

PAPYROLOGICA BRUXELLENSIA

— 26 —

**SIGLA AND SELECT MARGINALIA
IN GREEK LITERARY POPYRI**

Kathleen McNAMEE

BRUXELLES

FONDATION ÉGYPTOLOGIQUE REINE ÉLISABETH

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FONDATION ÉGYPTOLOGIQUE REINE ÉLISABETH

PAPYROLOGICA BRUXELLENSIA

Études de papyrologie et éditions de sources

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Sigla in Greek Literary Papyri

If we leave aside the signs normally used to mark new sections in an ancient text-- the paragraphus, the diplè obelismene, the coronis, and the like--, and also the decorative space-fillers at the ends of lines, there are roughly three hundred Greek literary papyri from Egypt in which sigla appear in the margin or between the lines. Their function is readily apparent and utilitarian in about a hundred texts. For the others, although the precise meaning of the marks is obscure, I think one can detect patterns of usage. Indeed it is reasonable to expect such patterns, since the great majority of the papyri in question are from a single city and were written in the space of two centuries. The chief advantage of identifying any patterns will of course be felt by editors of new papyri, but students of known texts may also benefit from the resolution of earlier uncertainties. The material presented here was collected from all published literary papyri for which editors have reported either critical sigla or marks accompanying corrections or variant readings.¹ While I have tried to present the collected information in as orderly a way as possible, I do not want to overstate its systematic nature. It was human scribes who added signs to papyri, and their work is full of human whim. Conventions existed, but it will be obvious from the start that particular sigla are not used in the same way by every scribe.

¹Evidence has been collected from all published literary papyri, as listed in R.A. Pack, *The Greek and Latin Literary Texts from Graeco-Roman Egypt* (2nd ed. Ann Arbor 1965) and F. Uebel, *APF* 21 (1971) 167ff, as well as from texts published after those catalogues. Sigla are organized according to function in three tables: Table 1, Aristarchan signs in papyri of Homer; Table 2, symbols with utilitarian function; Table 3, sigla of uncertain meaning. For treatments of two of the usual symbols for punctuating text see G.M. Stephen, "The Coronis," *Scriptorium* 13 (1959) 3-14 (also A. Kerkhecker, *ZPE* 71 [1988] 16-24); and R. Barbis, "La diplè obelismene: Precisazioni terminologiche e formali," *Proc. XVIII Intern. Congress of Papyrology* (Athens 1988) 473-76.

The best place to begin is with the best known ancient system of sigla, namely that developed by Aristarchus for texts of Homer.² In the first place it was a real system, and evidently supplanted those that came before. We also have the advantage of knowing the meanings Aristarchus assigned to his signs,³ so their application in papyri is easy to check. The ways these marks are used by scribes, moreover, suggest explanations for sigla in texts of other authors.

Most of the seven signs of Aristarchus had a precise meaning related to the text.⁴ They draw attention to spurious lines, questionable readings, lines out of place. The exception was the dipole, a general-purpose symbol indicating that a line contained some noteworthy point-- linguistic, historical, or otherwise. Two features of the use of these sigla in surviving papyri attract immediate attention. First, in cases where they fit the prescription of Aristarchus⁵ it is not the text-related signs but the all-purpose dipole that appears most frequently. Secondly, only a little over half the texts containing Aristarchan sigla have all the marks in the right place at the right time.⁶ A mistake in the choice or positioning of one of these symbols is curious, given the precise and exacting nature of Aristarchan scholarship that each one presumably represents. Why these oddities?⁷

The first peculiarity, the prevalence of the dipole, is actually also the norm in mediaeval manuscripts that preserve Aristarchan sign, and the dipole is the sign referred to most often in the scholia to Homer. In fact the scholia that treat the lines marked by dipole in Homeric papyri suggest a reason for their prominence. What they mainly offer are lectional help and pragmatic explanations of content. Discussions in any way scholarly-- and these abound in the fuller versions of "Aristarchan" scholia-- were largely passed over by the people who selected the sigla for these texts.⁸ This, on reflection, is probably what we should expect to find, since the texts we are dealing with are likelier to have belonged to ordinary readers than to learned ones. Ordinary readers had no pressing need to know the details of Aristarchus' textual or scholarly researches. For them the primary value of any commentary would have been the help it gave them in making sense of archaic text. Under these conditions it is natural that dipole-- particularly dipole connected with notes offering simple exegesis-- would predominate, and that textual notes would be of minor interest to the annotator. Indeed, obeli are preserved in only a dozen Homeric texts. As for Aristarchus' quibbles with Zenodotus', these were joys reserved to specialists. The dotted dipole that draws attention to them is found in only two papyri of Homer. One of these is nearly contemporary with Aristarchus himself; the other is a beautifully written edition whose sigla send the reader to such elementary scholia, and are so often misplaced, that the book owner's scholarly inclinations cannot have been extremely strong.⁹

The commonest of Aristarchan sigla, then, is the most general, and in papyri it usually directed the reader to elementary notes. What about the errors? About 40% of Homeric papyri with Aristarchan marks deviate now and then from his system. In view of the learned precision of his scholarly work the rate seems very high. If we take a pragmatic point of view, however, the situation looks less chaotic. In the first place, the Aristarchan signs in the majority of Homeric papyri seem to have been written by the same scribe who copied the main text.¹⁰ They will have been present in exemplars, therefore, and subject to the same sorts of scribal lapses as any other material. The errors among them will have been the slips of a hired hand, not of a scholar or serious student. Occasional misrecognition and misplacement of a mark will

²Table 1. Aristarchus seems to have introduced the dotted dipole and the obelus with asteriscus, but other

sigla were already in use: a simple dot (his stigmatē) appears in two papyri of the 3rd cent. B.C., not apparently as a stichometric sign (*P.Heid.* 4.2 etc., Homer; *P.Berol.* inv. 9781, oratory); the dipole is used in *P.Heid.* 4.2 etc., as well as in *P.Tebt.* 3.692 (2nd cent. B.C., Soph.); the obelus was used by Zenodotus; the antisigma by Aristophanes.

³The A-scholia to the *Iliad* and the *cod. Marcianus* 454 (*Venetus* A) provide the most extensive evidence: H. Erbse, *Scholia Graeca in Homeri Iliadem* (*Scholia Vetera*) (Berlin 1969-77) I xiii-xiv, xlv and following; T.W. Allen, ed., *Homeric Iliad* (Oxford 1931) 196-205. The significance of Aristarchan symbols (as well as others) is also set out in two redactions in *cod. Rom.Gr.* 6 ("*Anecdotum Romanum*," Rome, *Bibl.Naz.*; *saec.* X), of which the relevant portion has been re-edited by F. Montanari, *Studi di filologia omerica antica* 1 (Pisa 1979) 43-75, esp. 54-55 (there is a bibliography of previous editions on pp. 48-49). A Latin version survives in *cod. Paris.* 7530 ("*Anecdotum Parisinum*," *saec.* 8, ed. A. Reifferscheid, *Suetonii Reliquias* [1860] 137-41; G. Dindorf, *Scholia Graeca in Homeri Iliadem* 1 [Oxford 1875] p. xlv-l; Keil, *Grammatici Latini* vii 535); the list given by Isidore of Seville is similar: *Etymologiae sive Origines* 1.21, ed. W.M. Lindsay [Oxford 1911]). For views on Aristarchus' contribution to Homeric scholarship see H. Erbse, "Über Aristarchs Iliasausgabe," *Hermes* 87 (1959) 275-303; R. Pfeiffer, *History of Classical Scholarship* (Oxford 1968) 210-19, 225-33. On critical signs in general see A. Gudeman, *RE* 11.2 (1922) 1916-27.

⁴The obelus (—) marked spurious lines, the dipole periestigmene (×) passages where Aristarchus disagreed with a reading of Zenodotus, the asteriscus (✕) genuine Homeric lines found incorrectly elsewhere in the poem, the asteriscus plus obelus (✕—) genuine lines that belonged elsewhere in the poem, and the dipole (∩) any of a variety of noteworthy features (παρατίθεται πρὸς τοὺς γλωσσογράφους ἢ ἑτεροδόξους ἐκδεξαμένους τὰ τοῦ ποιητοῦ καὶ μὴ καλῶς· ἢ πρὸς τὰς ἀπαξ εἰρημένας λέξεις, ἢ πρὸς τὰ ἐναντία μαχόμενα, καὶ ἕτερα σχήματα πάμπολλα καὶ ζητήματα *Anecd. Romanum*). On antisigma and stigmatē see below, n. 31.

⁵Homeric texts in which sigla conform to Aristarchan practice (Table 1): *Brit.Lib.* inv. 128, *Brit.Lib.* inv. 136, *P.Berol.* inv. 8440, *P.Berol.* inv. 9774, *P.Berol.* inv. 16985, *P.Cairo* inv. 60566, *P.Cairo Goodspeed* 1, *P.Gr.Mon.* 38, *P.Haw.* 24-28, *P.Köln* 1.37, *P.Lund* (*Årsb.Lund* 1934-35), *P.Oxy.* 3.445 etc., *P.Oxy.* 4.687 etc., *P.Oxy.* 8.1086 etc., *P.Ryl.* 1.51, *PSI* inv.? (*Ann.Sc.Pisa* 2.26), *PSI* 1.8, *P.Soc.Pap.Alex.* inv. 212, *P.Tebt.* 1.4.

Elsewhere it is not clear whether the signs were used according to his system (usually because confirmatory sigla and relevant scholia are lacking in other sources: so in *Brit.Lib.* inv. 271 etc., *P.Berol.* inv. 7807, *P.Berol.* inv. 11761, *P.Lips.* inv. 338, *P.Lit.Pisa* 2, *P.Mil.Vogl.* 6.259, *P.Oxy.* 11.1398, *P.Oxy.* 15.1818 (∩ at lines prematurely copied; place for insertion not preserved), *PSI* 15.1456.

⁶Deviations from Aristarchan usage (most of the following texts also employ Aristarchan sigla with conventional meanings): *Brit.Lib.* inv. 128 (— for ✕—? at 23.757; ∩ for ∩ at 23.850; ∩ at 23.550-51 instead of 551-52, 680 instead of 679; ✕ to mark a variant word at 23.657 (✕ ed.)), *P.Gr.Mon.* 38 (∩ at *Il.* 12.346 and 359, where ✕ is wanted), *P.Hamb.* 3.195 (— at *Il.* 2.401-402, but athetesis not possible), *P.Haw.* 24-28 (— at *Il.* 2.794 instead of 791-95, at 875-876 instead of 874-875; ∩ instead of ✕ at 2.727, 839; ✕ instead of ∩ at 2.745, 856; ✕ at 2.484 but not at 485, 486; ∩ for ✕ at 2.741; ∩ precedes variants added in the margin, probably by a later hand than that which added the other sigla), *PIFAO* inv. 75 (∩ at *Od.* 17.359, where the scholia to *Il.* 22.329 indicate that — is wanted), *P.Köln* 1.37 (— at *Il.* 24.46 where ∩ is wanted), *P.Mich.* inv. 6653v (✕ where — ✕ is wanted), *P.Oxy.* 3.445 (∩ with ∩ at 6.174, ✕ at 6.490-92 but not 493, ∩ instead of ∩ at 6.181, 186), *P.Oxy.* 4.687 (∩ for ✕ at *Il.* 3.211), *PSI* 1.8 (— at *Od.* 5.111 [— also appears]), *PSI* 1.10 (— instead of ∩ at *Il.* 11.612), *PSI* 2.113 (— instead of ∩ at *Il.* 1.473, — at 471, 475), *P.Soc.Pap.Alex.* inv. 212 (∩ at 7.318, not 319), *P.Strassb.* inv. Gr. 2675 (∩ for ∩ at 9.350), *P.Tebt.* 1.4 (∩ at 2.204, while scholia prescribe * at 203-205), *PSI* 15.1458 (∩ where ✕ is wanted). Note too the sigla ∩, * (stichometric?), and ∩ written at the right of the col. in the pre-Aristarchan *P.Heid.* 4.2 etc. (3rd cent. B.C.).

⁷Occasionally when a papyrus diverges from tradition it preserves the correct form of the siglum: in *P.Haw.* 24-28 at 2.741 ∩ (standing for ✕?) is preferable to the ∩ of Ven. A, since the scholia discuss a reading of Zenodotus; at 2.801 the papyrus correctly has a ✕ where Ven. A has ∩; at 2.839 the ∩ of the pap. is preferable to the ✕ of Ven. A. In *P.Berol.* inv. 16985 at *Il.* 22.497 the scholia indicate a dipole (which the papyrus has) while Ven. A has —.

⁸K. McNamee, "Aristarchus and 'Everyman's' Homer," *GRBS* 22 (1981) 247-55.

⁹*P.Tebt.* 1.4; *P.Haw.* 24-28 (for its errors see above, n. 6). It would be easy to imagine that the owner was more interested in the aura of learning conferred by sigla than in the scholarly work they represent. If this were generally true for texts with misplaced sigla, though, we should find the signs scattered wildly; in fact the deviations from what Aristarchus intended are almost always minor.

¹⁰It is difficult to be to be certain who wrote a siglum, given their size and intermittent use, but of the 16 texts with erroneous Aristarchan signs, the marks were fairly certainly the work of the original scribe in 7 cases (*P.Haw.* 24-28, *P.Mich.* 6653v, *P.Oxy.* 3.445 etc., *P.Oxy.* 4.687 etc., *PSI* 1.8, *PSI* 2.113, *PSI* 15.1458) and probably also in another 7 (*P.Gr.Mon.* 38, *P.Hamb.* 3.195, PIFA0 inv. 75, *P.Köln* 1.37, *P.Soc.Pap.Alex.* inv. 212, *P.Strassb.* inv. Gr. 2675, *P.Tebt.* 1.4). Among other papyri with Aristarchan signs, sigla seem generally to be written by the original scribe (quite certainly in *Brit.Lib.* inv. 271 etc., *P.Lips.* inv. 338, *P.Lit.Pisa* 2, *P.Oxy.* 15.1818; probably also in *Brit.Lib.* inv. 136, *P.Berol.* inv. 7807, *P.Berol.* inv. 8440, *P.Berol.* inv. 9774, *P.Berol.* inv. 16985, *P.Lund* [*Årsb.Lund*, 1934-35], *P.Mil.Vogl.* 6.259, *P.Ryl.* 1.51, *P.Cairo Goodspeed* 1, *PSI* inv.? [*Ann.Sc.Pisa* 2.26], *PSI* 15.1456).

have been inevitable, for professional scribes will have had no personal interest in the scholarly significance of the signs. Admittedly the persons who commissioned these papyri never took the trouble to correct their mistakes, but again practical considerations suggest an explanation. In the books we are talking about the slight misplacement of a sign or the substitution of one for another-- even within Aristarchus' precise system-- would not have been greatly confusing. Any reader who had a text prepared with sigla presumably had access to Aristarchus' opinions on the marked lines. Otherwise he could scarcely have made sense of something like the diplo, which has no intrinsic meaning.¹¹ But in any case none of the papyri with Aristarchan signs is so heavily marked that such a reader would have had trouble locating the right comment for a dislocated siglum, or recognizing the reference for a miswritten mark. If he was in the habit of consulting his commentary when a diplo prompted him, he would be just as likely to look into it for explanations of other sigla; these are abundantly preserved in the Aristarchan scholia to Homer. The substitution of one sign for another would have been fairly insignificant.

Herein lie two important general principles which should govern the rest of this discussion. First: as early as Aristarchus the siglum most heavily used was one that had no particular meaning and served only as a reference mark to a hypomnema, or at least as a sign that there was an interesting feature in the line. Secondly, flexibility is rife. Many Homeric papyri preserve non-Aristarchan sigla,¹² and even within a fairly well defined system like Aristarchus' a scribe could deviate from orthodoxy and still not sacrifice sense.

This flexibility is one of the salient features of sigla as they were used by ancient scribes. Indeed, Aristarchus' marks were widely adapted for texts of other authors. He himself used them in editing the *Theogony*,¹³ and papyri of the *Works and Days* and the *Catalogue* preserve several, although not always with obvious significance.¹⁴ Texts of Alcaeus, Archilochus, Corinna, Herodotus, Hipponax, and Sappho contain various of his signs, again usually with unclear meaning,¹⁵ and ancient sources supply a little more information about adaptations of the system. The scholia to Pindar mention the obelus,¹⁶ and from Diogenes Laertius we learn that certain Aristarchan marks in texts of Plato corresponded roughly in meaning to those in Homeric texts.¹⁷ Two of the signs were also adapted for Biblical use by Origen, who almost four centuries after Aristarchus' death used them in preparing his Hexapla.¹⁸ Hephaestion's account of sigla in lyric and dramatic manuscripts, on the other hand, is concerned strictly with marks that indicate divisions in poetic texts. The system he describes includes an asteriscus, but its function is not Aristarchan. It also probably differed in appearance from Aristarchus', for the symbol $\frac{\circ}{\circ} \frac{\circ}{\circ}$, not \times , is the form it takes in papyri when it indicates the end of a poem.¹⁹ Hephaestion deals exclusively with marks of punctuation, but he makes an apt observation which summarizes the flexible significance of sigla in general in ancient literary texts: τὰ σημεῖα τὰ παρὰ τοῖς ποιηταῖς ἄλλως παρ' ἄλλοις κεῖται.

To return to the evidence, let us look now at sigla whose meaning was fairly constant from author to author and century to century. These are marks of the sort that a diorthotes (as opposed to a textual critic or a reader with a special interest in textual variants) might employ. The ancora, first, normally written \swarrow or \nwarrow , was used almost exclusively to mark a place where text had been omitted and (or) to draw attention to the necessary restoration in the top or bottom margin.²⁰ It may appear with a diagonal penstroke, particularly to mark the two lines between which an omission has

¹¹While strictly speaking these opinions need not have been written-- they could have been originally

the oral explanations of Aristarchus himself and later of other grammaticoi-- the material was soon enough organized in writing by Aristarchus' student Aristonicus. On the question of the genesis of the scholia to Homer see Pfeiffer (above, n. 3: they originated in a commentary by Aristarchus); also M.L. West, ed., *Hesiod Works and Days* (Oxford 1978) 65 on the question of whether Aristarchus wrote commentaries on Hesiod (he did not: apparent references to it are from Aristonicus' treatise on the sigla affixed by Aristarchus to the text).

¹²Non-Aristarchan critical sigla in post-Aristarchan Homeric papyri (Table 3): P.Berol.inv. 7807 (✓), P.Oxy. 2.223 (✓, /, and —; see also Table 2D), P.Oxy. 3.550 descr. (✚), P.Oxy. 4.770 (✚), P.Oxy. 15.1820 (✓), PSI 1.8 (✓, once written —: perh. an expunged obelus), PSI 1.10 (✓ and ✚, the latter perh. an expunged obelus), PSI 13.1298 (✚); perh. Brit.Lib. inv. 128 (✚ or ✚?), P.Rein. 2.69 (✓✚: not a siglum but an interl. n.?), PSI 2.113 (✚ ed., but the plate is obscure).

¹³Suidas α 3924 Ἀριστόνικος· ἔγραψε περὶ τῶν σημείων τῶν ἐν τῇ Θεογονίᾳ Ἡσιόδου; sch.Th. 117, 573, sch.² 947-55; sch. W.&D. 104a, 207-212, 276b, 649a, Prolegomenon Ac (p. 2 Pertusi) (references collected by R.L. Fowler, ZPE 33 [1979] 26). M.L. West presents the evidence for the work of Aristonicus and Aristarchus on Hesiod in his ed. of W.&D. (Oxford 1978) p. 65.

¹⁴Papyri of Hesiod with Aristarchan signs: P.Oxy. 17.2075 etc. (obelus at Cat. M-W fr. 25.26-33, part of which also occurs elsewhere in Cat.), P.Oxy. 28.2487 (obelus at M-W fr. 129.47-50), P.Oxy. 45.3224 (obelus at W.&D. 181 [unless a preceding asteriscus has been lost in the lacuna], dipole and asteriscus at 182 and 184, asteriscus and obelus at 185, and chi or asteriscus at 186. None of the lines marked with the asteriscus is known to have occurred elsewhere).

¹⁵Aristarchan sigla in authors other than Homer and Hesiod: (1) Obelus: P.Berol.inv. 13284 (Corinna)=, P.Haun.inv. 301 etc. (Sappho; at 3 consecutive lines), P.Köln 2.59 (Alc.; 7 consecutive lines), P.Oxy. 18.2174 (Hippon.), P.Oxy. 22.2311 (Archil.; at 4 of 5 consecutive lines, the unmarked line being bracketed), P.Ryl. 1.55 (Hdt.; with dipole). Obelus-like marks in subliterary texts or treatises (Brit.Lib. inv. 131v, P.Oxy. 35.2741), can hardly have indicated spurious lines; they are listed in Table 3. (2) dipole periestigmene: P.Oxy. 18.2163 (Aeschylus). (3) Asteriscus: P.Oxy. 3.442 (oratory). Simple dots (stigmai?) also appear (P.Berol. inv. 10567, Nonnus; P.Berol.inv. 13284, Corinna; P.Oxy. 37.2812, comm. on tragedy), but whether they had stichometric or critical significance is usually impossible to tell. In P.Berol.inv. 13284, at least, the stichometric explanation is unlikely, since two dots occur in the space of four lines. For sigla in texts of lyric see R.L. Fowler (above, n. 13) 24-28.

¹⁶Sch. Ol. 2.48c and f; references collected by Fowler (above, n. 13) 27.

¹⁷Diog.Laert. 3.66; roughly the same in meaning as in texts of Homer were the dipole (πρὸς τὰ δογματὰ καὶ ἀρέσκοντα Πλάτωνι), the dipole periestigmene (πρὸς τὰς ἐνίων διορθώσεις), and the antisigma periestigmene (?) πρὸς τὰς διττὰς χρήσεις καὶ μεταθέσεις τῶν γραφῶν (on the antisigma in Aristarchus, see below, n. 31). Diogenes adds the chi (X) πρὸς τὰς λέξεις καὶ τὰ σχήματα καὶ ὅλως τὴν Πλατωνικὴν συνήθειαν, the chi periestigmene (·X·) πρὸς τὰς ἐκλογὰς καὶ καλλιγραφίας (evidently different from the asteriscus which was used πρὸς τὴν συμφωνίαν τῶν δογμάτων), the obelus periestigmene πρὸς τὰς εἰκαίους ἀθετήσεις, and the keraunion (?) πρὸς τὴν ἀγωγὴν τῆς φιλοσοφίας.

¹⁸Origenis Hexaplorum quae supersunt ed. Fr. Field (Oxford 1875, repr. Olms: Hildesheim 1964) lii-lx. There obeli marked passages of the Septuagint not found in the Hebrew text, asterisci the parts not present in the Septuagint but preserved in Hebrew and the other Greek versions. Although the meaning of Origen's asteriscus and obelus is clearly derived from their Aristarchan functions, his reasons for using them were apologetic, not text-critical. He sought to produce an authoritative text useful to Christians in discussions with Jews, not to establish the most accurate possible edition: S.P. Brock, "Origen's Aims as a Textual Critic of the Old Testament," *Studia Patristica* 10 (1970) 215-18, repr. in *Studies in the Septuagint: Origins, Recensions, and Interpretations*, ed. S. Jellicoe (New York 1974) 343-46.

The form of Origen's obelus has been questioned. (see Field, *loc.cit.*). Although in mss. of the Hexapla it has a variety of forms (—, —, +, etc.), Origen speaks only of two sigla, the asteriscus and the obelus (τινὰ μὲν ὠβελίσμασιν ἐν τῷ Ἑβραϊκῷ μὴ κείμενα, οὐ τολμήσαντες αὐτὰ πάντῃ περιελεῖν· τινὰ δὲ μετ' ἀστερισκῶν προσεθήκαμεν, ἵνα δηλον ἢ ὅτι μὴ κείμενα παρὰ τοῖς Ὁ' ἐκ τῶν λοιπῶν ἐκδόσεων συμφώνως τῷ Ἑβραϊκῷ προσεθήκαμεν. Opp. T. III, pp. 671, 672, quoted by Field pp. liii-liv). His obviously conscious imitation of the Aristarchan system for Homer makes it likely, therefore, that his obelus had the form of its model.

occurred.²¹ Most surviving examples are at the left of a column, sometimes with ἄνω or κάτω in the right margin to indicate exactly where the reader should look for relevant material.²² Interestingly, although the sign may strike the eye as having the shape of an arrow, its "business end" -- the directional pointer -- was normally the open part of its central shaft. Thus ↖ typically served as a pointer upward, ↙ down. Only one papyrus preserves a complete pair, but there are abundant illustrations of the pairing of signs in the work of scribes A and D of the Codex Sinaiticus.²³ Other papyri also confirm the usual directional sense of the signs, either through the presence of a clarifying ἄνω or κάτω or by the actual location of marginal restorations.²⁴ This is not the realm of absolutes, however: some scribes, including some correctors in the Codex Sinaiticus, used identical ancorae with both omission and restoration.²⁵ Nor did the conventional role of the symbol as a caret mark keep scribes from dragooning it for other purposes when they saw a parallel need. Thus ancorae occasionally mark errors and variant readings (Table 2A).

