## Codex Reg. Lat. 1719 in the Manuscript Tradition of Carmina duodecim sapientum

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Included in the Latin Anthology is a group of miscellaneous poems known as Carmina duodecim sapientum. These poems, which are dated in the fourth or fifth century after Christ, purport to be the compositions of twelve sages who are called Palladius, Asclepiadius, Eusthenius, Pompilianus, Maximinus, Vitalis, Basilius, Asmenius, Vomanius, Euphorbius, Julianus, and Hilasius. The collection begins with a group of monostichs expressing moral concepts. These are followed by distichs on "Vergil," "water and mirrors," and "ice." Next appears a series of tristichs on "the sky," followed by tetrastichs on "Vergil," "the four seasons of the year," and "dawn and the sun." The next item is a series of pentastichs which summarize the twelve books of the Aeneid. Two groups of hexastichs are included, the first taking the form of a series of epitaphs of Cicero, and the second made up of discussions of the twelve signs of the zodiac. The last item in the collection is a group of poems of varying length on miscellaneous subjects, mostly of a mythological nature.

Aemilius Baehrens based his critical edition of Carmina duodecim sapientum primarily on the following four manuscripts: Parisinus 8069, saec. x-xi (designated Y by Baehrens); Turicensis 78, saec. IX (=T); Vossianus L.O. 86, saec. IX (=V); and Bruxellensis 5657, saec. x-xi = B).

In preparing his edition Alexander Riese,3 in addition to making use of the four manuscripts noted above, also collated Vaticanus Pal. Lat. 487, saec. IX (=P), which had been quoted

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Aemilius Baehrens, Poetae Latini minores 4 (Leipzig 1882) 119-55.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Baehrens (above, note 1) 17-19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Alexander Riese, Anth. Lat., part 1, fasc. 2 (Leipzig 1906) items 495-638, pages 59-104.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Riese (above, note 3) 59.

only occasionally by Baehrens. Both editors listed readings from various other manuscripts for isolated passages.

Codex Parisinus 8069 (which is dated by Riese "saec. x-x1" and is designated by him as C) is highly regarded by both Baehrens and Riese. The latter credits it with being the best of the manuscripts of Carmina duodecim sapientum, and occasionally accepts its readings into his text against the evidence of all the other manuscripts. Although Baehrens regards Codex B as equal to, or perhaps somewhat better than, Parisinus 8069 (henceforth designated C), even so he labels the Paris manuscript as "unus ex optimis." 6

It is the purpose of this paper to call attention to the fact that a valuable copy of Carmina duodecim sapientum, not as yet utilized by editors, is to be found in Codex Vat. Reg. Lat. 1719 (folios 1v-12r). This manuscript (henceforth designated R) was written on parchment by a Carolingian hand of the late tenth or early eleventh century in single columns of thirty lines each. Occasionally the original writing has been altered by a contemporary corrector (R<sup>2</sup>). The title of the work is expressed (folio 1<sup>v</sup>) in rustic capitals and uncials as follows: EPYTAPHIA MONOXTICA OUAE SCRIPTA SUNT POST MORTEM VIRGILII A XII SAPIENTIBUS ID EST PALLADIO ASCLEPIADIO EVSTHENIO POMPELIANO MAXIMINO VITALI BASILIO ASMENIO VOMANIO EVFORBIO IVLIANO HILASIO DE DIVERSIS. IN PRIMIS SINGVLI VERSVS SENIS VERBIS ET LITTERIS DE RATIONE Titles of the individual poems or collections of poems which make up the Carmina duodecim sapientum are omitted in R, since no space was left by the scribe for the insertion of such titles. The names of the various "sapientes" are inserted in the margins in rustic capitals, in abbreviated form, opposite the initial lines of the compositions ascribed to each.

A comparison of R with the other manuscripts of Carmina duodecim sapientum indicates that it is very closely related to C—the document regarded by Riese as the best of all the manuscripts and by Baehrens as one of the best. One indication of the close affinity existing between C and R is provided by the similarity in the lists of contents of the two codices. C is made up of three main parts: 1. Works of Vergil (folios 8–113); 2. Appendix Vergiliana (folios 114–21); 3. Carmina duodecim sapientum followed

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Alexander Riese, Anth. Lat., part 1, fasc. 1 (Leipzig 1894) xli.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Baehrens (above, note 1) 18.

