

X. The Bern Riddles in Codex Vat. Reg. Lat. 1553

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Alexander Riese has included as item 481 in his edition of *Anthologia Latina*¹ a collection of 63 anonymous hexastich riddles, which have come to be known as the Bern Riddles by reason of the fact that the oldest known document containing any of them is Codex Bernensis 611, saec. VIII-IX (=B).² The other manuscripts utilized by Riese are Lipsiensis Rep. 1 74, saec. IX-X (=L); Vindobonensis 67, saec. XII³ (=V); Parisinus 5596, saec. IX (=P); and Parisinus 8071, saec. IX (=T). Of these only L contains all 63 riddles in the collection. The last (63) is absent from V. B omits 28 riddles in their entirety (1, 4, 7, 10, 16, 28, 31, 33, 37-55, 63) and parts of 2 and 56. P contains only seven riddles (1, 5, 6, 13, 25, 35, 50) and T has only two (3, 6). Thus the text of considerable portions of the collection is at present based on only two manuscripts, L and V. Since these riddles, which are regarded by Riese as dating from antiquity,⁴ mark a continuation of the tradition associated with Symphosius,⁵ additional early manuscript evidence on their texts should be of considerable importance in view of the limited amount of evidence which has thus far become available.

It is the purpose of this paper to call attention to the fact that Codex Vat. Reg. Lat. 1553 (folios 8^v-21^v) contains a group of riddles which, though bearing the heading *Incipit prologus Symphosii Super enigmata quaestionum artis retoricae*, actually includes 52 of the 63 Bern Riddles interspersed with 45 by Symphosius and

¹ Alexander Riese, *Anth. Lat.*, part 1, fasc. 1 (Leipzig 1894) 351-70.

² For facsimiles of various parts of this codex see E. A. Lowe, *Codices Latini antiquiores*, part 7 (Oxford 1956) plate 604.

³ No date is given for this manuscript by Riese (above, note 1), but in the catalogue of Vienna manuscripts prepared by Academia Caesarea Vindobonensis it is listed as being of the twelfth century (*Tabulae codicum manu scriptorum praeter Graecos et Orientales in Bibliotheca Palatina Vindobonensi asservatorum*, vol. 1 [Vienna 1864] 9).

⁴ Riese (above, note 1) xlvii.

⁵ Raymond T. Ohl, *The Enigmas of Symphosius* (Philadelphia 1928) 21.

five by Aldhelm.⁶ This portion of the codex (henceforth designated Q), along with the preceding portion (folios 1^r-8^v) which contains the *Aenigmata* of Boniface, has been copied by a Carolingian hand of the ninth century in single columns of 22 lines each. A few alterations have been made in the text by a contemporary corrector (Q²), and some musical items have been inserted in the margins of folio 11 by a somewhat later hand. Because of the presence of these musical items the codex as a whole has been briefly described by E. M. Bannister in his work on the musical documents in the Vatican Library.⁷ Bannister correctly ascribes the *Aenigmata* contained in the first part of the manuscript to Boniface, but in dealing with the second part he simply quotes the heading cited above in which reference is made to Symphosius without noting that a majority of the riddles which follow belongs to the Bern group. The first 21 folios of the codex are regarded by Bannister as dating from the end of the ninth century. Several features of the writing, however, indicate that this part of the codex should be dated in the early ninth century. The ending *-tur*, for instance, when abbreviated, is consistently expressed by use of an apostrophe over *t*. This usually indicates a date earlier than 820.⁸ Other characteristics which point to a relatively early date are frequent occurrences of open *a* (shaped like double *c*) and angular *n*.

The riddles of the three different collections represented have been rearranged by subjects, with those dealing with the same topic grouped together. Each topic is numbered separately, whether represented by a single riddle or by more than one. In some cases the numbers have been accidentally omitted, but the number of topics included runs to 91, with the numeral LXXXXII appearing on the last line of folio 21^v. Thus it becomes obvious that the end of this portion of the manuscript has been lost by mutilation. Since riddles were traditionally presented in groups

⁶ The author wishes to express his gratitude to the directors of The Knights of Columbus Vatican Film Library at Saint Louis University for placing at his disposal a microfilm copy of Vat. Reg. Lat. 1553. At the same time the author wishes to extend his thanks to Professor Edward L. Bassett of The University of Chicago for valuable assistance in connection with bibliographical problems entailed in the preparation of this paper.

