

icite

Indices locorum citatorum

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Abstract

icite is designed to produce from BibTEX or BibLATEX bibliographical databases the different indices of authors and works cited which are called *indices locorum citatorum*. It relies on a specific \icite command and can operate with either BibTEX or BibLATEX.

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icite -- Index locorum citatorum

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- development: <http://git.robertalessi.net/icite>
- comments, feature requests, bug reports: <https://todo.sr.ht/~ralessi/icite>

This release of icite consists of the following source files:

- `icite.dtx`
- `icite.ins`
- `Makefile`

1 Introduction

Bib_{La}T_EX features a very powerful internal mechanism which supports indexing of citations and bibliographic entries and can be activated by a simple `indexing` option in the preamble. However, by default, only the authors and the works cited are inserted in the index. Furthermore, authors and works are indexed separately and only inserted in the global index that is generated by `\makeindex`. Another limitation is that the references are also excluded from the index.

Notwithstanding these limitations, it is quite possible to typeset *indices locorum citatorum* with Bib_{La}T_EX, but this remains an intricate business and requires knowing how to redefine and/or patch standard and internal Bib_{La}T_EX commands.

The `icite` package is but a modest piece of software which addresses this situation. It relies on citation commands, but does not require Bib_{La}T_EX. Instead, Bib_TE_X, or even no bibliographic engine, can be used as `icite` uses the `usebib` package² to build the indices by drawing directly from the bibliographical database.

2 The `icite` Package

The `icite` package is loaded as usual like so:—

```
\usepackage[<options>]{icite}
```

`icite` may be loaded with three optional ‘named arguments’ either of which is set using the syntax `<key>=<value>`. The description of the optional arguments follows:—

`citecmd` `citecmd=<command>` Default: `cite`

`<command>` may be any citation command accepted by Bib_TE_X or Bib_{La}T_EX. This option is used by the `\icite` command that is described below. By default, `\icite` uses the `\cite` command to insert citations in the body text.

`defaultindex` `defaultindex=none|<index_name>` Default: `not set`

`<index_name>` is the name of the index in which all passages cited with the `\icite` command are to be found by default. As this option is not initially set, `\icite` naturally inserts cited passages in the default general index, unless `defaultindex` is set to the value `none`, in which case indexing is disabled. It must be noted that this named argument does not need a value as

²Enrico Gregorio, *The Usebib package: A simple bibliography processor* (version 1.0a) (CTAN, Apr. 13, 2012), <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/usebib>

it defaults to `loccit` if used alone. This is an easy way to have all passages cited indexed in a separate index named `loccit`.

`nobibengine` `nobibengine=true|false` Default: not set
New feature v1.1 This named argument does not need a value as it defaults to `true` if used. When this option is activated, `icite` does not use `BIBTEX` or `BibLATEX` to insert the citations in the body text—even if either be loaded in the preamble—and pulls the necessary information directly from the bibliographical database. For this reason, `\bibinput` described below is of course still required. The citations inserted consist of the elements described below [sect. 2.3](#) on the current page. However, it must be noted that if the entry field `shorthand` of any author/work be set in the database, it takes precedence over the fields used to define author names and titles.

`\bibinput` **Bibliographical Database** Once `icite` is loaded, it must be connected to at least one bibliographic `.bib` file. To that end, `icite` uses the same `\bibinput` command as `usebib`.³ An example follows:—

```
1 % load icite, have \icite use \autocite by default, and insert cited
2 % passages in a separate index named 'loccit':
3 \usepackage[citecmd=autocite, defaultindex]{icite}
4 % note that the .bib file must be stripped of its extension:
5 \bibinput{bibliography} % that is: load bibliography.bib
```

2.1 Preamble-only Commands

The following commands may be found in the preamble only.

`\SetTitleStyle` **Styling the Titles** By default, `icite` prints the titles of the works cited in italics. `\SetTitleStyle{<formatting directives>}` can be used in the preamble only to customize the way titles are displayed in the indices, like so:—

```
1 \SetTitleStyle{\textbf{#1}}
```

As this example shows, `#1` is the token that is replaced with the actual title in the formatting directives of the `\SetTitleStyle` command.

`\AuthorTitleDelim` **Delimiters** `\AuthorTitleDelim{<delimiter>}` sets the delimiter between authors and titles in the body text when the `nobibengine` option is set to `true`. The default delimiter is a comma and a space.

`\TitlePageDelim` `\TitlePageDelim{<delimiter>}` sets the delimiter between titles and pages in the body text when the `nobibengine` option is set to `true`. The default delimiter is a comma and a space.

Other Commands Other preamble-only commands are mentioned below in [sect. 4 on page 6](#), “[Multiple Citations](#)”.

2.2 icite for the Impatient

Read [icite-minimal.pdf](#).

³Please refer to Gregorio, *The Usebib package*, p. 1 for more detailed information on how to use this command.

2.3 Entry Fields

2.3.1 Author Names

To process author names, `icite` uses the following entry fields:

author As for example in `author = {Ullmann, Manfred}`, which is satisfactory in most cases.

indexauthor This field is not set by Bib_LA_TE_X. However, it may be used as a fallback field for multiple or complex names.

sortname This standard Bib_LA_TE_X field which is never printed may be used to modify the sorting order of the index entries.

Example From a given entry such as:

`author = {Ḥunayn ibn Ishāq al-‘Ibādī, Abū Zayd}`

it may prove useful to define an additional `indexauthor` field to have printed in the index only the relevant part of the name, like so:

`indexauthor = {Ḥunayn ibn Ishāq}` or `indexauthor = {Ḥunayn}`

But in the end, the `sortname` field is also needed because the diacritics must be discarded so that the name be sorted properly:

`sortname = {{Hunayn ibn Ishaq}}`

2.4 Titles

To process titles, `icite` uses the following entry fields:

title The full title of the work.

shorttitle The title in an abridged form. If this entry be set, it takes precedence over the `title` field in the printed index.

indextitle This field may be used to have a title such as *The T_EXBook* printed in the index as *T_EXBook*, *The*.

indexsorttitle Like `sortname` for author names, this field is used for sorting only and is never printed. From the previous example, it may be used like so:

`indexsorttitle = {TEXBook}`

3 Basic Use

`\icite` `icite` provides the `\icite` command which both inserts a formatted citation in the body text and an entry corresponding to the passage cited in the index. This command is to be used in place of any Bib_TE_X or Bib_LA_TE_X citation command the syntax of which is `\command[⟨pre⟩][⟨post⟩]{⟨key⟩}`. It must be noted that standard citation commands are supported, with somewhat limited support for those mentioned as qualified citation lists or so-called ‘multicite’ commands.⁴ The full syntax of `\icite` follows:—

```
\icite[⟨pre⟩][⟨post⟩]{⟨key⟩}[⟨command⟩]
```

Where `[⟨command⟩]` can be used as a further optional argument to specify a standard citation command that `\icite` should emulate instead of the default `\cite` command or any other command set as default in the preamble by means of the `citecmd` global option.⁵

New feature v1.4 **List of References** The references inserted in the `⟨post⟩` argument of `\icite` may consist

⁴See below [sect. 4 on page 6](#).