by various short poems (folios 121–28).<sup>7</sup> The first eight folios are filled with various brief items from Anthologia Latina. three main parts of C (along with some of the brief items contained in its first eight folios) also appear in R, but in the order 3. 2, 1. This variation in order, however, clearly is to be attributed to an error in the binding of one or the other of the two manuscripts since the contents of the individual parts are quite similar in both documents. Folio 1r of R contains the last six lines of Anthologia Latina 351 (Riese) followed by Anthologia Latina 88 and 233 (Riese). The first two of these poems, along with several others, appear on folio 2<sup>v</sup> of C; the third, on 2<sup>r</sup>.8 Folios 1<sup>v</sup>-12<sup>r</sup> of R contain Carmina duodecim sapientum, followed by verses De die iudicii (folios 12<sup>r</sup>-12<sup>v</sup>), Ausonius, De Caesaribus (folios 12<sup>v</sup>-13<sup>r</sup>), Monosticha Catonis (folios 13<sup>r</sup>-14<sup>v</sup>), and miscellaneous verses in several later hands (folios 14v-15r). It is significant that the three items which follow immediately after Carmina duodecim sapientum in R are precisely the three which follow immediately after the Carmina in C.9

The second portion of R contains (folios 16<sup>r</sup>–31<sup>r</sup>) a copy of Appendix Vergiliana which, like the copy in C, belongs to the L family of Baehrens and Vollmer, <sup>10</sup> sometimes called the "ludi iuvenalis" family by reason of the fact that the expression "ludi iuvenalis" appears in the title of the *Culex* in this group of manuscripts. In R the full title of the *Culex* reads (folio 16<sup>v</sup>): PVBLII VIRGILII MARONIS CONDISCIPVLI OCTAVIANI CAESARIS AVGVSTI MVNDI IMPERATORIS IVVENALIS LVDI LIBELLVS INCIPIT CVLEX P. V. M. INCIPIT. The items appearing in this second section of R are as follows: Vita (folio 16<sup>r</sup>); verses dedicated to Vergil by Ovid (folios 16<sup>r</sup>–16<sup>v</sup>); <sup>11</sup> Culex (folios 16<sup>v</sup>–23<sup>v</sup>); Dirae and Lydia (folios

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Baehrens (above, note 1) 18.

<sup>8</sup> Riese (above, note 5) xlii.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Baehrens (above, note 1) 18. The verses from Ausonius, *De Caesaribus*, in R include the four sets of *Monosticha* and the first two lines of the introduction to the *Tetrasticha*. The two lines of the *Tetrasticha* are omitted by C, but a blank space has been left large enough to accommodate them. All citations from R contained in this paper, as well as those from Vat. Lat. 4493, are taken from microfilm copies of these manuscripts made available to the writer by the Knights of Columbus Vatican Film Library at Saint Louis University. The information given above about the omission of two lines of the *Tetrasticha* from C is derived from a photostat of this particular part of C made available by the Bibliothèque Nationale.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Aemilius Baehrens and Fridericus Vollmer, *Poetae Latini minores*, vol. 1 (Leipzig 1910) 13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Praefatio, Riese (above, note 5) 7-8.

23<sup>v</sup>-26<sup>v</sup>); Copa (folios 26<sup>v</sup>-27<sup>v</sup>); poems by Ausonius entitled De est et non, De institutione viri boni, and De rosis nascentibus (folios 27<sup>v</sup>-29<sup>r</sup>); and Moretum (folios 29<sup>r</sup>-31<sup>r</sup>). These (with the exception of the lines by Ovid) are, according to Baehrens and Vollmer, <sup>12</sup> the same items which appear in the "ludi iuvenalis" family of manuscripts and, therefore, in C which is a member of this family.

The third section of R contains the *Eclogues* (folios  $32^{v}-47^{r}$ ) and *Georgics* (folios  $47^{r}-84^{v}$ ) of Vergil preceded by some verses in honor of Vergil ascribed to Augustus (folios  $32^{r}-32^{v}$ ).<sup>13</sup> This portion of R obviously corresponds to part 1 of C which, according to both Baehrens <sup>14</sup> and Riese, <sup>15</sup> is comprised of works of Vergil.

