

PSEUDO-SUETONIANA
FROM LONDON, BRITISH LIBRARY
OLD KINGS 13 CIV, FF. 212^V–213^V

London, British Library Old Kings 13 CIV, dated to the fourteenth century by Georg Goetz, contains two consecutive pseudo-Suetonian texts. First, ff. 212^V–213^r, appears a list of *Notae* or Critical Signs, almost identical to the text in Monacensis Latinus 14429, ff. 122^{r-v}, published by Kettner and discussed by Weber, who following Usener dates the MS to the tenth century. The London (L) and Munich (M) texts are closely related to Isidore, *Etymologiae* 1.21 (J, reported here from Lindsay's OCT) and also to an unnamed Gotwicensis (G) published by Bessel, more distantly related to the *Anecdotum Parisinum* (Paris, Bibliothèque National Latinus 7530, ff. 28^r–29^r, published by Bergk and many others, also in part appearing in Casanatensis 1086, f. 64^v, collated by Morelli, and even more distantly related to the *Notae* from Cava published by Reifferscheid in this journal. It is possible that yet another copy is in Boulogne-sur-Mer 44, as asserted by L. Traube; I have been unable to examine the MS or a copy of it, and Virginie Haudiquet of the Bibliothèque Municipale kindly but unsuccessfully tried to find the passage in the MS. The second passage in L, ff. 213^{r-v}, is a list of animals and the sounds they make, of the type published by Reifferscheid as fragment 161 of Suetonius.¹ The two passages in L

1) G. Loewe and G. Goetz, *Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum I* (Leipzig/Berlin 1923) 92; H. Kettner, *Kritische Bemerkungen zu Varro und lateinischen Glossaren*, Programm der Klosterschule Rossleben (1868) 25–33; P. Weber, *Quaestionum Suetonianarum Capita Duo* (Diss. Halle 1903) 3–24; H. Usener, *Zur lateinischen Litteraturgeschichte*, *RhM* 22 (1867) 442. J. G. Bessel, *Chronicon Gotwicense I* (Tegernsee 1732) 24–26, dating on 24 to “*Saeculi circiter XII*” (cf. L. Traube, *Textgeschichte der Regula S. Benedicti*, ed. H. Plenkens [Munich 21910] 121). I quote from Bessel, having not been able to examine G or a photograph of it. Th. Bergk, *Anecdotum Parisinum*, *ZfA* 3 (1845) 81–131 = *Kleine philologische Schriften I* (Halle 1884) 580–612; text also in A. Reifferscheid, *Praeter Caesarum Libros Reliquiae* (Leipzig 1860, repr. Hildesheim 1971) 137–41, and H. Keil, *Grammatici Latini VII* (Leipzig 21880, repr. Hildesheim 2002) 533–6; the first part in G. Funaioli, *Grammaticae Romanae Fragmenta* (Leipzig 1907) 54–6 (L. Aelius Test.

are of very different significance. The list of *Notae* adds to our knowledge of this family of manuscripts as well as to the manuscript tradition of Isidore, and clarifies some of the nomenclature of the signs, while highlighting the manuscript confusion. The second passage presents us with a creative scribe, trying to merge several types of catalogue into a unified text, without complete success. The result is something like a modern scholarly article in progress.

I print here a lightly emended version of the first text in the London manuscript, with departures from L and their sources listed in a brief apparatus criticus. A full list of variant readings from G, J and M appear in the Appendix, where I also address issues of orthography.

Quaedam scripturarum notae apud celeberrimos auctores fuerunt, quas antiqui ad distinctionem scripturarum carminibus et historiis apposuerunt. Nota est figura propria in modum litterae posita ad demonstrandam unamquamque uerbi sententiarumque ac uersuum rationem. Notae autem uersibus apponuntur xxui quae sunt nominibus infra scriptis: Asteriscus, Obelus, Limniscus, Antigraphus, Paragraphus, Positura, Crifia, Antisigma, Antisigma cum puncto, Diple aperisticos, [Diple aperisticos,] Diple periestigmine, Diple obelismene, Auersa obelismene, Auersa cum obelo, Diple superne [superne] obelata, Recta et aduersa superne obelata, Ceraunium, Crismon, Phi et ro, Ancora superior, Ancora inferior, Coronis. 5