⁵See above, [sect. 2 on page 2](#).

of single numbers—as in 25, vii or XIV—ranges of numbers—as in 34--38 or iv--x—or lists of numbers. In the latter case, references must be separated from one another by semicolons (;), like so: 12; 21; 34--38.

Example The following example illustrates how `icite` can be used in combination with Bib_{La}T_EX and the `imakeidx` package to have the passages cited sorted and printed in a separate, specific ‘Index of Passages Cited’:—

```

1  % preamble
2  % load icite, have \icite use \autocite by default, and insert cited
3  % passages in a separate index named 'loccit':
4  \usepackage[citecmd=autocite, defaultindex]{icite}
5  % load bibliography.bib
6  \bibinput{bibliography}
7
8  % load biblatex (with oxnotes, \autocite acts as \footcite)
9  \usepackage[style=oxnotes]{biblatex}
10 \addbibresource{bibliography.bib} % mind the extension here
11
12 % load imakeidx and use xindy to have the numbers sorted properly
13 \usepackage[xindy]{imakeidx}
14 \makeindex[name=loccit, title=Index of Passages Cited (modern authors)]

```

Then `\icite` can be used like so:—

```

1  \section*{\cs{icite} in Action}
2  Let us start with four citations of the same reference, to make sure
3  that they are all indexed and sorted properly: one\icite[123;
4  141--148; 245]{Ullmann1970}, two\icite[231]{Ullmann1970},
5  three\icite[81]{Ullmann1970} and four\icite[18]{Ullmann1970}.
6
7  Let us continue with four other citations out of two other
8  references: one\icite[90]{Bürgel2016}, two\icite[370]{Dols1987},
9  three\icite[205]{Bürgel2016} and four\icite[380]{Dols1987}.
10
11 Finally, let us have \cs{icite} use \cs{textcite} to cite
12 \icite[123]{Endress1992}[textcite], and again, this time in a
13 footnote\icite[86]{Endress1992}.

```

\icite in Action

Let us start with four citations of the same reference, to make sure that they are all indexed and sorted properly: one,^a two,^b three^c and four.^d

Let us continue with four other citations out of two other references: one,^e two,^f three^g and four.^h

Finally, let us have `\icite` use `\textcite` to cite Endress,ⁱ and again, this time in a footnote.^j

^aManfred Ullmann, *Die Medizin im Islam* (Leiden: Brill, 1970), pp. 123, 141–148, 245.

^bUllmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 231.

^cUllmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 81.

^dUllmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 18.

^eJohann Christoph Bürgel, *Ärztliches Leben und Denken im arabischen Mittelalter*, rev. Fabian Käs (Islamic History and Civilization, 135; Leiden: Brill, 2016), p. 90.

^fMichael W. Dols, “The Origins of the Islamic Hospital: Myth and Reality,” *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 61 (1987), 367–90 at p. 370.
^gBürgel, *Ärztliches Leben...*, p. 205.
^hDols, “The Origins of the Islamic Hospital,” p. 380.
ⁱGerhard Endress, “Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur,” in *Grundriß der arabischen Philologie*, iii, ed. Wolfdietrich Fisher, Supplement (Wiesbaden: Reichert, 1992), 3–152 at p. 123.
^jEndress, “Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur,” p. 86.

All indices and the contents of the BibTeX file that has been used can be found below in the appendix (sect. 6.1 to sect. 6.2 on pages 11–12 respectively). As can be seen by comparing the bibliography generated in the footnotes with the text printed in the index, icite prints as expected the abridged forms of the titles when they are available. Furthermore, as a default citation command set in the preamble, the ‘oxnotes’ BibLaTeX option of biblatex-oxref style package makes \autocite behave like \footcite. Finally, the page numbers in the index are sorted properly: for example, two-digit numbers, like 81, are listed before 123.

4 Multiple Citations

New feature 1.4 As described in the documentation of the biblatex package,⁶ so-called “multicite” citations are citation commands that can accept as many options and arguments as there are references to cite.

Limited support for this type of citation is provided by icite for it does not entirely fall within the scope of what icite is designed for, namely indexing *cited passages* rather than *references mentioned*. It must be said that, even though icite can be used with BibLaTeX or BibTeX, it can also operate without either of these. Furthermore, chain quotations are not common in philological works, where the standard approach is to provide specific references for each point studied. Finally, this type of citation is particularly suited to references given in author-date format, which is not really appropriate for scholarly reading, where it is necessary to know what is being cited as one reads, without having to refer to the bibliography on every line of text. This is particularly true for references given in layers of notes assigned to testimonia in critical editions, but also for common citations.⁷

For the time being, it is therefore recommended to use this mechanism with BibLaTeX.

\icites The syntax of \icites is similar to that of the \cites command provided by BibLaTeX, as follows:—

```
\icites[<pre>][<post>]{<key1>}[<pre>][<post>]{<key2>}...
```

\icites* Any new reference given in the form [<pre>][<post>]{<key>} may be preceded by a star (like so: * [<pre>][<post>]{<key>}) when the reference given is by the same author but from a different work than the preceding reference. In this case, the author’s name is not repeated. Instead, the subsequent citation takes the form of a date or title followed by the reference. By default, icites uses \citetitle.

\icites+ \icites+ does the same thing as \icite* but it further removes the separator between the citation and the one that precedes it. \icites+ can be used to group or bring together related citations, parallel passages and the like.

4.1 Formatting the Citations



All the commands described here are *preamble-only* commands.

\MulticiteFormat \MulticiteFormat{<cname>}{<cname>} takes two mandatory arguments and is to be

⁶Philip Kime and Philipp Lehman, *The BibLaTeX package: Sophisticated Bibliographies in LaTeX* (version 3.21) (July 10, 2025), <https://ctan.org/plh/biblatex>.