¹⁹Hephaestionis *Encheiridion*, ed. M. Consbruch (Leipzig 1971) 73-76 (περὶ σημείων). Fowler (above, n. 13) gives occurrences of the asteriscus in papyri of lyric; there *P.Oxy.* 32.2617 should probably be excluded, as the sign in question seems to be a form of the chi-rho monogram (Ϡ: see below, n. 68).

²⁰See Table 2A. On the ancora and other signs of omission see S. Daris, *SP* 7 (1968) 7-22. Papyri provide no evidence for the ancora in the role described in *Anecd. Parisinum* (above, n. 3): *ancora superior ad aliquod praecipue dictum (vel ubi aliqua res magna omnino est, Isid.)*, *ancora inferior ad humilium vel inconvenientius quid enuntiatum* (similarly Isidore *Etymologiae* 1.21.24, above, n. 3).

²¹Ancora used with the diagonal slash: *P.Ant.* 3.160 (a slash is written between two lines where there is an omission, and an ancora is written before the second; ↗ is also written at the left of an omission), *P.Gen.* 1 (↗ at left of two consecutive lines, ancora below), *P.Med. inv.* 210 (↗/ε beside text and marginal addition), *P.Oxy.* 6.852 (ancora and ↗ at consecutive lines), *P.Oxy.* 10.1247 (↗ and ancora interlinear, beside each other, above words to transpose), *P.Oxy.* 50.3538 (↖ beside text, with ↗ below it in a different hand).

²²Ancora at left margin with ἄνω or κάτω at right: *Brit.Libr. inv.* 107, *P.Mich. inv.* 2 (ancora precede each of two consecutive lines restored in top marg.), *P.Oxy.* 6.852.

In fact ἄνω or κάτω sufficed for some scribes, who write one or the other, but no siglum, in *Brit.Libr. inv.* 132 (both words), *Brit.Libr. inv.* 135, and *O.Berol.* 12319 (Pack² 1567); in *Brit.Libr. inv.* 132 (Table 2D) and *PSI inv.* CNR 66+67 (Table 3), ἄνω or κάτω indicate variant readings. Fragmentary texts where ἄνω or κάτω is preserved but no siglum: *Brit.Libr. inv.* 128 (Table 2D), *P.Berol. inv.* 6845 (Pack² 831), *P.Cairo* 45614 (*CE* 60 [1985] 17-29), *P.Heid.* N.F. 2.183 (Pack² 1434), *P.Hercul.* 243 (*Cron.Erc.* 14 [1984] 109-24, with a long restoration in the bottom marg.), *P.Oxy.* 3.545 (Pack² 731), *P.Oxy.* 4.700 (Pack² 276), *P.Oxy.* 11.1358 (Pack² 522), *P.Oxy.* 15.1793 (Pack² 234), *P.Oxy.* 17.2077 (Pack² 1478), *P.Oxy.* 17.2100 (Table 3), *P.Oxy.* 22.2313 (Pack² 128), *P.Oxy.* 23.2377 (Pack² 230), *P.Oxy.* 25.2427 (Tables 2B, 3), *P.Oxy.* 47.3320, *P.Teht.* 1.4 (Tables 1, 2D).

²³Ancora "point" to each other in *P.Oxy.* 2.223; see also H.J.M. Milne and T.C. Skeat, *Scribes and Correctors of the Codex Sinaiticus*, London 1938) 40-50 (mid-4th cent.).

²⁴↖ is accompanied by ἄνω and ↙ by κάτω in *P.Amh.* 2.24, *P.Mich. inv.* 2 (↖ with ἄνω at an omission, matched with ↙ and ↗ plus κάτω before each of two restored lines in the top marg.), *P.Oxy.* 2.220 etc., *P.Oxy.* 6.852. Ancora "point" to surviving restorations or notes in *P.Ant.* 3.160, *P.Oxy.* 1.28, *P.Princ.* 3.113, *P.Ryl.* 1.53 (probably also *P.Oxy.* 7.1011, *P.Oxy.* 13.1619).

²⁵The C correctors of the Codex Sinaiticus followed the convention of having ↖ point to the top marg. and ↙ to the bottom, but matched the sign beside the text to that in the marg. Similarly the correctors of *M.P.E.R.* 6.81-97 (↖ beside the text and in the bottom marg.) and presumably *P.Strassb. inv.* Gr. 2675 and *P.Berol. inv.* 9782 (only ↙, ↗ remain, in the bottom marg.). Occasionally the signs are matched but non-directional: *Brit.Libr. inv.* 107 (↖ beside the text and in the top marg.), *P.Med. inv.* 210 (↖/ε at both text and marg. addition).

The antisigma (⊖) and a handful of lunate signs possibly intended for antisigmas were the appropriate marks for introducing textual revisions, especially variants and textual comments.²⁶ Like the ancora they usually appear at the left of a revision, or in the left margin, sometimes with ἄνω or κάτω.²⁷ An antisigma beside the text may be matched by a similar sign beside the revision. Typically, then, the sign was a sort of localized reference mark, guiding the reader's eye elsewhere in the vicinity of the column. In one papyrus, however, a text of Alcman which has been corrected against two different authorities, the antisigma seems to be a symbol designating something external to the papyrus, namely one of the manuscripts that the reviser used for comparison.²⁸ As for the ancora, the work of the antisigma extended beyond the flagging of textual variants. It sometimes accompanies errors or corrections or even informational notes, and at least once (in *P.Oxy.* 1.12) it marks factual errors. As the Youties surmised, most antisigmas that we find with corrections or errors seem to be the work of the original scribe, while those accompanying variants or other notes are usually in a different hand, and were undoubtedly written by the book's owner.²⁹ The simple presence of an antisigma in a second hand, therefore, is a sign of a well tended manuscript. In about a quarter of all occurrences too little of the text survives for the function of an antisigma to be clear, and certainly the possibility is open that the sign had critical significance, as indeed it did for Aristophanes and Aristarchus. This is especially likely when it is used in conjunction with other apparently critical signs.³⁰

Where it can be explained, the antisigma of papyri clearly has only a tenuous relation (namely shape and an association with textual problems) to the Aristarchan antisigma described in scholia and ancient testimonia, although the sources are in conflict about the meaning even of that sign. The sign is reported, with *stigma*, to have marked lines to be transposed and also, with or without *stigma*, to draw attention

²⁶See Table 2B on the uses of antisigma. It is used in conjunction with textual comments in: *P.Haw.* 24-28 (⊖ precedes variants attributed to ἡ κοινή, ἐν τισι, Ἀρίσταρχος), *P.Oxy.* 9.1174 etc. (⊖ precedes a marginal variant, with the note οὕτως ἦν ἐν τῷ Θεώνοσ, *P.Oxy.* 21.2295 (⊖ twice above relevant text, with readings of Apion in the marg.), *P.Oxy.* 25.2427 (⊖ written below the line, with a variant and the note οὕτως κ(αὶ) Ἀττικοί written in the marg.; in this and two other passages, however, Lobel, followed by Austin, took the sign to be a hypodiastole rather than an antisigma; ⊖ also appears as a critical siglum here [Table 3], written at the left of two consecutive lines), *P.Oxy.* 47.3326 (⊖ οὕτως ἦν); perh. *P.Oxy.* 37.2803 (⊖ written beside each line of a lacunose two-line marg. note; other notes cite Theon, Aristonicus? ⊖ also appears at the left of two consecutive lines of text: Table 3).

²⁷Exceptions: in *P.Bodm. inv.* 28 C and ⊖ are written on either side of a marg. revision. In *P.Oxy.* 10.1247 antisigma is written at the right of one variant; ✓ is also written above κάτω at right of col., directing the reader to a variant below which is preceded by antisigma. In *PSI* 6.721 C (diple or antisigma?) is written beside the text, then ⊖ at the left of an informational note and C at the right. In *MPER* 1.73-83, *P.Oxy.* 21.2295, *P.Oxy.* 25.2427 (but see above, n. 26), *PSI* 11.1191, antisigma is in the interlineation. The sign appears with ἄνω or κάτω in *Brit.Libr. inv.* 108+115 (with ἄνω and κάτω at omission and restoration), *P.Oxy.* 1.16 etc. (with ἄνω at omission), *P.Oxy.* 23.2359 (with > below the variant).

²⁸A long note in the margin of *P.Oxy.* 24.2387 explains a difference in readings between Aristonicus and Ptolemy, and for this reason the second element of a recurring note, μό(νος) ς, has been interpreted as Π(τολεμαίος). The supposed pi now seems to me likelier to be a siglum: such extreme abbreviation as Π(τολεμαίος) is unusual, and sigla certainly served elsewhere as reference marks. Emend K. McNamee, *Abbreviations in Greek Literary Papyri and Ostraca* (Chico, Calif. 1981) p. 87.

²⁹H.C. and L.C. Youtie, *ZPE* 10 (1973) p. 176 n. 5.

³⁰Table 3. In *P.Oxy.* 18.2174 antisigma is written with the diple beside 9 cons. lines: ς; the annotator of *P.Oxy.* 3.445 (Table 1) uses the combination ς>.

to lines of comparable content.³¹ Papyri of Homer that preserve it tend to support the first of these explanations, but the evidence is slight. Of the five Homeric texts with antisigmas, one or two use it in the context of line transposition (the one certain case is a text actually contemporary with Aristarchus). Yet not even this conforms exactly to his reported practice, since stigmatē is lacking.³² Of the other three texts, even those which otherwise apply Aristarchan sigla "correctly" deviate in their use of the antisigma.³³ Clearly by the Roman period scribes had made it part of their repertoire and given it a meaning wholly different-- although still textual-- from that assigned it by Aristarchus.³⁴

A collection of four sigla-- the dipole in non-Homeric texts, a simple stroke (usually diagonal), a dotted obelus, and chi -- occur in papyri with noteworthy frequency, but seldom with obvious meaning. For the unexplained occurrences I offer here an explanation that is hardly new, but was proposed by Sir Eric Turner several years ago.³⁵ I hope, however, that it will acquire force from a gathering of the primary and secondary evidence. It is simply that these-- and undoubtedly other signs, for example the unexplained examples of antisigma-- were used in much the same way that Aristarchus used the dipole, namely to indicate something worthy of comment in a line. Frequently this may have been all that the reader, pen in hand, intended-- especially when the siglum he added was the nondescript and apparently nameless diagonal stroke.³⁶ In practical terms, though, some of these sigla probably served as reference marks, and directed readers to discussions of interesting points in separate

³¹Antisigma used (a) in conjunction with stigmatē (•) at lines to be interchanged: the scholia call for ◊ at *Il.* 2.192 and • at 203-205. Cf. *Anecd. Romanum* (above, n. 3): τῷ δὲ ἀντίσιγμα καὶ τῇ στιγμαῖ, ὅταν δύο ὄσι διάνοιαι τὸ αὐτὸ σημαίνουσαι, τοῦ ποιητοῦ γεγραφοῦτος ἀμφοτέρως, ὅπως τὴν ἑτέραν ἔλθῃ· τῷ δὲ χρόνῳ καὶ αἱ δύο εὐρέθησαν οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἔχουσαι; also *Anecd. Parisinum* (above, n. 3): *antisigma ponebatur ad eos versus quorum ordo permutandus erat*. At another passage in the *Anecd. Romanum* (above, n. 3) a similar use is prescribed for the antisigma alone (τὸ δὲ ἀντίσιγμα καθ' ἑαυτὸ πρὸς τοὺς ἐνηλλαγμένους τόπους καὶ ἀπ᾿ ἄδοντα), but no examples survive; (b) with or without the stigmatē, to mark lines expressing the same idea in different ways: in *Ven. A. Il.* 8.535-37 have ◊, 538-40 have • and the related scholium explains εἰς γὰρ τὴν αὐτὴν γεγραμμένοι εἰσὶ διάνοιαι; A also has ◊ at 17.219, cf. 17.215. (Cf. *Anecd. Romanum* [above, n. 3]: τὸ δὲ ἀντίσιγμα περιεστρημένον [i.e. ◊] παρατίθεται ὅταν ταυτολογῇ καὶ τὴν αὐτὴν διάνοιαν δεῦτερον λέγῃ; *Anecd. Parisinum* (above, n. 3): *antisigma cum puncto ponebatur, cum eiusdem sensus versus duplices essent et dubitaretur, qui potius legendi*; cf. cod. Harl. 5693, *saec.* XVI, re-ed. G. Dindorf, *Scholia Graeca in Homeri Iliadem* 1 [Oxford 1875] p. xlvi: τὸ δὲ ἀντίσιγμα καὶ αἱ δύο στιγμαὶ ὅταν κατὰ τὸ ἐξῆς δις ἢ τὸ αὐτὸ νόημα κείμενον. καὶ ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ προτέρου τίθεται τὸ ἀντίσιγμα, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ δευτέρου δι' δύο στιγμαῖ). Conceivably yet another function-- to mark an athetesis or a problematic passage discussed in a scholium?-- is represented by the ◊ in *Ven. A.* at *Il.* 24.558. The line is lacking in several mss., and there is a scholium in a later hand noting that the line was not found in "the old copy."

³²Antisigma used in the context of line transposition: *P. Tebt.* 1.4, dated to the first half of the 2nd cent. B.C. Probably also in *P. Oxy.* 15.1818, where it is written beside lines prematurely copied (the place for insertion is lost).

³³There are two Homeric papyri, *P. Haw.* 24-28 and *P. Oxy.* 3.445 etc., in which Aristarchan sigla are generally "correctly" applied but the antisigmas follow a different system. In the former, however, the other sigla seem to be added by the original scribe, while the antisigmas accompany notes by a hand that was probably later. In *P. Lit. Pisa* 2 the meaning of the antisigma is not clear.

³⁴Or for that matter by Aristophanes, evidently its inventor, who used it with sigma beside lines of comparable content; Pfeiffer (above, n. 3) 178.

³⁵E. G. Turner, *Greek Papyri* (2nd ed. Oxford 1980) 115-18.

³⁶In fact for several of the occurrences of this sign that are listed in Table 3 with unexplained sigla the reasons for their presence can be guessed from the context: they appear in the vicinity of errors or variants, or near the beginning of significant anecdotes. In a single papyrus, however, cryptic examples may also occur (so, e.g., in *Brit. Libr. inv.* 131v and *P. Oxy.* 2.223). Where there is significant doubt about the meaning of a sign, therefore, it has been included in Table 3.

hypomnemata, or in other authoritative texts. For the "noteworthy" characteristic of many a marked passage can be quite unclear to the uninitiated reader, even when the text is fairly intact. Unless explanatory commentaries existed, the meaning of many signs would presumably have become, in time, as much a mystery for ancient readers as they are for us, even if the readers themselves added the signs. Each of the four common sigla to be treated here, however, also had certain practical functions, and these need to be set out.

Hephaestion treats the use of the dipole, first, as a punctuation mark in texts of poetry. It has two forms, called by him διπλῆ ἔξω νενευκυῖα (>) and διπλῆ ἔσω νενευκυῖα (or βλέπουσα, <).³⁷ Papyri provide only the scantiest evidence, however, for the system he sets out. Indeed, although the ἔξω νενευκυῖα form (>) is quite common in papyri, there are scarcely any examples of its opposite. Among poetic texts it appears only once in papyrus containing lyric (Alcaeus) and once in a text of tragedy, and only in the latter could it possibly conform to Hephaestion's system.³⁸ In its other rare appearances, its significance is unclear, and I suspect it is actually a carelessly written version of its more common counterpart, >.³⁹ Certainly this is the likeliest explanation for it in Brit.Libr. inv. 128, a text of Homer marked with Aristarchan sigla, including a dipole of that conventional form.

Papyri may not illustrate Hephaestion's system for punctuating texts of poetry, but they do provide abundant evidence for the use of the dipole as a punctuator marking new sections in texts of prose as well as poetry. Presumably the rightward point of the usual form made it a convenient divider.⁴⁰ It was also the standard symbol for marking quotations, and when so used it appears at the left of each line quoted.⁴¹ Once or twice, like antisigma, it marks erroneous text. Occasionally it introduces or concludes a marginal note, and there it may reflect the punctuation of the source-commentary. In one

³⁷Hephaestion (above, n. 19) 75-77: (1) in lyric texts, the διπλῆ ἔξω βλέπουσα (>) marked the change of meter at the halfway point in strophic poems of Alcman; (2) in texts of tragedy and comedy, the διπλῆ ἔσω νενευκυῖα (<) indicated the division between strophe and antistrophe in passages sung alternately by different performers. (Here the paragraphus that normally divided the strophes would not suffice, since it was also at changes of speaker). The διπλῆ ἔξω βλέπουσα was written, however, if there was no metrically equivalent antistrophe but only a change to a new strophe. (3) In a parabasis where an antepirrheme corresponded to an epirrheme, the διπλῆ ἔξω νενευκυῖα marked the former, the ἔσω νενευκυῖα the latter. (4) Where iambic dialogue intervened between corresponding lyric strophes, the διπλῆ ἔξω βλέπουσα was written at the beginning of the last line of the first set of strophes, the reverse sign at the end of that line; the διπλῆ ἔξω βλέπουσα was written at both the beginning and the end of the last line of the corresponding strophes.

³⁸The διπλῆ ἔσω νενευκυῖα occurs in *P.Oxy.* 15.1788 etc. (Alcaeus; with > and < in successive lines) and in *P.Tebt.* 3.692 (Soph. *Inachos*; *GMAW*² n. 58)

³⁹Other occurrences of the διπλῆ ἔσω νενευκυῖα: Brit.Libr.inv. 128 (Hom., Table 1: ⌞, plus > and other Aristarchan signs), P.Athen.Univ. inv. 2780-1 (medical receipts, Table 3), *P.Oxy.* 24.2389 (comm. on Alcman, Table 3: ⌞, perh. with ♀ above, i.e. οὐ(τωζ)? The text is lost at the right of the siglum, so there is no way to know whether it bears any relation to Hephaestion's system.), P.Strassb.inv. Gr. 2675 (Hom., Table 1).

⁴⁰Diplai separating passages of text: see Table 2C. In this role diplai are likely to be written with a flourish of the pen. Scribe A of the Codex Sinaiticus frequently wrote a dipole below section numbers. For the use of the dipole as a dividing sign in Herculaneum texts see below, n. 93.

⁴¹Diplai marking quotations: see Table 2C and *GMAW*² n. 76. In *P.Ant.* 3.182 only one dipole, written < and embracing two lines, is preserved. Single or double diplai mark quotations in theological texts too (*P.Oxy.* 3.405 = theolog. fr., 3rd cent.; Bib.Vat.Gr. 1209 = Heb. 1.1-2.2, 4th cent., B.Metzger, *Manuscripts of the Greek Bible* [Oxford 1981] no. 13; >> in *Pap.Texte Abh.* II, III (comm. of Didymus on Job, 6th cent.).

or two papyri finally, there is concrete evidence to support Turner's suggestion that it served as a reference mark to hypomnemata.⁴² Here it marks either a passage for which a note is supplied, or both the text and its related note. The diplo in such a context is certainly an acknowledgement that the text contains an interesting point: the annotator has, after all, gone to the trouble of excerpting relevant material from a commentary. Such a usage corresponds, interestingly, to the Aristarchan use of the sign in texts of Homer. His name and methods had perennial authority,⁴³ so it is perhaps not unreasonable to look for parallels in non-Homeric texts. Certainly diplai used in this way had no practical value as place-markers: the marginalia in these papyri and in ancient texts in general are so sparse that there was no need for signs to show where they applied. Certainly the vast majority of occurrences of the diplo in papyri are opaque in meaning (Table 3) and the suggestion that they refer to hypomnemata, or that they at least direct attention interesting points, is especially attractive.

The next siglum in this set is a simple penstroke, usually written /, although other versions occur.⁴⁴ It is the commonest of all signs encountered in literary papyri, occurring in more than a hundred texts. Its purpose is obvious about two-thirds of the time. Sometimes it serves as a simple check-mark, set in the left margin beside items in a list.⁴⁵ In an extension of this function it also marks text containing variants or (much more frequently) errors, omissions, or restorations.⁴⁶ In another role it commonly serves as a kind of divider, appearing like the paragraphus in the left margin at a break in sense, especially at the beginning or end of a speech. Most such examples are in Homeric papyri where, as Nancy Priest saw, scribes evidently sought to avoid confusion between the paragraphus and the obelus.⁴⁷ Similarly it may precede marginal notes or separate lemmata from comments, undoubtedly because the source-hypomnema had the same punctuation. In a large number of papyri, however, its function is obscure. Often in those texts it appears beside intact and apparently unflawed passages, and not at any natural break in the narrative.⁴⁸ In such cases it presumably indicates a passage to be

⁴²*P.Oxy.* V 841, 34.2687. More commonly the siglum chi is used in this way to mark text supplied with notes (see Table 2F).

⁴³Pfeiffer (above, n. 3) 232 (citing Cic. *ad Att.* 1.14.3, in *Pison.* 73, *fam.* 3.11.5, 9.10.1, *Hor. AP* 450) and 174.

⁴⁴Variations: // in *Brit.Libr. inv.* 126, *P.Flor.* 2.106, *P.Oxy.* 4.694 ("two dashes"), *P.Oxy.* 8.1089, *P.Oxy.* 18.2168 etc., *P.Turner* 9; \ in *P.Berol. inv.* 13044, *P.Bodm.* 26 + *P.Köln* 1.3, *P.Marm.*, *P.Med. inv.* C.N.R. 68.3, *P.Oxy.* 6.853, *P.Oxy.* 22.2322; — in *Brit.Libr. inv.* 131v, *P.Berol. inv.* 10567, *P.Berol. inv.* 13284, *P.Oxy.* 2.223 (also l, /, /), *P.Oxy.* 35.2741; l in *P.Mich. inv.* 2,

P.Oxy. 2.223 (also /, —), *P.Oxy.* 44.3154; ~ in *P.Oxy.* 7.1011; 6, /, / in *P.Paris* 2; / (?) in *P.Marm.*; / in *P.Cair.Masp.* 2.67172-74.

⁴⁵In documents it can serve the same function; see, e.g., the agendas of Zenon discussed by Z. Aly, *Proc. XVIII Intern. Congress of Papyrology* (Athens 1988) 55-62 (with plates).

⁴⁶Table 2D; note particularly *Brit.Libr. inv.* 733 (with various curved signs [Table 2G] to mark the lines between which omission occurred), *P.Flor.* 2.106 (// at a line added between *Il.* 1.475 and 476), *P.Gen.* 1 (/ at two lines between which a line has dropped out, with ancora), *P.Morgan Libr.* (twice at omissions; 2 other omissions are marked by X), *P.Oxy.* 7.1011 (~ above text to be replaced at line 265 = *Pf. fr.* 194.65), *P.Oxy.* 7.1018 (interlinear, used with b' and a' to mark words to be transposed), *P.Oxy.* 17.2102 (interlinear, with revision and at point of insertion), *P.Strassb. inv. Gr.* 2462a+2489 (on right of line containing error), perh. also *P.Berol. inv.* 9782 (at right of error), and *P.Oxy.* 53.3710 (to mark error: perh. /);

⁴⁷N. Priest, *ZPE* 46 (1982) 59.

⁴⁸Simple stroke beside intact text (Table 3): *P.Berol. inv.* 9764, *P.Berol. inv.* 9782, *P.Köln* 5.205, *P.Oxy.* 2.223 (see also Table 2), *P.Oxy.* 20.2259, *P.Oxy.* 31.2537.

looked into, but whether for accuracy or meaning or background is hardly apparent. This mark, even more defensibly than the dipole and chi, was a "maid of all work."⁴⁹

A much smaller group of papyri preserves examples of the dotted obelus, usually written √. Like the signs above, its meaning is unclear in the majority of cases, even when the text it accompanies is relatively intact.⁵⁰ Again as there, there are indications, not individually persuasive but suggestive in combination, that it too served as a reference mark linking commentaries and literary texts. The sign does seem to have a special association with hypomnemata: it is particularly common in commentaries, appearing without explanation in the margins of five. It also tends to accompany marginal notes, especially long ones which almost certainly came from commentaries.⁵¹ Finally there are texts in which we can actually see it doing the work of a *signe de renvoie*, linking corrections or variants or notes to text.⁵² That one of its regular functions was to link text and commentary as well as text and, say, variant, is entirely plausible.