While the similarities in the tables of contents of C and R just pointed out obviously are important as indicating a common source for the two codices, a much more important proof of the close affinity existing between the C and R copies of Carmina duodecim sapientum is provided by the large number of instances in which the two agree in error against all other manuscripts. Both, for instance, omit item 538.16 In C and R alone, as opposed to all other manuscripts, the second lines of 532 and 533 are interchanged. The two agree against all other manuscripts in ascribing the four lines of Ovid preceding 567 to Basilius, 567 to Asmenius, 568 to Vomanius, 569 to Euphorbius, 570 to Iulianus, 571 to Hilasius, 572 to Palladius, 573 to Asclepiadius, 574 to Eusthenius, 575 to Pompilianus, 576 to Maximinus, and 577 to Vitalis. Item 578, which is wrongly ascribed to Basilius in C, is without ascription in R. As in C and B, all of 634 except a part of the first line is omitted from its regular position among the Carmina duodecim sapientum in R.17 At the end of 633 in R appears the line, Primus habet libicam et reliqua xii, with the name Asmenius inserted in the left margin and with the words, ut in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Baehrens and Vollmer (above, note 10) 13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Riese (above, note 3) item 672.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Baehrens (above, note 1) 18.

<sup>15</sup> Riese (above, note 5) xli.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> References are made by item and line numbers in the Riese edition (above, note 3). In R space sufficient to accommodate a distich was left vacant after 539 with Q (the initial letter of the lost distich) inserted at the left and with the letters IVL (indicating the author of 538) inserted in the margin. From this it is obvious traces of 538 existed in R's source.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Item 634 is included in its full form at the end of that portion of R containing the works of Vergil (folio 84v).

principio aeneidos, added in the right margin by R<sup>2</sup>. This is followed immediately by 635.

To the cases of agreement between C and R listed above may be added the following partial list of individual readings in which the two agree in error against all other manuscripts:

514.1	venit] veni CR	627.2	pullulat] populat CR
525.2	solet] debet CR	627.9	peremit] perempto CR
548.3	nubila] cingula CR	628.6	umbram] umbra CR
549.3	tum iacit] tunc iacet CR	628.9	mitigavit] mitigant CR
554.3	decens] lucens CR	632.3	via] una CR
562.2	modo] humo CR	633 14	ne te] nec te CR
575.3	autumnale] autumnoque		
F7C 0	CR	635.3	corpori praebet] praebet corpori CR
576.2	celeres] cereres CR		-
592.1	casus] causas CR	635.7	defit] desit CR
593.5	fugit] fuit CR	635.9	aquae] atque CR
599.2	instigatque] instatque CR	635 19	canorae] canores CR (but
599.5	vi pellitur] impellitur CR	300,10	with final s erased
610.5	infanda] infandos CR		in R)
	tyrannus] tyrannos CR	635.20	aures] auras CR
613.3	omnes] omnipotens CR	636 13	sapor] sopor CR
618.3	gestat] gestant CR		
622.4	gerens] ferens CR    in	636.19	furores] futuros CR
	om. CR	636.24	levarit] laverit CR
627.1	nemeae primum] primum nemeae CR (but cor-	637.9	vocum] vocem CR
	rected by R <sup>2</sup> )	637.13	inlevit] inlevi CR.

A comparison of the collation of R appended below with the apparatus criticus of Riese's edition will reveal several other instances in which R agrees with C alone against all other manuscripts, as well as numerous instances in which R agrees with C and one or more other manuscripts.

In view of the large amount of agreement between C and R cited above, there can be no doubt about the close affinity existing between these two. Neither of the two, however, can be

considered a copy of the other. Even if the fact be disregarded that R is almost certainly somewhat older than C,18 the following list of instances in which R is in agreement with the Riese text where C is in error indicates clearly that the former could not have been copied from the latter:

498	irasci R, irosci C	550.1 vario R, varia C
507.1	tityron ac R, titiron hac C	553.3 nubila R, lumina C
510.2	inextinctum R, inextinctus	556.1 homeri R, honeri C
	C	556.3 hinc R, hic C
517.1	in R, en C	556.4 reliquit R, reliquid C
520.2	speculi R, laterum C	557.1 ausonio R, ausonia C
522.2	levati R, leviati C	560.1 musa R, musam C
524.2	speculum R, nitidum C	560.3 postquam R, postque C
529.2	formas R, verum C	564.1 hospes R, ospes C
531.1	egit R, cogit C	565.1 virgilius R, virgilis C
533.1	undas R, unda C	565.3 vivet R, manet C
534.1	passa R, passam C	Ovid, Metam. 2.27 cinctum R,
536.1	qua puppis R, quia pupis	circum C
	C	Ovid, Metam. 2.29 autumnus R,
536.2	present in R, om. C	auptumnus C    sordidus
539.2	duruit ut ventis R, diruit	R, sordibus C
	ut ventus C	568.1 nitidum R, nitidus C
542.1	puppes R, pupes C	568.3 mixtum R, mixtus C
546.2	postquam R, postque C	569.4 hiberno R, hiber non C
549.2	solis R, om. C	570.3 bacche R, bacce C