⁷ Enrico M. Bannister, *Monumenti vaticani di paleografia musicale latina* (Leipzig 1913) 99-100.

⁸ See W. M. Lindsay, *Notae Latinae* (Cambridge 1915) 376-77 and E. K. Rand, "Prickings in a Manuscript of Orléans," *TAPA* 70 (1939) 338-39.

of one-hundred,⁹ it is probable that nine more topics were dealt with in the folios which have disappeared. The heading of the collection as a whole and the individual headings of the first five groups of riddles are in rustic capitals; those of the remaining groups, in uncial letters.

In the following list of the contents of Q, provided to show the identity of the riddles present and the order of their appearance, a number preceded by B, S, or A refers to the riddle with that number in the Bern collection, Symphosius,¹⁰ or Aldhelm¹¹ respectively, while the numbers in parentheses after B or S indicate the line numbers of the riddles under consideration: preface to Symphosius (1-17),¹² B60 (355-60), B55 (325-30), B59 (349-54), B61 (361-66), B41 (241-46), B49 (289-94), B38 (223-28), S10 (45-47), S11 (48-50), S8 (39-41), S12 (51-53), B30 (175-80), S54 (177-79), B3 (13-18), S62 (201-3),¹³ B11 (61-66), S13 (54-56),¹⁴ S61 (198-200), S19 (72-74), S20 (75-77), S18 (69-71), S89 (282-84), S72 (231-33), S71 (228-30), B7 (37-42), S73 (234-36), B32 (187-92), S63 (204-6), B1 (1-6), S41 (138-40), S42 (141-43), S43 (144-46), B45 (265-70), A1, S6 (33-35), B9 (49-54), B12 (67-72), S66 (213-15), S52 (171-73), B17 (97-102), B13 (73-78), B50 (295-300), B63 (373-78), B20 (115-20), B21 (121-26), S82 (261-63), S83 (264-66), B14 (79-84), B15 (85-90), B16 (91-96), B47 (277-82), B19 (109-14), B31 (181-86), B39 (229-34), B18 (103-8), S79 (252-54), B34 (199-204), S45 (150-52), B35 (205-10), B36 (211-16), B43 (253-58), B28 (163-68), B33 (193-98), B26 (151-56), S40 (135-37), B27 (157-62), S50 (165-67), B51 (301-6), S44 (147-49), B37 (217-22), A40, B4 (19-24), B5 (25-30), B8 (43-48), S14 (57-59), B6 (31-36), B23 (133-38), B57 (337-42),¹⁵ S7 (36-38), S94 (297-99), B56 (331-36), B25 (145-50), B24 (139-44), S67 (216-18), B2 (7-12), B62

⁹ Ohl (above, note 5) 23.

¹⁰ Riese (above, note 1) 221-46.

¹¹ Rudolphus Ehwald, *Aldhelmi Opera* (Monumenta Germaniae historica, auctorum antiquissimorum tomus xv) (Berlin 1919) 97-149.

¹² Lines 16-17 were omitted by Q, but added by Q².

¹³ A portion of the outer edge of folio 10 has been cut away with the result that the endings are missing from most of the lines of S10, S11, S8, and S12 which appear on 10^r; and the initial portions are missing from all lines of B30, S54, B3, and S62 which are copied on 10^v. The last five lines of B38 also appear on 10^r, but have escaped mutilation by reason of their shortness.

¹⁴ Line 54 is omitted by Q.

¹⁵ B23 and B57 are combined in Q as a single riddle of 12 verses.

(367-72), S97 (306-8), B29 (169-74), A20, S22 (81-83), S23 (84-86), S24 (87-89), S26 (93-95), A26, A14, S27 (96-98), S28 (99-101), S39 (132-34), S32 (111-13), S31 (108-10), S37 (126-28), S33 (114-16). Thus, in summary, it may be seen that the five riddles of Aldhelm present in Q are 1, 14, 20, 26, 40; that the 45 of Symphosius are 6-8, 10-14, 18-20, 22-24, 26-28, 31-33, 37, 39-45, 50, 52, 54, 61-63, 66-67, 71-73, 79, 82-83, 89, 94, 97; and that the only riddles of the Bern collection omitted by Q are 10, 22, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 52-54, 58.