Ghosts of the dotted obelus, incidentally, have been sighted in about twenty texts of poetry, but some at least can be banished. The papyri in question tend to be heavily encrusted with diacritical signs,⁵³ which naturally were subject to revision just like regular text. An individual scribe, therefore, might reasonably have added dots to draw attention to a diacritical mark he was adding⁵⁴ or to expunge an erroneous one,⁵⁵

⁴⁹Function of the simple stroke unclear: see Table 3, and note especially P.Berol. inv. 13044 (twice in consecutive lines), *P.Oxy.* 13.1611 (2 consecutive lines), *P.Oxy.* 15.1820 (9 times, including passages of 3 and 4 consecutive lines), *P.Oxy.* 21.2301 (on the right of the col.), *P.Oxy.* 21.2307 (left of coronis; cf. *P.Oxy.* 18.2165, with chi beside coronis), *P.Oxy.* 24.2389 (√ 4 times, √ once), *P.Oxy.* 37.2819 (at 2 consecutive lines).

⁵⁰Dotted obelus beside relatively intact text (Table 3): *P.Oxy.* 1.16 etc., *P.Oxy.* 15.1797, *P.Oxy.* 21.2306 (a comm. by same hand as *P.Oxy.* 23.2368, where the same sign recurs). Other unexplained occurrences: Table 3, and n.b. *MPER* 1.73-83 (interl.), *MPER* N.S. 1.14 (interl.), *P.Flor.* 2.112 (comm.; 11 times, plus once with a marg. n.), *P.Ryl.* 3.475 (interl.), *PSI* 1.8 (once interl.: a corrected accent? see below, n.53; once written — beside the line: an expunged obelus? Aristarchan sigla are also used).

⁵¹Dotted obelus with marginal notes (Table 2E): *MPER* N.S. 3.37 (at end of long n.), P.Bodm. inv. 28 (— at left of a speaker n.), *P.Flor.* 2.112 (comm.; at left of m arg. note), *P.Oxy.* 11.1371 (√ before the lemma of a long n.), *P.Oxy.* 15.1790 etc. (at right of the first line of a long n.), P.Vindob.inv. 200 (→ ed., interl. at the point to which a n. refers).

⁵²Table 2E; n.b. P.Daris inv. 12 (with restoration in top marg.), *PSI* 14.1399 (twice, in a draft of a speech, at a revision and its point of insertion); perh. *P.Köln* 2.76 (√ above upsilon in the marg. variant υπαι [i.e. υπαι: unless a corrected acc.?). Examples of the use of the sign with corrections proliferate in the Codex Sinaiticus, particularly with shorter revisions, and sometimes in conjunction with the ancora (above, n. 23), and cf. its use as caret in *P.Bodm.* 2 (*GMAW*² no. 63, John 1-14; 3rd cent., Achmim?).

⁵³Texts with frequent diacritical marks, including apparent dotted accents: *P.Oxy.* 5.841, *P.Oxy.* 9.1175 etc., *P.Oxy.* 10.1234 etc. (Pack² 59), *P.Oxy.* 15.1787 etc., *P.Oxy.* 21.2295, *P.Oxy.* 25.2427, *P.Oxy.* 25.2430 (*P.Turner* 3), *P.Oxy.* 26.2442, *P.Oxy.* 34.2697, *P.Oxy.* 35.2735, *P.Oxy.* 50.3545, *PSI* 1.8; *P.Oxy.* 32.2617 and *P.Oxy. Hels.* 6 are less heavily supplied with diacritics, but contain dotted accents.

⁵⁴Dots mark the correct accent: *P.Oxy.* 5.841 ἀν[τ]ερείδων with √ above alpha, for ἀντερείδων (edd.) or ἀντ' ἐρείδων; the correct mark of quantity is marked by dots above the incorrect one in *P.Oxy.* 9.1175 etc., *P.Oxy.* 25.2427, *P.Oxy.* 25.2430 (*P.Turner* 3: twice; in 4 other cases too little survives for certainty), *P.Oxy.* 32.2617 (in the left marg.).

⁵⁵Dots expunge incorrect accents: *P.Oxy.* 10.1234 etc. (Pack² 59 ἄμμε with √ above alpha, read ἄμμε), *P.Oxy.* 10.1240 (Pack² 376 ἦ with √ below the circumflex, read ἦ), *P.Oxy.* 15.1787 etc. (ἰδοῖς with √ above second iota: presumably διδοῖς; first iota dotted; 2 other uncertain cases), *P.Oxy.* 25.2427 (τάχα ποκ' with √ above second alpha, presumably for τάχα; 4 other uncertain cases),

just as he did in revising the actual text.⁵⁶ If accents dotted in this way were acute or grave, they would inevitably resemble the dotted obelus, although the two kinds of mark had no relation. Many of the texts in question are very fragmentary, however, so it is unclear whether the dotted interlinear diacritics are errors or corrections.⁵⁷

The last siglum, chi, is one of the commonest in literary papyri.⁵⁸ It appears now and then with variants or corrections, but in the majority of cases its meaning is no more apparent than that of many of the other signs treated above.⁵⁹ Its very obscurity leads us back to the same interpretation as above, that it indicates something noteworthy in a line and that by inference the annotator had access to a commentary where the interesting point was explained. It is worth noting in passing that chi never appears in Homeric papyri,⁶⁰ where of course the diplo did this job. For chi, however, unlike the diplo, there is considerable evidence in secondary sources to support the theory that the sign was a reference mark directing the reader to a commentary. We possess no single, general statement about its use for this purpose, since each of our sources treats the meaning of the siglum in the manuscripts of a single author. Still their accumulated information points to a common significance.

Diogenes Laertius, first, reports that in texts of Plato chi was used in much the same way as the Aristarchan diplo, to mark passages containing any of a variety of

P.Oxy. 34.2697 (δυνῶν with √ above upsilon: *Μαριανδυνῶν* *Ap.Rhod. Argon.* 2.140), *P.Oxy.* 35.2735 (τράπέτα[with √ above alpha: the grave appears secondary), *P.Oxy.* 45.3220 (τ)εσσαρακ[οντα]ετης with √ above second epsilon: τεσσαρακονταετής wanted, as codd. [*Hes.W.&D.* 441]), *P.Oxy.* 50.3545 (μην with √ above alpha, for μάν, i.e. μήν, *Theocr.* 1.86), *P.Oxy.Hels.* 6 (ει [γ]άρ τις [μ] ἀλλη γε γυναικων with √ between iota and sigma of the enclitic τις), *PSI* 1.8 (απονοσφιν with √ above alpha), *PSI* 11.1214 (*Pack*² 1482, χῆρα with √ above eta; *leg.* χῆρα; a variant in the text is also dotted); perh. *P.Köln* 2.76, ll. 15.625 ὑπέκ() lost in lacuna, υῖαι in the marg. with √ above upsilon (for ὑπαί as in most codd.).

⁵⁶Dots were commonly used to designate variants (copied presumably from independent exemplars). There are instances in about 70 texts, sometimes with the source named, e.g.: *P.Oxy.* 5.841 at *Pind. Paean* 2.61, γ· Αρ() above the nu of *ενκατεθηκαν*; *P.Oxy.* 9.1175 etc. at *Soph. Eurypylos* fr. 84.2, Ν· λεινσε οδοι· beside οδωι. When corrections are dotted, they too presumably come from independent exemplars, for about half the time there are dotted variants in the same text: *Brit.Lib. inv.* 135, *P.Oxy.* 1.16 etc., *P.Oxy.* 5.841, *P.Oxy.* 8.1082 + *P.Lond.Lit.* 59 (*Pack*² 237), *P.Oxy.* 9.1175 etc., *P.Oxy.* 15.1787 etc., *P.Oxy.* 19.2220 (*Pack*² 373), *P.Oxy.* 22.2313 (*Pack*² 128), *P.Oxy.* 22.2327 (*P.Turner* 3), *P.Oxy.* 23.2372 (*Pack*² 1892), *P.Oxy.* 25.2427, *P.Oxy.* 25.2430 (*P.Turner* 3), *P.Oxy.* 26.2442, *P.Oxy.* 32.2620, *P.Oxy.* 35.2735.

⁵⁷Questionable cases are found in: *P.Oxy.* 15.1787, *P.Oxy.* 21.2295, *P.Oxy.* 25.2427, *P.Oxy.* 25.2430 (*P.Turner* 3), *P.Oxy.* 26.2442 fr. 6.2, *P.Oxy.* 26.2443 (*Pack*² 1918, *ZPE* 26 [1977] 38-39, *Alcm.*), *P.Oxy.* 27.2452.

⁵⁸Table 2F. In *P.Oxy.* 9.1174 etc. the name of the siglum was used rather than the sign itself: Χ.

⁵⁹Table 3. Note especially: *P.Oxy.* 10.1231 etc. (at 2 consecutive lines), *P.Oxy.* 18.2165 (written at left of coronis; cf. *P.Oxy.* 21.2307, where / appears beside a coronis), *P.Oxy.* 24.2394 (twice in consecutive lines), *P.Oxy.* 25.2427 (twice; also, separately, a marginal note refers to the use of the siglum: οὐκ ἦν τὸ χ ἐν τῷ Θεῶνος), *P.Oxy.* 33.2654 + *P.Köln* 1.4 (twice alone, once in a row or 4, to mark end of act, or, if this is a collection of excerpts, to indicate an omission?), *PSI* 7.846 (a marg. n. also refers to a siglum now lost: πρὸς τὸν πλεονασμ(όν) τοῦ αν; chi twice in consecutive lines), *PSI* 10.1175 (twice in consecutive lines).

⁶⁰With the irrelevant exception of *P.Morgan Libr.*, where it is proofreader's mark (Table 2F), not a critical siglum. In the single case in which Eustathius uses χιάζω in a critical context (on *Od.* 2.144) he is actually discussing an Aristarchan athetesis, and clearly gives the verb the general meaning of "mark with a critical sign:" σημείωσαι δὲ καὶ ὅτι τὸ ἐφεξῆς Ἀρίσταρχος ἀθετήσας ἐχίακεν, ἀδύνατον εἶναι εἰπὼν τοσαῦτα βασιτάσαι ἄνθρωπον.

interesting features: χὶ πρὸς τὰς λέξεις καὶ τὰ σχήματα καὶ ὅλως τὴν Πλατωνικὴν συνήθειαν.⁶¹ Whether these were then also discussed in a commentary he does not say, but a commentary seems required for the siglum to have had full effect.⁶² The use of chi as a critical siglum is also attested in the scholia to Pindar, Sophocles, and Euripides. As for Plato, the siglum in those poetic texts evidently carried a wide variety of meanings. These were explained in commentaries of which these scholia are the remnants, but could hardly have been guessed without those commentaries.⁶³ A papyrus text of comedy (*PSI* 7.846) also provides information on the sign. It contains a marginal comment phrased like the explanations of Aristarchan sigla in scholia to Homer. It refers undoubtedly to chi, for chi appears elsewhere in these margins.⁶⁴ Like the diplo, finally, chi is quite firmly linked to commentaries in some papyri, specifically when it accompanies marginal notes⁶⁵ or variants,⁶⁶ or marks the lines where they apply.

According to late sources,⁶⁷ chi could be used interchangeably with the monogram ϰ, which also survives in several papyri,⁶⁸ to indicate noteworthy passages. While in the most elementary sense both signs evidently marked something interesting in a text, they were not in fact interchangeable. For while I am arguing that chi sometimes was a reference mark to commentaries, the monogram certainly was not: for a common habitat for it is commentaries and treatises. Moreover, in no fewer than five papyri

⁶¹See above, n. 17.

⁶²Among papyri the sign appears in two Platonic texts, with unclear purpose. Perversely, it is the diplo, occurring in 8 papyri, that predominates in surviving papyri of Plato.

⁶³See Fowler (above, n. 13) 27 for references in the scholia to Pindar, Gudeman (above, n. 3) for scholia to Sophocles, and the references collected in G. Dindorf's edition of the scholia to Euripides (Oxford 1863) vol. 4 p. 310. Note, e.g.: sch. Pind. *Pyth.* 3.18a, σημειοῦνται οἱ ὑπομνηματισάμενοι τὰ δύο κῶλα τὸ χ' παρατιθέντες, ὅτι ἀσυνάρτητά εἰσι. πῶς γὰρ φησιν εἰς 'Αἶδαο δόμον, καὶ πάλιν ἐν θαλάμῳ κατέβη; καὶ ἐξηγούμενοι περιττεῦον λαμβάνουσι τὸ ἐν θαλάμῳ; *ibid.* 4.135d τὸ δὲ σημεῖον χ', ὅτι σταθμούς τὰς κατ' ἀγροῦς ἐπαύλεις ἔλεγον, καὶ ὅτι εὐδείλιον τὸ εὐδηλον προσονομάζεται...; *ibid.* 4.149b, 215b, 5.16b, *Nem.* 1.64b, *Isthm.* 6.47e; sch. Soph. *Phil.* 201, εὐστομ' ἔχε καὶ· εἰάθασιν οὕτω λέγειν ἀντὶ τοῦ σιῶπα· τὸ δὲ τοιοῦτον κειάσται ὅτι 'Ελλάνικὸς ποτε ἀναγινώσκων τὰ 'Ηροδότου (2.71) ἔλεγε "περὶ δὲ τῶνδε μοι εὐστομα κείσθω" οὐ διαίρων εἰς δύο λέξεις ἄλλ' ὡς ἂν τις εἶποι ταῦτα εὐστομα· τοῦτο δὲ φησιν ὁ χορὸς κτύπον ἀκούσας ἐπερχομένου τοῦ Φιλοκτῆτου καὶ στένοντος κατὰ τὴν πορείαν διὰ τὸ ἄλγος.

⁶⁴The note in question, πρὸς τὸν πλεονασμὸν τοῦ αν, is written beside the broken text]οὐκ ἂν δοκῶ. The same πρὸς... locution recurs in *P.Oxy.* 8.1086 (comm. on *Il.*), where Aristarchan diplai are explained: lines 27-28) ἄμφοθ[λείας φόβον Ἄρηος φορ]εούσας (*Il.* 2.767): τὸ σημεῖον πρ(ὸς) τὸν φόβον ὅτι ..., lines 97-98 [πᾶσαι δ' αἰγνυτο πύλαι, ἐκ δ' ἔσσυτο λαός (*Il.* 2.809): τὸ σημεῖον πρὸς τοῦτο ὅτι τὴν πύλην π[ληθυντικῶς εἶρηκεν.], *et al.*; cf. sch. A (Aristonican) 1.218a ἐκλυον· πρὸς τὸ σχῆμα, ὅτι οὐ κλύουσιν εἶπεν ἢ ἀκούσονται. In another carefully revised text of comedy, *P.Oxy.* 25.2427, the note οὐκ ἦν τὸ χ ἐν τῷ Θέωνος also clearly refers to the use of chi as a critical symbol.

⁶⁵Table 2F. In *P.Paris* 71 chi is written 5 times beside text for which notes are provided. It does not accompany the notes, but that they were copied from a hypomnema is beyond doubt, for one includes a lemma, and four are introduced by ὅτι, a truncation of the phrase τὸ σημεῖον ὅτι... familiar from Aristonican/Aristarchan scholia. In *PSI* 11.1192, similarly, the note begins with a lemma. In *P.Oxy.* 5.841, where the diplo is also so used, and in *P.Oxy.* 26.2450 chi appears beside text, not notes. In *P.Berol.inv.* 9780v chi is written twice, beside text and subject headings in the marg.

⁶⁶Variants in a heavily annotated text like *P.Oxy.* 5.841, for example, are especially likely to have been taken from commentaries.

⁶⁷*Anecd. Parisinum* (above, n. 3): ϰ chi et rho. haec sola X voluntate uniuscuiusque ad aliquid notandum ponitur; Isidore *Etymologiae* 1.21.22 (above, n. 3): ϰ C<h>risimon. Haec sola ex voluntate uniuscuiusque ad aliquid notandum ponitur.

⁶⁸Table 3: it is usually written ϰ, but has several variant forms ϰ, ϰ, ϰ, ϰ, ϰ.

where the chi-rho appears the simple siglum chi is present too, and the two can hardly have been equivalent.

Whether chi and $\chi\rho$ originally developed as symbols for the same word is unknown. Even the identity of such a word is open to question: $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, "passage," or $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\tau\acute{o}\nu$, "useful" are the meanings usually suggested for the monogram. In the literary texts where it appears-- fragments of Aeschylus, Euripides, Sophocles, Menander, and Stesichorus⁶⁹-- a case can be made for the former. Certainly the gnomic quality of the dramatic trimeters encouraged quotation and anthologization of appealing "passages."⁷⁰ Ancient sources also provide evidence for $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ as a term for a quoted "passage" of text,⁷¹ but the usual meaning of the term is different: in the scholia to Homer it conventionally refers to Homeric "usage." Most occurrences of the monogram in any case are in commentaries, treatises, and technical works, beside sections that a reader would hardly have chosen to quote or anthologize, although they might have struck him as useful. Certainly $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\tau\acute{o}\nu$ is the better choice here,⁷² and in fact it is universally preferable. For a gnome or passage that a reader found memorable or good for excerpting from comedy or tragedy would clearly have been somehow "useful" to him. It is unlikely in any case that a monogram so distinctive in appearance and appearing so frequently in texts of roughly the same date and provenance bore more than one meaning.⁷³

Comparable monograms were also occasionally used to draw the reader's attention to important passages. One is $\chi\rho$, standing for $\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha\iota\acute{o}\nu$, found exclusively in legal works written in Latin and annotated in Greek, or written in a mixture of Latin and Greek, and dated to the fourth to sixth centuries. In the margin of a text of Gaius and another of juridical fragments the scribe has made the monogram ornate by the addition of decorative flourishes, more or less in the manner of the coronis in many texts. In the juridical text it appears in the marginal note $\sigma\eta\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$ $\chi\rho$.⁷⁴ It is also imbedded (in less ornate versions) in the text of two other papyri, *P.Ryl.* 3.476 (Pack² 2282) and the so-called *Scholia Sinaitica*. (Pack² 2958). It is the latter occurrence that confirms its

⁶⁹*P.Oxy.* 20.2255, *P.Oxy.* 27.2452, *P.Oxy.* 32.2617 (see above, n. 19), *P.Oxy.* 32.2637, *P.Oxy.* 44.3151, *P.Sorb. inv.* 2328; see also below, n. 72 for *P.Berol. inv.* 11866A-B, *P.Oxy.* 8.1086 etc., *P.Oxy.* 13.1611, subliterary texts where the monogram marks citations or quotations.

⁷⁰See Pack² 1567ff for anthologies of tragedy and comedy on papyrus.

⁷¹Dion. Hal. *De Rhet.* 4.3, Apoll. Dysc. *De Synt.* 1.119, *Anecd. Oxon.* 2.452.19 ($\chi\rho$ 'Αριστοφάνου [Av. 1180])

⁷² $\chi\rho$ at presumably "useful" passages: *P.Berol. inv.* 11866A-B (twice at opinions cited from one 'Ανατόλιος, in a legal catechism), *P.Oxy.* 6.885 (treatise), *P.Oxy.* 8.1086 etc. (hypomnema, three times: at a new lemma; at a quotation from Alc.; at a reference to a previous line of the poem), *P.Oxy.* 13.1611 (treatise; at the beginning of an anecdote Acusilaus, with / beside the two lines that follow the excerpt; a comparable anecdote at line 42 is not so marked), *P.Oxy.* 25.2429 (hypomnema: beside a comment, approx. at midpoint) *P.Oxy.* vol. 29 (treatise: the marked text is lacunose), *P.Oxy.* 35.2741 (hypomnema: beside $\nu\eta\ \delta\iota\alpha\ \delta\epsilon\delta\omicron\iota\kappa$, prob. a quotation, at approx. the midpoint of a comment), *P.Oxy.* 53.3711 (hypomnema: nine times repeatedly beside comments, including three times within one passage: probably to mark passages for excerpting [M. Haslam *ad loc.*]), *PSI* 9.1095 (treatise on logic; at the conclusion of a demonstration), *PSI* 11.1182 (Gaius *Instit.*: at the heading of a new section).

⁷³Emend McNamee, *Abbreviations* (above, n. 28) p. 109 and n. 81.

⁷⁴*P.Ryl.* 3.475, *PSI* 11.1182 (at two other passages here the annotator has added what looks like the "tail" of a coronis: $\chi\rho$, $\chi\rho$ -- apparently without the monogram; in neither case is there anything obviously noteworthy about the marked text).

meaning, for σμη(είωσαι) ὠραῖον also occurs there, with ὠραῖον written in full.⁷⁵ The other monogram in question combines the transverse rho with phi, perhaps to represent φράσις and to mark an interesting poetical feature. It occurs only once in papyri,⁷⁶ but its currency must have been wider than this suggests, for it is mentioned in the *Anecdota Parisina* and by Isidore, both Latin sources with Greek roots. They identify it as a sort of query mark, but neither sufficiently explains the abbreviation.⁷⁷

If the dipole, the simple stroke, the dotted obelus, and chi shared a common use, namely indicating something interesting in a passage, then why the variety? Not because of varying provenance or date, for the evidence is actually less haphazard than usual on those points. All four sigla, but most notably chi and the dipole, were in common use in one particular city within one restricted period of time: of the nearly 150 papyri containing one or more of these four marks, nearly half come from Oxyrhynchus and are dated to the second or third century, while another twenty Oxyrhynchite texts are from the first Christian century or the end of the first century B.C. Nor did the contents of a text determine which sigla were appropriate. No mark is restricted to any single author or genre. Chi and the dipole are used together in relatively heavy concentration in texts of lyric, especially Pindar. They are even commoner, though, in texts of Plato and can also be found alone or together in texts of the three major tragedians and also of other authors. A scribe's choice of one over another was evidently personal, limited only by the convention that influenced him to use one of these particular signs. Even this was a convention honored much in the breach, however. For a number of unique sigla, apparently with critical significance like these four, also survive in Egyptian papyri of the Roman period (Table 3).

Of course when two or more of the common sigla appear in a single text there must have been a reason for the differentiation. If they are the work of different hands (something usually very difficult to decide),⁷⁸ they might reflect the varied interests of two different readers of the same book. If a variety of sigla was added by the same hand,⁷⁹ however, which seems to be the norm, it must have been to keep references clear. Certainly in correcting text, scribes varied the sigla they used to forestall

⁷⁵*Scholia Sinaitica* §27 *Ac socer*: ὅταν εἰς τὸν πένθερον [ἢ προῖξ] κα(τέ)ρχεται, δύναται διὰ παγωτο βλαβῆναι, κ(αὶ) ὅτι ὁ πατήρ ἐπιδοῦς προῖκα δύναται πο[ι]ῆσαι αὐτὴν *adventician*. σμη(είωσαι) ὠραῖον [καὶ] ὀνήσιμον (see also §12, σμη(είωσαι) ϕ); ZSS 4 (1883) 1-32 (diplomatic transcript), B. Juebler, E. Seckel, *Jurisprudentia Antejustiniana Reliq.* 2.2 (6th ed. 1927) 461-84, Pack² 2958. The common nature and subject of this text and *P.Ryl.* 3.475 suggested to C.H. Roberts that they were from the same work.

⁷⁶In *P.Oxy.* 52.3686 ϕ is written at the left of the marginal letters πο.[beside *Soph. Ant.* 120, a passage of lyric: φρ(άσις) ποι[ητική?]. P.J. Parsons, cited by H. Cockle, but they note the possible omicron or sigma in the right part of the monogram.

⁷⁷*Anecd.P arisinum* (above, n. 3): *phi et rho. haec apponuntur quotiens vel emendatio vel (sensus) eius versus sollicitus est inspiciendus*; Isidore *Etymologiae* 1.21.23 (above, n. 3): *phi et ro, id est φροντικός. Haec, ubi aliquid obscuritatis est, ob sollicitudinem ponitur.*

⁷⁸Papyri in Table 3 with multiple sigla added by two or more hands: *P.Oxy.* 5.841, *P.Oxy.* 25.2427, *P.Oxy.* 26.2442, perh. *P.Oxy.* 35.2741.

