia		Nautilus, The	Nautilus.
metallurgic, -al	metall.	Nebraska	Nebr.
Metallurgy		Nederlandsch	
metamorphic		Neue Folge	
metamorphosed		Nevada	Nev.
meteoritical	meteorit.	new	
meteorologic, -al	meteorol.	New Hampshire	N. H.
Meteorology		New Jersey	N. J.
Mexicana		New Mexico	N. Mex.
Michigan	Mich.	new quarterly series	new quart. ser.
Micropaleontologist, The	Micropaleontologist	new series	new ser.
microscopic, -al	micros.	New York	N. Y.
Midland		no date	
Midwest		north	N.
Mijnbouwkundig	Mijnb.	North America	
military	mil.	North Dakota	N. Dak.
mimeographed	mimeo.	northeast	NE
Minas		northern	
Minera		northwest	NW
mineral	min. (adj. only)	Northwest Science	
Minerales		nouveau, -elle	nouv.
Mineralogía		November	Nov.
mineralogical	mineralog.	Novitates	
Minéralogie		number, -s	no., -s
Mineralogist		numéro, -s	no., nos.
Mineralogy		numero, -s	no., nos.
Minería		nummer	nr.
Minero		Observatory	
Mines		occasional	
Minierès		Oceanography	
mining	min. (adj. only)	October	Oct.
Minnesota	Minn.	Ohio	
miscellaneous	misc.	Oil	
Mississippi	Miss.	Oklahoma	Okla.
Mississippian		operations	
Missouri	Mo.	opposite	
Mitteilungen	Mitt.	Ordovician	
Monatsbericht	Monatsber.	Oregon	Oreg.
Monatsheft	Monatsh.	ornithological	Ornithol.
Monatsschrift	Monatsschr.		
Monograph	Mon.		
Montana	Mont.	Pacific	
Montanistisch	Montan.	page, -s	p.
monthly		paläontologisch	paläont.
Monument		paleoecologic, -al	paleoecol.
Mount	Mt.	Paleoecology	
Mountain	Mtn.	paleogeographic, -al	paleogeog.
Mountains	Mts.	Paleogeography	
Musée	Mus.	paleontologic, -al	paleont.
Museo	Mus.	Paleontologie	palaeont.
Museum	Mus.	Paleontology	
		Pamphlet	Pamph.
Nacional	Nac.	Pan American	Pan Am.
Nachrichten	Nachr.	paper (s)	
National	Natl.	Park	
National Museum	NM (with catalog numbers only)	part, -s	pt., -s
natural	nat.	peak	
Naturales		peninsula	
Naturalist		Pennsylvania	Pa.
Naturalistes		Pennsylvanian	
Nature		Permian	
Naturforschende	Naturf.	petrographic, -al	petrog.
Naturforscher	Naturf.	Petrography	
naturhistorisch	naturh.	Petroleum	
Naturwissenschaft	Naturw.	petrologic, -al	petrol.
		Petrology	

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS--Continued

Philadelphia	Phila.	Saint, -e	St., -e.
Philosophical	Philos.	Sällskapet	Sällsk.
photogrammetric, -al		Sammlung, -en	Samm.
Photogrammetry		sandstone, -s	
photograph, -s	photo., -s.	School	
photographic, -al	photog.	Schrift, -en	Schr.
physical, etc	phys.	Schweizerisch	Schweizer.
Physics		Science, -s	Sci.
physikalisch	physikal.	Science (journal)	Science
physiographic, -al	physiog.	scientific, -al	sci.
piezometric, -al		Scientist	
planning	plan.	section, -s	sec., secs.
plate, -s	pl., -s.	sedimentary	Sed.
Plateau, The	Plateau	Sedimentation	
Pleistocene		seismographic, etc.	seismog.
point	pt.	seismologic, -al	seismol.
polytechnic	polytech.	seismologique	seismol.
popular	pop. •	Seismology	
portrait, -s		seismotechnical, etc.	seismotech.
possibility, -ies		Selskab	Selsk.
Povremena	Pov.	September	Sept.
praktisch	prakt.	serial	
pre-Cambrian		series	ser.
Precambrian, The	Precambrian	Service	
preliminary	prelim.	session	sess.
proceedings	proc.	sezzyt	
Procès Verbaux		shale, -s	
production		Silurian	
professional	Prof.	Sitzungsbericht	Sitzungsber.
progress		sketch	
Project	Proj.	Skrift, -er	Skr.
prospecting	prosp.	Société	Soc.
Province		Society	Soc.
Public		sošit	
publications, -s	pub., -s.	south	S.
published	pub.	South Carolina	S. C.
		South Dakota	S. Dak.
quadrangle, -s		southeast	SE
quarterly	quart.	southern	
Quaternary		southwest	SW
		Spanish	
Railroad	R. R.	special	
Railway	Ry.	species	sp.
Rapport	Rap.	speleological	speleol.
Reale, etc.	R.	State	
reclamation		Station	Sta.
reconnaissance, -s		stratigraphic, -al	strat.
record, -s	rec.	stratigraphique	strat.
recueil	rec.	Stratigraphy	
recursos		stuk	
reeks		study, -ies	
register		subspecies	subsp.
registration		summaries	
Rendiconti	Rend.	summarized	
report, -s	rept., -s.	summary	
reprint	repr.	supplement, -s, -ary	supp.
research		supply	
resources	res.	svazek	
review	rev.	sveska	
Revista	Rev.	synonym	
Revue	Rev.	szám	
Rivista	Riv.		
Rhode Island	R. I.	table, -s	
ročník		technic, -al	tech.
Royal		technologic, -al	technol.
Royale		Technology	
Rundschau		Tecnica	
Russian			

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS--Continued

Técnico		Utah	
Teil		vaterländisch	vaterl.
temperature		vegetation	
temporary		Verein	Ver.
Tennessee	Tenn.	Verhandelingen	Verh.
Tennessee Valley		Verhandlung, -en	Verh.
Authority	TVA	Vermont	Vt.
Territory, -ies, -ial	Terr.	Versammlung, -en	Vers.
Territory of Hawaii	T. H.	versus	vs.
Tertiary		Vetenskaps	Vetensk.
Texas	Tex.	Vetenskapsakademiens	Vetenskapsakad.
Tidskrift	Tidskr.	Videnskabernes	Vidensk.
Tidsskrift	Tidsskr.	Videnskaps	Vidensk.
Tijdschrift	Tijdschr.	Virgin Islands	V. I.
Tijdskrift	Tijdskr.	Virginia	Va.
tom (Russian)		volume, -s	v.
tome		Vulcanologica	
tomus		vypusk	
topographic, -al	topog.	Washington	Wash.
Township, -s	T., -Tps.	west	W.
transactions	trans.	West Virginia	W. Va.
translate, etc		western	
translation		Wetenschappen	Wetensch.
transportation	transp.	Wisconsin	Wis.
Travaux		Wissenschaft, -en	Wiss.
Triassic		Wochenschrift	Wochenschr.
Trudy		Wyoming	Wyo.
unconformity, etc.		Yearbook	
und	u.	Zapiski	
undetermined	undet.	Zeitschrift	Zeitschr.
United States	U. S.	Zeitung	
United States Geological	USGS (only if followed	Zentralblatt	Zentralbl.
Survey	by number)	zeszyt	
United States National	USNM (only if followed	Zhurnal	Zhur.
Museum	by number)	zoologic, -al	zool.
University,	Univ.	zoologisch	zool.
etc.		Zoology	
Universelle	Univ.	zvezek	
Union of Soviet Socialist	U. S. S. R.		
Republics			