⁷As an example, even to a scholar specializing in Greek medicine, what is “Jouanna 1974, 208” if not an abstraction?

used when multiple citations must be formatted regardless of the chosen bibliographic style. The first argument is normally used to select the author and the second to select the title or the date. For instance, when a so-called “verbose” format has been selected to have full references printed in footnotes by default, it remains possible to have multiple citations printed in author-title style as follows:—

```
1 \MulticiteFormat{citeauthor}{citetitle}
```

Once `\MulticiteFormat` has been set, the following commands can be used to refine the way citations are printed:—

`\MulticiteSep` Multiple citations are separated from one to the other by a sequence of characters. The default sequence is a semicolon and a space and can be changed with `\MulticiteSep{<string>}`.

`\MulticiteSubsep` `\MulticiteSubsep` sets the separator that is printed just after the names of authors in multiple citations. The default sequence is a comma and a space and can be changed with `\MulticiteSubsep{<string>}`.

`\MulticiteSameAuthor` As described above, `\icites` allows for sequences of citations from different works of the same author. Instead of the author’s name that is not repeated, `\icite` inserts the title of the work. This can be changed with `\MulticiteSameAuthor{<command>}`. As an example `\MulticiteSameAuthor{\citeyear}` will print the date instead of the title of the work.

It goes without saying that for `\MulticiteSameAuthor{\citeyear}` to work, this command, in which `\citetitle` is used, must be inserted in the preamble *after* the `biblatex` package has been loaded. Otherwise, it will throw an error message.

Example The bibliographic style of this document has references printed in footnotes. Here, the decision has been made to format multiple citations in the author-title style:—

```
1 % preamble
2 \MulticiteFormat{citeauthor}{citetitle}
3
4 % document
5 On leukophlegmasia in \emph{Affections}, \emph{Internal Affections},
6 and \emph{Diseases~II}, see \icites[16]{Lonie1965}
7 [16--17]{Dönt1968}
8 [100]{Jouanna1974}.
```

On leukophlegmasia in *Affections*, *Internal Affections*, and *Diseases II*, see Lonie, “The Cnidian Treatises...,” p. 16; Dönt, “Die Terminologie von Geschwür...,” pp. 16–17; Jouanna, *Archéologie*, p. 100.

5 Refined Use

When references are made not only to modern authors but also to authors and works from classical antiquity or from the Middle Ages, it is commonly agreed that at least two separate indices of passages cited should be made. Another option is not to index passages cited from modern authors at all.

`\IndexSubtypeAs` `\icite` is able to differentiate between sources by drawing from the bibliographical database the exact string that may be found in the `entrysubtype` entry field. To that end, the `\IndexSubtypeAs` command is provided. It takes two mandatory arguments, like so:—

```
1 \IndexSubtypeAs{<subtype>}{<index_name>}
```

Where `<subtype>` is any given string used to specify an `entrysubtype` in the bibliographical database, and `<index_name>` the name of the index which the authors matching that subtype must go into. This command is to be found in the preamble only.

Of course different subtypes can be associated with a single index or with different indices. That said, one should keep in mind that any entry the actual subtype of which is not associated with an index is processed as if it had no subtype at all. Examples follow:—

```

1 % load icite, and have cited authors indexed in an index named
2 % 'secondary':
3 \usepackage[defaultindex=secondary]{icite}
4 % except for authors whose 'entrysubtype' field matches the string
5 % 'classical': have them indexed in an index named 'primary':
6 \IndexSubtypeAs{classical}{primary}
7 % authors whose 'entrysubtype' field matches the string 'medieval'
8 % should go into the same index:
9 \IndexSubtypeAs{medieval}{primary}

```

Or:

```

1 % load icite, but do not index passages cited with \icite:
2 \usepackage[defaultindex=none]{icite}
3 % except for authors whose 'entrysubtype' field matches the string
4 % 'classical': have them indexed in an index named 'primary':
5 \IndexSubtypeAs{classical}{primary}
6 % authors whose 'entrysubtype' field matches the string 'medieval'
7 % should go into the same index:
8 \IndexSubtypeAs{medieval}{primary}

```

Example In the following example, modern authors, namely those whose `entrysubtype` field does not match the string `classical` should go into the default `loccit` index. As for those whose `entrysubtype` matches `classical`, they should go into an index named `primary`. Furthermore, the `classics` package is used to format references in which a volume number is used.⁸ In this way, `xindy` only has numbers to handle:—

```

1 % preamble
2 \usepackage[style=oxnotes]{biblatex}
3 \addbibresource{bibliography.bib}
4
5 \usepackage[xindy]{imakeidx}
6 \makeindex[name=loccit, title=Index of passages cited (modern authors)]
7 \makeindex[name=primary, title=\emph{Index locorum citatorum}]
8
9 \usepackage{classics}
10 \newclassic{iau}{\classicsRoman{#1}|, #1|. #1}
11 \newclassic{razi}{#1|. #1}
12 \newclassic{nadim}{\classicsRoman{#1}|. #1|, #1}
13
14 \usepackage[citecmd=autocite,defaultindex]{icite}
15 \IndexSubtypeAs{classical}{primary}

```

Then `\icite` can be used like so:—

⁸For more information, see below [sect. 5.1](#) on page 10.

```

1 \section*{\cs{icite} in Action}
2 Let us start with four citations of the same reference, to make sure
3 that they are all indexed and sorted properly: one\icite[123;
4 141--148; 245]{Ullmann1970}, two\icite[231]{Ullmann1970},
5 three\icite[81]{Ullmann1970} and four\icite[18]{Ullmann1970}.
6
7 Let us continue with four other citations out of two other
8 references: one\icite[90]{Bürge12016}, two\icite[370]{Dols1987},
9 three\icite[205]{Bürge12016} and four\icite[380]{Dols1987}.
10
11 Before concluding, let us insert a few references to medieval Arabic
12 authors: one\icite[\iau{1}[81][32]]{IAUMuller},
13 two\icite[\razi{5}[7--10]]{RaziShukuk}, three\icite[133]{al-Qifti},
14 four\icite[\nadim{3}[7][286]]{al-Nadim},
15 five\icite[\iau{2}[214][20]]{IAUMuller},
16 six\icite[\razi{1}[6--20]]{RaziShukuk},
17 seven\icite[126.15--20]{al-Qifti} and
18 eight\icite[\nadim{3}[7][291]]{al-Nadim}.
19
20 Finally, let us have \cs{icite} use \cs{textcite} to cite
21 \icite[123]{Endress1992}[textcite], and again, this time in a
22 footnote\icite[86]{Endress1992}.