Hae et harum species xxui perficiunt: 10

Asteriscus qui est cum obelo. Qua sic Aristarchus utebatur in his uersibus, qui non suo loco positi sunt. 15

21). Discussion of the *Anecdoton* in H. D. Jocelyn, *The Fate of Varius' Thyestes*, CQ 30 (1980) 387, 394–7; *The Annotations of M. Valerius Probus* (II), CQ 35 (1985) 149–61; *The Annotations of M. Valerius Probus*, III: *Some Virgilian Scholia*, CQ 35 (1985) 471–2; to Jocelyn's bibliography add G. D'Anna, *L'Anecdoton Parisinum non è di Suetonio*, *Mnemosynum* (Studi in honore di A. Ghiselli), Bologna 1989, 155–61; P. L. Schmidt, *Suetons 'Pratum' seit Wessner*, ANRW II.33 5 (1991) 3815–6; R. A. Kaster, *C. Suetonius Tranquillus De Grammaticis et Rhetoribus* (Oxford 1995) 246–7. C. Morelli, *I trattati di grammatica e retorica del cod. Casanatense 1086*, RRAL 19 (1910) 324–5; A. Reifferscheid, *Mittheilungen aus Handschriften*, RhM 23 (1868) 127–46.

- Asteriscus †Arisimplem† ponitur in his, quae ommissa sunt, ut illucescant per eam notam quae deesse uidentur. Stella graeco sermone astrum dicitur, a quo asteriscus derivatur.
- 20 Obelus, id est uirgula iacens, ponitur in uersibus uel sententiis superflue iteratis siue in his locis ubi lectio aliqua falsitate notata est, ut quasi sagitta iugulet superuacua atque falsa confodiat. Sagitta enim graece obelus dicitur.
- 25 Obelus superne punctatus ponitur in his de quibus dubitatur utrum uelli debeant an poni.
- Limniscus, id est uirgula inter geminos punctos iacens, ponitur in his locis ubi sacrae scripturae interpretes eodem sensu sed diuersis sermonibus transtulerunt.
- 30 Antigraphus cum puncto ponitur ubi in translationibus diuersus sensus habetur.
- Paragraphus ponitur ad separandas res a rebus quae res in connexu concurrunt. Quemadmodum in catalogo loca id est a locis, regiones a regionibus, et in agone praemia a praemiis et certamina a diuersis certaminibus separantur.
- 35 Positura est figura paragrapho contraria et ideo sic formata est, quia sicut ille principia notat, ita iste fines a principis separat.
- 40 Crifia circuli pars inferior cum puncto ponitur in his locis ubi quaestio dura siue obscura aperiri uel solui non potuit.
- Antisigma ponitur ad eos uersus quorum ordo mutandus est. Sicut in antiquis auctoribus positum inuenitur.
- Antisigma [ponitur] cum puncto ponitur in his locis ubi in eodem sensu duplices uersus sunt et dubitatur quis potius eligendus sit.
- 45 Diple aperistictos. Scriptores nostri posuerunt in libris ecclesiasticorum uirorum ad separanda uel demonstranda testimonia sanctarum scripturarum. Diple aperistictos est quam primum Leogoras Siracusanus posuit Homericis uersibus ad separationem Olimpi a caelo.
- 50 Diple periestigmene cum geminis punctis. Hunc antiqui in his apponebant quae Zenodotus Ephesius non recte adiecerat aut detraxerat aut permutauerat. In his et nostri usi sunt.
- 55 Diple obelismene interponitur ad separandas in comediis et tragediis periodos.

- Aduersa obelismene quotiens strophus et antistrophus infer-
tur.
- Aduersa cum obelo ad ea ponitur quae ad aliquid respiciunt,
ut nosne tibi Frigiae (res) uertere fundo conamur (nos) an 60
miseros qui Troas Achiuis subicat.
- Diple superne obelata ponitur ad condiciones locorum tem-
porum personarum quae mutata sunt.
- Recta et aduersa superne obelata ponitur finita loco suo mona-
de significante similem sequentem quoque esse. 65
- Ceraunium ponitur quotiens multi uersus improbantur nec
per singulos obelantur. ceraunium enim dicitur fulmen.
- Crismon sola est ex uoluntate uniuscuiusque magistri ad ali-
quid notandum.
- Phi et Ro, id est Frontis. haec ubi aliquid obscuritatis ob sol-
licitudinem ponitur. 70
- Anchora superior ponitur ubi aliqua res omnino magna est.
Anchora inferior est ubi aliquid uilissime uel inconuenientius
denuntiatum est.
- Coronis nota in fine libri ponitur. 75