The text of the *Aenigmata* of Boniface contained in the earlier portion of Codex Vat. Reg. Lat. 1553, as has been shown by the present writer in an article to appear in an early issue of *Manuscripta*, is very closely related to that found in Codex Petropolitanus F xiv, 1, saec. viii, and, though not copied from this manuscript, is probably ultimately derived from a common source. Since Petropolitanus F xiv, 1 also contains the riddles of Symphosius (designated M by Riese), it would be interesting to determine whether the degree of affinity existing between it and Q is as great in the case of the latter group of riddles as it proved to be for the riddles of Boniface. Unfortunately, since Riese very rarely cites the readings of M in the *apparatus* to his text of Symphosius, it is impossible on the basis of this limited evidence to draw any definite conclusions in the matter. Q does, however, unquestionably belong to the same recension of Symphosius as does M. According to Riese all the manuscripts of Symphosius except Parisinus 10318, saec. vii-viii (=A) fall into two recensions (B and D).¹⁶ A often combines the two recensions. Although M sometimes agrees with Codex A or recension B, it is to be classed, according to Riese, as primarily a representative of recension D.

In cases in which there is a sharp distinction between the readings of B and D, Q consistently follows the D tradition. In verse 41, for instance, AB have *lumen . . . lucem*, while D has *lucem . . . lumen*, which was clearly the original reading of Q, though the last two letters of *lumen* have been lost by mutilation. Again in verse 89, where AB have *sed multa vivo sagina*, Q follows the D recension in reading *non parvam sumo* (*summo* Q) *saginam*. In 97 the reading of B is *Nomen habens atrum*, D has *Utraque sum semper*, and A combines the two recensions with the reading *Nomen habens atrum utraque sum semper*. Here, too, Q agrees with D in every detail.

¹⁶ Riese (above, note 1) 221-22.

Within the D recension, Q shares errors most consistently with Codex Sangallensis 273, saec. ix (= α) either alone or in common with various other manuscripts. The manuscript which, next after α , shares errors most consistently with Q is Codex Vossianus quart. 106, saec. ix-x (= d). The following are instances in which Q and α agree in error against all other manuscripts cited: 36 *sunt* (after *mihi*) om. α Q; 147 *mordentes*] *mordentem* α Q; 149 *habet*] *habeo* α Q; 203 *praestat*] *praestet* α Q. There are only two instances in which Q agrees in error with d alone against all other manuscripts: 46 *conexa*] *connexa* (but with second *n* expunged in d) dQ; 166 *sum* added after *duro* (*dura* Q) dQ. The following are cases in which Q agrees in error with both α and d against all other manuscripts: 113 *caelis et*] *caelo sed* α dQ; 166 *Sed chalybis duro mollis*] *Seu calibus* (*chalibis* α) *seu duro* (*dura* Q) α dQ; 177 *munus flexu*] *munus ferri* α dQ; 215 *nocere*] *noceri* α dQ.¹⁷ There are, in addition, numerous other instances in which Q agrees in error with α or d or both in conjunction with one or more other manuscripts. On the other hand, there are only a few instances in which Q agrees in error with other manuscripts against α or d or both: 95 *longior*] *longius* AQ; 126 *patri matri*] *patris matris* HQ; 229 *rimis*] *rivis* GIQ; 308 *me* om. β Q (but added by Q²). Despite the close relationship which obviously exists between Q and α d, however, even if α and d were older than Q, it would still be impossible to assume that Q was copied from either, since there are many instances in which Q has retained the correct reading where incorrect readings appear in α or d. The following are typical examples from among many which could be cited: 86 *submoveor* Q, *submovear* α d; 114 *insanis* Q, *insanguis* d; 135 *est* Q, om. α ; 138 *Anseris* Q, *Anseres* α || *mihi* Q, om. d; 167 *tecto* Q, *tecta* α ; 172 *effugi* Q, *effugio* d; 216 *apta* Q, *apti* α ; 235 *et* Q, *qui* d. Thus it becomes clear that the riddles of Symphosius in Q were taken from some manuscript of the D recension very closely related to both α and d. Hence, since α d are among the best sources for this work, it follows that Q may be of some worth to future editors of Symphosius.