<sup>18</sup> On the basis of a study of a microfilm copy of R the present writer has dated this codex in the late tenth or early eleventh century—the same general period in which editors date C. A comparison of R with photostats of a few leaves of C indicates, however, that R is almost certainly somewhat older than C. The clubbing of tall letters is much more pronounced in R. Both loops of g are ordinarily open in R while the upper loop is usually closed in C. Hooks extending to the left from the top of tall letters are much more common in C than in R. Perhaps R should be regarded as dating from the late tenth century, and C, from the early eleventh.

571.3	pomifer R, pomiferas C	600.1	iurgia R, saturnia C
572.1	novis R, novus C	600.5	mezentius R, mezentis C
573.1	placidum R placidus C	601	Basilii R, om. C
573.3	temporaque R, tempo-	603.2	eximius R, eximis C
	reque C	603.4	scripta R, s ripta C
573.4	vestit R, vertit C	603.5	at te R, a te C
577.4	honorem R, honores C	603.6	tullius R, tullis C
578.1	solum R, solus C    odori- ferum R, odoriferus C	605.5	iniquis R, inique C
578.4	sithonia R, sithonias C	606.4	eloquio R, eloquiis C
579.1	oceanum R, oceanus C	609.3	saevo R, saevum C
579.3	polum R, polus C	609.5	pensatur R, persatur C
579.4	clarum R, clarus C	611.1	princeps R, princebs C
580.2	astrigerum R, astrigerus C	613.1	princeps R, princebs C
582.4	equis R, aequis C	613.3	terras R, terram C
584.2	humus R, hiemps C	613.5	ingenti R, ingenii C
589.3	tethyos undis R, thetio	616.4	violentus R, violento C
	fundis C	616.6	et qui R, e q C
590.1	coniunx R, coniuncx C	617.1	princeps R, princebs C
591.3	venerem R, ventrem C	617.4	libra R, libraque C
591.4	aenean R, aeneam C		scorpius R, scorpis C
593.4	helenumque R, elenumque	618.2	imago R, immago C
	С	618.6	nimbiferi R, nimbriferi C
593.5	parentem R, potentem C	619	Eusthenii R, Vitalis C
594.3	iarbas R, hiarbas C	621.2	thorrida R, torridam C
595.2	aenean R, aeneam C	622.5	capella R, puella C
595.3	tum R, tunc C	622.6	sidus R, idus C
595.4	ibi R, sibi C	623.1	quoque R, queque C
596.5	casus R, caseus C	623.2	perustus R, perhustus C
598	Pompiliani R, om. C	623.3	optima R, obtima C

623.5 scorpius R, scorpis C	633.16 serviat R, servat C
625 Vomanii R, Greg. C	635.5 holus R, olus C
625.4 scorpius R, scorpis C	636.7 fremit R, gemit C
626.3 saevus R, saeutis C	636.9 atrum R, aratrum C
627.4 necat R, negat C	636.16 tradat, R, radat C
627.12 postremo R, post tremo C	636.17 non R, nons C
630.1 notissima R, novissima C	636.20 intentans R, intentas C $\parallel$
630.10 cum pressi R, conpressi C	faces erinis R, face ferinus C
631.5 eacides R, caeides C	636.24 chironia R, chiroma C
632.6 sed R, om. C	637.7 quod leves R, leves et C $\parallel$
632.11 labores R, laborem C	aedon R, et aedon C
632.12 aevum R, om. C	637.15 et R, om. C    inhospita litora R, unospita lit-
633.8 itidem R, tadem C	tora C
633.11 furiavit R, furavit C	638.3 faventes R, facentes C.