⁷⁹Papyri in which a variety of sigla have been added by a single hand (Table 3): *P.Ant.* 3.116, *P.Berol.inv.* 9780v, *P.Oxy.* 15.1809, *P.Oxy.* 17.2102, *P.Oxy.* 18.2174, *P.Oxy.* 20.2255, *P.Oxy.* 22.2322, *P.Oxy.* 22.2327 (*P.Turner* 3), *P.Oxy.* 23.2368, *P.Oxy.* 24.2389, *P.Oxy.* 26.2441, *P.Oxy.* 26.2445, *P.Oxy.* 26.2450, *P.Oxy.* 27.2452, *P.Oxy.* 32.2617, *P.Oxy.* 37.2812, *P.Oxy.* 44.3151, *P.Oxy.* 44.3152, *P.Oxy.* 45.3224, *P.Oxy.* 52.3656, *P.Oxy.* 52.3675, *P.Oxy.* 53.3710, *P.Ryl.* 3.475, *P.Ryl.* 3.539, *P.Tebt.* 3.692, *PSI* 11.1182,

confusion.⁸⁰ By analogy, it seems likely that when chi and the dipole appear together (and this is the commonest combination) each bore a different meaning, and in practice probably referred to a different hypomnema. Is it realistic to imagine readers so energetic as to link their books to two or more commentaries? For texts containing these sigla, yes, for many were also very carefully revised, sometimes against two or more exemplars,⁸¹ and some contain marginal commentary referring explicitly to more than one external source.⁸² They are the books of scholars first brought to our attention by Eric Turner.⁸³ Outstanding among them are three which are hypomnemata themselves, notably one on Eupolis which has indeed been very carefully revised.⁸⁴

Signs less uniform in shape or less common than those already discussed also survive.⁸⁵ A cross (†) is common at the top left of a column of writing, sometimes to delimit the area to receive writing, elsewhere perhaps with Christian significance.⁸⁶ A simple dot might occasionally indicate an error, or possibly a division in the text.⁸⁷ Several other signs, particularly curved and angled ones, indicate omissions or corrections or variants; others mark divisions in the text. Although some bear a resemblance to the antisigma or the dipole, it is probably best not to force them into some such category, since their shapes vary considerably from each other. Each in any case is unambiguous in context. They are useful reminders that it was human hands and not machines that wrote these texts.

⁸⁰Texts in which more than one siglum is used with corrections (Table 2): Brit.Libr. inv. 107, Brit.Libr. inv. 733, *P.Amh.* 2.24, *P.Marm.*, *P.Paris* 2 (all these employ different sigla within a single column); also *MPER* 1.73-83, *P.Ant.* 3.160, P.Morgan Libr., *P.Oxy.* 9.1174 etc., P.Strassb. inv. Gr. 31+32; perh. *P.Oxy.* 25.2430 (*P.Turner* 3).

⁸¹There are 32 in Table 3, and just half contain two or more sigla (marked here with *): *P.Heid.* 4.2 etc., **P.Oxy.* 1.16 etc., **P.Oxy.* 2.223, **P.Oxy.* 5.841, *P.Oxy.* 6.852, *P.Oxy.* 9.1174 etc., *P.Oxy.* 9.1175 etc., *P.Oxy.* 11.1361 etc., **P.Oxy.* 13.1620, *P.Oxy.* 15.1788 etc., *P.Oxy.* 15.1792 etc., *P.Oxy.* 15.1820, *P.Oxy.* 2064, *P.Oxy.* 17.2100, *P.Oxy.* 18.2165, *P.Oxy.* 21.2295, *P.Oxy.* 21.2297, **P.Oxy.* 22.2327 (*P.Turner* 3), *P.Oxy.* 24.2387, *P.Oxy.* 24.2394, **P.Oxy.* 25.2427, **P.Oxy.* 26.2441, **P.Oxy.* 26.2442, **P.Oxy.* 26.2445, **P.Oxy.* 26.2450, *P.Oxy.* 27.2468, **P.Oxy.* 32.2617, **P.Oxy.* 35.2741, **P.Oxy.* 53.3710, **P.Oxy.* 53.3711, **P.Rein.* 1.2 etc., *PSI* 2.123, **P.Tebt.* 3.692. See K. McNamee, "Papyri Revised by Two or More Hands," *Proc. of the XVI Intern. Congress of Papyrology* (Chico, California 1981) 79-91.

⁸²Marginal notes referring to more than one external source: Brit.Libr. inv. 271 etc. (ἀμφότεροι or Ἀμμώνιος, ἐν ἀλλ-, Ερω(), Apion), *P.Oxy.* 5.841 (Nicanor?, Aristonicus?, Theon, Chrysippus?), *P.Oxy.* 9.1174 etc. (Nicanor?, Aristonicus?; that a second exemplar was used is indicated by a reference to a source by the numeral α' [implying that there was a β']), *P.Oxy.* 11.1361 etc. (Ptolemy, Pindarion?), *P.Oxy.* 22.2327 (*P.Turner* 3; Apion, Nicanor?, ἀμφότεροι), *P.Oxy.* 24.2387 (Aristonicus, Ptolemy), *P.Oxy.* 26.2442 (Didymus?, Nicanor?), *P.Oxy.* 32.2617 (ἀμφότεροι), *P.Oxy.* 37.2803 (Theon, Aristonicus?). Perh. *P.Oxy.* 9.1175 etc. (ref. to Nicanor?, also the note ἐν ἐτέρω); perh. *P.Oxy.* 25.2427 (ref. to Theon, also the note οὐκ ἦν τὸ χ).

⁸³E.G. Turner, "Scribes and Scholars of Oxyrhynchus," *MPER* N.S. V 141-46; and above, n. 35.

⁸⁴Hypomnemata containing more than one obscure siglum: *P.Oxy.* 23.2368 (on Bacchyl.; sigla by a single hand), *P.Oxy.* 24.2389 (on Alc.; sigla added by a single hand), *P.Oxy.* 35.2741 (on Eup.; sigla by perh. 2 hands, one the original scribe and the other the hand that has added text-critical notes).

⁸⁵Table 2G.

⁸⁶So Bartoletti in ed. of *PSI* 14.1399.

⁸⁷Stichometric dots-- i.e., those that seem to have been added by scribes as they counted written lines for the purpose of determining fees-- have not been collected here.

There remain several miscellaneous sigla, none with clear significance, in about two dozen texts.⁸⁸ On one level, their dissimilarity from the sigla discussed above simply confirms that individual scribes worked in idiosyncratic ways. Certainly the array of forms assumed by standard signs like the ancora and antisigma and the fluctuating significance of most sigla make it clear enough that this happened. In fact, though, it is more helpful to look at the matter another way. More than half these papyri with unique signs come from towns other than Oxyrhynchus and from centuries other than the first to third. In other words, scribes in Oxyrhynchus in the high Roman period seldom used sigla other than those discussed above. This suggests that those signs were part of an approved canon in scriptoria in that time and place. While each of them individually may have meant roughly the same thing: "look this up!" the repertoire of symbols appropriate for making this point was fairly limited, and only rarely do we find Oxyrhynchite scribes borrowing (or inventing) other marks. The impression of regularity at Oxyrhynchus is further confirmed by a glance again at unconventional signs used to mark new sections of text: most of them too pre-date or post-date the Roman period, and derive from other towns.

Of course the regularity of Oxyrhynchite material does not mean that order and convention prevailed only in the scriptoria of that town.⁸⁹ The evidence from Oxyrhynchus is simply abundant and consistent enough to justify the general conclusions offered above about habits of scribes in that one city over a period of about three centuries. Relatively little evidence comes from other places, but it is important to note that the common marks are indeed represented outside Oxyrhynchus. I would not be surprised if they were actually conventional among scribes throughout in Roman Egypt. Certainly this is true of the coronis, itself a mark of a carefully written text, which survives in papyri from a variety of towns.⁹⁰

Supporting this theory is the fact that across the sea, the language of signs changes only a little. Sigla familiar from Egyptian papyri-- chi and the diagonal stroke--survive in a small number of Herculaneum texts,⁹¹ the former apparently used as a critical siglum as in Egypt,⁹² as well as, occasionally, the latter, which also had the familiar job of marking errors.⁹³ The paragraphus and coronis, for marking divisions in the text, are also familiar.⁹⁴ The practice of scribes in Herculaneum texts diverges, however, in their very common use of the diplo where we are used to seeing

⁸⁸Table 3, last col. I have seen photographs or plates of only about half of these, so conceivably some sigla are unrecognized examples of the common signs.

⁸⁹In fact twenty-one of the Oxyrhynchus texts come from just seven pens, so naturally the sigla in those texts sometimes coincide: Scribe 1: *P.Oxy.* 22.2318, *P.Oxy.* 22.2327 (*P.Turner* 3), *P.Oxy.* 24.2389, *P.Oxy.* 25.2430 (*P.Turner* 3) (some scholarly notes may be by the same annotator as in *P.Oxy.* 22.2327 = *P.Turner* 3); Scribe 2: *P.Oxy.* 18.2163, *P.Oxy.* 18.2164, *P.Oxy.* 18.2178, *P.Oxy.* 20.2245, *P.Oxy.* 20.2250, *P.Oxy.* 20.2255, *PSI* 11.1210 etc.; scribe 3: *P.Oxy.* 15.1788 etc., *P.Oxy.* 26.2445, Scribe 4: *P.Oxy.* 21.2306, *P.Oxy.* 23.2368, Scribe 5: *P.Oxy.* 9.1174 etc., *P.Oxy.* 9.1175 etc.; Scribe 6: *P.Oxy.* 25.2427, *P.Oxy.* 44.3151, scribe 7: *P.Oxy.* 15.1787 etc., *P.Oxy.* 26.2442.

⁹⁰Stephen (above, n. 1) 8.

⁹¹On scribal conventions in Herculaneum texts see G. Cavallo, *Libri scritte scriveri a ercolano = Cronache Ercolanesi* vol. 13 suppl. 1 (1983) 23-25.

⁹²Chi as a critical symbol: *P.Herc.* 163, *P.Herc.* 460 + 1073 fr. 5 i.17-18, *P.Herc.* 1050 fr. 3.12, 19 vii.13 (Cavallo, *LSSE* pl. 28), *P.Herc.* 1065. The sign † which appears twice in *P.Herc.* 1148 is perh. another form of chi.

⁹³Diagonal stroke (✓) as a critical symbol: *P.Herc.* 1148 xl (Cavallo, *LSSE* pl. 12). It marks errors or corrections e.g. in *P.Herc.* 182 (Cavallo, *LSSE* p.24).

⁹⁴The coronis: *P.Herc.* 1427, *Ric.Pap.Erc.* 3, 1977, *P.Herc.* 994, *Ric.Pap.Erc.* 2, 1976, *P.Herc.* 163, *Cron.Erc.* 8, 1978, 52ff. The simple paragraphus occurs *passim*.

paraphrasi,⁹⁵ in the presence of the double penstroke (//) to mark a citation,⁹⁶ as well as in the common use of chi, the asteriscus, and the dotted diplo as space-fillers.⁹⁷ Each is familiar enough to us from Egyptian texts, but this routine and un-Egyptian use of them is a sign that the scribes who copied the Herculeaneum texts were trained to a slightly different system-- a system, incidentally, which is probably closer to scribal practice in the mainstream of Greek culture.⁹⁸ Similarly the "asterisk" sign (✱) marking changes of speaker in the Latin *Alcestis* has no direct parallel in Greek papyri from Egypt.⁹⁹

To sum up: there is more regularity in the use of sigla in Graeco-Egyptian papyri than appears when one encounters them only sporadically. In Oxyrhynchite and other texts of the high Roman period the ancora and the antisigma were typically marks made by revisers of text-- the former usually marking omissions, the latter normally with variants and textual notes. To these should be added the simple diagonal slash, which commonly indicates something amiss in a line. Each of these found alternate uses in the hands of individual scribes, however. The simple stroke, the chi, the dotted obelus and the diplo in non-Homeric texts seem to have been used predominantly to mark the presence of an interesting point in a line, or as a reference mark indicating the presence of a useful note in a separate hypomnema. But none of these sigla had a tightly restricted significance, and (outside Oxyrhynchus and the second and third centuries) the same jobs were also done by various other sigla. The most useful reminder, for editors, that the meaning of these signs did vary is inconsistent use by scribes of even the very specialized sigla of the system of Aristarchus-- and the toleration of those inconsistencies by readers.*

⁹⁵Cavallo (above, n. 91) remarks on the rather more common use of diplo as a divider in Herculeaneum papyri than in Egyptian; see also R. Marichal, "De l'usage de la "diplè" dans les inscriptions et les manuscrits latins," *Paleographica Diplomatica et Archivistica: Studi in onore di Giulio Battelli* vol. 1 (Rome 1979) 63-39 with plates of two Herculeaneum texts. Diploai mark pauses in the following Herculeaneum papyri: P.Herc. 1081 (*Ric.Pap.Erc.* 2, 1976; *GMAW*² 78), P.Herc. 1074 (*Ric.Pap.Erc.* 3, 1983; *GMAW*² no. 78), P.Herc. 1672 (*Ric.Pap.Erc.* 3, 1977; also \surd and \llcorner), P.Herc. 1427 (*Ric.Pap.Erc.* 3, 1977), P.Herc. 994 (*Ric.Pap.Erc.* 2, 1976), P.Herc. 411 + 1572 (*Ric.Pap.Erc.* 1, 1969, 66-67), P.Herc.1012 + 1786 (*Cron.Erc.* 10, 1980, 25-53, written \int), P.Herc. 26 (*Cron.Erc.* 3, 1973, 89-91), P.Herc. 1676 (*Cron.Erc.* 1, 1971, 90-111), P.Herc. 1013 (*Cron.Erc.* 9, 1979, 11-35), P.Herc. 188+1014 (*Cron.Erc.* 8, 1978, 104-23), P.Herc. 1414? (*Cron.Erc.* 7, 1977, 96-113), P.Herc. 1004? (*Cron.Erc.* 6, 1976, 69-76: usually the diplo obelismene is used), P.Herc. 1050 (*Oxf. P.* 5, col. vi.19-20, vii.31-32, 37-38).

⁹⁶// marks a citation in P.Herc. 163 (*Cr.Erc.* 8, 1978, 52ff; Cavallo [above, n. 91] p.24).

⁹⁷Miscellaneous space fillers: P.Herc. 1081 (*Ric.Pap.Erc.* 3, 1983): \surd , \llcorner ; P.Herc. 411, 1572 (*Ric.Pap.Erc.* 1, 1969, 66-67): \times , X; P.Herc. 463 (*Cron.Erc.* 12, 1982, 67-83): X; P.Herc. 163 (*Cron.Erc.* 8, 1978, 52ff): \times , \surd , //, \llcorner ; P.Herc. 1012 + 1786 (*Cron.Erc.* 10, 1980, 25-53): \times , \surd , \times . The apparent chi-rho monogram (ρ) beginning the long n. in the bottom marg. of P.Herc. 152 is probably a misdrawn abbreviation of $\rho\rho\varsigma$ ($\rho\rho$), which recurs later in the note (ed. H. Diels, *Philodemos Über die Götter drittes Buch*. Abh.Preuss.Akad.Wiss. philol.-hist.kl. 1916 [Berlin 1917, repr. Amsterdam/Leipzig 1970] 24-27).

⁹⁸Cavallo (above, n. 91) 49.

⁹⁹The closest thing is ✱: written between the lines to note a change of speaker in a text of the "Acta Alexandrinorum" (P.Harris, *JRS* 39 [1939] 79-80). R. Roca-Puig, *Alcestis. Hèxametres Llatins: Papyri Barcinonenses inv. no. 158-161* (Barcelona 1982).

*I am grateful to Linos Jacovides, who wrote the program used to organize these data; to Gregg Schwendner, who read an early draft and kindly redirected me on more than one point; and to James Porter for helpful conversation.

Notes and Abbreviations to Tables 1-5:

Centuries are of the common era unless indicated.

Lower-case "p" precedes Pack² numbers.

† marks texts appearing in Table 1 or Table 3 as well as in Table 2 (Sigla with Utilitarian Functions).

§ marks texts appearing more than once in Table 2.

The List of Texts (Table 4) indicates whether plates (pl.) or photographs were available.



Abbreviations

<i>Anecd.Parisinum</i>	cod. Paris. 7530 (saec. 8), ed. G. Dindorf, <i>Scholia Graeca in Homeri Iliadem</i> 1 (Oxford 1875) pp. xlvi-l; Keil, <i>Grammatici Latini</i> vii 535
<i>Anecd.Romanum</i>	cod. Rom.Gr. 6 (Rome, Bibl.Naz.: saec. X), ed. F. Montanari, <i>Studi di filologia omerica antica</i> 1 (Pisa 1979) 43-75
Cavallo, <i>LSSE</i>	G. Cavallo, <i>Libri Scritture Scribi a Ercolano, Cronache Ercolanesi</i> 13 suppl. (1983)
-----, <i>Ric. maiuscola bibl.</i>	<i>Ricerche sulla maiuscola biblica</i> (Florence 1967)
Erbse, <i>Sch.Gr.Hom.II.</i> <i>GBByz.Per.</i>	<i>Scholia Graeca in Homeri Iliadem</i> (Berlin 1969-) G. Cavallo and H. Maehler, <i>Greek Bookhands of the Early Byzantine Period A.D. 300-800</i> (Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies Supplement 47: London 1987)
<i>GMAW</i> ²	E. G. Turner, <i>Greek Manuscripts of the Ancient World</i> , 2nd ed. P.J. Parsons (Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies Supplement 46: London 1987)
McNamee, <i>Abbr.</i>	<i>Abbreviations in Greek Literary Papyri and Ostraca</i> (Bulletin of the American Society of Papyrologists Supplement 3: Chico, California 1981)
<i>New Pal.Soc.</i>	<i>The New Palaeographical Society: Facsimiles of Ancient Manuscripts etc.</i> , ed. E.M. Thompson, G.F. Warner, F.G. Kenyon, J. P. Gilson, Series 1 (London 1903-12), Series 2 (London 1913-30)

- Pack² R.A. Pack, *The Greek and Latin Literary Texts from Graeco-Roman Egypt* (2nd ed. Ann Arbor 1965)
- Pal.Soc. *The Palaeographical Society: Facsimiles of Manuscripts and Inscriptions*, ed. E.A. Bond, E.M. Thompson, G.F. Warner, Series 1 (London 1873-83), Series 2 (London 1884-94)
- Roberts, *GLH* C.H. Roberts, *Greek Literary Hands 350 B.C. - A.D. 400* (Oxford 1955)
- Schubart, *Pap.Gr.Berol.* W. Schubart, *Papyri Graecae Berolinenses* (Bonn 1911)
- Seider, *PGP* R. Seider, *Paläographie der griechischen Papyri* vol. 2: Literarische Papyri (Stuttgart 1970)
- Turner, *Codex* E.G. Turner, *The Typology of the Early Codex* (Philadelphia 1977)
- Uebel F. Uebel, *APF* 21 (1971) 167ff

Table 1
ARISTARCHAN SIGLA IN HOMERIC PAPYRI

Publication	Provenance, Century	Contents	Aristarchan Signs	Miscellaneous
Brit.Lib.in.v. 128, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 27, p998	? 1	<i>Il.</i> 23, 24.	—	>
Brit.Lib.in.v. 136, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 11, p697	? 3	<i>Il.</i> 3, 4	※	>
Brit.Lib.in.v. 271, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 30, P.Vindob. 26746+26754-60, <i>Arch.f.Bibliographie</i> , <i>Buch- und Bibliothekswesen</i> 1 (1926) 92-93, p1039	Soen.Nes.?, 1	<i>Od.</i> 3	※	>
† P.Berol.in.v. 7807, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.4, p842	? 3-4	<i>Il.</i> 9	—	/
P.Berol.in.v. 8440, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.4, p735	? 1	<i>Il.</i> 5	—	>
P.Berol.in.v. 9774, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.18-20, p962	? 1 BC	<i>Il.</i> 18	—	>
P.Berol.in.v. 11761, <i>Rev.Phil.</i> sér. 3.29 (1955)199, no. 452, p1005	? 2	<i>Il.</i> 23	—	>
P.Berol.in.v. 16985, <i>Rev.Ph.</i> sér. 3.29 (1955) 199 no. 449, p980	? 1 BC	<i>Il.</i> 21, 22, 23	—	>
<i>P.Cairo Goodspeed</i> 1, p1116	? 2	<i>Od.</i> 15	—	>
P.Cairo inv. 60566, <i>M&I.Maspero</i> 1.148-51 (<i>MIFAO</i> 67.1, Cairo 1934), p1184	Oxy., 2	comm./ <i>Il.</i> 6	—	>
<i>P.Gr.Mon.</i> 38	? 1	<i>Il.</i> 12	—	>
<i>P.Hamb.</i> 3.195	? 2	<i>Il.</i> 2	—	>
† <i>P.Haw.</i> 24-28, p616	Hawara, 2?	<i>Il.</i> 1, 2	—	>
<i>P.Köln</i> 1.37	? 1	<i>Il.</i> 24	—	>
P.Lips.in.v. 338, <i>APF</i> 29 (1983) 15-17	? 5-6	<i>Od.</i> 11	—	>
† <i>P.Lit.Pisa</i> 2 (P.Geneve), p1030	? 2-3	<i>Od.</i> 2	—	○
P.Lund, <i>Årsb.Lund</i> (1934-35) 53f, p781	? 2-3	<i>Il.</i> 6	—	>
P.Mich.in.v. 6653v, <i>ZPE</i> 14 (1974) 89-90	? Roman	<i>Il.</i> 1	※	>
<i>P.Mil.Vogl.</i> 6.259	? 1-2	<i>Od.</i> 11	—	>
P.Oxy. 3.445, Brit.Lib.in.v. 1190, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 14, p778	Oxy., 2-3	<i>Il.</i> 6	※	>

○ > pap.

<i>P.Oxy.</i> 4.687, Brit. Libr.inv. 1535, <i>P.Lond. Lit.</i> 9, p691	Oxy., 1 BC-1	Il. 3	>
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 11.1398, p1147	Oxy., 3	Od. 21	>
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 15.1818, p988	Oxy., 5-6	Il. 22, 23	>
<i>P.Ryl.</i> 1.51, p1016	?, 1 BC	Il. 24	>
<i>P.Soc.Pap.Alex.</i> inv. 212, <i>BIFAO</i> 46 (1947) 57-60, p810	?, 3	Il. 7	>
† <i>P.Strassb.</i> inv. Gr. 2675, <i>BIFAO</i> 61 (1962) 151-68, p789	?, 4	Il. 6-13	<
<i>PIFAO</i> inv. 75, <i>BIFAO</i> 46 (1947) 66-67, p1127	?, 17	Od. 17	>
<i>PSI</i> 1.8, p1059	Oxy., 1	Od. 5	>
<i>PSI</i> 2.113, p608	?, 5	Il. 1	>
<i>PSI</i> 15.1456	?, 2	Il. 6	>
<i>PSI</i> 15.1458, Pack2 955	Oxy., 1	Il. 18	>
† <i>P.Tebt.</i> 1.4, p632	Tebtun., 2 BC	Il. 2	>

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Table 2
UTILITARIAN SIGLA

A. ANCORA: \mathcal{C} , \mathcal{V} et sim. ^a	Provenance, Cent.	Author:	Used to Mark:	Variant Forms; Remarks:
§ Brit.Libr. inv. 107, <i>P. Lond.Lit.</i> 25, p953	? 1-2	Horn.	omission	
† Brit.Libr. inv. 1546A, <i>P. Lond.Lit.</i> 140, p2516	? 2	oratory	?	
† § <i>MPER</i> 1.73-83, <i>Stud.Pal.</i> 1 (1901) iii-x, p499	Fayum, 4	Hes.	omission, ?	\mathcal{R} , \mathcal{G} ed.
<i>MPER</i> 6.81-97, p1551	Hermup. Magna, 2	Xen.	variant	with both text and revision
<i>MPER</i> N.S. 3.23, p1631	? 4-5	Old com.	?	
§ <i>P. Amh.</i> 2.24, p263	? 4	Dem.	omission	at right of col.
† § <i>P. Ant.</i> 3.160, Uebel 1295	Antinoopolis, 3-4	Horn.	omission	/ written above ancora
† § <i>P. Berol.</i> inv. 9782, <i>BKT</i> 2, p1393	Hermup. Magna, 2	comm./Pl.	omission, restoration	\mathcal{P} ed.
<i>P. Berol.</i> inv. 10558-59, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.82-93, p1851	Hermup. Magna, 4	hexameter	?	
§ <i>P. Gen.</i> 1, p5	? 2-3	Aeschin.	omission	with /
† <i>P. Lit.Pisa</i> 2 (P.Genève), p1030	? 2-3	Horn.	?	
§ <i>P. Med.</i> inv. 210, <i>Aegyptus</i> 58 (1978) 110-16	? 3	comm./Horn.	?	/ € (i.e., slash plus ancora)
<i>P. Mich.</i> inv. 2, <i>TAPA</i> 53 (1922) 128-33, p958	? 2-3	Horn.	omission, restoration	\mathcal{C}
† § <i>P. Oxy.</i> 1.16, 4.696, p1524	Oxy., 1	Thuc.	omission?,	with the right curve lost; \equiv edd.
† <i>P. Oxy.</i> 1.28, p1554	Oxy., 2	Xen.	variant?	
<i>P. Oxy.</i> 2.220, Brit.Libr. inv. 1184, <i>P. Lond.Lit.</i> 185, p2172	Oxy., 1-2	comm./metrics	restoration? variant?	at right of col.
† § <i>P. Oxy.</i> 2.223, p733	Oxy., 3	Horn.	omission	
† § <i>P. Oxy.</i> 6.852, p438	Oxy., 2-3	Eur.	omission	/ marks the ensuing line
§ <i>P. Oxy.</i> 7.1011, p215	Oxy., 4	Callim.	omission	the marked omission may be
† § <i>P. Oxy.</i> 9.1174, 17.2081a, Brit.Libr. inv. 2068, <i>P. Lond.Lit.</i> 67, p1473	Oxy., 2	Soph.	omission?	only the single word supplied later beside the ancora
† <i>P. Oxy.</i> 9.1175, 17.2081b, Brit. Libr. inv. 2069, <i>P. Lond.Lit.</i> 66, p1472	Oxy., 2	Soph.	error?	
§ <i>P. Oxy.</i> 10.1247, p1532	Oxy., 2	Thuc.	error or variant	interlinear, marking variant word order; / marks preceding word
<i>P. Oxy.</i> 13.1617, p152	Oxy., 5	Ar.	omission	
<i>P. Oxy.</i> 13.1619?, p474	Oxy., 1-2	Hdt.	variant or marg. n.	\mathcal{C} survives at the left of a break

^a Papyri in which lacunae render the function of an ancora doubtful are included here rather than in Table 3, since the sign was used almost exclusively in revision of text.