By reason of the small number of riddles of Aldhelm included in Q, it is impossible to reach definite conclusions as to the exact

¹⁷ It is perhaps also significant that Q is fundamentally in agreement with α d in the following correct readings against all other manuscripts (except the second hand of β in the second instance): 35 *Et me perfundit* (*profundit* Q) *qui me* α dQ, *Et ego perfundor sed me* AB; 142 *Ante tamen mediam* (*media* Q) *cauponis scripta tabernam* (*taberna* Q) $\alpha\beta^2$ dQ, *Pauperibus semper proponor namque tabernis* AwGIB.

place occupied by their source in the Aldhelm manuscript tradition. The identity of the recension to which it belonged, however, can be established without difficulty. Ehwald¹⁸ has shown that all of the known manuscripts of the riddles of Aldhelm fall into two recensions, one comprised of Codex Petropolitanus Q I, 15, saec. VIII (=A), Codex Bruxellensis 10615, saec. XII (=F¹), and Codex Bruxellensis 9799, saec. XII (=F²), and an alternate recension which is made up of all the remaining manuscripts including Petropolitanus F XIV, 1. One of the passages in which there is a notable discrepancy between the two recensions falls within one of the riddles included in Q: in 14.1 AF¹ read *Sum namque excellens* while the manuscripts of the alternate recension have *Pulcher et excellens*. The fact that Q has the latter reading clearly places its source for Aldhelm in the alternate recension.

Classification of the source from which the Bern Riddles in Q were taken poses no great difficulty. A comparison of the collation attached below with the *apparatus criticus* of Riese's edition of the Bern Riddles¹⁹ will show that the source of Q for this part of its text belongs within the same family of manuscripts as Lipsiensis Rep. I 74 (=L) and Vindobonensis 67 (=V), since the number of cases in which Q agrees with LV against Bernensis 611 (=B), often in error, is quite large.²⁰ In contrast, the number of instances in which Q agrees with B against L or V is very small, consisting for the most part in minor variations in spelling. Within the QLV group, Q is much more closely related to L than to V, as can be seen from the large number of peculiar readings shared by QL against both V and B.²¹ L itself, however, cannot have been the source for the Bern Riddles in Q, since, even if it were old enough to have served this purpose, the possibility of its having done so would be precluded by the fact that it occasionally omits words or, in one case, a complete line present in Q: 31 *sola* Q, om. L; 83 present in Q, om. L; 179 *volo* Q, om. L; 257 *vellere* Q, om. L. In addition, there are numerous cases in which Q has retained the correct reading where L has a variant. The following are typical examples: 133 *generat* Q, *germinat* L; 141 *tensa* Q, *falsa*

¹⁸ Ehwald (above, note 11) 43.

¹⁹ Riese (above, note 1).

²⁰ Examples can be found in the collation in lines 70, 72, 88, 98, 106, 110, 119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 139, 153, 158, 160, 176, 187, 203, 204, 206, 212, 216, 340, 355, 357, 364.

²¹ Striking examples can be found in the collation in lines 68, 72, 89, 209, 349, 356, 365. These are only a few of many instances which could be cited.

L; 169 *Vterum* Q, *Vtur* L; 173 *mentita* Q, *mentia* L.²² Hence, although Q was not copied from L, it almost certainly came from the same source as L and often transmitted from that source in accurate form readings which became corrupted in L.

It should be noted that in the immediate source of Q, Riddle 63 was almost certainly preceded, as in Q, by Riddle 50, since verse 300 is repeated in Q after verse 373. This repetition can easily be accounted for as an instance of dittography if it is assumed that 50 preceded 63 in the exemplar, since verse 299, which ends in *umquam*, would then be only two lines above 373, which also ends in *umquam*. It would be assumed that the scribe of Q, on turning back to the exemplar after having copied the second *umquam*, let his eye fall on the first *umquam* and so accidentally copied the following verse (300). Unless some such assumption is made, there is no logical way of accounting for the repetition of 300 in Q at a point so far removed from its original position.