While, in view of the evidence just cited, it is quite clear that R cannot have been copied from C, the following partial list of instances in which C has the correct reading where R is in error makes it equally clear that C cannot have been copied from R:

500	venies C, veniens R	570.3	autumno C, autum R
518.1	hic C, om. R	586.2	orbe diem C, orbedidit
533.1	ratis C, satis R		orbe diem (with orbe diem partially erased)
543.3	insigni C, signi R		R
545.2	attigit C, attingit R	589.2	novis C, navis R
548.3	iris vario C, vario iris R	593.4	cedit C, cedet R
549.3	nubila C, innubila R	628.5	modos C, modo R    arbores C, arbore R
553.3	radiis C, radios R	628.9	placidis C, plaudis R
564.1	es C, om. R	629.5	immeritos C, meritos R
568.3	vicina teporem C, vicino tempore R	631	Pompiliani C, Maximini R

631.1 iuvenum C, iuvenem R	635 Asmenii C, Vomanii R
631.10 hac C, a R	635.14 novos C, novo R
632 Maximini C, Vitalis R	635.17 arbores umbracula C, arbores vel bracula R
632.2 praeferre C, referre R	636 Vomanii C, Euphorbii R
632.3 callem C, vallem R	637 Euphorbii C, Iuliani R
632.6 ostentat C, ostendit R	637.8 moribundus C, moribus
632.10 inertem C, inartem R	undus R
632.12 miserabile transiget C,	637.9 nautas C, nautos R
mirabile tesiet R	637.11 generatus C, generatui R
634 Basilii C, Asmenii R	638 Iuliani C, Hilasii R.

Several additional cases in which C has correct readings where R is in error can be found in the collation appended at the end of this paper. The instances cited above, however, are quite sufficient to show that C cannot have been copied from R. Hence, since neither of the two manuscripts under consideration can have been derived from the other, it must be assumed, in view of their close affinity, that they are gemelli derived either directly or indirectly from some common lost archetype. Since the cases in which R is correct against C slightly outnumber the instances in which C is correct against R, it follows that R must be considered somewhat the better of the two manuscripts. This places R in a very important position in the text tradition of Carmina duodecim sapientum since C, as noted above, has previously been considered by editors as the best (or almost the best) source for this collection of poems.

Especially good proof of the superiority of R over C (as well as other codices) is provided by a comparison of the readings of the different manuscripts of Carmina duodecim sapientum for the four lines of Ovid (Metam. 2.227–30) included between 566 and 567. The only departure in R from the textus receptus of the four lines consists in a spelling variation in Metam. 2.230 (glatialis for glacialis) shared by B. In the same line R even retains the standard hiems against BVC which have hiemps. In contrast C has the following errors: circum for cinctum (Metam. 2.227); auptumnus for autumnus and (along with TP) sordibus for sordidus (Metam. 2.229). Various

other errors are to be found in the other manuscripts except B which, for this portion of the text, shows only the variations in orthography noted above. It is seen, therefore, that in transmitting the four-line text of Ovid R has maintained the highest level of accuracy of all the manuscripts of Carmina duodecim sapientum, followed closely by B.

When the evidence of R is combined with that of the other manuscripts one important effect achieved is additional support for several of the readings accepted by Riese (and occasionally by both Riese and Baehrens) on rather limited manuscript authority. In the examples listed below the first reading cited in each case is that found in the text of Riese:

556.3	hinc PR Baehrens, hic	627.7 augei stabulum CR Baeh- rens, augeis tabulum
562.4	hic CR, haec other MSS. Baehrens	B, anguis tabolum V, aegei stabulum F
577.1	tepidi TCR Baehrens, trepidi VBP	(=Monacensis 6911) 633.1 vini M (=Mutinensis
604.5	deiectis CR Baehrens, detectis VB, devictis s	bibl. capit. o. I 17) CR, ba(c)chi VBF Baehrens <sup>19</sup>
609.4	en CR Baehrens, in B, n V	633.11 furiavit BR Baehrens,
613.5	ingenti BR Baehrens, ingenii C, ingentio V	furiarit M, furavit CV 636.20 faces erinys (erinis R)
616.4	violentus Codex Melli- censis PR Baehrens, violento C, violentis V	MR Baehrens, face ferinus C, face serinus B.

By virtue of being a gemellus of C, R is, of course, especially valuable as a tool for testing the authenticity of the unique readings of C. If R contains these same readings, it is obvious

<sup>19</sup> Additional support for the reading vini is provided by Vat. Lat. 4493, saec. x. This manuscript contains only a small number of items from Carmina duodecim sapientum, but those present are derived from an excellent source. Two of the accepted readings of 629, for instance, are found only in Vat. Lat. 4493 (folio 42°): 629.2 tibi (om. by all other MSS.) and 629.3 erigis (where other MSS. have eligis). Another item preserved in Vat. Lat. 4493 is 633 (folio 41°). In editing 633 Riese cites the title of the poem contained in Vat. Lat. 4493, but does not collate the text itself. The only sources which he cites for vini are C and M. Actually, Vat. Lat. 4493 also reads vini, and thus, by reason of the excellence of its text, lends strong support to this reading.