<i>P.Oxy.</i> 17.2093, p1461	Soph.	omission, error	at a passage involving omission and disordered lines
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 18.2176 and pp. 184-85, p551	Hippon.	?	
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 25.2430 (<i>P.Turner</i> 3), p1910	Simon.	?	
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 33.2654, <i>P.Köln</i> 1.4, Uebel 1182	Men.	?	probably marking an omission lacunose, but text (<i>Ap.Rhod.</i> Argon. 4.505) varies from tradition
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 34.2694, p103	<i>Ap.Rhod.</i>	error or variant?	with / written below by a different hand
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 50.3538	melic	?	∅ ed.
<i>P.Princ.</i> 3.113, p1280	Isoc.	restoration	
<i>P.Ryl.</i> 1.53, p106	Hom.	omission	
§ <i>PSI</i> 11.1191, p497	Hes.	omission	
§ <i>P.Strassb. inv. Gr.</i> 31+32, <i>BIFAO</i> 54 (1954) 45-62, p591	Hom.	omission? error?	on the right at the last line of col.; at the top of the next col. lines are disordered.
† <i>P.Strassb. inv. Gr.</i> 2675, <i>BIFAO</i> 61 (1962) 151-68, p789	Hom.	restoration	7 ed. 7 ed.

B. ANTISIGMA: ∅ et sim.

§ <i>Brit.Lib.</i> inv. 108+115, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 132, <i>P.Land.</i> 5.80, p1233	Hyperides	omission & restoration	
† § <i>MPER</i> 1.73-83, <i>Stud.Pal.</i> 1 (1901) iii-x, p499	Hes.	error	C* interlinear above last word in a line that precedes corrupt text
<i>MPER</i> 2.74-76, p1270	Isoc.	variant	at lacunose text and note
<i>P.Amh.</i> 2.13, p1626	old com.	?	
§ <i>P.Amh.</i> 2.24, p263	Dem.	correction	
† <i>P.Berol. inv.</i> 9780, <i>BKT</i> 1, p339	Didymus	error & correction	C precedes the variant
<i>P.Berol. inv.</i> 10575, <i>Festschr.z.150-jährigen Bestehen d. Berliner Ägyptischen Mus.</i> (Berlin 1974) 397-98	Isoc.	variant	
§ <i>P.Bodm. inv.</i> 28, <i>Mus.Helv.</i> 33 (1976) 1-23	satyr play	probable variants	follows and/or precedes revisions
† <i>P.Haw.</i> 24-28:, p616	Hom.	variant	introduces variants attributed to various authorities
<i>P.Mich. inv.</i> 2906, <i>ZPE</i> 10 (1973) 175-85	logic	omission & restoration	once perh. ∅, antisigma deleted?
§ <i>P.Morgan Libr., Sitzb.Berl.Akad.</i> (1912) 1198-1219, p870	Hom.	omission	X
§ <i>P.Oxy.</i> 1.12, p2205	chronol. treatise	error;	revisions in lost bottom marg.?

† §	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 1.16, 4.696, p1524 <i>P.Oxy.</i> 3.471, p2225	Oxy., 1 Oxy., 2	Thuc. Acta Alexandr.	variant text? omission variant text or omission?	restoration lacunose supplement (correction) given in bottom marg.
†	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 5.844, p1263 <i>P.Oxy.</i> 8.1093, p328	Oxy., 2 Oxy., 2	Isoc. Dem.	error & correction variant & relevant text variant	
† §	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 9.1174, 17.2081a, Brit.Lib. inv. 2068, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 67, p1473	Oxy., 2 Oxy., 2	Soph. Thuc.	variant variant	follows one variant, precedes another; √ once at right of relevant text
†	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 11.1364, p92 <i>P.Oxy.</i> 13.1620, p1506	Oxy., 3 Oxy., 2-3	Ant.Soph. Thuc.	? variant & relevant text; text containing variant variant text	with a lacunose marg. n. ○ ○ interlinear (above) and at right of text for which variants are supplied
†	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 21.2295, p63	Oxy., 1	Ale.		
† §	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 23.2359, p1485 <i>P.Oxy.</i> 24.2387, p79	Oxy., 2 Oxy., 1BC-1	Stesich. Alem.	variant in a text-critical note	also > below the same variant used as a symbol referring to a text used for comparison
†	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 25.2427, p360	Oxy., 2-3	Epich.	marginal note	○ below text for which a note is supplied
†	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 25.2430 (<i>P.Turner</i> 3) p1910 <i>P.Oxy.</i> 37.2803	Oxy., 1-2 Oxy., 1 B.C.	Simon. Stesich.	? marginal note	at text and a lacunose note before each line of a 2-line note
†	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 47.3326 <i>P.Ryl.</i> 1.16, p1688 <i>PSI</i> 6.721, p332	Oxy., 2 Theadelphia, 2-3 ?, 2	Pl. comedy Dem.	? text-critical note marginal note	at left of marg. n.; text lacunose ∠ precedes, C follows a note; ∠ or C also at right of relevant text
†	<i>PSI</i> 11.1182, p2953 <i>PSI</i> 11.1191, p497	Antinoe?, 4-6 Oxy., 2	Gaius Hes.	marginal note ?	∩ before a transl. from Latin interlinear above text and at a lacunose note

C. DIPLÉ: > *et sim.*^b


- BN Paris, P.Gr. 1120, Suppl. grec 2, *MIFA*
9.2 (1893), p1345
§ Brit.Lib. inv. 107, *P.Lond.Lit.* 25, p953


- Philo
Hom.
Coptos, 3
?, 1-2
quotation
division in text

beside each line; date:
Turner, *Codex* p. 113

^b The dipole seems to be used as a divider more often in Herculaneum papyri than Egyptian. Examples are not included in this table, but are listed in the text above, n. 95.

	Gournoy, 2	Isoc.	division in text	at last line of subscription
§ Brit.Libr. inv. 115, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 132, <i>P.Iand.</i> 5.80, p1233				
Brit.Libr. inv. 733, etc.: see miscellaneous sigla				
Brit.Libr. inv. 2040, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 174, <i>P.Oxy.</i> 3.412, p53	Oxy., 3	Julius African.	error	
P.Antinoe, A.S. Hunt & J.Johnson, <i>TwoTheocr. Papyri</i> (London 1930) 20ff., p1487	Antinoe, 5-6	Theocr.	division in text	
<i>P.Ant.</i> 3.116, Uebel 1353	Antinoopolis, 3	hexameter	?	
<i>P.Ant.</i> 3.182, Uebel 1487	Antinoopolis, 7	oratory	quotation	
<i>P.Ant.</i> 3.183, Uebel 1442	Antinoopolis, 6	Hippocr.	marginal note	
P.Berol. inv. 8, <i>BKT</i> 2.52-53, p1404	Theadelphia, 2	comm./Pl.	quotation	
§ P.Berol. inv. 5865, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.54, <i>APF</i> 27 (1980) 19-32, p119	?, 3-4	Arat.	division in text	
† § P.Berol. inv. 9782, <i>BKT</i> 2, p1393	Hermup. Magna, 2	comm./Pl.	quotation	
§ P.Berol. inv. 10567, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.94-106, p1329	?, 6-7	comm./Nicander	quotation	
† P.Berol. inv. 11866A-B, <i>Aegyptus</i> 13 (1933) 621-43, p2277	?, 5-6	comm./Rom. law	quotation	
§ P.Bodm. inv. 28, <i>Mus.Helv.</i> 33 (1976) 1-23	?, 2	satyr play	marginal note	
<i>P.Harr.</i> 1, p1325	?, 3	Musonius Rufus	quotation	
<i>P.Harr.</i> 38, p405	?, 2	Eur.	division in text	
† § <i>P.Köln</i> 6.242	?, 2 B.C.	poetic anthology	division in text	
† § <i>P.Oxy.</i> 5.841, Brit.Libr. inv. 1842x, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 45, p1361	Oxy., 2	Pind.	at text supplied with note	
§ <i>P.Oxy.</i> 7.1011, p215	Oxy., 4	Callim.	division in text	
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 10.1233, 17.2081d, 18.2166b, 21 pp. 127-30, p56	Oxy., 2	Alc.	division in text	
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 15.1803, p2126	Oxy., 6	glossary	quotation	
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 15.1809, p1391	Oxy., 2	Pl.	marginal note	
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 15.1820, p1133	Oxy., 6-7	Hom.	division in text	
† § <i>P.Oxy.</i> 17.2102f, p1402	Oxy., 2	Pl.	quotation	
§ <i>P.Oxy.</i> 18.2168, P.Berol. inv. 11629A-B + 13417 A-B <i>Sitz.Berl.Akad.</i> (1914) 222-44, (1912) 524-44, p201	Oxy., 3	Callim.	marginal note	
† § <i>P.Oxy.</i> 23.2359, p1485	Oxy., 2	Stesich.	variant	

 at last line of subscription


 at left of text and a marg. note, both lacunose
 a single < written large beside 2 lines containing a quotation
 above a note describing contents of adjacent text
 beside each line
 < delimits the space to be used for notes; see also miscellaneous sigla (part 1)
 beside each line
 at first line of a speech; ensuing lines lost
 beside each line
 below speaker notes
 beside each line
 surrounding the title of a poem?
 odd.
 twice at last line of Alcaic stanzas; Hephaest. p.shm.
 75 prescribes paragraphi at each line
 below the note
 "flourished sign" 
 "double commas" beside each line
 below a variant introduced by 

†	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 34.2687, p166 add., Uebel 1429									<; note refers to a variant
	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 34.2702, Uebel 1237									∩
	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 53.3699									beside each line
†	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 54.3722									at 10 and 5 successive lines;
	<i>PSI</i> 11.1207, <i>P.Oxy.</i> 9.1173, 11.1356,									text lacunose
	18.2158, <i>P.Hawn.</i> 1.8, p1344									ensuing lines lost
	<i>PSI</i> 13.1298; see miscellaneous sigla									
	<i>P.Vindob.</i> inv. G2314, <i>Feierlitz.d. Kaiserl.Akad.d.</i>									
	<i>Wiss.</i> (Vienna 1886) 57-60; <i>Vortrag ü.d.gr.</i>									
	<i>Pap.Erzh.Rainer</i> (Vienna 1886) 44-49, p17									
<hr/>										
	D. SLASH: / et sim.									
	<i>Brit.Lib.</i> inv. 107, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 25, p953									
	<i>Brit.Lib.</i> inv. 126, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 5, p634									
†	§ <i>Brit.Lib.</i> inv. 131v, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 108, p163									//
	<i>Brit.Lib.</i> inv. 132, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 131, p1272									no variant is supplied
	<i>Brit.Lib.</i> inv. 134, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 134, p1234									marked text was corrected
	<i>Brit.Lib.</i> inv. 135, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 96, <i>GMAW</i> ²									beside lines that have
	39, p485									been corrected
	<i>Brit.Lib.</i> inv. 733 etc.; see miscellaneous sigla									
	<i>Brit.Lib.</i> inv. 1873, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 6, p643									
	<i>P.Amst.</i> inv. 1, <i>Mnemosyne</i> 4.24 (1971)									
	162-68									
†	§ <i>P.Ant.</i> 3.160, Uebel 1295									∩
	<i>P.Ant.</i> 3.164, Uebel 1312									once, once with ancora
	<i>P.Berol.</i> inv. 6869+7492-95, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.3,									
	<i>P.Aberd.</i> 134, <i>APF</i> 24/25 (1976) 6-12,									
	p572									
†	<i>P.Berol.</i> inv. 7807, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.4, p842									— ; variant supplied above line
§	<i>P.Berol.</i> inv. 10567, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.94-106,									
	p1329									
†	<i>P.Bodm.</i> 26+ <i>P.Köln</i> 1.3, Uebel 1177									∩
										separates text from speaker
										note on the right
										\ at change in speaker;
										date: Turner <i>Codex</i> p. 112

§	<i>P. Cair. Masp.</i> 2.67172-74, p658 <i>P. Colon. inv.</i> 3328, <i>Die Phoinkika des Lollianus</i> , Uebel 1513	Aphroditopolis?, 6 ?, 2	Hom. Lollianus	omission division in text	/=
§	<i>P. Flor.</i> 2.106, p604 <i>P. Gen.</i> 1, p5 <i>P. Harr.</i> 41, p1508	?, 3 ?, 2-3 ?, 2-3	Hom. Aeschin. Thuc.	error or variant omission division in text	//
†	<i>P. Heid.</i> 4.2, <i>P. Hib.</i> 1.22, <i>P. Grenf.</i> 2.4, p979 <i>P. Heid.</i> N.F. 2.188, p1962 <i>P. Hercul.</i> 182 (see Cavallo LSSE p. 24)	Hibeh, 3 B.C. Hibeh, 3 B.C. Hercul., 1B.C.	Hom. hexameter Philodemus	variant? error? correction	-./
§	<i>P. Marm.</i> , p455	Marmarica, Libya, 3	Favorinus	error	—
§	<i>P. Med. inv.</i> 210, <i>Aegyptus</i> 58 (1978) 110-16 <i>P. Michael.</i> 2, p997	?, 3 ?, 1	comm./Hom. Hom.	?	/€ (i.e., slash with ancora)
	<i>P. Mich. inv.</i> 2, <i>TAPA</i> 53 (1922) 128-33, p958 <i>P. Mich. inv.</i> 2810, <i>ZPE</i> 46 (1982) 58-69, p599 <i>P. Mich. inv.</i> 3390, <i>ZPE</i> 76 (1989) 237-38	?, 2-3 Karanis, 2 ?, 2	Hom. Hom. Hom.	error division in text division in text	—
§	<i>P. Morgan Libr., Sitzb. Berl. Akad.</i> (1912) 1198- 1219, p870 <i>P. Oxy.</i> 2.221, <i>Brit. Libr. inv.</i> 1184, <i>P. Lond. Lit.</i> 178, p1205	Oxy., 2 Oxy., 3	comm./Hom. Hom.	quotation? error;	to mark variant in quotation?
†	<i>P. Oxy.</i> 5.841, <i>Brit. Libr. inv.</i> 1842v, <i>P. Lond. Lit.</i> 45, p1361	Oxy., 2	Pind.	variant text omission (variant?)	—././ ; marked text is usually corrected
†	<i>P. Oxy.</i> 6.852, p438 <i>P. Oxy.</i> 7.1011, p215	Oxy., 2-3 Oxy., 4	Eur. Callim.	division in marg. notes omission variant text;	/; variants not supplied / at right of a line not present in all Mss. probably separates lemma and comment with ancora
	<i>P. Oxy.</i> 7.1018, p1548	Oxy., 3	Xen.	division in text variant text	above word for which a variant is supplied
†	<i>P. Oxy.</i> 9.1174, 17.2081a, <i>Brit. Libr. inv.</i> 2068, <i>P. Lond. Lit.</i> 67, p1473 <i>P. Oxy.</i> 10.1232, p1447 <i>P. Oxy.</i> 10.1247, p1532 <i>P. Oxy.</i> 11.1371, p145 <i>P. Oxy.</i> 13.1611, p2290	Oxy., 2 Oxy., 3 Oxy., 2 Oxy., 5 Oxy., 3	Soph. Sappho Thuc. Ar. literary crit.	omission omission variant text? marginal note division in text	// interlinear above words to transpose
†	<i>P. Oxy.</i> 2064, A.S. Hunt & J. Johnson, <i>Two Theocr. Pap.</i> (London 1930) 3-19, p1489	Oxy., 2	Theocr.	omission	interlinear, with ancora precedes lemma — marks start of two quotations / once at beginning, once at end of quotations

† §	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 17.2102, p1402	Oxy., 2	Pl.	variant text	used as caret mark for insertion of variant, and on left and right of variant
§	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 18.2168, <i>P.Berol. inv.</i> 11629A-B + 13417 A-B, <i>Sitz.Berl.Akad.</i> (1914) 222-44, (1912) 524-44, p201	Oxy., 3	Callim.	division in marg. notes	/ separates lemmata, comments — introduces one note; // and — conclude marg. nn. (diple obelismene is also used)
†	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 20.2258, p186 <i>P.Oxy.</i> 31.2537, Uebel 1507	Oxy., 6-7 Oxy., 2-3	Callim. oratory	division in marg. notes error	separates lemmata, comments
§	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 49.3452 <i>P.Oxy.</i> 50.3538	Oxy., 2 Oxy., 1-2	glossary melic	used as check mark omission?	beside several entries written below an ancora
†	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 53.3710 <i>P.Oxy.</i> 54.3724	Oxy., 2 Oxy., 1	comm./Hom. epigram incipits	error used as check mark	perh. ↗ correction added beside several entries
§	<i>P.Paris</i> 2, p246	Memphis, 2 B.C.	Chryseippus	division in text	⌋, ⌋, ⌋ at breaks in sense & at a quotation
†	<i>P.Ross.Georg.</i> 1.4, p941	? , 3	Hom.	restoration, omission; division in text	↙ ed.
†	<i>P.Ryl.</i> 1.29a, p2416 <i>P.Ryl.</i> 1.53, p1106 <i>PSJ</i> 1.10, <i>Mus.Phil.Lond.</i> 2 (1977) 1-17, p833	? , 2 ? , 3 Hermopolis Ma- gna, 4	medical recipes Hom. Hom.	division in text omission omission?	interlinear (2 words omitted) — ; written one line too soon
§	<i>PSJ</i> 2.130-131, p531 <i>PSJ</i> 2.140, p1000 <i>PSI</i> 10.1180, p2421 <i>PSI</i> 12.1289, p2054 § <i>P.Strassb. inv. Gr.</i> 31+32, <i>BIFAQ</i> 54 (1954) 45-62, p591	Oxy., 2-3 Oxy., 3 Tebunis, 2 Oxy., 2 ? , 2	Hes. Hom. medical recipes manual of astrol. Hom.	omission omission used as check mark text treated in note omission	precedes prescriptions interlinear with κέρω
†	<i>P.Strassb. inv. Gr.</i> 2462a+2489, <i>BIFAQ</i> 61 (1962) 172, p1035 <i>P.Tebt.</i> 1.4, p632 <i>P.Tebt.</i> 2.432, <i>Calif.St. Class.Ant.</i> 4 (1971) 201-202, p1156 <i>P.Turner</i> 9	? , 2 Tebunis?, 2 B.C. Tebunis, 2 Ashmunitein, 4 ? , 5	Hom. Hom. catalogue: prose works Libanius	error division in text division in text used as check mark error	written at right // beside most entries
	<i>P.Vindob. inv.</i> 29311, <i>Hommages Préaux</i> 548-54 (re-ed. of <i>MPER</i> N.S. 3.60), p2261				

E. DOTTED OBELUS: /, → et sim.

- † § Brit.Lib. inv. 131v, *P.Lond.Lit.* 108, p163
MPER N.S. 3.37, p2866
- § P.Bodm. inv. 28, *Mus.Helv.* 33 (1976) 1-23
- P.Daris inv. 12, *Stud.Pap.* 7 (1968) 7-22,
 p788 add., Uebel 1289a
- † *P.Flor.* 2.112, p157
P.Köln 2.76
- † § *P.Köln* 6.242
- † P.Mich. inv. 4270, *ZPE* 29 (1978) 5-13
- † § *P.Oxy.* 11.1371, p145
P.Oxy. 15.1790, 17.2081f, p1237
P.Oxy. 33.2656, Uebel 1184
PSI 14.1399, p2518
- † P.Vindob. inv. 200, WS 7 (1885) 116-22,
 p1534

F. CHI: X

- † P.Athen.Univ.inv. 2780-1, SB 9860a-f,
 Uebel 1456
- † P.Berol. inv. 9780v, *BKT* 4, p536
- P.Cair.Masp.* 1.67055 etc., p348
- § *P.Marm.*, p455
- § P.Morgan Libr., *Sitzb.Berl.Akad.* (1912) 1198-
 1219, p870
- † § *P.Oxy.* 3.471, p2225
P.Oxy. 5.841, Brit.Lib. inv. 1842v, *P.Lond.*
Lit. 45, p1361
- † *P.Oxy.* 26.2450, p1369

error
 marginal note
 marginal note

restoration

marginal note
 variant?

division in text?
 error?, variant text?
 marginal note
 marginal note
 correction
 variant

text treated in note

Arist.
 prose
 satyr play

Hom.

comm./Ar.
 Hom.

poetic anthology
 Hes.
 Ar.
 Ibyc.
 Men.
 oratory

Thuc.

at a new prescription

note identifies topic
 of text

at lines to interchange

at beginning and end of a
 passage to be revised

omission;

variant & related text
 variants;
 text treated in note
 text treated in note

division in text

marginal note &
 related text;

error

correction

medical recipes

Hierocles Stoic.

Dioscorus

Favorinus

Hom.

Acta Alexandr.
 Pind.

Pind.

Arsinoite, 3

Hermupolis Mag-
 na, 2-3

Aphrodito &
 Antinoe, 6
 Marmarica,
 Libya, 3

? 4

Oxy., 2
 Oxy., 2

Oxy., 1-2

§ <i>P.Oxy.</i> 49.3452	Oxy., 2	glossary	error	at each of two lines to inter-change (with 'b' and 'a' to show order)
§ <i>P.Paris</i> 2, p246	Memphis, 2 B.C.	Chryseippus	errors	at 4 an erroneous repetition in 4 successive lines
<i>P.Paris</i> 71, p78 <i>PSI</i> 11.1192, p1467	Memphis, 1 Oxy., 2	Alcm. Soph.	text treated in note text treated in note	some notes also begin $\delta\tau$

G. MISCELLANEOUS SIGNS

1. CROSS: †

§ <i>P.Berol. inv.</i> 5865, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.54, <i>APF</i> 27 (1980) 19-32, p119	?, 3-4	Arat.	division in text	a ruling mark to delimit the space for marginalia; see also above, Diple
<i>P.Marm.</i> : see section 3 below				
§ <i>P.Oxy.</i> 11.1371, p145	Oxy., 5	Ar.	division in text	above a paragraphus over first letter of a col.: ruling mark?
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 42.3002	Oxy., 4	hexameter	division in text	at left of the first word of a poem (top of col.)
<i>PSI</i> 10.1180, p2421	Tebunis, 2	medical recipes	division in text	below a paragraphus at first line of a prescription, col. i.42
<i>PSI</i> 11.1218, <i>P.Oxy.</i> 18.2170, p213	Oxy., 1-2	Callim.	correction	at right of interl. corr. or variant
<i>PSI</i> 14.1399, p2518	?, 5-6	oratory	division in text	at left of first line of a speech

2. DOT (dots that seem to be stichometric are excluded)

<i>P.Berol. inv.</i> 9774, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.18-20, p962	?, 1 B.C.	Hom.	division in text?	or a critical siglum? S. West, <i>The Ptolemaic Pap. of Homer</i> (Cologne 1967)133
<i>P.Berol. inv.</i> 9781, <i>BKT</i> 7.4-13, p2511	Hermupolis Mag-na, 3 B.C.	oratory	error	
§ <i>P.Berol. inv.</i> 10567, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.94-106, p1329	?, 6-7	Nonnus	error; text containing variant; ?	at left of first line of a corrupt passage at left of line

3. OTHER

Brit.Libr. inv. 733, *P.Lond.Lit.* 46, *PSI*
12.1278, p175

Meir, 1-2

Bacchyl.

omission/restoration

✓ and / precede successive lines between which there is an omission; paired with:

7 with the restoration.