```

\icite in Action

Let us start with four citations of the same reference, to make sure that they are all indexed and sorted properly: one,^a two,^b three^c and four.^d

Let us continue with four other citations out of two other references: one,^e two,^f three^g and four.^h

Before concluding, let us insert a few references to medieval Arabic authors: one,ⁱ two,^j three,^k four,^l five,^m six,ⁿ seven^o and eight.^p

Finally, let us have \icite use \textcite to cite Endress,^q and again, this time in a footnote.^r

^aUllmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, pp. 123, 141–148, 245.

^bUllmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 231.

^cUllmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 81.

^dUllmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 18.

^eBürge1, *Ärztliches Leben...*, p. 90.

^fDols, “The Origins of the Islamic Hospital,” p. 370.

^gBürge1, *Ärztliches Leben...*, p. 205.

^hDols, “The Origins of the Islamic Hospital,” p. 380.

ⁱIbn Abī Uṣaybi‘ah, ‘*Uyūn al-anbā’ fī ṭabaqāt al-a‘ibbā’*’, ed. August Müller (Königsberg and Cairo, 1882–1884) (henceforth Ibn Abī Uṣaybi‘ah, ‘*Uyūn al-anbā’*’), I, 81.32.

^jMuḥammad ibn Zakariyā’ al-Rāzī, *Kitāb al-shukūk ‘alā Jālīnūs*, ed. Mehdi Mohaghegh (Tehran: International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization, 1993) (henceforth al-Rāzī, *Shukūk*), 5.7–10.

^kIbn al-Qiftī, *Ta’rīkh al-hukamā’*, ed. Julius Lippert (Leipzig, 1903) (henceforth al-Qiftī, *Ta’rīkh*), p. 133.

^lIbn al-Nadīm, *Fihrist*, ed. Gustav Flügel, 2 vols. (Leipzig, 1871–1872) (henceforth *Fihrist*), III.7, 286.

^mIbn Abī Uṣaybi‘ah, ‘*Uyūn al-anbā’*’, II, 214.20.

ⁿal-Rāzī, *Shukūk*, 1.6–20.

^oal-Qiftī, *Ta’rīkh*, pp. 126.15–20.

^p*Fihrist*, III.7, 291.

^qEndress, “Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur,” p. 123.

^rEndress, “Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur,” p. 86.

As already said above, all indices and the contents of the BibTeX file that has been used can be found below in the appendix (sect. 6.1 to sect. 6.2 on pages 11–12 respectively). As one

can see, al-Rāzī has been sorted under the letter R and references to classical works have been formatted properly.

5.1 The classics Package

As said above on this page, it is advisable to use the classics package to format volume, page, column, line numbers and the like which are inserted in the `<post>` optional argument of the `\icite` command.⁹ An example of using classics to format references to Aristotle according to Bekker pagination follows:¹⁰—

```
1 % preamble:
2 \usepackage{classics}
3 \newclassic{aristotle}{#1|\textit{#1}|#1}
```

```
1 In \emph{Politics}, Aristotle says that man is by nature a political
2 animal in the following passages: \aristotle{1253}[a][2--9] (Book~1)
3 and again in \aristotle{1278}[b][19] (Book~3). The latter passage
4 shows that one should read the whole section of Book~1 concerning
5 household management and the control of slaves
6 (\aristotle*{1253}[b][1]{1253}[b][39]).
```

In *Politics*, Aristotle says that man is by nature a political animal in the following passages: 1253a2–9 (Book 1) and again in 1278b19 (Book 3). The latter passage shows that one should read the whole section of Book 1 concerning household management and the control of slaves (1253b1–b39).

The following prints the same body text while using `icite` to have the passages cited inserted in the *Index locorum citatorum* (see below [sect. 6.1.2 on page 12](#)):—

```
1 In \emph{Politics}, Aristotle says that man is by nature a political
2 animal in the following passages:
3 \icite[\aristotle{1253}[a][2--9]]{Aristotle:Politica}[notecite]
4 (Book~1) and again in \icite[\aristotle{1278}[b][19]]%
5 {Aristotle:Politica}[notecite] (Book~3). The latter passage shows
6 that one should read the whole section of Book~1 concerning
7 household management and the control of slaves
8 \icite[\aristotle*{1253}[b][1]{1253}[b][39]]%
9 {Aristotle:Politica}[pnotecite].
```

In *Politics*, Aristotle says that man is by nature a political animal in the following passages: 1253a2–9 (Book 1) and again in 1278b19 (Book 3). The latter passage shows that one should read the whole section of Book 1 concerning household management and the control of slaves (1253b1–b39).

As can be seen, the `\notecite` and `\pnotecite` commands have been used to insert only the references in the body text.

It is also advisable to use `xindy` to compile indices of passages cited because `xindy`, unlike `makeindex` or `xindex`, is able to sort numbers properly: for example, with `xindy`, such a number as 81 will come before 100, but will be sorted after 100 with the other two engines.

⁹Eduardo C. Lourenço de Lima, *The Classics package: Cite classic works* (version 0.1) (CTAN, Feb. 2, 2013), <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/classics>.

¹⁰See Lourenço de Lima, *The Classics package*, p. 2 for more information.

Caveat

xindy (actually `texindy`) is also designed to ignore $\TeX$ commands by default. However, due to a missing line in `xindy/modules/base/tex.xdy`,^a this does not apply to so-called ‘starred’ $\TeX$ commands, such as `\aristotle*` from the example above.

^aAs the time of writing, in `xindy v2.5.1`.