that they come from the common source of CR and hence represent an earlier stage in the manuscript tradition. If, on the other hand, R agrees with the other manuscripts against the unique readings of C, it may safely be assumed in most cases that the readings in question have not been derived by C from the CR archetype, but are either errors or conjectures on the part of C's scribe, and hence of relatively little importance. A reading supported by R and one or more manuscripts other than C obviously carries more weight than a reading supported by C alone. The effect of the application of this principle to the text of Carmina duodecim sapientum is to restore several of the readings adopted by Baehrens, but rejected by Riese in favor of C readings. In the examples which follow the first reading given is that of Riese, the second, that of Baehrens which, on the basis of R's evidence (along with the evidence of other manuscripts), should be restored:

532.2 et C, ut TVBPR	628.8	doctam C, docti BFR
539.1 carinis C, carinae R and all other MSS.	631.7	ista C, illa R and all other MSS.
571.3 fructus C, fructum TBR,		
frutum V	635.2	laudes C, laudem BFR.

A special case occurs in 635.20, where Riese, contrary to his usual practice, accepts the reading aures from B alone in preference to auras, the reading adopted by Baehrens on the evidence of C alone. The fact that R also has auras indicates that this reading should be restored.

In three instances the evidence of R points to the need of changing readings accepted by both Baehrens and Riese. In 592.5 both editors have adopted caramque from C, where B has claramque and V reads clarumque. Since R agrees with B in reading claramque and since this text is in part supported by V, it may reasonably be assumed that this is the original reading, while caramque represents a slip or a conjecture on the part of C's scribe. In 612.6 Riese and Baehrens accept loco, the reading of VC, in preference to solo found in B. Since R has solo, the combined evidence of BR outweighs that of VC. Hence solo should be adopted in preference to loco. In 613.2 the editors accept indigna supported by VC in preference to indigne found in B. R,

by agreeing with B against VC, in this instance, too, tilts the balance in favor of the BR reading—indigne.

## COLLATION OF R WITH RIESE'S TEXT

500	veniens	529.1	humor
504	initio	529.2	plena
505 507	flecte] plecte  Title om. here and in	531.1	qua*ratis (probably originally quadratis in agreement with C)
	all other instances except 555 where the	531.2	hiemps    iungit
	word TETRASTICA appears in the right	532.1	patulae modo] patulando
	margin in rustic capitals	532.2	Positions of 532.2 and 533.2 interchanged
507.2	partheno	532.2	et] ut
508.1	virgilius (with vir- in all	533.1	premant    ratis] satis
508.2	other instances) ruri    frigis	533.2	diriguere (as in most other MSS.)
512.2	hac] ac	537.2	stringit    hiemps (as in
514.1	veni		other MSS.)
516.1	virgo (corrected by R2)	538	om. except author's name, <i>Iuliani</i> , and
518.1	hic om.		initial $Q$ , which ap-
519.1	visentis] currentis		pear after 539
520.2	obiecti	539.1	carinae
521.1	verum] rerum	540.2	diriguit
524.2	coruscans (with all other MSS.)	542.1	plaustra] claustra    524.2 repeated between 542.1 and 542.2
525.2	<pre>solet] debet (with d par- tially erased)</pre>	542.2	rigidus] frigiis
526.2	quales	543.1	taumantis
528.1	resplendet] respondet (with	543.3	insigni] signi
	most other MSS.)	544.1	iecit] fecit (with all other
528.2	umbra] unda		MSS.)

Vol. xc	[v] Carmina auoae	cım sapıe	entum
544.3 545.1	variis] radiis taumantia	558.3	ac (with the other MSS.)
545.2	attingit	558.4	infida (with most MSS.)
546.1	aethereis	559.2	serant] secant
546.3	variis] radiis	559.3	queve    phrygaque
547.3	dicitur] ducitur    spectacu- lis (with most of the other MSS.)	562.2 564.1	que    colendo humo
548.2	phoebi	565.4	caliope
	and 549.3 interchanged	566.1	carmina bocolica
310.3	as in all other MSS.	566.3	decim
548.3 549.1	vario iris    nubila] cingula	Ovid,	Metam. 2.27–30 Ovidius] Basilii
	taumante	567	Basilii] Asmenii
549.2	ex om.	567.2	messis
549.3	tunc iacet    innubila	567.3	fecundus
550.2 551.2	orbe] ore	568	Asmenii] Vomanii
551.3	tum] tunc    humor iaceat	568.3	vicina teporem] vicino tem- pore
552.1	humor	569	Vomanii] Euphorbii
553.3	radios	570	Euphorbii] Iuliani
554.1	repentina cum] repentin- aculum	570.3	autum
554.2	adversus R, adversas R <sup>2</sup>	570.4	hibero
554.3	decens] lucens	571	Iuliani] Hilasii
555.2	navis	571.3	fructum
555.3	proeliaqui    cecini* (with	572	Hilasii] Palladii
	i apparently having	572.1	laeto] lecto
<i>-</i>	been erased)	573	Palladii] Asclepiadii
555.4 557.1	ferque bocolica	573.3	autumno (as in other MSS.)    bache