∩ and / precede successive lines between which there is an omission; paired with:

7 with the restoration.

∪ at an omission (used with the next two signs);

∩ at left of the restoration, plus:

L at the right of the restoration.

∩ at left of col. beside a paragraphus;

∩ at right, with a paragraphus to its immediate left

⊗ at the start of a new recipe.

∩// beside an omission.

∩ at left of paragraphus

⊗: between the lines, at change of speaker

P.Ant. 2.80, p321

Antinoopolis, 4

Dem.

division in text

P.Ant. 3.134, Uebel 1454

Antinoopolis, 4

medical recipes

division in text

† § *P.Ant.* 3.160, Uebel 1295

Antinoopolis, 3-4

Hom.

omission

§ *P.Cair.Masp.* 2.67172-74, p658

Aphroditopolis?, 6

Hom.

division in text

P.Harris, *JRS* 39 (1949) 79-80, p2224

?, 3?

Acta Alexandr.







division in text

				anthology (sch.ex.)	division in text	
<i>P. Köln</i> 3.125	? 2-1 B.C.					
§ <i>P. Marm.</i> , p455	Marmarica, Libya, 3		Favorinus	correction		 at right of first line of passage to be moved (used with the next five signs);
				correction		 (?) at left of last line to be moved (the left part of the sign is in lacuna; ♂ ed.)
				correction		 on right of the last line to be moved;
				correction		 on left at the place for insertion;
				correction		 on right of place for insertion;
				correction		 on left where sound text resumes.
<i>P. Mich. inv.</i> 1575, <i>ZPE</i> 46 (1982) 88-91	? 1-2		Hom.	error		 at the first of several lines out of place
<i>P. Monac., APF</i> 1 (1901) 473-75, p1566	? 2		Xen.	error		 on right beside a corrected error.
§ <i>P. Oxy.</i> 1.12, p2205	Oxy., 3		chronol. treatise	omission		 at the left of an interlinear restoration of omitted text.

Oxy., 4	Callim.	division in text	
		division in text	
		division in text	 edd.

There are also traces of a coronis at line 78 = *Pf.* 75.771-76.1.

It is reported as σ in the *ed.pr.*, but the traces are unclear.

<i>P.Oxy.</i> 13.1608, Brit.Lib. inv. 2469, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 14, p19	Oxy., 2	Aeschin. Socr.	error	
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 13.1614, p1352	Oxy., 5-6	Pind.	division in text	 at left, with a row of 22 separating two poems.
<i>P.Paris</i> 71, p78	Memphis, 1	Alcm.	marginal note	 at left of text for which a note is supplied
<i>P.Ryl.</i> 3.531, p2418	? 3-2 B.C.	medical recipes	division in text	 at a new prescription.
<i>P.Ryl.</i> 3.540, Brit.Lib. inv. 1873, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 6, p643	Fayum?, 1	Hom.	division in text	 ?
<i>P.Ryl.</i> 3.541, p652	? 1	Hom.	error	 ?

† PSI 13.1298, ZPE 36 (1979) 61-62, p904	Antinoopolis, 5-6	Hom.	division in text	}
			division in text	}
			division in text	} ed., but described as similar
Perg. Berol. 13217, BKT 5.2.73-79, p437	?, 1-2	Eur.	division in text	} to in P. Antinoe } ? beside a choral passage.

Table 3

SIGLA OF UNCERTAIN FUNCTION

Publication	Century	Provenance,	Contents	—	×	⊗	○	•	>	×	✱ et sim.	/	✱	Miscellaneous
† Brit.Lib.in.v. 131v, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 108, p163			Meir, 1	—					>	×		/		
† Brit.Lib.in.v. 1546A, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 140, p2516			? 2	—					>	×		/		
† <i>MPER</i> 1.73-83, p499			Fayum, 4						>	×		/		
† <i>MPER</i> 6.97-113, p1552			Socn.Nes.?, 3						>	×		/		
† <i>MPER</i> N.S. 1.14, p2531			Socn.Nes., 4-5						>	×		/		
† <i>P.Ant.</i> 3.116, Uebel 1353			Antin., 3			○			>			/		
† <i>P.Ant.</i> 3.160, Uebel 1295			Antin., 3-4						<			/		
† <i>P.Athen.Univ. inv.</i> 2780-1, <i>SB</i> 9860a-f, Uebel 1456			Arsinoite, 3						<			/		
† <i>P.Berol.in.v.</i> 7807, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.4, p842			? 3-4						>			/		
† <i>P.Berol.in.v.</i> 9764, <i>BKT</i> 3.22-26, p2354			? 1						>			/		
† <i>P.Berol.in.v.</i> 9780, <i>BKT</i> 1, re-ed. L. Pearson & S. Stephens (Stuttgart 1984), p339			Hermup.M., 2						>			/		
† <i>P.Berol.in.v.</i> 9780v, <i>BKT</i> 4, p536			Herm.M., 2-3						>			/		
† <i>P.Berol.in.v.</i> 9782, <i>BKT</i> 2, p1393			Hermup.M., 2						>			/		
† <i>P.Berol.in.v.</i> 9908, <i>BKT</i> 5.2.64-72, p449			? 2						>	×		/		
† <i>P.Berol.in.v.</i> 11866A-B, <i>Aeg.</i> 13 (1933) 621-43, p2277			? 5-6						>	×	†	/		
† <i>P.Berol.in.v.</i> 13044, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.7-18, p1774			Abusir el Malaq, 1BC						>			/		
† <i>P.Berol.in.v.</i> 13284, <i>BKT</i> 5.2.19-55, p251			Hermup.M., 2						>			/		
† <i>P.Berol.in.v.</i> 13405, <i>BKT</i> 7.31-34, p2512			? 3-4						>			/		
† <i>P.Berol.in.v.</i> 21186, <i>ZPE</i> 4 (1969) 109-12, Uebel 1214			Socn.Nes., 1						>			/		
† <i>P.Bodm.</i> 26 + <i>P.Köln</i> 1.3, Uebel 1177			? 4 (E.G.T.)						>			/		
† <i>P.Col.</i> 8.202, p410			? 1 BC						>			/		
† <i>P.Flor.</i> 2.112, p157			Oxy., 2-3						>			/		
† <i>P.Hamb.</i> 2.129, p2115			? 1 BC						>			/		
† <i>P.Harr.</i> 38, p405			? 2						>			/		
† <i>P.Haun.in.v.</i> 301, <i>P.Univ.Statale di Milano, Riv.Fil.</i> 69 (1941) 161-68, p1452			? 3-2 BC						>	×		/		
† <i>P.Haw., APF</i> 5 (1913) 378, p1550			Hawara, 2						>			/		
† <i>P.Heid.</i> 4.2, <i>P.Hib.</i> 1.22, <i>P.Greif.</i> 2.4, p979			Hibeh, 3 BC						>			/		
† <i>P.Hercul.</i> 163, <i>Cr.Erc.</i> 8 (1978) 52ff.			Herc., 1 BC						>			/		
† <i>P.Hercul.</i> 460 + 1073, <i>Ric.Pap.Erc.</i> 2 (1976)			Herc., 1 BC						>	×		/		

P.Hercul. 1050, ed. T. Kuiper, <i>Philodemus Over den Dood</i> (Amsterdam 1925) 159-62	Here., 1 BC	Philod.	X	/	+
P.Hercul. 1065, ed. P. & E. De Lacy, <i>Philodemus On Methods of Inference</i> (Naples 1978) 80-82	Here., 1 BC	Philod.	X	/	
P.Hercul. 1148 xl, <i>Cr.Erc.</i> 14 (1984) 17-107	Here., 2-1 BC	Epicurus		/	+
<i>P.Hib.</i> 1.3, p1480	Hibeh, 3 BC	Soph.		/	3,7*
P.Ist.Pap.Vit.2013, <i>Studia Flor. A. Ronconi Sexagenario Oblata</i> (Rome 1970) 207	? , 1	jud.orat.		/	
<i>P.Köln</i> 2.59, u1369	? , 1	Alc.	-	/	X
<i>P.Köln</i> 5.205	? , 3 BC	dialogue		/	
<i>P.Köln</i> 6.242	? , 2 BC	poetic anthol.		/	+
<i>P.Köln</i> 6.247	? , 2-1 BC	history		/	
P.Lille 73+76+111c, <i>ZPE</i> 26 (1977) 1-6, 7-36	Magdola, 3BC	Stesich.	X	/	
P.Med.inv. CNR 68.3.Aeg. 47(1967)191, Uebel 1311	? , 3-4	Hom.		/	
† P.Mich.inv. 4270, <i>ZPE</i> 29 (1978) 5-13	? , 4-5	Hes.		/	+
P.Mich.inv. 6643, WS 79(1966)186-89, Uebel 1474	? , 2	Arist.		/	⌊
<i>P.Michael.</i> 4, <i>ZPE</i> 10 (1973) 75-77, p2271	? , 2	geogr.?rom.?	X	/	⌋
<i>P.Mit.Vogl.</i> 1.9, p1406	Oxy., 2-3	Pl.		/	>
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 1.15, p1618	Oxy., 3	anth: epigr.		/	⊃
† <i>P.Oxy.</i> 1.16, 4.696, p1524	Oxy., 1	Thuc.		/	⊃
† <i>P.Oxy.</i> 1.28, p1554	Oxy., 2	Xen.	X	/	⊃
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 2.212, Brit.Lib.inv. 1180, <i>P.Lond.</i> Lit. 85, p156	Oxy., 1-2	Ar.		/	+
† <i>P.Oxy.</i> 2.223, p733	Oxy., 3	Hom.		/	
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 2.229, p1392	Oxy., 2	Pl.		/	×
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 3.442, p2543	Oxy., ?	oratory		/	
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 3.550, p880	Oxy., 2	Hom.		/	
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 4.659, Brit.Lib.inv. 1533, <i>P.Lond.</i> Lit. 44, p1371	Oxy., 1 BC	Pind.		/	>
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 4.676, p1722	Oxy., 3	tragedy		/	
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 4.694, p1492	Oxy., 2	Theocr.		/	
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 4.770, p909	Oxy., 2	Hom.		/	X
† <i>P.Oxy.</i> 5.841; Brit.Lib.inv. 1842v,	Oxy., 2	Pind.		/	>
<i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 45, p1361	Oxy., 2			/	∴
† <i>P.Oxy.</i> 5.844, p1263	Oxy., 2	Isoc.		/	
† <i>P.Oxy.</i> 6.852, p438	Oxy., 2-3	Eur.		/	

*Tachygraphical signs in the margin, standing for πρὸς τοῦτοῦς and οὐσὼν respectively, but of uncertain function: G. Menci, "Il commentario tachigrafico," XIX Intern. Congr. of Papyrology, Cairo (1989).

<i>P.Oxy.</i> 6.853, p1536	Oxy., 2	comm./Thuc.	/, \
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 6.885, p2105	Oxy., 2-3	on divin.	✕
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 8.1086, Brit.Lib.in.v. 2055, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 176, p1173	Oxy., 1 BC	comm./Hom.	/, //?
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 8.1089, p2217	Oxy., 3	Acta Alex.	✕
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 9.1174, 17.2081a, Brit.Lib.in.v. 2068, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 67, p1473	Oxy., 2	Soph.	✕
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 9.1175, 17.2081b, Brit.Lib.in.v. 2069, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 66, p1472	Oxy., 2	Soph.	✕
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 9.1182, p295	Oxy., 2	Dem.	✕
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 10.1231, 17.2081c, 18.2166a, 21 pp. 122-26, p1445	Oxy., 2	Sappho	✕
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 10.1233, 17.2081d, 18.2166b, 21 pp. 127-30, p56	Oxy., 2	Alc.	>
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 10.1241, p2069	Oxy., 2	biography	>
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 10.1248, p1397	Oxy., 2	Pl.	>
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 11.1361, 17.2081e, Brit.Lib.in.v. 2443, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 48, p179	Oxy., 1	Bacchyl.	✕
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 13.1611, p2290	Oxy., 3	lit.crit.?	/
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 13.1620, p1506	Oxy., 2-3	Thuc.	✕
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 15.1787, 18.2166d, 21 pp. 134-39, <i>P.Hal.</i> 3 inv. 18, p1449	Oxy., 3	Sappho	✕
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 15.1788, 21 pp. 139-45, 23 pp.105-106, p61	Oxy., 2	Alc.	>, <
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 15.1792, vols. 26 pp.13-25, 37 p.104; P. Berol. inv. 21114, ZPE 3 (1968) 97, p1363	Oxy., 2	Pind.	>
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 15.1797, p93	Oxy., 3	Antiph., Soph.	/
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 15.1806, p1495	Oxy., 1	Theocr.	/
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 15.1809, p1391	Oxy., 2	Pl.	/
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 15.1820, p1133	Oxy., 6-7	Hom.	/
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 2064, A. S. Hunt & J. Johnson, <i>Two Theocr. Pap.</i> (London 1930) 3-19, p1489	Oxy., 2	Theocr.	/
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 17.2075, PSI 14.1384, p516	Oxy., 2-3	Hes.	—
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 17.2078, p254	Oxy., 2	Eur.?	/
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 17.2094 (see 49.3445 p. xviii), p1285	Oxy., 2	Lycophr.	/
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 17.2100, p1523	Oxy., 2	Thuc.	∪
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 17.2101, p1545	Oxy., 3	Xen.	>
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 17.2102, p1402	Oxy., 2	Pl.	>
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 18.2163, p33	Oxy., 2	Aesch.	✕
<i>P.Oxy.</i> 18.2164, p44	Oxy., 2	Aesch.	/

P.Oxy. 18.2165, p62	Oxy., 2	Ale.	-							
P.Oxy. 18.2174, p547	Oxy., 2	Hipponax	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 18.2178, p20	Oxy., 2	Aesch.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 20.2245, p37	Oxy., 2	Aesch.	-		X?	X?				χ[ο(πόε)?]
P.Oxy. 20.2250, p43	Oxy., 2	Aesch.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 20.2255, p45	Oxy., 2	Aesch.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 20.2259, p2160	Oxy., 1-2	grammar	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 21.2290, p1450	Oxy., 3	Sappho	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 21.2291, p1901	Oxy., 3	Aeol.lyr.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 21.2295, p63	Oxy., 1	Ale.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 21.2297, p65	Oxy., 2	Ale.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 21.2301, p69	Oxy., 27	Ale.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 21.2306, p74	Oxy., 2	comm./Ale.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 21.2307, p75	Oxy., 2	comm./Ale.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 22.2310, p125	Oxy., 2	Archil.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 22.2311, p126	Oxy., 2	Archil.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 22.2312, p123	Oxy., 2-3	Archil.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 22.2318, p127	Oxy., 1	Archil.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 22.2322, p87	Oxy., 2-3	Anacr.?	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 22.2327 (P. Turner 3), p1750	Oxy., 1	Simon.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 22.2335, p381	Oxy., 2	Eur.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 23.2354, p508	Oxy., 2	Hes.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 23.2359, p1485	Oxy., 2	Stesich.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 23.2362, p180	Oxy., 3	Bacchyl.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 23.2368, p183	Oxy., 2	comm./Bac.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 23.2369, p1474	Oxy., 1 BC-1	Soph.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 24.2387, p79	Oxy., 1 BC-1	Alcm.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 24.2389, p81	Oxy., 1	comm./Alcm.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 24.2390, p82	Oxy., 2	comm./Alcm.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 24.2394, p1890	Oxy., 2-3	Alcm.?	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 24.2399, p2194	Oxy., 1 BC	history	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 25.2427, p360	Oxy., 2-3	Epich.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 25.2429, p362	Oxy., 2	comm./Epich.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 25.2434, p1951	Oxy., 2	on lyric	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 26.2441, p1370	Oxy., 2	Pind.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 26.2442, p1360	Oxy., 3	Pind.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 26.2445, p1368	Oxy., 2	Pind.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 26.2450, p1369	Oxy., 1-2	Pind.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 27.2468, p1396	Oxy., 2	Pl.	-		X	X				
P.Oxy. 27.2452, p1479	Oxy., 2	Soph.	-		X	X				

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Table 4
LIST OF TEXTS

- BN Paris, P.Gr. 1120, Suppl. grec 2, *MIFAO* 9.2 (1893), p1345, pl. (partial); Turner, *Codex* p. xii (Table 2)
- BKT*: see P.Berol.
- Brit.Lib. inv. 107, *P.Lond.Lit.* 25, p953, pl. (partial); *Pal.Soc.* ser. 2.1.64 (Table 2)
- Brit.Lib. inv. 108+115, *P.Lond.Lit.* 132, *P.Iand.* 5.80, p1233, pl.: *Pal.Soc.* ser.1.2.126, Roberts, *GLH* 13b, (Table 2)
- Brit.Lib. inv. 126, *P.Lond.Lit.* 5, p634, pl. (partial), *GMAW*²14 (Table 2)
- Brit.Lib. inv. 128, *P.Lond.Lit.* 27, p998, pl. (partial); Erbse, *Sch.Gr.Hom.II.* vol. 5 (Tables 1, 2)
- Brit.Lib. inv. 131v, *P.Lond.Lit.* 108, p163, pl.: *Aristotle on the Constitution of the Athenians: Facsimile of Papyrus CXXXI in the British Museum* (London 1891) (Tables 2, 3)
- Brit.Lib. inv. 132, *P.Lond.Lit.* 131, p1272 (Table 2)
- Brit.Lib. inv. 134, *P.Lond.Lit.* 134, p1234, pl. (partial) (Table 2)
- Brit.Lib. inv. 135, *P.Lond.Lit.* 96, p485, pl.: *Herondas: Facsimile of Papyrus inv. no.135 in the British Museum* (Table 2)
- Brit.Lib. inv. 136, *P.Lond.Lit.* 11, p697, pl. (partial) (Table 1)
- Brit.Lib. inv. 271, *P.Lond.Lit.* 30, P.Vindob. 6746+26754-60, *Archiv für Bibliographie-, Buch, und Bibliothekswesen* 1 (1926) 92-93, p1039, pl. (partial); *Pal Soc.* 2.2.182; Seider, *PGP* 19 photo (Table 1)
- Brit.Lib. inv. 733, *P.Lond.Lit.* 46, *PSI* 12.1278, p175, pl.: *The Poems of Bacchylides: Facsimile of Papyrus DCCXXXIII in the British Museum* (London 1897); Seider, *PGP* 37 (partial) (Table 2)
- Brit.Lib. inv. 1184: see *P.Oxy.* 2.220, 221
- Brit.Lib. inv. 1190: see *P.Oxy.* 3.445
- Brit.Lib. inv. 1533: see *P.Oxy.* 4.659
- Brit. Lib. inv. 1535: see *P.Oxy.* 4.687
- Brit.Lib. inv. 1546A, *P.Lond.Lit.* 140, p2516, pl. (Tables 2, 3)
- Brit.Lib. inv. 1842v: see *P.Oxy.* 5.841
- Brit.Lib. inv. 1873: see *P.Ryl.* 3.540
- Brit.Lib. inv. 2040, *P.Lond.Lit.* 174, *P.Oxy.* 3.412, p53, pl. (partial): *P.Oxy.*, *New Pal.Soc.* ser.1.1.104, Roberts, *GLH* 23a (Table 2)
- Brit.Lib. inv. 2443: see *P.Oxy.* 11.1361
- Brit.Lib. inv. 2055: see *P.Oxy.* 8.1086
- Brit.Lib. inv. 2068: see *P.Oxy.* 9.1174
- Brit. Lib. inv. 2069: see *P.Oxy.* 9.1175
- Brit.Lib. inv. 2469: see *P.Oxy.* 13.1608
- MPER* 1.73-83, *Stud.Pal.* 1 (1901) iii-x, p499, photo (Tables 2, 3)
- MPER* 2.74-76, p1270 (Table 2)
- MPER* N.S. 3.60: see P.Vindob. inv. 29311
- MPER* 6.81-97, *Pap.Lugd.Bat.* 18.13, *WS* 14 (1980) 29-37, p1551, pl. (partial): *WS*; photo (Table 2)
- MPER* 6.97-113, p1552 (Table 3)
- MPER* N.S. 1.14, p2531 (Table 3)
- MPER* N.S. 3.23, p1631, photo (Table 2)
- MPER* N.S. 3.37, p2866, photo (Table 2)
- P.Aberd.* 134: see P.Berol. inv. 6869+7492-95
- P.Amh.* 2.13, p1626, pl. (Table 2)
- P.Amh.* 2.24, p263, pl. (partial), *GBByz.Per.* 13c (partial); photo (Table 2)
- P.Amst. inv. 1, *Mnemosyne* 4.24 (1971) 162-68, pl. (Table 2)

- P.Antinoe, A.S. Hunt & J.Johnson, *Two Theocritus Papyri* (London 1930) 20ff, p1487, pl. (partial), photo (Table 2)
- P.Ant.* 2.80, p321, pl. (partial) (Table 2)
- P.Ant.* 3.116, Uebel 1353, photo (Tables 2, 3)
- P.Ant.* 3.134, Uebel 1454 (Table 2)
- P.Ant.* 3.160, Uebel 1295, photo (Tables 2, 3)
- P.Ant.* 3.164, Uebel 1312, photo (Table 2)
- P.Ant.* 3.182, Uebel 1487 (Table 2)
- P.Ant.* 3.183, Uebel 1442, photo (Table 2)
- P.Athen.Univ. inv. 2780-1, *SB* 9860a-f, Uebel 1456 (Tables 2, 3)
- P.Berol. inv. 8, *BKT* 2.52-53, pl. p1404 (Table 2)
- P.Berol. inv. 5865, *BKT* 5.1.54 *APF* 27 (1980) 19-32, p119, photo (Table 2)
- P.Berol. inv. 6869+7492-95, *BKT* 5.1.3, *P.Aberd.* 134, *APF* 24/25 (1976) 6-12, p572 (Table 2)
- P.Berol. inv. 7807, *BKT* 5.1.4, p842 (Tables 1, 2, 3)
- P.Berol. inv. 8440, *BKT* 5.1.4, p735 (Table 1)
- P.Berol. inv. 9764, *BKT* 3.22-26, p2354, pl. (Tables 1, 2, 3)
- P.Berol. inv. 9770: see *P.Rein.* 1.2
- P.Berol. inv. 9780, *BKT* 1, L. Pearson & S. Stephens (Stuttgart 1983), p339, pl. (partial) (Tables 2, 3)
- P.Berol. inv. 9780v, *BKT* 4, p536, pl. (partial) (Tables 2, 3)
- P.Berol. inv. 9781, *BKT* 7.4-13, p2511, pl. (partial) (Table 2)
- P.Berol. inv. 9782, *BKT* 2, p1393, pl. (partial), also *New Pal.Soc.* ser.1.1.103, Schubart, *Pap.Gr.Berol.* 31; Seider, *PGP* 40 (Tables 2, 3)
- P.Berol. inv. 9908, *BKT* 5.2.64-72, p449, pl., also Schubart, *Pap.Gr.Berol.* 30b (partial) (Table 3)
- P.Berol. inv. 10558-59, *BKT* 5.1.82-93, p1851, pl. (partial): Schubart, *Pap.Gr.Berol.* 43a (Table 2)
- P.Berol. inv. 10567, *BKT* 5.1.94-106, p1329 (Table 2)
- P.Berol. inv. 10575, *Festschr.z.150-jährigen Bestehen d.Berliner Ägyptischen Mus.* (Berlin 1974), pl. (Table 2)
- P.Berol. inv. 11629A-B + 13417 A-B: see *P.Oxy.* 18.2168
- P.Berol. inv. 11761, *Rev.Phil.* sér. 3.29 (1955) 199, no. 452, p1005 (Table 1)
- P.Berol. inv. 11866A-B, *Aegyptus* 13 (1933) 621-43, p2277, pl. (partial) (Tables 2, 3)
- P.Berol. inv. 13044, *BKT* 5.1.7-18, p1774 (Table 3)
- P.Berol. inv. 13284, *BKT* 5.2.19-55, p251, pl. (partial) (Table 3)
- P.Berol. inv. 13405, *BKT* 7.31-34, p2512, pl. (partial) (Table 3)
- P.Berol. inv. 16985, *Rev.Ph.* sér. 3.29 (1955) 199 no. 449, p980 (Table 1)
- P.Berol. inv. 21114: see *P.Oxy.* 15.1792
- P.Berol. inv. 21186, *ZPE* 4 (1969) 109-12, Uebel 1214, pl. (Table 3)
- P.Bodm.* 26 with pl. +*P.Köln* 1.3, Uebel 1177 (Tables 2, 3)
- P.Bodm.* inv. 28, *Mus.Helv.* 33 (1976) 1-23, pl. (Table 2)
- P.Cairo* inv. 60566, *Mélanges Maspero* 1.148-51 (*MIFAO* 67.1, Cairo 1934), p1184, pl. (partial): Erbse, *Sch.Gr.Hom.II.* vol. 2 (Table 1)
- P.Cairo Goodspeed* 1, p1116 (Table 1)
- P.Cair.Masp.* 1.67055 etc., p348, pl. (partial) (Table 2)
- P.Cair.Masp.* 2.67172-74, p658, pl. (partial) (Table 2)
- P.Colon.* inv. 3328, A. Henrichs, *Die Phoinikika des Lollianos* (Bonn 1972), Uebel 1513, pl. (Table 2)
- P.Col.* 8.202 (inv. 517a), p410, pl.: *CP* 33 (1938) 411-13 (Table 3)
- P.Daris* inv. 12, *Stud.Pap.* 7 (1968) 7-22, p788 add., Uebel 1289a (Table 2)
- P.Flor.* 2.106, p604, pl. (partial) (Table 2)
- P.Flor.* 2.112, p157, pl., also *ZPE* 25 (1977) 54-57 (Tables 2, 3)
- P.Genève*: see *P.Lit.Pisa* 2