One easy way to get around this issue is to create a style file with a single line that instructs `xindy` to ignore the asterisk when processing the index, like so:—

icite.xdy

```
(merge-rule "*" "" :eregexp)
```

The following example shows how this simple rule can be applied:—

```
1 % preamble:
2 \usepackage[xindy]{imakeidx}
3 \makeindex[name=loccit, options=-M icite.xdy]
4 % document:
5 \printindex[loccit]
```

Of course, the document itself must be compiled with `--shell-escape`.¹¹

6 Appendix

Designing the layout of indices is out of the scope of this documentation. For information, the `tabto` package has been used in the preamble in combination with the following `xindy` style file:—

icite.xdy

```
(markup-locclass-list :open "\tabto{3.5cm}" :sep ", ")
```

6.1 Indices

6.1.1 Index of Passages Cited (Modern Authors)

B	380	5, 9
Bürgel, Johann Christoph		
<i>Ärztliches Leben...</i>		
90	5, 9	
205	5, 9	
D		
Dönt, H.		
<i>Die Terminologie von Geschwür...</i>		
16–17	7	
Dols, Michael W.		
<i>The Origins of the Islamic Hospital</i>		
370	5, 9	
E		
Endress, Gerhard		
<i>Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur</i>		
86	5, 9	
123	5, 9	
J		
Jouanna, Jacques		
<i>Archéologie</i>		
100	7	

¹¹See Enrico Gregorio and Claudio Beccari, *The Imakeidx package: A package for producing multiple indexes* (version 1.3e) (CTAN, Oct. 15, 2016), <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/imakeidx>, pp. 2–4.

L		<i>Die Medizin im Islam</i>	
Lonie, I.M.		18	5, 9
<i>The Cnidian Treatises...</i>		81	5, 9
16	7	123	5, 9
		141–148	5, 9
U		231	5, 9
Ullmann, Manfred		245	5, 9

6.1.2 *Index locorum citatorum*

A		<i>Fihrist</i>	
Aristotle		III.7, 286	9
<i>Politica</i>		III.7, 291	9
1253a2–9	10	Ibn al-Qiftī	
1253b1–b39	10	<i>Ta’rīkh al-ḥukamā’</i>	
1278b19	10	126.15–20	9
		133	9
I		R	
Ibn Abī Uṣaybi‘ah		al-Rāzī, Muḥammad ibn Zakarīyā’	
<i>‘Uyūn al-anbā’</i>		<i>Shukūk</i>	
I, 81.32	9	1.6–20	9
II, 214.20	9	5.7–10	9
Ibn al-Nadīm			

6.2 BibTeX File Used in this Document

```

1 @Book{Aristotle:Politica,
2   title = {Politica},
3   date = 1964,
4   author = {Aristotle},
5   editor = {Ross, W. D.},
6   origdate = 1957,
7   entrysubtype = {classical},
8   publisher = {Clarendon Press},
9   location = {Oxford}
10 }
11
12 @Book{Bürge12016,
13   shorttitle = {Ärztliches Leben\ldots},
14   editortype = {reviser},
15   editor = {Käs, Fabian},
16   number = 135,
17   series = {Islamic History and Civilization},
18   location = {Leiden},
19   publisher = {Brill},
20   date = 2016,
21   title = {Ärztliches Leben und Denken im arabischen
22           Mittelalter},
23   author = {Bürge1, Johann Christoph}
24 }
25
26 @Software{biblatex,
27   title = {The BibLaTeX package},

```

```

28 subtitle = {Sophisticated Bibliographies in LaTeX},
29 author = {Kime, Philip and Lehman, Philipp},
30 url = {https://ctan.org/plh/biblatex},
31 date = {2025-07-10},
32 version = {3.21},
33 }
34
35 @Software{classics,
36 title = {The Classics package},
37 subtitle = {Cite classic works},
38 author = {Lourenço de Lima, Eduardo C.},
39 publisher = {CTAN},
40 url = {http://www.ctan.org/pkg/classics},
41 date = {2013-02-02},
42 version = {0.1}
43 }
44
45 @Article{Dols1987,
46 author = {Dols, Michael W.},
47 title = {The Origins of the Islamic Hospital: Myth and
48 Reality},
49 shorttitle = {The Origins of the Islamic Hospital},
50 journaltitle = {Bulletin of the History of Medicine},
51 date = 1987,
52 volume = 61,
53 pages = {367--390}
54 }
55
56 @PhdThesis{Dönt1968,
57 author = {Dönt, H.},
58 title = {Die Terminologie von Geschwür, Geschwulst und
59 Anschwellung im Corpus Hippocraticum},
60 school = {Wien},
61 shorttitle = {Die Terminologie von Geschwür\ldots},
62 year = 1968
63 }
64
65 @InBook{Endress1992,
66 title = {Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur},
67 date = 1992,
68 author = {Endress, Gerhard},
69 booktitle = {Grundriß der arabischen Philologie},
70 editor = {Fisher, Wolfdietrich},
71 volume = 3,
72 note = {Supplement},
73 publisher = {Reichert},
74 location = {Wiesbaden},
75 pages = {3--152}
76 }
77
78 @Book{IAMuller,
79 sortname = {{ibn abi usaybia}},
80 editor = {Müller, August},
81 author = {\prname{ibn 'abI 'u.saybi`aT}},

```

```

82   shorteditor = {Müller},
83   date = {1882/1884},
84   title = {\arb[trans]{\uc{`u}yUn al-'anbA' fI .tabaqAt
85           al-'a.tibbA'}},
86   shorttitle = {\arb[trans]{\uc{`u}yUn al-'anbA'}},
87   shorthand = {\prname{ibn 'abI 'u.saybi`aT},
88               \arb[trans]{\uc{`u}yUn al-'anbA'}},
89   entrysubtype = {classical},
90   location = {Königsberg and Cairo},
91   volumes = 2
92 }
93
94 @Software{imakeidx,
95   title = {The Imakeidx package},
96   subtitle = {A package for producing multiple indexes},
97   author = {Gregorio, Enrico and Beccari, Claudio},
98   publisher = {CTAN},
99   url = {http://www.ctan.org/pkg/imakeidx},
100  date = {2016-10-15},
101  version = {1.3e}
102 }
103
104 @Book{Jouanna1974,
105   author = {Jouanna, Jacques},
106   title = {Hippocrate. Pour une archéologie de l'école de Cnide},
107   date = 1974,
108   shorttitle = {Archéologie},
109   series = {Collection d'études anciennes},
110   publisher = {Paris},
111   location = {Les Belles Lettres}}
112
113 @Article{Lonie1965,
114   author = {Lonie, I.M.},
115   title = {The Cnidian Treatises of the Corpus Hippocraticum},
116   journaltitle = {Classical Quaterly},
117   shorttitle = {The Cnidian Treatises\ldots},
118   date = 1965,
119   number = {\RN{59}}
120 }
121
122 @Book{RaziShukuk,
123   author = {\prname{al-rAziyy}, \prname{mu.hammad ibn
124           zakariyyA'}},
125   title = {\arb[trans]{\uc{k}itAb al-`sukUk `al_A
126           \uc{`g}AlInUs}},
127   indextitle = {\arb[trans]{\uc{`s}ukUk}},
128   sortname = {razi},
129   date = 1993,
130   shorthand = {\prname{al-rAziyy}, \arb[trans]{\uc{`s}ukUk}},
131   editor = {Mehdi Mohaghegh},
132   publisher = {International Institute of Islamic Thought and
133           Civilization},
134   location = {Tehran},
135   entrysubtype = {classical}