Points of special interest with regard to the text of Q include the fact that a change in the order of verses introduced by Riese in Riddle 57 is in part anticipated by Q, perhaps by accident. Riese transfers verse 341 (originally the fifth verse of 57) to a position following 347 in Riddle 58, and places verse 344 immediately after 342. Thus the order of the last three verses of Riese's text of 57 is 340, 342, 344. In Q the order of the last three verses of 57 is 340, 342, 341. Thus Q agrees with Riese's emendation to the extent of placing 342 immediately after 340. Whether this is to be attributed to chance or to an attempt on the part of the scribe to emend the text, it is impossible to say. Another instance in which the motivation of the scribe is in some doubt consists in the inclusion by Q of *Alium* as the heading of Riddle 51, which is without a heading in the other manuscripts.²³ *Alium* may be

²² Additional examples can be found in the collation in lines 4, 8, 20, 23, 34, 72, 78, 80, 87, 98, 109, 163, 168, 189, 202, 222, 229, 299, 338, 350, 363.

²³ In most other instances there is general agreement between the headings in Q and those found in the text of Riese. The headings of the first seven Bern Riddles in Q (60, 55, 59, 61, 41, 49, 38) have *de* with the ablative as in the printed text; the rest are expressed by nominatives except for 8 (*Ovo* without *de*, followed by *Pullus*), 12 (*Grano* without *de*), and 17 (*Cribro* without *de*). Some variations in spelling occur, among which the following are the most important: 7 *Vissiga* for *Vesica*; 16 *Cedrus* for *Cedria*; 27 *Paparium* for *Papirum*. By a simple mistake 19 was given the heading *Nimpha* which actually belongs to the following riddle in the order of Q, 31, while 31 and the riddle which follows it, 39, were both given the heading *Edera* (*Edere* for 39) which belongs to 39 alone. No heading is given to 57 since in Q it is combined with 23 as if the two (both describing fire) made up a single riddle.

nothing more than a clever conjecture on the part of the scribe, but, at the same time, there exists the definite possibility that this is a reading which has somehow been transmitted from the archetype itself. Certainly the title, "Garlic," is about as appropriate to this riddle as are the other titles to the riddles to which they are attached.

By reason of the large number of relatively early manuscripts containing the riddles of Symphosius and Aldhelm, it seems unnecessary to include in this paper a list of the variant readings in Q for riddles by these two authors. Since several of the Bern Riddles, however, are known from only two manuscripts (LV), it seems worthwhile to provide a complete collation of the riddles of this group in Q with the text of Riese.²⁴

COLLATION

2 <i>alter qui</i>	27-28 before 29 as in other
4 <i>adsumo</i>	MSS <i>prius</i> (27) <i>pius</i>
6 <i>porrego pastos</i>	30 <i>nudamepede</i> <i>angulo</i>
9 <i>non om.</i> <i>possum</i>	31 <i>meam</i>
10 <i>coruscari</i>	33 <i>igni fatigor</i>
12 <i>Sum] Dum</i> <i>umbras</i>	36 <i>osculo porrego</i>
13 <i>Me pa-</i> lost by mutilation ²⁵	38 <i>Verbore</i> <i>cursus</i> (corrected by
<i>ignitus</i>] <i>ingemitus</i> <i>creat</i>	erasure)
<i>urendo</i>] <i>ore curendo</i>	39 <i>Implet invisibis domus</i>
14 <i>Est pia d-</i> lost by mutilation	40 <i>cibum</i>] <i>civem</i> <i>de</i>] <i>sub</i>
<i>mater</i>] <i>pater</i>	48 <i>f*etum</i>
15 <i>Is qui d-</i> lost by mutilation	49 <i>aevasum</i>
<i>me cum stringere</i>	50 <i>*vincit</i>
16 <i>Nullus m-</i> lost by mutilation	51 before 52 as in other MSS
<i>solutam ligatam</i>	<i>vitam****si</i>
17 <i>Opem fe-</i> lost by mutilation	53 <i>victu</i>
<i>vivis</i>] <i>vinis</i> <i>defunctus</i>	54 <i>vagantes</i>] <i>cavantis</i> <i>locum</i>
18 <i>Patria m-</i> lost by mutilation	55-60 om.
<i>mundus</i>	61 <i>vivens quam</i>
19 <i>Mollibus</i>	62 <i>multo</i> <i>si stetero</i>] <i>sistero</i>
21 <i>sessorem</i>] <i>sossori</i>	63 <i>si mihi</i>] <i>simus</i> <i>detpracta</i>
22 <i>fero libens</i>	65 <i>defunctum</i> <i>nulla memordit</i>
24 <i>senem</i>	68 <i>symul nec pignora tristant</i> (<i>cara</i>
26 <i>quicquid libens</i>	om.)