1 auctores *GJM*, actores *L*. 7 limniscus *conieci ex GM*, (cf. 27 *infra*),
luruscus *L*. 8 Antisigma (*bis*) *scripsi de Anec. Par.*, Antisima (*bis*) *L*
(cf. 41 et 43 *infra*). Diple *aperistictos scripsi de Anec. Par.*, Dip-
leriscon *L* (cf. 46 *infra*). 9 Diple *aperistictos (persticon L) deleui* (cf.
48 *infra*). *peristigmen Lindsay*, *perstigmenea L* (cf. 51 *in-*
fra). 11 *superne deleui*. 12 Phi et ro *conieci ex J* (cf. 70 *in-*
fra). 13 *Coronis conieci ex J* (cf. 75 *infra*), *Cronis*
L. 15 *Aristarchus GJ*, *Aristarcus L*. 27 *Limniscus GM*, *Lur-*
cus L. 33 *catalogo GJ*, *cathalogo L*. 41 *antisigma scripsi de Anec.*
Par., *antisima L*. 42 *auctoribus GJM*, *actoribus L*. 43 *antisigma*
scripsi de Anec. Par. et ponitur deleui. 46 *aperistictos scripsi de*
Anec. Par., *Dipleriscon L*. 48 *aperistictos scripsi de Anec. Par.*,
persticon L. 49 *Leogoras J*, *Leogarus GM*, *Leogorias*
L. 51 *peristigmene Lindsay*, *perstigmenea L*. 52 *Zenodotus*
GJM, *Cenodtus L*. 56 *periodos GJ*, *perhiodos LM*. 60 *nos, res*
et Achiuis J (cf. Verg. Aen. 10.89). 61 *Achiuis L*. 70 *Phi et Ro J*,
Fienta L. 75 *Coronis J*, *Cronis GLM*.

Scrutiny of the Appendix will reveal that the variants in L, G, M and Isidore are vexing to say the least. For example, the opening two sentences in Isidore appear in the same order in L, but transposed in GM. Similarly the entire passage is followed in GM by a passage entitled *De Notis Distinctionum*, which is then followed by material which appears directly following our passage in Isidore's Ety-

mologiae (*De Notis Iuridicis, De Notis Militaribus*, etc.). L does not have this material following our passage. Isidore opens the passage *Praeter quaedam*; L omits *Praeter*, while GM read *quaedam autem*, naturally postponing *autem*; in the next sentence GM and Isidore read *quasque*, while L has a more natural (and hence suspect) reading *quas*. Only L has the list of signs before the list of definitions (lines 7–13) and places Asteriscus cum obelo first in the definitions. It is possible that this preliminary list reflects signs once written in a margin of L. L does shed light on the disputed names of the signs. In lines 46–50 the manuscripts seem to suggest a distinction between Diple (Antilabda) and Diple aperisticos. Isidore, for example, exhibits a Diple before the first definition (*Scriptores ... scripturarum*) and a Diple with a *punctum* before the second (*primus Leogoras ... caelo*) but both definitions seem to refer to the simple Diple, and the Diple with *punctum* is not well paralleled (it appears with notation *bis dictum* in the *Notae Simples* portion of the *Anecdoton*). L however retains vestiges of the word *aperisticos* in both locations. Furthermore G preserves no sign for the second entry, and M exhibits the same sign, a Diple with *punctum*, for both entries. L then allows us to see that we have two alternative entries for one sign, the Diple aperisticos, and I have corrected both entries to Diple aperisticos from the *Anecdoton* and I have deleted the second entry from the initial list in L.² L's Diple peristigmenea is clearly the Diple periestigmene, as corrected by Lindsay.