```

```

136 }
137
138 @Book{Ullmann1970,
139   location = {Leiden},
140   publisher = {Brill},
141   title = {Die Medizin im Islam},
142   date = 1970,
143   author = {Ullmann, Manfred},
144 }
145
146 @MVBook{al-Nadim,
147   author = {\prname{ibn al-nadIm}},
148   title = {\arb[trans]{\uc{f}ihrist}},
149   sortname = {{ibn al-nadim}},
150   date = {1871/1872},
151   shorthand = {\arb[trans]{\uc{f}ihrist}},
152   editor = {Flügel, Gustav},
153   volumes = 2,
154   location = {Leipzig},
155   entrysubtype = {classical}
156 }
157
158 @Book{al-Qifti,
159   sortname = {{ibn al-qifti}},
160   entrysubtype = {classical},
161   shorthand = {\prname{al-qif.tiyy}, \arb[trans]{\uc{t}a'rI_h}},
162   location = {Leipzig},
163   editor = {Lippert, Julius},
164   date = 1903,
165   title = {\arb[trans]{\uc{t}a'rI_h al-.hukamA'}},
166   author = {\prname{ibn al-qif.tiyy}}
167 }
168
169 @Software{usebib,
170   title = {The Usebib package},
171   subtitle = {A simple bibliography processor},
172   author = {Gregorio, Enrico},
173   publisher = {CTAN},
174   url = {http://www.ctan.org/pkg/usebib},
175   date = {2012-04-13},
176   version = {1.0a}
177 }

```

7 Implementation

Declare the global options, and define them:

```

1 \RequirePackage{xkeyval}
2 \DeclareOptionX{citecmd}[cite]{\def\ic@dfltcit{#1}}
3 \newif\ifdefault@index
4 \newif\ifno@index
5 \DeclareOptionX{defaultindex}[loccit]{
6   \edef\@tempa{#1}
7   \edef\@none{none}
8   \ifx\@tempa\@none

```

```

9 \no@indextrue
10 \else
11 \default@indextrue
12 \def\ic@dfltind{#1}
13 \fi
14 }
15 \newif\ifno@bibengine
16 \define@boolkey{icite.sty}[@pkg@]{nobibengine}[true]{%
17 \if@pkg@nobibengine\no@bibenginetrue\else\fi}
18 \ExecuteOptionsX{citecmd}
19 \ProcessOptionsX\relax

```

The following packages are required by icite:

```

20 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}
21 \RequirePackage{datatool}
22 \RequirePackage{usebib}

```

If nobibengine is set to true, then \ic@dfltcit will be redefined by \icite to \ic@nullcmd which does nothing.

```

23 \NewDocumentCommand{\ic@nullcmd}{0{}0{}m}{}

```

Define fields to be used by icite:

```

24 \define@reuse@key{author}
25 \define@reuse@key{indexauthor}
26 \define@reuse@key{sortname}
27 \define@reuse@key{title}
28 \define@reuse@key{shorttitle}
29 \define@reuse@key{indextitle}
30 \define@reuse@key{indexsorttitle}
31 \define@reuse@key{entrysubtype}
32 \define@reuse@key{shorthand}

```

This is the same as \usebibentry from usebib, but it does not return an error if the entry field is not found:

```

33 \def\get@bibentry#1#2{\@ifundefined{reuse@#1@#2}{}
34 {\expandonce{\@nameuse{reuse@#1@#2}}}}
35 \def\get@expanded@bibentry#1#2{\@ifundefined{reuse@#1@#2}{}
36 {\@nameuse{reuse@#1@#2}}}

```

Create a new database which icite will use to connect Bib_{La}T_EX ‘subtypes’ to indices.

```

37 \DTLnewdb{icite@indices}

```

\icitecmd \icitecmd{<cite cmd>} can be used at any point of the document to change the default citation command defined in the preamble.

```

38 \NewDocumentCommand{\icitecmd}{m}{%
39 \protected\def\ic@dfltcit{#1}\ignorespaces
40 }

```

\IndexSubtypeAs \IndexSubtypeAs takes two mandatory arguments: 1. Any given keyword used to specify an ‘entrysubtype’ in the bibliographical database and 2. The index which the authors matching that subtype must go into. This command is to be found in the preamble only.

```

41 \NewDocumentCommand{\IndexSubtypeAs}{m m}{%
42 \DTLnewrow{icite@indices}
43 \DTLnewbentry{icite@indices}{subtype}{#1}
44 \DTLnewbentry{icite@indices}{index}{#2}
45 }
46 \@onlypreamble\IndexSubtypeAs

```

\SetTitleStyle By default, titles are printed in italics. This can be changed in the preamble by \SetTitleStyle.

```

47 \NewDocumentCommand{\SetTitleStyle}{m}{\emph{#1}}
48 \NewDocumentCommand{\SetTitleStyle}{m}{%