²⁴ Riese (above, note 1).

²⁵ See note 13 above for an explanation of the mutilation at the beginning of verses 13-18.

- 70 *sepultum*] *simultum*
 71 *tumor urma*
 72 *maiori* || *forma om.*
 73 *Una fixo* || *longinquos porrego*
 74 *brachium*
 76 *dampnandos nec dum*
 78 *Sanguinem*
 79 *Nulla* || *lustrum*] *inlustron* || *plorem*
 81 *quis valet* || *parvos*
 82 *marinos* || *ymber*
 83 *lenis*
 84 *doloris*
 87 *corda*
 88 *Nullumque de ramus cultori*
 89 *me*] *mi* || *meis de* || *aedit*
 91 *mater*] *pater* || *vivam spinis nutrit*
 92 *Faciat ut dulcem*
 93 *ceratam confringo rubentem*
 95 *Mellia*
 96 *extra*
 97 *ore*] *orare*
 98 *ad*] *in* || *frequenti*] *terrenti* ||
 tactus] *ictus*
 99 *Escae*] *Extā* || *ullae*] *nulla* ||
 ponatur
 100 *Has*] *Quas* || *ruptis*
 101 *servans*
 102 *inanem*
 103 *gero*] *fero*
 105 before 106 as in other MSS ||
 servit s
 106 *Sed acta*] *Et redacta*
 110 *creta* || *fundor*] *fulgor*
 111 *sponte validi vellor a ventre*
 112 *adustor*
 113 *concedere*] *cedere*
 114 *Plurimum fero*] *Plure fure* ||
 nigro om. || *muto*
 115 *lapis*
 116 *quali*] *quivali*
 117 *Bis qui natus inde semel in utero*
 cretus
 119 *me om.* || *quaero alis* || *sed om.*
 120 *Cereamque*] *Aureamque*
 121 *qui*] *que*
 122 *patri* || *multis* (corrected by Q²)
 123 *plorem* || *tantum*
 124 *cretus* || *sumpsi*
 125 *compar*
 126 *Me inter cybos divitiarum con-*
 plector
 127–132 *om.*
 133 *durum*
 134 *viscera*
 135 *figura*] *fuguras*
 137 *pater durumque*
 138 *vita* || *prestat ignis sintilla*
 139 *Lucram vita manes toto*
 140 *quaestum*] *quevestum*
 141 *vinculi*
 142 *desecta*] *deserta*
 143 after 144 in Q || *Miliaque*] *Milia quo*
 144 *perquam*] *post quam*
 146 *symul*
 149 *detenet*
 150 *patri*] *patri*
 151 *visum* || *parvulo parvis*
 153 *humero*
 157 *mollibus sub cispite*
 158 *producta*** || *viresco*
 159 *nequeo*] *non queo*
 160 *tectus*] *testis*
 161 *fior*
 163 *quae om.*
 164 *vellera maga* (magna Q²) *produco*
 165 *Exiguus cumlapsa*
 166 *Et tales*
 168 *effertunt* added after *ulnis* in 167
 170 *porrego*
 173 *Exiguus* || *proferor foetos*
 174 *dirego*
 175 *Nulla* lost by mutilation²⁶ ||
 firmit

²⁶ See note 13 above for an explanation of the mutilation at the beginning of verses 175–80.