573.4	montis	584.4	gerens] ferens
574	Asclepiadii] Eusthenii	586.2	oceano (as in other
574.1	geminis    stillantibus (as in other MSS.)		MSS.)    orbe diem] orbedidit orbe diem (with orbe diem par-
574.3	foetu		tially erased)
575	Eusthenii] Pompiliani	586.3	poluque
575.1	purpureas    adfert (as in	587.1	genitrix
	other MSS.)	587.3	athlanteis et fluct**
575.2 575.3	cereris] cetis bache    autumnale] aut-	588.1	praevia] praemia (corrected by erasure)
F70	umnoque	589.1	vix om.    suo] sub
576	Pompiliani] Maximini	589.2	$canebant \parallel navis$
576.1	zephiris 	590.1	tithonis
576.2 577	celeres] cereres  Maximini] Vitalis	590.2	subruit (with most other MSS.)
577.1	florent (as in other	591.2	troianos
577.2	MSS.)  frabris	591.4	recepit (corrected by R <sup>2</sup> )     kartagine
578	Vitalis om.	592.1	causas
578.4	cana] caua	592.2	et om. (que added R2)
579.3	perfundit	592.5	claramque    amisserit (with first s erased)
579.4	sol	593.2	traces
580.1	pallantius (as in other MSS.)	593.4	cedet
580.4	thethio sortis	593.5	ciclopa    fugit] fuit
581.3	concesse**	594.3	contemtus
582.1	sublime rubore] sublima	596.2	sybillae
	iubare	596.4	patris (as in other MSS.)
583.1	abit] habet (as in most other MSS.)    cuncti	596.5	quove (as in other MSS.)
584.3	undivaga    tytan	598.2	archades    -que om.

598.4	genitrix    mulcifer	611.2	cives (altered to civis by
598.5	pingit (as in other MSS.)	612.6	erasure) loco] solo
<b>5</b> 99.2	instatque	613.2	indigne    obis
599.3	nimphas    aenea	613.3	omnes] omnipotens
599.4	eurialus	613.5	et] en
599.5	vi pellitur] impellitur	614.1	hi
600.1	et (second) om.	614.3	cives
601.1	proprium] medium	614.6	distituit
601.2	calidone	615.1	-que om.
601.3	drance] turno	615.2	et (second) om. (added by R <sup>2</sup> )
601.5	extinctam camillam (as in other MSS.)	615.5	ircus (corrected by R <sup>2</sup> )
602.4	aenea	615.6	piscis
603.3	cives (altered to civis by	616.1	elles
COO 4	erasure)	616.2	ercule
603.4	disserta (with first s erased)	617.2	tyndade (corrected by R <sup>2</sup> )
604.1	cecironis	617.3	-que (first) om. (added
604.4	poene		by $R^2$ )
604.6	incolomem	618.1	astrorum] astimum
605.3	laude] tandem (as in	618.3	gestant
606.2	other MSS.) conditos	618.5	salsi] fulsi    yrcus (with h prefixed by R <sup>2</sup> )
606.3	cives	619.4	abunca
606.6	vivis	619.5	hic
607.1	eram] erat (as in other MSS.)	619.6	troiadasque (corrected by R <sup>2</sup> )
609.6	quo	621.1	fons (corrected by R2)
610.5	infandos    tyrannos	621.2	thorrida