The confused state of the tradition can be seen even more clearly in the four texts' entries for *Asteriscus*. GM read: *Asteriscum Aristofanes [Arisfanes M] repperit. Haec autem apposita est ab Origine his, quae a Septuaginta omissa [Septuginta omisa M] sunt, et in hebreo habentur, scilicet ut illucescerent per eam notam, quae deesse uidebantur*. This is clearly a superior version to that in L: *Asteriscus arisimplem ponitur in his quae omissa sunt ut illucescant per eam notam quae deesse uidentur*. Isidore has the most streamlined version, omitting the corrupted name Aristophanes from a text like that in L: *Asteriscus adponitur in his quae omissa sunt ut illucescant per eam notam quae deesse uidentur*.³ In addition, G calls the

2) Both passages are so treated also by A. Gudeman, PW XII 2 (1922) 1918–1919.

3) Compare the analysis of Weber, *Quaestionum Suetonianarum* (above, n.1) 15.

Cryphia the *Anfibolen* (probably *Amphibole*; M reads *Anfibolen uel Cryfia*, L and Isidore merely *Crifia*). The order of the signs surrounding *Cryphia* varies in Isidore and the MSS: *Paragraphus*, *Positura*, *Cryphia*, *Antisigma* in L and Isidore; *Paragraphus*, *Amphibole* (*Cryphia*), *Positura*, *Antisigma* in G; *Paragraphus*, *Amphibole* (*Cryphia*), *Antisigma*, *Positura* in M. Moreover, in M *Antisigma* ends the right column of the folio, and *Positura* has been added across the folio under both columns of text, as Kettner observes. These variations may lend support to Weber's argument that *Positura* and *Cryphia* (*Amphibole*) are later additions to the list as it progressed from antiquity.⁴ The scribe of G also omits the end of the *Obelus* entry and all of *Obelus superne adpunctus* which follows; the words *ne ponantur* in G's *Obelus* entry, which follow the word *confodiat*, are most likely a remnant of the lost material, which ends *necne adponi* (or *apponi*) in Isidore and M, *an poni* in L. LM have a further special relationship, as we shall see below. It is possible that the discovery of more MSS will clarify these problems and the relationships between the various texts.

The second text in the Old Kings MS, following the *Notae* after a dozen lines of what appear to be supplemental glosses not in M, deserves publication. In the only citation of the text I have seen, Goetz states that the passage comes from the glossary known as the *Liber Glossarum* under the entry *uox* in a passage attributed to Phocas.⁵ The text does indeed begin with some lines apparently derived from the *Liber Glossarum*, followed by a catalogue of animals and their sounds, but not identical with the *Liber Glossarum*. This type of text, at one time also attributed to Suetonius and printed for example in multiple versions by Reifferscheid as fragment 161 of Suetonius, has been well studied of late, and the texts have been sorted by Marcovich into four types, deriving respectively from *Liber Glossarum*, from Polemius Silvius, from Aldhelm, or from the poetic tradition.⁶ Our text from Old Kings 13 CIV reads

4) Weber, *Quaestionum Suetonianarum* (above, n. 1) 23–4.

5) G. Loewe and G. Goetz, *Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum I* (above, n. 1) 92. Goetz prints a version of the passage from *Liber Glossarum*, as did A. Mai, *Classicum Auctorum e Vaticanis Auctoribus Editorum VI* (Rome, 1834) 599–600.

6) A. Reifferscheid, *Praeter Caesarum* (above, n. 1) 247–54, 308–12 (a selection of Aldhelm texts printed on pages 248–50); M. Marcovich, *Voces Animantium* and Suetonius, *ZAnt* 21 (1971) 399–416. More texts and bibliography in D. T. Benediktson, *Polemius Silvius' Voces Varie Animantium* and Related Cata-

as follows (I have silently changed *-e* to *-ae* and *-ci-* to *-ti-*; other changes from the MS readings are detailed in the *apparatus criticus*):