- 176 *Et vagan-* lost by mutilation || 226 *cretam*
*nullum con*****spicere* 227 *conceptis* || *cum* om.
- 177 *Vita mih-* lost by mutilation || 228 *Estivo rursus ignibus trado co-*
est et *quendos*
- 178 *Et volant-* lost by mutilation || 230 *disrupto*
-e domo 231 *nulla nec ulla] nec ulla ulla nec*
- 179 *Numqua-* lost by mutilation || 232 *Bruna color unus* || *aestu] esto*
iacere te petenti 233 *cumsistere*
- 180 *Sed vitalem mi-* lost by mutila- 235-240 om.
tion || *-nithorum sub frigora* 241 *Velox curro nascens*
- 183 *bibendo* 242 *Depremo*
- 184 *ima* 243 *mihi est] em* || *quemquam]*
Poplite] Pollice || *nymphas]*
limphas
- 186 *diffusos* 244 *cunctis* || *morantis*
- 187 *mater] pater* 245 *quisquam nec tenere vinclis*
- 189 *obsorbuero* 246 *erculis*
- 190 *qui* 247-252 om.
- 191 *dimissa* 253 *Innumeros concepī amitto de nido*
volatīs
- 192 *reddere**** 255 *contexto*
- 195 *mensis* 256 *texuræ sonum aure nec concepī*
ullis
- 196 *amoena cunctis* 258 *Excusam* || *statim* om.
- 197 *reddet* 259-264 om.
- 199 *concepit* 266 *lambes* (corrected by Q²)
- 201 *Quae] Quia* || *parvus in genere* 267 *sitimque sentio ullam*
- 203 *matre* || *doctorem* 269 *miro effecto*
- 204 *parturientem* 271-276 om.
- 205 *commendet* 277 *cute producor a matre*
- 206 *onusta confixus porregite* 278 *adolta crescens*
- 209 *nobis donetur causa amoris* 279 *Sonitum intacta magnum de*
ventre produco
- 210 *cadentes* || *fluentia* 280 *Et* om. || *Corrupta producens*
sed] se *noce non*
- 212 *sepultum* || *tellore* 281 *umquam*
- 215 282 *tulera*
- 216 *Modicus* || *vinca* 283-288 om.
- 217 *victus* 289 *ilascens infligor*
- 218 *tactum* 290 *Efficior statim maior a patre*
qui nascor
- 220 *Vegeo* 291 *nullus potest si terra e quo equor*
- 221 *dente* 292 *Superas me cuncti*
- 222 *ligni* 293 *Inprobi*
- 223 *firmata plena* || *patre* om. but
 added at end of 294 which
 in the order of Q immedi-
 ately precedes 223
- 225 *vetoregno* || *genetito*

- 294 *quanti volunt* || *patre* added
after *refutant* from line 223
which in the order of Q
follows immediately after
294
- 296 *Et genitus*] *Genitusque* || *viven-*
tem] *vinum* || *parentum*
- 297 *matris*
- 298 *mihi mors est*
- 300 *iniquam reddam meo que satis*
amantis
- 304 *Vivo nam* || *resummo*
- 305 *Super his eductus*
- 306 *corpus facit*
- 307-324 om.
- 325 *nec* om.
- 326 *Uberi*
- 327 *Uberibus* (-*que* om.) || *ego meis*
|| *saepe* om. || *multis*
- 328 *figeo*
- 329 *Nom* om. || *sunt* om.
- 330 *Aligeras tamen*
- 331 *est* om.
- 334 *de*] *a*
- 335 *suus gygnit*
- 336 *deppeplo*
- 338 *fugens*
- 340 *videor* || *pennas*
- 341 after 342 in Q || *compita*
343-348 om.
- 349 *Quo modo uear gressu** || *agno-*
scere || *temptat* om.
- 351 *Cotidie*
- 353 *Inber* || *fulgora*
- 354 *te*tus* (*tectus* Q²)
- 355 *Promiscuos* || *vultus* || *amictus*] *amatus*
- 356 *Pulchrum sepe reddet amictus qui*
semper habetur
- 357 *mirantibus*
- 358 *onustis*
- 360 *malis*
- 362 *Minima*non crescat* || *necae vos*
enescit
- 363 *adloqui*
- 364 *Si vos moderatos*
- 365 *turpentem vultum* || *dispicit ullam*
- 368 *porrego*
- 370 *Comite*
- 371 *corpus*] *potest*
- 372 *totam*
- 373 *nullis* || after 373 verse 300 is
repeated
- 374 *ego*] *ergo*
- 376 *iura*] *ira*
- 377 *hauri.*