621.3	aestrifer (with first r expunged)	627.5	by erasure)    stymfal-
621.5	arquitenens		lidas (with first l expunged)
621.6	fatiunt	627.6	ippolitae    cingula] vin-
622.4	libera (with e expunged)    gerens] ferens    in		cula (as in other MSS.)
	om.	627.9	aequos    perempto
622.6	ammem	627.10	gereonem
623.1	doctor (corrected by R2)	628.1	quundam
623.3	-que om. (added by $R^2$ )	628.2	•
624.4	laetale	020.2	acrium] trium (as in most other MSS.)
625.1	subit] sub (corrected by R <sup>2</sup> )	628.3	vago    alite volantis
COE 9	,	628.5	modo    arbore
625.3	herculis om. (added by $\mathbb{R}^2$ )	628.6	umbra
625.5	ircus (with h prefixed	628.7	haut
	by R <sup>2</sup> )	628.8	docti
625.6	piscis	628.9	placidis] plaudis    miti-
626.2	zetus    anfion    canchrique		gant
	calientis (corrected by erasure)	628.12	expoliavit (as in other MSS.)
626.5	munax (corrected to mi- nax by erasure)	629.1	et] ac    levis] laetus
626.6	refidit (corrected by R <sup>2</sup> )    ultimos (corrected	629.2	tibi om. (as in most other MSS.)
	by R <sup>2</sup> )	629.3	eligis (as in most other MSS.)
627.1	primum nemeae (with order corrected by	629.5	immeritos] meritos
	R <sup>2</sup> )		-
627.2	pullulat] populat    ydra	629.7	illos
	(with $h$ prefixed by	629.12	recteque
CO7 0	R <sup>2</sup> )	629.15	disseruit (with first s
	erimantius	:	erased)
627.4	curnibus	630.1	tethidis

630.3	( ) ( )	633.8	bachus
	victoribus (as in other MSS.)	633.10	at] a (changed to ac by R <sup>2</sup> )    laphitas (as in
630.4	om. (added in margin by R <sup>2</sup> )		other MSS.)    iacce
630.7	menoetiadae] manuaeci-	633.13	lyaeum] rieum (altered to lieum by $\mathbf{R}^2$ )
	dae    vincide	633.14	nec te
630.10	peremptu	633.15	sedant (corrected by R2)
631	Pompiliani] Maximini	634	Basilii] Asmenii
631.1	iuvenem	634.1	primus habet libicam et
631.2	ater    erit		reliqua xii (ut in prin-
631.3	violentis hictus		cipio aeneidos in mar- gin by R <sup>2</sup> )
631.4	phrigum	634.2-	12 om.
631.7	ista] illa	635	Asmenii] Vomanii
631.8	haecubae	635.1	prolaes
631.10	hac] a		•
632	Maximini] Vitalis	635.2	<pre>laudem    *ortuli (with h erased)</pre>
632.1	pitagore	635.3	ortus    praebet corpori
632.2	referre		cybos
632.3	via] una    callem] vallem	635.4	fructus] cultus (as in other MSS.)
632.6	ostentat] ostendit    via laeva] violata	635.6	foetus
632.10	inartem	635.7	desit
	fugit] fuit	635.8	mixta commodis] comixta modos
632.12	inobsque    miserabile tran- siget] mirabile tesiet	635.9	aquae] atque    lambit] amabi
633	Vitalis] Basilii	635.10	inrigat
633.6	archanum (as in other MSS.)		germineis
633.7	saepe] spe (corrected by R <sup>2</sup> )	635.14	novo
		635.16	textasive    pampinus

635.17 oppaca    arbores um- bracula] arbores vel	636.24 quo (as in most other MSS.)    laverit	
bracula	637 Euphorbii] Iuliani	
635.19 canores (with s erased)	637.1 sirenas    cantur    achiloia	
635.20 auras    cancantibus (with	637.2 miros] miseros	
initial can- erased)	637.4 thimale	
636 Vomanii] Euphorbii	637.5 queruntur] fuerunt (as in	
636.3 bibit] libet	other MSS.)	
636.4 quod fuerit forti	637.6 tybia	
(as in other MSS.)	637.8 cythare    moribundus] mo-	
636.5 poenas (with final s	ribus undus	
erased)	637.9 nautos    vocem	
636.13 sopor    liei	637.11 sisifio    generatui	
636.14 iuppiter propinet] porrigat	637.13 inlevi	
iuppiter pronet	637.16 disiluere	
636.19 vaesanos    furores] futuros	638 Iuliani] Hilasii	
636.20 erinis	638.1 tytan lumine (with order	
636.21 tityi usque] titiique	corrected by $R^2$ )	
636.22 cumest mentem	638.6 alacras (corrected by $\mathbb{R}^2$ ).	