Vox est aer ictus sensibilis auditu. Vocis autem duae sunt species: id est hominum et mouabilium animalium: aquilae clangunt, accipitres plipiant, uultures pulpant, corui crocitant, milui lupiunt, olores drensant, grues gruunt, ciconiae crotolant, anseres ⟨glicciunt uel sclingunt, anates⟩ retrissitant, pauones paupulant, galli cucurriunt uel cantant, turtures gemunt, palumbes paucitant, perdices caccabant, grabuli fringuliunt, noctuae cucubiunt, meruli zinziant, turdi trucilant uel faccitant, sturni passitant, hirundines minurriunt, passeres tuciant, apes bobiunt uel bombiant, cicades frinrant. Feras etiam proprias uoces habere. Ita pronuntiant: leones duros fremere, tigrides rachare, pardos felire, pantheras caurire, ursos uncare uel saeuire, apros frendere, lince ⟨urcare⟩, lupos ululare, serpentes sibilare, elephantes barrire, onagros magilare, ceruos rugire, tauros mugire, equos hinnire, asinos rudere, porcos grunnire, uerres quirritare, arietes lorectare, oues balare, hircos miccire, edos uebare, canes latrare, uulpes gannire, catulos glatire, lepores uagire, mustelas drinorare, mures mintare, sorices desticare, ranas coaxare, populus strepit, ignis crepitat, cursus aquarum murmurat, ferrum stridit, aer tinnit, tinniunt et aera.

3 clangunt *scripsi*, clanigunt *MS*. 5 anseres glicciunt uel sclingunt, anates retrissitant *scripsi*, anseres retissitant *MS*. 6 cucurriunt *scripsi*, cucciuriunt *MS*. 7 gemunt *scripsi*, gemut *MS*. 9 minurriunt *scripsi*, tanurriunt *MS*. 13 urcare *suppleui*. 19 desticare *scripsi*, testicare *MS*.

First, in lines 2–10, appears a list of birds in the same order and with the same sounds as the list of birds in *Liber Glossarum*, but changed from accusative and infinitive, as in the *Liber Glossarum*, into nominative plurals and indicative plurals in the style of the animals in Aldhelm’s treatise. Then, in line 11 beginning with the

logues of Animal Sounds, Mn 53 (2000) 71–9; Cambridge University Library L1 I 14, F. 46^{r-v}: A Medieval Natural Scientist at Work, Neophilologus 86 (2002) 171–7; *Ut balatus ouis sic est rugire leonis*: Medieval Composition and Modern Editing, WS 117 (2004) 225–32.

word *Feras*, the scribe (or his source) copied the *Liber Glossarum* passage as it appears from that point, without conversion from accusative and infinitive to nominative plurals and indicatives, until the *Liber Glossarum* passage ends with *ranas coaxare*. The addition of the word *feros* after *leones* is unique, and may come from *Feras* in the line above it. After *coaxare*, in lines 19–21, the scribe continues with a text of the Polemius catalogue, in the Polemius style of nominative singulars and indicative singulars, beginning with the entry for *populus*, which follows *rana* in Polemius, with a paragraph mark between *coaxare* and *populus*.

Clearly the scribe, or his source, had a text of *Liber Glossarum* before him and a text of Polemius, and has seen a text of Aldhelm, since the first part is in Aldhelm's style but not alphabetized like Aldhelm and with no new animals or sounds added. Some of the double sounds which appear in *Liber Glossarum* and Aldhelm manuscripts are omitted, as are *anates* and the verbs with *anser*es and *lince*s, all probably by mistake (I have supplemented both passages from the entries in *Liber Glossarum*, where the *anser* is followed by the *anas*). There are some minor errors, such as *hirundines tanurriunt* in line 9, which I have corrected, again from readings in *Liber Glossarum*. *grabuli* is a frequent variant in these animal texts for *graculi*, as for example in a *Liber Glossarum* passage in M. The last entry shows that we have a thinking scribe. Polemius reads *aes tinnit*, but our scribe's exemplar apparently read *aer tinnit*; having written what is clearly wrong (air doesn't make this sound, bronzes do), the scribe wrote as a correction *tinniunt et aera*.

Oddly M contains on f. 209^v a version of the *Liber Glossarum* (Phocas) passage, as just mentioned.⁷ It is possible that the scribe of L (or his predecessor) used a manuscript related to M as a source for his catalogue. M's passage is a straightforward version of *Liber Glossarum*, but we would have to view the text in L as a proto-edition in which the editor has determined an editorial methodology, namely the conflation of various lists into the style of Aldhelm, but has not yet carried out his revisions, an effort at systemization improved by the more 'scientific' creator of Cambridge University Library L1 14,

7) Edited by Kettner, *Kritische Bemerkungen* (above, n. 1) 32–3. I quote here from Kettner, not having examined this folio or a copy of it.

f. 46^{r-v}.⁸ The text reads like an intermediate draft of a modern scholarly paper, with each part in a different stage of editing. In any case, it is significant that both ‘editors’, of the Cambridge and London manuscripts respectively, had access to the best collections of these various texts assembled previous to Reifferscheid and that both scribes applied scholarly methods to their work.