```

```

49 \RenewDocumentCommand{\TitleStyle}{m}{#1}
50 }
51 \@onlypreamble\SetTitleStyle
\AuthorTitleDelim \AuthorTitleDelim{<delimiter>} sets the delimiter between authors and titles in the body
text when the nobibengine option is set to true. The default delimiter is a comma.
52 \def\ic@authtitdelim{, }
53 \NewDocumentCommand{\AuthorTitleDelim}{m}{%
54 \def\ic@authtitdelim{#1}
55 }
56 \@onlypreamble\AuthorTitleDelim
\TitlePageDelim \TitlePageDelim{<delimiter>} sets the delimiter between titles and pages in the body text
when the nobibengine option is set to true. The default delimiter is a comma and a space.
57 \def\ic@titpgdelim{, }
58 \NewDocumentCommand{\TitlePageDelim}{m}{%
59 \def\ic@titpgdelim{#1}
60 }
61 \@onlypreamble\TitlePageDelim
\icite \icite both inserts a formatted citation and an entry in the index locorum citatorum. It
is to be used in place of any BibTeX or BibLaTeX citation command the syntax of which is
\command[<pre>][<post>]{<key>}. \icite further accepts an optional argument should one
wish to specify the citation command to be used, like so:
\icite[<pre>][<post>]{<key>}[<command>]
Only standard citation commands are accepted, with the exception of qualified citation lists or
so-called ‘multicite’ commands. As of v1.4, icite can process separate index entries from lists
of numbers inserted in the <postnote> argument of \icite. For this mechanism to work, the
indexing commands used by \icite must be defined beforehand:—
62 \NewDocumentCommand{\icite@dflt@index}{m}{%
63 \index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}}
64 \NewDocumentCommand{\icite@std@index}{m}{%
65 \index[\icite@index]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}}
66 \NewDocumentCommand{\icite@nodflt@index}{m}{%
67 \index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}}
Then \process@index@list is used to split the argument of <postnote> at each occurrence
of the ; punctuation mark:—
68 \NewDocumentCommand{\process@index@list}
69 {m > { \SplitList { ; } } m}{%
70 \def\@tempa{#1}%
71 \def\@dflt{dflt}%
72 \def\@std{std}%
73 \def\@nodflt{nodflt}%
74 \ifx\@tempa\@dflt
75 \ProcessList {#2} {\icite@dflt@index}%
76 \else
77 \ifx\@tempa\@std
78 \ProcessList {#2} {\icite@std@index}%
79 \else
80 \ifx\@tempa\@nodflt
81 \ProcessList {#2} {\icite@nodflt@index}%
82 \fi\fi\fi
83 }
The definition of \icite follows:—
84 \NewDocumentCommand{\icite}{o o m O{\ic@dfltcit}}{%
85 \edef\ic@argiv{#4}%
86 \edef\ic@null{\ic@nullcmd}%
87 \ifnobibengine\let\ic@argiv\ic@null\else\fi%

```

```

88 \edef\@shorthand{\get@bibentry{#3}{shorthand}}%
89 \edef\@subtype{\get@expanded@bibentry{#3}{entrysubtype}}%
90 \edef\@author{\get@bibentry{#3}{author}}%
91 \edef\@indexauthor{\get@bibentry{#3}{indexauthor}}%
92 \edef\@sortname{\get@bibentry{#3}{sortname}}%
93 \edef\@indexsorttitle{\get@bibentry{#3}{indexsorttitle}}%
94 \edef\@indextitle{\get@bibentry{#3}{indextitle}}%
95 \edef\@shorttitle{\get@bibentry{#3}{shorttitle}}%
96 \edef\@title{\get@bibentry{#3}{title}}%
97 \ifx\@indexauthor\empty
98   \def\@useauthor{\@author}%
99 \else
100   \def\@useauthor{\@indexauthor}%
101 \fi
102 \ifx\@sortname\empty
103   \def\@sortedauthor{\@useauthor}%
104 \else
105   \def\@sortedauthor{\@sortname}\@useauthor}%
106 \fi
107 \ifx\@indextitle\empty
108   \ifx\@shorttitle\empty
109     \def\@usetitle{\@title}%
110   \else
111     \def\@usetitle{\@shorttitle}%
112   \fi
113 \else
114   \def\@usetitle{\@indextitle}%
115 \fi
116 \ifx\@indexsorttitle\empty
117   \def\@sortedtitle{\@usetitle}\@TitleStyle{\@usetitle}}%
118 \else
119   \def\@sortedtitle{\@indexsorttitle}\@TitleStyle{\@usetitle}}%
120 \fi
121 \IfNoValueTF{#1}%
122 {\DTLifdbempty{icite@indices}}{%
123   \ifno@index\else
124     \ifdefault@index%
125       \index[\ic@dflind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle}%
126     \else%
127       \index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle}%
128     \fi\fi%
129 }{%
130   \bgroup%
131   \DTLforeach*{icite@indices}{%
132     \icite@subtype=subtype,\icite@index=index}{%
133     \ifx\@subtype\icite@subtype%
134       \index[\icite@index]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle}%
135       \dtlbreak%
136     \else%
137       \ifno@index\else
138         \ifdefault@index%
139           \index[\ic@dflind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle}%
140         \else%
141           \index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle}%
142         \fi\fi%
143       \fi}%
144   \egroup}%
145 \ifno@bibengine
146 \ifx\@shorthand\empty%

```

```

147 \useauthor\ic@authtitdelim\TitleStyle{\@usetitle}%
148 \else%
149 \@shorthand%
150 \fi%
151 \else%
152 \fi%
153 \csname\ic@argiv\endcsname{#3}%
154 }
155 {\IfNoValueTF{#2}%
156   {\DTLifdbempty{icite@indices}{%
157     \ifno@index\else
158     \ifdefault@index%
159     \process@index@list{dflt}{#1}%
160     %\index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}%
161     \else%
162     \process@index@list{nodflt}{#1}%
163     %\index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}%
164     \fi\fi%
165   }{%
166     \bgroup%
167     \DTLforeach*{icite@indices}{%
168       \icite@subtype=subtype,\icite@index=index}{%
169       \ifx\@subtype\icite@subtype%
170       \process@index@list{std}{#1}%
171       %\index[\icite@index]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}%
172       \dtlbreak%
173       \else%
174       \ifno@index\else
175       \ifdefault@index%
176       \process@index@list{dflt}{#1}%
177       %\index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}%
178       \else%
179       \process@index@list{nodflt}{#1}%
180       %\index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}%
181       \fi\fi%
182       \fi}%
183     \egroup}%
184   \ifno@bibengine
185     \ifx\@shorthand\empty
186       \if@sameauthor
187         #1%
188       \else
189         \useauthor\ic@authtitdelim\TitleStyle{\@usetitle}%
190         \ic@titpgdelim{#1}%
191       \fi
192     \else
193       \@shorthand\ic@titpgdelim{#1}%
194     \fi
195   \else
196     \fi
197     \csname\ic@argiv\endcsname[{#1}]{#3}%
198   }
199   {\DTLifdbempty{icite@indices}{%
200     \ifno@index\else
201     \ifdefault@index%
202     \process@index@list{dflt}{#2}%
203     %\index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#2}%
204     \else%
205     \process@index@list{nodflt}{#2}%