- P.Gen.* 1, p5 (Table 2)
P.Gr.Mon. 38, pl.: *Atheneum* 52 (1974) 25ff (Table 1)
P.Grenf. 2.4: see *P.Heid.* 4.2
P.Hal. 3 inv. 18: see *P.Oxy.* 15.1787
P.Hamb. 2.129, p2115, pl. (Table 3)
P.Hamb. 3.195, pl. (Table 1)
P.Harris, JRS 39 (1949) 79-80, p2224 (Table 2)
P.Harr. 1, p1325, pl. (partial) (Table 2)
P.Harr. 38, p405, pl. (partial), photo (Tables 2, 3)
P.Harr. 41, p1508 (Table 2)
P.Haun. 1.8: see *PSI* 11.1207
P.Haun. inv. 301, P.Univ.Statale di Milano, *Riv.Fil.* 69 (1941) 161-68, p1452, pl. (Table 3)
P.Hawara, APF 5 (1913) 378, p1550 (Table 3)
P.Haw. 24-28 = Bodleian Libr., Gr. class. a.1 (P), p616, pl.: *Erbse, Sch.Gr.Hom.II.* vol. 1; *GMAW*² 13; *vidi* (Tables 1, 2)
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P.Heid. N.F. 2.188, p1962, pl. (Table 2)
P.Hercul. 163, *Cr.Erc.* 8 (1978) 52ff. (Table 3)
P.Hercul. 182, ed. C. Wilke, *Philodemi de ira liber* (Leipzig 1914) 53-58, pl. Cavallo, *LSSE* pl. 18 (Table 2)
P.Hercul. 460 + 1073, *Ric.Pap.Erc.* 2 (1976), (Table 3)
P.Hercul. 1050, ed. T. Kuiper, *Philodemus Over den Dood* (Amsterdam 1925) 159-62, pl. Cavallo, *LSSE* 28 (Table 3)
P.Hercul. 1065, ed. P. & E. De Lacy, *Philodemus On Methods of Inference* (Naples 1978) 80-82, pl. Cavallo, *LSSE* pl. 29 (Table 3)
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P.Hib. 1.3, p1480, pl. (partial) (Table 3)
P.Hib. 1.22: see *P.Heid.* 4.2
P.Iand. 5.80: see Brit.Lib. inv. 108+115
PIFAO inv. 75, *BIFAO* 46 (1947) 66-67, p1127, photo (Table 1)
P.Ist.Pap.G. Vitelli 2013, *Studia Flor.A. Ronconi Sexagenario Oblata* (Rome 1970) 207, pl. (Table 3)
P.Köln 1.3: see *P.Bodm.* 26
P.Köln 1.4: see *P.Oxy.* 33.2654
P.Köln 1.37 (Table 1)
P.Köln 2.59, Uebel 1369, pl. (Table 3)
P.Köln 2.76, pl. (Table 2)
P.Köln 3.125, pl. (Table 2)
P.Köln 5.205, pl. (Table 3)
P.Köln 6.242, pl. (Tables 2, 3)
P.Köln 6.247, pl. (Table 3)
P.Lille 73+76+111c, *ZPE* 26 (1977) 1-6, 7-36, pl: *CRIPPEL* 4 (1976) 287-329, *GMAW*² 74 (partial) (Table 3)
P.Lips. inv. 338, *APF* 29 (1983) 15-17 (Table 1)
P.Lit.Pisa 2 (P.Genève), p1030, pl., photo (Tables 1, 2)
P.Lond.Lit. 5: see Brit.Lib. inv. 126
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P.Lond.Lit. 14: see *P.Oxy.* 3.445
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- P.Lond.Lit.* 27: see Brit.Lib. inv. 128
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P.Lond.Lit. 44: see *P.Oxy.* 4.659
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P.Lond.Lit. 46: see Brit.Lib. inv. 733
P.Lond.Lit. 48: see *P.Oxy.* 11.1361
P.Lond.Lit. 66 : see *P.Oxy.* 9.1175
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P.Lond.Lit. 132: see Brit.Lib. inv. 108+115
P.Lond.Lit. 134: see Brit.Lib. inv. 134
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P.Lond.Lit. 148: see *P.Oxy.* 13.1608
P.Lond.Lit. 174: see Brit.Lib. inv. 2040
P.Lond.Lit. 176: see *P.Oxy.* 8.1086
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P.Oxy. 1.9 : see *P.Oxy.* 34.2687
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P.Oxy. 1.16, 4.696 (Univ. of Pennsylvania Museum), p1524: pl. (partial) (Tables 2, 3)
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P.Oxy. 2.212, Brit.Lib. inv. 1180, *P.Lond.Lit.* 85, p156 (Table 3)
P.Oxy. 2.220, Brit.Lib. inv. 1184, *P.Lond.Lit.* 185, p2172, pl. (partial) (Table 2)
P.Oxy. 2.221, Brit.Lib. inv. 1184, *P.Lond.Lit.* 178, p1205, pl.: Erbse, *Sch.Gr.Hom.II.* vol. 5, *P.Oxy.* (partial) (Table 2)
P.Oxy. 2.223 = Bodleian Lib., Gr. class. a.8 (P), p733, pl. (partial) (Tables 2, 3)
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P.Oxy. 3.412: see Brit.Lib. inv. 2040
P.Oxy. 3.442 (Trinity College Library, Dublin, Pap. E.8), p2543 (Table 3)
P.Oxy. 3.445, Brit.Lib. inv. 1190, *P.Lond.Lit.* 14, p778, pl.: Erbse, *Sch.Gr.Hom.II.* vol. 2, *P.Oxy.* (partial), photo (Table 1)
P.Oxy. 3.471 = Bodleian Lib., Gr. class. a.10 (P), p2225, photo (Table 2)

- P.Oxy.* 4.659 (P.Princeton AM 9054), Brit.Lib. inv. 1533, *P.Lond.Lit.* 44, p1371, pl. (Table 3)
- P.Oxy.* 4.676 (Wellesley College), p1722 (Table 3)
- P.Oxy.* 4.687, Brit. Lib. inv. 1535, *P.Lond. Lit.* 9, p691, pl. (Table 1)
- P.Oxy.* 4.694 (P.Princeton), p1492 (Table 3)
- P.Oxy.* 4.696: see *P.Oxy.* 1.16
- P.Oxy.* 4.770 (Chadwick Museum, Bolton, Lancashire), p909, photo (Table 3)
- P.Oxy.* 5.841, Brit.Lib. inv. 1842v, *P.Lond.Lit.* 45, p1361, pl. (*P.Oxy.*, partial), Roberts, *GLH* 14, photo (Tables 2, 3)
- P.Oxy.* 5.844 (Houghton Libr., Harvard Univ.), p1263, pl. (partial); photo (Tables 2, 3)
- P.Oxy.* 6.852 (Bodleian Libr.), p438, partial pl.: *P.Oxy.*, full pl.: W.E.H. Cockle, *Euripides Hypsipyle* (Rome 1987), *GMAW*² 31 (Tables 2, 3)
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- P.Oxy.* 6.885 (Musées Royaux, Brussels, inv. E5973), p2105, pl.: M. Wittek, *Album de Paléographie Grecque* (Gand 1967) 6 (Table 3)
- P.Oxy.* 7.1011 = Bodleian Libr., Gr. class. c.72 (P), p215, pl. (partial); photo (Table 2)
- P.Oxy.* 7.1018 (P.Ryl. inv. 450), p1548 (Table 2)
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- P.Oxy.* 9.1173: see *PSI* 11.1207
- P.Oxy.* 9.1174, 17.2081a, Brit.Lib. inv. 2068, *P.Lond.Lit.* 67, p1473, pl. (*P.Oxy.*, partial), *GMAW*² 34 (Tables 2, 3)
- P.Oxy.* 9.1175, 17.2081b, Brit. Lib. inv. 2069, *P.Lond.Lit.* 66, p1472, pl. (*P.Oxy.*, partial) (Tables 2, 3)
- P.Oxy.* 9.1182, p295, pl. (partial): *GMAW*² 67 (Table 3)
- P.Oxy.* 10.1231, 17.2081c, 18.2166a, 21 pp. 122-26 = Bodleian Libr., Gr. class. c.76 (P), p1445, pl. (partial), photo (Table 3)
- P.Oxy.* 10.1232 = Bodleian Libr., Gr. class. c.75 (P), p1447, pl. (Table 2)
- P.Oxy.* 10.1233, 17.2081d, 18.2166b, 21 pp. 127-30 = Bodleian Libr., Gr. class. b.18 (P) p56, pl. (*P.Oxy.* 10, partial), *GMAW*² 72 (Tables 2, 3)
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- P.Oxy.* 15.1788, 21 pp. 139-45, 23 pp.105-106, p61, pl. (partial) (Table 3)

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PSI 11.1192, p1467, photo (Table 2)
PSI 11.1207, *P.Oxy.* 9.1173, 11.1356, 18.2158, *P.Haun.* 1.8, p1344, pl. (*PSI* , partial) (Table 2)
PSI 11.1210, *P.Oxy.* 18.2160, p28, pl. (*P.Oxy.*, partial) (Table 3)
PSI 11.1218, *P.Oxy.* 18.2170, p213, pl. (*PSI*, partial) (Table 2)
PSI 12.1278: see *Brit.Lib.* inv. 733
PSI 12.1289, p2054, photo (Table 2)
PSI 13.1298, *ZPE* 36 (1979) 61-62, p904 (Tables 2, 3)
PSI 14.1384: see *P.Oxy.* 17.2075
PSI 14.1399, p2518, photo (Table 2)
PSI 15.1456 (Table 1)
PSI 15.1458, p955, pl. (Table 1)
P.Soc.Pap.Alex. inv. 212, *BIFAO* 46 (1947) 57-60, p810 (Table 1)
P.Sorb. inv. 2328, *Rech.Pap.* 4 (1967) 11-67, Uebel 1211 (Table 3)
P.Strassb. inv. Gr. 31+32, *BIFAO* 54 (1954) 45-62, p591, pl. (partial), photo (Table 2)
P.Strassb. inv. Gr. 2462a+2489, *BIFAO* 61 (1962) 172, p1035 (Table 2)
P.Strassb. inv. Gr. 2675, *BIFAO* 61 (1962) 151-68, p789, photo (Tables 1, 2)
P.Tebt. 1.4, p632, pl. (partial), *GMAW*² 12, photo (Tables 1, 2)
P.Tebt. 2.432, *Calif.St. Class.Ant.* 4 (1971) 201-202 (with partial pl.), p1156: (Table 2)
P.Tebt. 3.692, p1475, pl. (partial), photo (Table 3)
P.Turner 1 pl. (Table 2)
P.Turner 3: see *P.Oxy.* 22.2327, *P.Oxy.* 25.2430
P.Turner 9, pl. (Table 2)
P.Vindob. inv. G2314, *Feierl.Sitz.d. Kaiserl.Akad.d.Wiss.* (Vienna 1886) 57-60; *Vortrag ü.d.gr.Pap.Erzh.Rain.* (Vienna 1886) 44-49, p17, pl. (partial): *ZPE* 46 (1982) 1-31 (Table 2)
P.Vindob. inv. 200, *WS* 7 (1885) 116-22, p1534, pl. (Tables 2, 3)
P.Vindob. inv. 26746+26754-60: see *Brit.Lib.* inv. 271 (Table 3)
P.Vindob. inv. 29311, *Hommages Préaux* 548-54 (re-ed. of *MPER* N.S. 3.60), p2261 (Table 2)
Perg. Berol. 13217, *BKT* 5.2.73-79, p437 (Table 2)

Table 5
CONCORDANCE OF PACK² AND UEBEL NUMBERS

Pack ²	Publication
5	<i>P.Gen.</i> 1 (Table 2)
17	<i>P.Vindob. inv.</i> G2314, <i>Feierl.Sitz.d. Kaiserl.Akad.d.Wiss.</i> (Vienna 1886) 57 <i>Vortrag ü.d.gr.Pap.Erzh.Rain.</i> (Vienna 1886) 44-49 (Table 2)
19	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 13.1608, <i>Brit.Lib. inv.</i> 2469, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 14 (Table 2)
20	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 18.2178 (Table 3)
28	<i>PSI</i> 11.1210, <i>P.Oxy.</i> 18.2160 (Table 3)
33	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 18.2163 (Table 3)
37	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 20.2245 (Table 3)
43	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 20.2250 (Table 3)
44	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 18.2164 (Table 3)
45	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 20.2255 (Table 3)
53	<i>Brit.Lib. inv.</i> 2040, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 174, <i>P.Oxy.</i> 3.412 (Table 2)
56	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 10.1233, 17.2081d, 18.2166b, 21 pp. 127-30 (Tables 2, 3)
61	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 15.1788, 21 pp. 139-45, 23 pp.105-106 (Table 3)
62	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 18.2165 (Table 3)
63	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 21.2295 (Tables 2, 3)
65	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 21.2297 (Table 3)
69	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 21.2301 (Table 3)
74	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 21.2306 (Table 3)
75	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 21.2307 (Table 3)
78	<i>P.Paris</i> 71 (Table 2)
79	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 24.2387 (Table 3)
81	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 24.2389 (Table 3)
82	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 24.2390 (Table 3)
87	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 22.2322 (Table 3)
92	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 11.1364 (Table 2)
93	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 15.1797 (Table 3)
103	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 34.2694 (Table 2)
119	<i>P.Berol. inv.</i> 5865, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.54 <i>APF</i> 27 (1980) 19-32 (Table 2)
123	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 22.2312 (Table 3)
125	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 22.2310 (Table 3)
126	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 22.2311 (Table 3)
127	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 22.2318 (Table 3)
145	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 11.1371 (Table 2)
152	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 13.1617 (Table 2)
156	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 2.212, <i>Brit.Lib. inv.</i> 1180, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 85 (Table 3)
157	<i>P.Flor.</i> 2.112 (Tables 2, 3)
163	<i>Brit.Lib. inv.</i> 131v, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 108 (Tables 2, 3)
166 add.	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 34.2687 (<i>P.Oxy.</i> 1.9 add.) (Tables 2, 3)
175	<i>Brit.Lib. inv.</i> 733, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 46, <i>PSI</i> 12.1278 (Table 2)
179	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 11.1361, 17.2081e, <i>Brit.Lib. inv.</i> 2443, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 48 (Table 3)
180	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 23.2362 (Table 3)
183	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 23.2368 (Table 3)
186	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 20.2258 (Table 2)
201	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 18.2168, <i>P.Berol. inv.</i> 11629A-B + 13417 A-B <i>Sitz.Berl. Akad.</i> (1914) 222-44, (1912) 524-44 (Table 2)
213	<i>PSI</i> 11.1218, <i>P.Oxy.</i> 18.2170 (Table 2)
215	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 7.1011 (Table 2)

246	<i>P.Paris</i> 2 (Table 2)
251	<i>P.Berol.inv.</i> 13284, <i>BKT</i> 5.2.19-55 (Table 3)
254	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 17.2078 (Table 3)
263	<i>P.Amh.</i> 2.24 (Table 2)
295	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 9.1182 (Table 3)
321	<i>P.Ant.</i> 2.80 (Table 2)
328	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 8.1093 (Table 2)
332	<i>PSI</i> 6.721 (Table 2)
339	<i>P.Berol.inv.</i> 9780, <i>BKT</i> 1, re-ed. L.Pearson & S.Stephens (Stuttgart 1983) (Tables 2, 3)
348	<i>P.Cair.Masp.</i> 1.67055 etc. (Table 2)
360	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 25.2427 (Tables 2, 3)
362	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 25.2429 (Table 3)
381	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 22.2335 (Table 3)
395 add.	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 44.3152 (19.2224 add.) (Table 3)
405	<i>P.Harr.</i> 38 (Tables 2, 3)
410	<i>P.Col.</i> 8.202 (<i>P.Columbia Univ.Lib. inv.</i> 517a) (Table 3)
437	<i>Perg. Berol.</i> 13217, <i>BKT</i> 5.2.73-79 (Table 2)
438	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 6.852 (Tables 2, 3)
449	<i>P.Berol.inv.</i> 9908, <i>BKT</i> 5.2.64-72 (Table 3)
455	<i>P.Marm.</i> (Table 2)
472	<i>P.Ryl.</i> 1.55 (Table 3)
474	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 13.1619 (Table 2)
485	<i>Brit.Lib. inv.</i> 135, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 96 (Table 2)
497	<i>PSI</i> 11.1191 (Table 2)
499	<i>MPER</i> 1.73-83, <i>Stud.Pal.</i> 1 (1901) iii-x (Tables 2, 3)
508	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 23.2354 (Table 3)
516	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 17.2075, <i>PSI</i> 14.1384 (Table 3)
528b	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 28.2487 (Table 3)
531	<i>PSI</i> 2.130-131 (Table 2)
536	<i>P.Berol.inv.</i> 9780v, <i>BKT</i> 4 (Tables 2, 3)
547	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 18.2174 (Table 3)
551	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 18.2176 and pp. 184-85 (Table 2)
572	<i>P.Berol. inv.</i> 6869+7492-95, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.3, <i>P.Aberd.</i> 134, <i>APF</i> 24/25 (1976) 6-12 (Table 2)
575	<i>P.Ryl.</i> 3.539 (Table 3)
591	<i>P.Strassb. inv. Gr.</i> 31+32, <i>BIFAO</i> 54 (1954) 45-62 (Table 2)
599	<i>P.Mich. inv.</i> 2810, <i>ZPE</i> 46 (1982) 58-69 (Table 2)
604	<i>P.Flor.</i> 2.106 (Table 2)
608	<i>PSI</i> 2.113 (Tables 1, 3)
616	<i>P.Haw.</i> 24-28 (Tables 1, 2)
632	<i>P.Tebt.</i> 1.4 (Tables 1, 2)
634	<i>Brit.Lib. inv.</i> 126, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 5 (Table 2)
643	<i>P.Ryl.</i> 3.540, <i>Brit.Lib. inv.</i> 1873, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 6 (Table 2)
652	<i>P.Ryl.</i> 3.541 (Table 2)
658	<i>P.Cair.Masp.</i> 2.67172-74 (Table 2)
691	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 4.687, <i>Brit. Lib. inv.</i> 1535, <i>P.Lond. Lit.</i> 9 (Table 1)
697	<i>Brit.Lib. inv.</i> 136, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 11 (Table 1)
733	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 2.223 (Tables 2, 3)
735	<i>P.Berol.inv.</i> 8440, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.4 (Table 1)
778	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 3.445, <i>Brit.Lib. inv.</i> 1190, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 14 (Table 1)
781	<i>P.Lund, Årsb.Lund</i> (1934-35) 53f (Table 1)
788 add.	<i>P.Daris inv.</i> 12, <i>Stud.Pap.</i> 7 (1968) 7-22 (Table 2)
789	<i>P.Strassb. inv. Gr.</i> 2675, <i>BIFAO</i> 61 (1962) 151-68 (Tables 1, 2)

- 795 PSI 11.1185 (Table 3)
810 P.Soc.Pap.Alex.inv. 212, *BIFAO* 46 (1947) 57-60 (Table 1)
833 PSI 1.10, *Mus.Phil.Lond.* 2 (1977) 1-17 (Tables 2, 3)
842 P.Berol.inv. 7807, *BKT* 5.1.4 (Tables 1, 2, 3)
870 P.Morgan Libr., *Sitzb.Berl.Akad.* (1912) 1198-1219 (Table 2)
873 *P.Rein.* 2.69 (Table 3)
904 PSI 13.1298, *ZPE* 36 (1979) 61-62 (Tables 2, 3)
909 *P.Oxy.* 4.770 (Table 3)
941 *P.Ross.Georg.* 1.4 (Table 2)
953 Brit.Lib. inv. 107, *P.Lond.Lit.* 25 (Table 2)
955 PSI inv.?, *Ann.Sc.Pisa* 2.26 (1957) 179-80 (Table 1)
958 P.Mich. inv. 2, *TAPA* 53 (1922) 128-33 (Table 2)
962 P.Berol.inv. 9774, *BKT* 5.1.18-20 (Tables 1, 2)
979 *P.Heid.* 4.2, *P.Hib.* 1.22, *P.Grenf.* 2.4 (Tables 2, 3)
980 P.Berol.inv. 16985, *Rev.Ph. sér.* 3.29 (1955) 199 no. 449 (Table 1)
988 *P.Oxy.* 15.1818 (Table 1)
997 *P.Michael.* 2 (Table 2)
998 Brit.Lib.inv. 128, *P.Lond.Lit.* 27 (Table 1, 2)
1000 PSI 2.140 (Table 2)
1005 P.Berol.inv. 11761, *Rev.Phil. sér.* 3.29 (1955) 199, no. 452 (Table 1)
1016 *P.Ryl.* 1.51 (Table 1)
1030 *P.Lit.Pisa* 2 (P.Genève) (Tables 1, 2)
1035 P.Strassb. inv. Gr. 2462a+2489, *BIFAO* 61 (1962) 172 (Table 2)
1039 Brit.Lib. inv. 271, *P.Lond.Lit.* 30, P.Vindob. 6746+2675460, *Archiv für Bibliographie, Buch-, und Bibliothekswesen* 1 (1926) 92-93 (Table 1)
1059 PSI 1.8 (Tables 1, 3)
1106 *P.Ryl.* 1.53 (Table 2)
1116 *P.Cairo Goodspeed* 1 (Table 1)
1127 PIFAInv. 75, *BIFAO* 46 (1947) 66-67 (Table 1)
1133 *P.Oxy.* 15.1820 (Tables 2, 3)
1147 *P.Oxy.* 11.1398 (Table 1)
1156 *P.Tebt.* 2.432, *Calif.St. Class.Ant.* 4 (1971) 201-202 (Table 2)
1173 *P.Oxy.* 8.1086, Brit.Lib.inv. 2055, *P.Lond.Lit.* 176 (Table 3)
1184 P.Cairo inv. 60566, *Mél.Maspero* 1.148-51 (*MIFA*O 67.1, Cairo 1934) (Table 1)
1205 *P.Oxy.* 2.221, Brit.Lib. inv. 1184, *P.Lond.Lit.* 178 (Table 2)
1233 Brit.Lib. inv. 108+115, *P.Lond.Lit.* 132, *P.Iand.* 5.80 (Table 2)
1234 Brit.Lib. inv. 134, *P.Lond.Lit.* 134 (Table 2)
1237 *P.Oxy.* 15.1790, 17.2081f (Table 2)
1263 *P.Oxy.* 5.844 (Tables 2, 3)
1270 *MPER* 2.74-76 (Table 2)
1272 Brit.Lib. inv. 132, *P.Lond.Lit.* 131 (Table 2)
1280 *P.Princ.* 3.113 (Table 2)
1285 *P.Oxy.* 17.2094 (ap. 49.3445 p. xviii) (Table 3)
1325 *P.Harr.* 1 (Table 2)
1329 P.Berol. inv. 10567, *BKT* 5.1.94-106 (Table 2)
1344 PSI 11.1207, *P.Oxy.* 9.1173, 11.1356, 18.2158, *P.Haun.* 1.8 (Table 2)
1345 BN Paris, P.Gr. 1120, Suppl. grec 2, *MIFA*O 9.2 (1893) (Table 2)
1352 *P.Oxy.* 13.1614 (Table 2)
1360 *P.Oxy.* 26.2442 (Table 3)
1361 *P.Oxy.* 5.841, Brit.Lib. inv. 1842v, *P.Lond.Lit.* 45 (Tables 2, 3)
1363 *P.Oxy.* 15.1792, vols. 26 pp.13-25, 37 p.104; P.Berol.inv. 21114, *ZPE* 3 (1968) 97 (Table 3)