Appendix: Variant Readings from G, J and M

L omits the signs themselves, which are printed in the left margin in M, in the text itself in J, and in the right margin in G, and once in G also in the text, but here the scribe apparently mistakes an abbreviation for *id est* or *idem* for ÷, the limniscus itself. Virtually all variants from the printed text in G, J, and M are listed here, but variations in manuscripts and editions such as punctuation or spelling (e. g. *-ae* for *-e*, *his* for *hiis*, or *app-* for *adp-*) are not noted, and L appears in the variants only where I have emended the text or where it is essential for clarity against other readings. Where the manuscripts of J have variants generally I do not report readings from J, and Lindsay’s apparatus should be consulted for these details, which occasionally shed light on GLM and vice versa. In addition I leave out of this Appendix details pertaining to the order of the signs surrounding Crifia, which is discussed in the text above. Finally, I have standardized punctuation and capitalization in the text and the reporting of variants.

1–5 Quaedam ... apposuerunt *post* Nota ... rationem *GM*. 1 *quaedam autem scripturarum GM*, Praeterea *quaedam J*. auctores *GJM*, actores *L*. 2 *quasque GJM*. 4 *litterae modum GJM*. 5–6 *autem quae uersibus G*. 6 *apponuntur numero viginti et sex quae sunt JM*, apponuntur numero viginti et

8) Benediktson, Cambridge University Library (above, n. 6) 171–77.

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sex sunt *G*. 6–16 *infra scriptis ... sunt om. G, Asteriscus ... sunt om. JM*. 7 *Limniscus conieci ex GM, luruscus L (cf. 27 infra)*. 8 *Antisigma (bis) scripsi de Anec. Par., Antisima (bis) L (cf. 41 et 43 infra)*. *Diple aperistictos scripsi de Anec. Par, Dip-leriscon L (cf. 46 infra)*. 9 *Diple aperistictos (persticon L) deleui (cf. 48 infra)*. *periestigme Lindsay, perstigmenea L (cf. 51 infra)*. 11 *superne deleui*. 12 *phi et ro conieci ex J (cf. 70 infra)*, *phieufa L*. 13 *coronis conieci ex J (cf. 75 infra)*, *cronis L*. 15, 15, 21, 24, 55, 57, 59, 62, 64, 67 *obolus, etc. JM*. 15 *Aristarchus J, Aristarcus GL (cf. 30 infra)*. 17–19 *Asteriscus adponitur in his quae omissa sunt ut inlucescant per eam notam quae deesse uidentur. Stella enim Graece aster dicitur J, Asteriscum Aristofanes reperit. Haec autem apposita est ab Origine his, quae a Septuaginta omissa sunt, et in hebreo habentur, scilicet ut illucescerent per eam notam, quae deesse uidebantur. Stella enim aster dicitur graeco sermone G, Asteriscum Arisfanus repperit. Haec autem apposita est ab Origine his, quae a Septuaginta omisa sunt, et in hebreo habentur, scilicet ut illucescerent per eam notam, quae deesse uidebantur. Stella enim aster dicitur graeco sermone M*. 19–20 *deriuatur L, est deriuatus GJM, est dirivatus J*. 21 *id est JLM, idem G. apponitur in uerbis GJM*. 23 *quasi quaedam sagitta GM*. 24 *confodiat ne apponantur et om.* 24–26 *sagitta ... poni G. sagittata M*. 25 *adpunctum M*. 26 *utrum tolli debeant necne apponi JM*. 27 *Limniscus GM, Lemniscus J, Lurcus L. id est JLM, ÷ G. apponitur G, opponitur M*. 28 *ubi L, quae GJM*. 29 *sed et diuersis G*. 30 *Antigraphus autem cum GM. apponitur GJM*. 31 *post habetur add. Asteriscus cum obelo. Hac nota (hanc J) proprie Aristarchus (Aristarcus G) utebatur in his uersibus, qui non suo loco positi erant GJM (cf. 15–16 supra)*. 32 *Paragraphus (Paragrafos M) inter uersus ponitur GM. quae res L, quae JM, qui G*. 33 *catalogo GJ, cathalogo L, catelogo M. loca a locis, et regiones M, locos a locis, et regiones G, loca a locis J*. 34 *regionibus in JM*. 35 *praemiis, certamina GJM. certaminibus diuersis G*. 36 *Positurae (Possiturae M) figura GM. contraria et (et Kettner, fortasse ex M) ideo JLM, contraria et idem G. formata, quia GJM*. 37 *ille L, illa GM. principia notat LJ, principia a nota G, principia nota M. iste L, ista GJM*. 38 *separatur M, separantur G*. 39 *Crifia L, Cryphia J, Amphibolen G, Amfibolen uel Cryfia M. puncto. Haec nota ponitur GM*. 40 *dubia GM. siue L, uel GM, et J*. 41 *Antisigma*