```

```

206      %\index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#2}%
207      \fi\fi%
208    }{%
209      \bgroup%
210      \DTLforeach*{icite@indices}{%
211        \icite@subtype=subtype,\icite@index=index}{%
212          \ifx\@subtype\icite@subtype%
213            \process@index@list{std}{#2}%
214            %\index[\icite@index]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#2}%
215            \dtlbreak%
216          \else%
217            \ifno@index\else
218              \ifdefault@index%
219                \process@index@list{dflt}{#2}%
220                %\index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#2}%
221              \else%
222                \process@index@list{nodflt}{#2}%
223                %\index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#2}%
224              \fi\fi%
225            \fi}%
226      \egroup}%
227      \ifno@bibengine
228      \ifx\@shorthand\empty%
229        #1 \useauthor\ic@authtitdelim\TitleStyle{\@usetitle}%
230        \ic@titpgdelim{#2}%
231      \else%
232        #1 \@shorthand\ic@titpgdelim{#2}%
233      \fi
234      \else%
235      \fi%
236      \csname\ic@argiv\endcsname[#1][{#2}]{#3}%
237    }%
238  }%
239 }

```

Multiple Citations

`\MulticiteSep` Multiple citations are separated from one to the other by a sequence of characters. The default sequence is a semicolon and a space and can be modified with `\MulticiteSep{<string>}`.

```

240 \def\ic@sep{ ; }
241 \NewDocumentCommand{\MulticiteSep}{m}{%
242   \def\ic@sep{#1}%
243 }
244 \@onlypreamble\MulticiteSep
245 \def\ic@subsep{, }
246 \NewDocumentCommand{\MulticiteSubsep}{m}{%
247   \def\ic@subsep{#1}%
248 }
249 \@onlypreamble\MulticiteSubsep

```

`\MulticiteSameAuthor` The `\icites` command defined below allows for a sequence of quotations from different works by the same author. In this case, the author's name is not repeated; instead, subsequent quotations take the form of a date or title followed by a reference. By default, `icite` uses `\citetitle`.

```

250 \NewDocumentCommand{\ic@same@author}{O{} O{} m}{%
251   \edef\@shorttitle{\get@bibentry{#3}{shorttitle}}%
252   \edef\@title{\get@bibentry{#3}{title}}%
253   \ifx\@shorttitle\empty
254     \def\@usetitle{\@title}%

```

```

255 \else
256   \def\@usetitle{\@shorttitle}%
257 \fi
258 \IfNoValueTF{#1}{#{1}}{%
259 \TitleStyle{\@usetitle}%
260 }
261 \ifdefined\citetitle
262 \NewCommandCopy{\ic@same@author}{\citetitle}
263 \else
264 \NewCommandCopy{\ic@same@author}{\ic@same@author}
265 \fi
266 \NewDocumentCommand{\MulticiteSameAuthor}{m}{%
267 \RenewCommandCopy{\ic@same@author}{#1}
268 }
269 \@onlypreamble\MulticiteSameAuthor

```

`\MulticiteFormat` `\MulticiteFormat{<cite cmd>}{<cite cmd>}` can be used to format the citations regardless of the chosen bibliographic style. The first argument is normally used to select the author and the second to select the title or date.

```

270 \newif\if@multiciteformat
271 \ic@multiciteformatfalse
272 \def\multicite@format@i{}
273 \def\multicite@format@ii{}
274 \NewDocumentCommand{\MulticiteFormat}{m m}{%
275 \ic@multiciteformattrue
276 \def\multicite@format@i{#1}
277 \def\multicite@format@ii{#2}
278 }
279 \@onlypreamble\MulticiteFormat

```

`\icites` The definition of `\icites` follows:—

```

280 \newif\if@sameauthor
281 \NewDocumentCommand{\icites}{s t+ o o m}{%
282 \IfBooleanTF{#1}{%
283 \ic@sameauthortrue
284 \IfNoValueTF{#3}{%
285 \ic@same@author{#5}\ic@subsep\icite{#5}[notecite]%
286 }{\IfNoValueTF{#4}{%
287 \ic@same@author{#5}\ic@subsep\icite{#3}{#5}[notecite]%
288 }{%
289 \ic@same@author{#3}[] {#5}\ic@subsep\icite{#4}{#5}[notecite]%
290 }}%
291 }{\IfBooleanTF{#2}{%
292 \ic@sameauthortrue
293 \IfNoValueTF{#3}{%
294 \ic@same@author{#5}\ic@subsep\icite{#5}[notecite]%
295 }{\IfNoValueTF{#4}{%
296 \ic@same@author{#5}\ic@subsep\icite{#3}{#5}[notecite]%
297 }{%
298 \ic@same@author{#3}[] {#5}\ic@subsep\icite{#4}{#5}[notecite]%
299 }}%
300 }{\IfNoValueTF{#3}{%
301 \if@multiciteformat
302 \bgroup\no@indexttrue
303 \icite{#5}[\multicite@format@i]\ic@subsep
304 \egroup
305 \icite{#5}[\multicite@format@ii]%
306 \else
307 \icite{#5}%

```

```

308     \fi
309   }{\IfNoValueTF{#4}{%
310     \if@multiciteformat
311       \bgroup
312       \no@indextrue
313       \icite{#5}[\multicite@format@i]\ic@subsep
314       \egroup
315       \icite[#3]{#5}[\multicite@format@ii]%
316     \else
317       \icite[#3]{#5}%
318     \fi
319   }{%
320     \if@multiciteformat
321       \bgroup
322       \no@indextrue
323       \icite[#3][#5] [\multicite@format@i]\ic@subsep
324       \egroup
325       \icite[#4]{#5}[\multicite@format@ii]%
326     \else
327       \icite[#3][#4]{#5}%
328     \fi
329   }%
330 }%
331 }%
332 \icite@checknextarg
333 }
334 \def\icite@checknextarg{%
335   \@ifnextchar[\ic@sep\icites}{%
336     \@ifnextchar\bgroup{\ic@sep\icites}{%
337       \@ifnextchar*{\ic@sep\icites}{%
338         \@ifnextchar+{ \icites}{}}}}
339 }

```

8 Change History

v1.00.		\TitlePageDelim: the delimiter between titles and pages	16
General: First public release	1		
v1.1.		v1.4.	
General: New global option nobibengine	3	General: icite now indexes separately lists of references	4
v1.2.		Support for so-called “multicite” quotations	6
General: \AuthorTitleDelim: delimiter between authors and titles	16		

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