scripsi de Anec. Par., Antisima *L*, Antisimma *GJ*, Antisimna *M*. permittendus *G*, permotandus *M*. 42 sicut et in *G*, sic et in *JM*. auctoribus *GJM*, actoribus *L*. 43 Antisigma *scripsi de Anec. Par. et ponitur deleui*, Antisima ponitur cum *L*, Antisimma cum *GJM*. 44 quis *GLM*, qui *J*. 46 Diple aperistictos. Scriptores *scripsi de Anec. Par.*, Dipleriscon. Scriptores *L*, Diple. Hanc scriptores *J*, Diple (*Dyple M*) siue Antilabda. Hanc scriptores *GM*. apponunt *GJM*. 47 uel ad demonstranda *GM*. 48 sanctarum scripturarum *JL*, diuinarum scripturarum quae ob dictorum confirmationem exempli causa interponuntur *GM*. aperistictos *scripsi de Anec. Par.*, persticon est quod primus Leogorias *L*, pesticon primus Leogaras *G*, peristicon (*etc.*). Hanc primus (*uel prius*) Leogoras *J*, perstcon. Hanc primus Leogarus *M*. 50 Olympi *GJ*. 51 peristigmene *Lindsay*, perstigmenea cum *L*, perstigmene (*praestigmen M, uaria J*) id est cum *GJM*. genuinis *G*. Hanc *GJM*. 52 Zenodotus *GJM*, Cenodtus *L*. Effessus *M*. permotauerat *M*. 53–54 euasi sunt *M*. 55 obelis mere *G*, obolusmene *M*. separandos *JM*. et *L*, uel *GJM*. 56 perhiodos *LM*. 57 Auersa obelis mere interponitur *G*, Aversa obolismene *M*. strophe *JM*, stropho *GJ*. 59 Auersa cum *M*, Aversarum obelo *et om* ut ... subicat *G*. 60–61 nos, res *et* Achiuis *J* (cf. Verg. Aen. 10,89), Achiuis *GL*. ut nosne Frigiae res euertere fundo conamus nos animis heros qui Troas a uiuis obiecit *M*. 62–63 locorum ac temporum *GJM*. 63 personarumque mutatas *GJM*. 64. Diple recta *J*. auersa *G*. suo loco *G*. 66 Ceraunum *M*. 67 Ceraunius *M*. fulmen dicitur *GJM*. 68 Crismon sola est ex *L*, Crismon (*Crisomon M*). Haec sola ex *GJM*. uniuscuiusque ad *GJM*. 69 notandum ponitur *GJM*. 70 Phi et Ro *J*, Fienta *L*, Peitro. Hoc ponitur, quotiens emendatio, uel sensus uersuum sollicitus est inspiciendus. Peitro idem fortis, ubi aliquid obscuritatis est ob sollicitudinem ponitur *G*, Pietro. Haec ponitur quotiens uel emendatio uel sensus uersuum sollicitus est inspiciendus. Pietro id est Frontis ubi aliquid obscuritatis est ob sollicitudinem ponitur *M*. obscuritatis est ob *etiam J*. 72 Ancora *GM*. magna omnino *GJM*. 73 ancora *GM*. inferior ubi *GJM*. 75 Cronus nota in *L*, Cronis (*Coronis J*) nota tantum in *GJ*, Cronis tantum in *M*. libri ponitur *L*, libri apud omnes positum inuenitur *GM*. Post 75 Alogus ... *GJM*.