1368	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 26.2445 (Table 3)
1369	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 26.2450 (Tables 2, 3)
1370	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 26.2441 (Table 3)
1371	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 4.659, Brit.Lib.in.v. 1533, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 44 (Table 3)
1391	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 15.1809 (Tables 2, 3)
1392	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 2.229 (Table 3)
1393	P.Berol.in.v. 9782, <i>BKT</i> 2 (Tables 2, 3)
1396	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 27.2468 (Table 3)
1397	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 10.1248 (Table 3)
1402	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 17.2102 (Tables 2, 3)
1404	P.Berol. inv. 8, <i>BKT</i> 2.52-53 (Table 2)
1406	<i>P.Mil.Vogl.</i> 1.9 (Table 3)
1444	<i>PSI</i> 2.123 (Table 3)
1445	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 10.1231, 17.2081c, 18.2166a, 21 pp. 122-26 (Table 3)
1447	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 10.1232 (Table 2)
1449	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 15.1787, 18.2166d, 21 pp. 134-39, <i>P.Hal.</i> 3inv. 18 (Table 3)
1450	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 21.2290 (Table 3)
1452	P.Haun.in.v. 301, P.Univ.Statale di Milano, <i>Riv.Fil.</i> 69 (1941) 61-68 (Table 3)
1461	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 17.2093 (Table 2)
1463 add.	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 52.3686 (<i>P.Oxy.</i> 6.875 add.) (Table 3)
1467	<i>PSI</i> 11.1192 (Table 2)
1472	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 9.1175, 17.2081b, Brit. Lib. inv. 2069, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 66 (Tables 2, 3)
1473	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 9.1174, 17.2081a, Brit.Lib.in.v. 2068, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 67 (Tables 2, 3)
1474	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 23.2369 (Table 3)
1475	<i>P.Tebt.</i> 3.692 (Table 3)
1479	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 27.2452 (Table 3)
1480	<i>P.Hib.</i> 1.3 (Table 3)
1485	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 23.2359 (Tables 2, 3)
1487	P.Antinoe, A.S. Hunt & J.Johnson, <i>TwoTheocr.Pap.</i> (London 1930) 20ff (Table 2)
1489	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 2064, A.S. Hunt & J.Johnson, <i>Two Theocr.Pap.</i> (London 1930) 3-19 (Tables 2, 3)
1492	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 4.694 (Table 3)
1495	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 15.1806 (Table 3)
1506	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 13.1620 (Tables 2, 3)
1508	<i>P.Harr.</i> 41 (Table 2)
1523	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 17.2100 (Table 3)
1524	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 1.16, 4.696 (Tables 2, 3)
1532	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 10.1247 (Table 2)
1534	P.Vindob.in.v. 200, <i>WS</i> 7 (1885) 116-22 (Tables 2, 3)
1536	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 6.853 (Table 3)
1545	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 17.2101 (Table 3)
1548	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 7.1018 (Table 2)
1550	P.Haw., <i>APF</i> 5 (1913) 378 (Table 3)
1551	<i>MPER</i> 6.81-97 (Table 2)
1552	<i>MPER</i> 6.97-113 (Table 3)
1554	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 1.28 (Tables 2, 3)
1566	P.Monac., <i>APF</i> 1 (1901) 473-75 (Table 2)
1618	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 1.15 (Table 3)
1626	<i>P.Amh.</i> 2.13 (Table 2)
1628	<i>PSI</i> 7.846 (Table 3)
1631	<i>MPER</i> N.S. 3.23 (Table 2)
1640	<i>PSI</i> 10.1175 (Table 3)

1688	<i>P.Ryl.</i> 1.16 (Table 2)
1711	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 27.2454 (Table 3)
1722	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 4.676 (Table 3)
1750	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 22.2327 (<i>P.Turner</i> 3) (Table 3)
1774	P.Berol.inv. 13044, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.7-18 (Table 3)
1851	P.Berol. inv. 10558-59, <i>BKT</i> 5.1.82-93 (Table 2)
1890	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 24.2394 (Table 3)
1901	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 21.2291 (Table 3)
1910	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 25.2430 (<i>P.Turner</i> 3) (Table 2)
1941	<i>P.Ryl.</i> 1.34 (Table 3)
1950	<i>P.Oxy.</i> vol. 29 (Table 3)
1951	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 25.2434 (Table 3)
1962	<i>P.Heid.</i> N.F. 2.188 (Table 2)
1978	<i>P.Schub.</i> 11 (Table 3)
2053	<i>PSI</i> 3.158 (Table 3)
2054	<i>PSI</i> 12.1289 (Table 2)
2069	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 10.1241 (Table 3)
2083	<i>P.Ross.Georg.</i> 1.17 (Table 3)
2105	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 6.885 (Table 3)
2115	<i>P.Hamb.</i> 2.129 (Table 3)
2126	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 15.1803 (Table 2)
2160	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 20.2259 (Table 3)
2172	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 2.220, Brit.Lib. inv. 1184, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 185 (Table 2)
2194	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 24.2399 (Table 3)
2205	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 1.12 (Table 2)
2217	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 8.1089 (Table 3)
2224	P.Harris, <i>JRS</i> 39 (1949) 79-80 (Table 2)
2225	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 3.471 (Table 2)
2261	P.Vindob. inv. 29311, <i>Hommages Préaux</i> 548-54 (re-ed. of <i>MPER</i> N.S. 3.60) (Table 2)
2271	<i>P.Michael.</i> 4, <i>ZPE</i> 10 (1973) 75-77 (Table 3)
2277	P.Berol.inv. 11866A-B, <i>Aeg.</i> 13 (1933) 621-43 (Tables 2, 3)
2280	<i>P.Ryl.</i> 3.475 (Table 3)
2290	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 13.1611 (Tables 2, 3)
2346	<i>P.Rein.</i> 1.2, <i>P.Ryl.</i> 1.21, P.Berol. inv. 9770 (<i>BKT</i> 3.10-19) (Table 3)
2354	P.Berol.inv. 9764, <i>BKT</i> 3.22-26 (Table 3)
2416	<i>P.Ryl.</i> 1.29a (Table 2)
2418	<i>P.Ryl.</i> 3.531 (Table 2)
2421	<i>PSI</i> 10.1180 (Table 2)
2462	<i>PSI</i> 7.850 (Table 3)
2511	P.Berol. inv. 9781, <i>BKT</i> 7.4-13 (Table 2)
2512	P.Berol.inv. 13405, <i>BKT</i> 7.31-34 (Table 3)
2516	Brit.Lib.inv. 1546A, <i>P.Lond.Lit.</i> 140 (Tables 2, 3)
2518	<i>PSI</i> 14.1399 (Table 2)
2531	<i>MPER</i> N.S. 1.14 (Table 3)
2543	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 3.442 (Table 3)
2567	<i>PSI</i> 9.1095 (Table 3)
2596	<i>P.Schub.</i> 38 (Table 3)
2866	<i>MPER</i> N.S. 3.37 (Table 2)
2953	<i>PSI</i> 11.1182 (Tables 2, 3)

Uebel	Publication
1175	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 35.2741 (Table 3)
1177	<i>P.Bodm.</i> 26+ <i>P.Köln</i> 1.3 (Tables 2, 3)
1182	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 33.2654+ <i>P.Köln</i> 1.4 (Tables 2, 3)
1184	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 33.2656 (Table 2)
1186	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 38.2825 (Table 3)
1211	<i>P.Sorb.inv.</i> 2328, <i>Rech.Pap.</i> 4 (1967) 11-67 (Table 3)
1214	<i>P.Berol.inv.</i> 21186, <i>ZPE</i> 4 (1969) 109-12 (Table 3)
1237	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 34.2702 (Table 2)
1289a	<i>P.Daris inv.</i> 12, <i>Stud.Pap.</i> 7 (1968) 7-22 (Table 2)
1295	<i>P.Ant.</i> 3.160 (Tables 2, 3)
1311	<i>P.Med.inv.</i> CNR 68.3, <i>Aeg.</i> 47 (1967) 191 (Table 3)
1312	<i>P.Ant.</i> 3.164 (Table 2)
1353	<i>P.Ant.</i> 3.116 (Tables 2, 3)
1369	<i>P.Köln</i> 2.59 (Table 3)
1386	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 32.2617 (Table 3)
1393	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 32.2637 (Table 3)
1429	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 34.2687 (Table 2)
1442	<i>P.Ant.</i> 3.183 (Table 2)
1454	<i>P.Ant.</i> 3.134 (Table 2)
1456	<i>P.Athen.Univ.inv.</i> 2780-1, <i>SB</i> 9860a-f (Tables 2, 3)
1474	<i>P.Mich.inv.</i> 6643, <i>WS</i> 79 (1966) 186-89 (Tables 2, 3)
1487	<i>P.Ant.</i> 3.182 (Table 2)
1507	<i>P.Oxy.</i> 31.2537 (Tables 2, 3)
1513	<i>P.Colon. inv.</i> 3328, A. Henrichs, <i>Die Phoinikika des Lollianus</i> (Bonn1972)

The Inflection of Marginal Notes in Literary Papyri

Marginal notes in literary papyri commonly gloss a single word or short phrase, which may or may not be repeated as a lemma. In either case the explanation, whether a word or two in length or longer, normally keeps to the inflection of the source. A fair number of notes, however, spread across 22 papyri, have lemmata or explanations inflected differently from the original text. Usually they appear as nominatives (in at least 41 of 53 occurrences), but there are some accusatives; only nouns, pronouns, and adjectives are involved.¹ The number of occurrences is too large and the variations too regular to dismiss the forms as freaks of chance. Why then the anomaly?

Naturally the explanation is linked to the source of papyrus notes. Precisely how, though, is not straightforward. For an assortment of reasons, marginalia are usually assumed to have been copied from separate commentaries. Frequently they correspond in wording and content to mediaeval scholia, whose roots are generally thought to be in hypomnemata. The phrasing of longer notes is indistinguishable from that of ancient commentaries: exegetic expressions like *τουτέστιν, τὸ ἐξῆς, ἀντι τοῦ, λέγεται, εἶπε* (εἶρηκε, λέγει, ἔφη, φησιν) are at home in each. Notes are often set off by sigla that would be hard to explain unless they had been copied from something like a commentary, where such marks were conventional. Paragraphi, for example, typically separate the sections of a hypomnema; but since annotations rarely abut each other in rolls or even codices, any accompanying paragraphus is usually superfluous.²

The lemmata of ancient commentaries, however, are typically inflected "correctly:" they had to be in order for a reader to locate them easily. No full-scale hypomnemata survive in which they are systematically converted to the nominative (not to mention any other grammatical case) and they are not likely to be found. Superficially, then, it is unlikely that the anomalous marginalia were copied from works like those: why would annotators trouble to change the form of key words? We must at least consider, then, whether the notes came from something other than commentaries, something in which regularity of form was the rule and where it worked as an aid, not a hindrance, to readers.

Lexica? Alphabetic lexica on papyrus do survive whose declinable lemmata are largely nominative. This is true especially for miscellaneous collections of hard words

¹ Appendix 1, Texts with Anomalous Marginalia. Appendix 2, Marginal Notes Inflected Anomalously. Accusatives: nos. 2, 15, 18, 34, 35; possibly accusative: nos. 10, 11, 12, 24, 40, 45, 50.

² It serves no purpose, e.g., in *P.Par.* 71 = *P.Mel.Gr.* 1 (Alcm., p78); *Brit.Lib.* 271 = *J.Phil.* 22 (1894) 238-46 (*Hom. Od.* 3; p 1039); *MPER* N.S. I 23 (*Pind. P.* 1; p1356). When notes are written close together, on the other hand — even if annotation is not especially dense — paragraphi sometimes keep the comments distinct. See, e.g., *P.Oxy.* V 841 (p1361) col. i, iv, xv etc. (*Pind. Paeon* 2.3, 45, 96); *P.Berol. inv.* 5865 = *APF* 27 (1980) 19-32 (p119) 1 fr A ↓ etc. (notes on *Arat. Phaen.* 146-148); *P.Oxy.* XVIII 2166c = *Poet.Lyr.Fr.* 77 (Alcaeus; p59).

or foreign words.³ Lists like these had no close tie to any particular literary text, but drew from many. A single such work served readers of several different books. For our purposes the significant thing is that the lemmata in these lexica, by virtue of being included in a sort of encyclopaedic word list, were distanced from their sources, and in many cases had given up their original inflections for the uniformity of a single case, the nominative. We can only speculate about when or why such conversions were made, but two things appear certain: the practice of treating the nominative as the basic lexical form is quite ancient, and this inflection was entirely acceptable in general lexica that had only remote connections to literary texts. If their lemmata differed from original sources, this evidently detracted in no way from the usefulness of the lexicon to the person consulting it. The same principle applies for lexica put together as tools for writers as opposed to readers, for example the Atticist manuals of rhetoricians and students. A person could consult these for the meaning of a term or for information about its dialectal affiliation. That it existed in the work of an Attic author and was sanctioned was more important than its original inflection. "Normalization" in the nominative in texts like these is rarely complete, for accusatives can also appear, but it is conspicuous.⁴

There are two problems with tracing the anomalous marginalia of papyri to lexica, however. First, the anomalies are intermittent, never extending to all the notes in a papyrus but typically mixed in with other, «correctly» inflected glosses and comments. Secondly, general and rhetorical lexica are hardly the only sort of word lists that circulated in antiquity; and they are not necessarily the ones that the annotator of a literary work would consult. Glossaries that followed the order of the text and text-specific, alphabetized lexica also proliferated. Typically, these lists were short and their contents restricted to the literary text at hand.⁵ The Scholia Minora to Homer most copiously illustrate this type of glossary, but similar lists circulated for other authors.⁶ Surely if word-lists were the usual source of papyrus notes a specific,

³ E.g. *P.Oxy.* XV 1802 (ii/iii; foreign words), *P.Mon.* II 22 (early iii; difficult words), *P.Oxy.* XLV 3239 (late ii; an alphabetical "glossary" offering quirky equivalencies, e.g. παραχύτης = σαπρά τύχη, ὕδροφόρος = διψῶ). Alphabetization in word lists is as early as Zenodotus: *RE* s.v. Lexicographie (1925) 2436 (Tolkhien).

⁴ *P.Oxy.* XVII 2087 (ii; Atticist lexicon), *P.Ryl.* III 532 (ii/iii; Harpocration), *P.Oxy.* XV 1804 (iii; rhetorical lexicon). Compare *P.Oxy.* XV 1803 (vi; Attic glosses): declinable words are all listed as accusatives, but only about half the lemmata match the inflection of the sources.

⁵ M. Naoumides, "The Fragments of Greek Lexicography in the Papyri," *Classical Studies Presented to Ben Edwin Perry* (Urbana 1968) 181-202, esp. 190ff.

⁶ On Scholia Minora in general see A. Calderini, *Aegyptus* 2 (1921) 303-26 and A. Henrichs, *ZPE* 7 (1971) 97-116; certain exceptional lemmata and glosses (Calderini p. 315, Henrichs p. 121) will be discussed below. Non-Homeric glossaries that retain order and inflection of the original: *P.Oxy.* XLVII 3328 on Callim. *H.* 3 (ii), probably *P.Oxy.* XXIV 2393 on Alcman (ii, p. 85). Lexicon alphabetical, but retaining the inflection of the original: Bodl. MS. Gr. class. e. 44, *CR* 11 (1897) 390-93 (Ap. Soph.; i, p. 1217); P. Cairo 50208, *Mél. Maspero* I 152-54 (Homeric lexicon; the lemma ἐντυπᾶς in line 13 was actually written originally as a nominative singular and later corrected; iii, p. 1218); P. Rainer inv. 7, *Stud. Pal.* 4 (1905) 111-13 (lexicon to Dem. 21, with most lemmata matching the text; iv-v, p. 308); *BKT* I 78-82 (lexicon to Dem. 23, with most lemmata matching the text; iv-v, p. 317). Some lemmata match the original text: *P.Oxy.* XXX 2517 (Homeric lexicon; ii).

«reader's» manual like this is a likelier place to look than a general «writer's» one. This brings us back to a familiar difficulty, however. For the lemmata in such glossaries, like those of hypomnemata, ordinarily retained the inflection of the source text and undoubtedly for the same reason: ease of reference.

To complicate matters, cross-fertilization was extensive in antiquity between glossaries and commentaries. The letter to Eulogius that introduces Hesychius' general lexicon, to cite a prominent example, traces its material even to Aristarchus, an author of commentaries but not of lexica. In fact Hesychius' chief immediate sources were other lexica, but on the strength of his testimony we may be fairly confident that they went back at least in part to the Homeric commentary of Aristarchus.⁷ (His most important direct source, the encyclopaedic second-century lexicon of Diogenianus, also derived from commentaries on Xenophon, Hesiod, Callimachus, and others.)⁸ On the other hand, word-explanations moved in the other direction as well: some material in ancient commentaries unquestionably derives from glossaries and, perhaps, lexica. Even learned tracts like *P.Oxy.* VIII 1086 (hypomnema on *Iliad* 2) and the Aristarchan scholia to the *Iliad* are infiltrated by glosses and paraphrases of the Scholia Minora type. Contamination between the two genres probably goes back to the earliest phase of their co-existence.⁹

A further problem is that the distinction between glossary and commentary is sometimes just a modern convenience. A "commentary" on papyrus may amount to little more than a vocabulary list with meanings, written continuously in the manner of a hypomnema.¹⁰ On the other hand, texts identified as lexica or glossaries are sometimes set out in the format conventional for hypomnemata, with lemmata and explanations written continuously instead of in separate columns.¹¹ The entries of an alphabetical "lexicon," finally, might offer so much non-lexical detail that in content at least it more resembles a commentary.¹² Under these conditions it may be pointless to enquire whether an annotator found his notes in a "hypomnema" or a "glossary,"

Where does this leave us? First, the *prima facie* likelihood that the odd marginalia were copied from commentaries faded when we recalled that a commentary would typically adhere to the inflection of the original text. Next, a direct connection with lexica (i.e. alphabetical lists of words and meanings) was found to be unlikely, since annotators would be likelier to consult glossaries specific to a text, and these usually retained the inflection of the original. Finally we had the reminder that our notes undoubtedly are tied in some way to both commentaries and lexica, since the text tradition of those subliterate works in so intermixed. Is it futile, then, to look for the

⁷ *Hesychii Alexandrini Lexicon*, ed. K. Latte (Copenhagen 1953) pp. 1-2 and viii-xi; *RE* (1925) 2441.

⁸ Latte (above, n. 7) p. xlii.

⁹ Henrichs (above, n. 6) provides a schema of the complicated interrelations among materials connected to the Scholia Minora (p. 114). On variability in the tradition of subliterate works the comment of M. Haslam *ap. P.Oxy.* XLVII 3329 (Diogenianus) is salutary.

¹⁰ *P.Ant.* I 20, on Callim. *H.* 2 and 3 (iv-v, p187).

¹¹ *P.Oxy.* XLVII 3329 (Diogenianus: iii/iv); *P.Oxy.* XLIV 3158 (Scholia Minora on *Il.* 5; ii-iii).

¹² P. Rainer 7, *Stud.Pal.* 4 (1905) 111-13 (lexicon to Dem. 21; iv-v, p308); *BKT* I 78-82 (lexicon to Dem. 23; iv-v, p317).

source of the marginalia at all? As to the ultimate source, probably, for there is no telling how frequently the information in them wandered back and forth from texts of one format to texts of another, or how it was altered before it arrived in the margins of papyri. About the proximate source of the marginalia, though, the papyri themselves yield an answer.

If we look beyond the lemmata or key words in the longer and better preserved, the reason for their inflection becomes plain. They are cast in the nominative (or accusative) case because they are the grammatical subjects (or objects) of discursive explanations. They were copied, then, from commentaries:

ἀλιζώνιοι κáθησαι / στείνεος: ἀλιζωνον εἶπ(ε) τὴν Κόρινθον διὰ τὸ δυσι θαλάσσαις διεζῶσθαι, τῆ τε πρὸς τῷ Λεχαιῷ καὶ τῆ ἐν τ[αῖς] Κεγχραῖ[ς]· στεί[ν]ος δὲ [εἶπ(ε)] τὸν Ἰσθμόν· οἱ μὲν οὖν λβ' [σ]ταδίων φ(ασί) τὸ μετὰξὺ δυεῖν.
App. 2, no. 15.

Στυ[γι] σύνδετον : [σ]ύνδετ[ο]ς λέγεται [ὅτ]ι ἔσχε συνάφειαν τῷ Τιταρησίῳ, | ὃς ἀπόρροιαν ἀπὸ Στυγὸς ἔχει ὡς κ[α]ὶ Ὅμηρος | λέγει.
App. 2, no. 31.

Αρακάνω: Δράκανος ὄρος τῆς <I>καρίας | ὅπου ἐγεννήθη ὁ Διόνυσος. | Διόνυσος λέγεται ἐπ(ει)δ(ῆ) ἐν τῇ | Νύσση τὸ πρὶν ἀνετράφη· | ἢ Σεμέλλη ἐκεῖ αὐτό(ν) ἐγέννησε(ε). | ?Δονουσί[α] νῆσος ἦν τῆς Νάξου.
App. 2, no. 53.

In ancient hypomnemata, in fact, even though the key words of explanations ordinarily match the lemmata, the same sort of inflectional adaptation can sometimes be found:

P.Ant. I 20, on Callim.: :

[Κυνθιάδων]: | Κύνθος γ[ά]ρ ὄρος Δήλου (*H.* 2.61)

[Λιπάρη ἐν: Λιπάρη γάρ] νῆσος Σικελίας ἧτις πρότερον Μελιγουνίς] (*H.* 3.47)

Ἵοσαίαις: τῆς Ὑσση[ς]. Ὑσσα δὲ | Θεσσαλίας] (*H.* 3.52)

[Μαιναλίης: Μαι]γαλον γάρ ὄρος Πελοποννήσου (*H.* 3.89)

P.Oxy. VI 853, on Thuc.:

ἐν Φρυγίαις: τόπος δήμου Ἀθημονέω[ν] (2.22.2).

P.Oxy. VIII 1086 on Hom. *Il.* 2:

σταφύλη ἐπὶ νότον | [ἐείσας:] ... σταφύλη δὲ ἐστὶν ὁ λαο|ξοϊκὸς διαβήτης ὃς ἔχει ἐπ' αὐτοῦ σπάρτον κ(αἰ) ἐπ' ἄκρου τοῦ σπάρτου μολύβιον ἐξηρητημένον ᾧ μετροῦσι τὴν ἰσότητα. σταφύλην δὲ ὠνόμασεν ἐπεὶ τὸ | μολύβιον (ἐστι) σταφίδι τρω|κτῆ ὁμοιον (2.765).

πάρ Διὸς αἰγόχοιο ἀγγελίη ἀλεγεινῆ: ἀλεγεινῆ <ν> (αλεγεινῆ pap.) τὴν ἄλγος ἐπιφέρουσαν] (2.787).

In the last example, interestingly, the scribe began the comment in the conventional way with the lemma and its explanation both inflected as in the text, in the dative. The ensuing τὴν, however, shows that his exemplar must have contained an explanation restated in the accusative, on the model some of the examples offered above. Lexica with strong debts to commentaries may similarly diverge from the inflection of the original. A case in point is a fragment identified as Apion's *Glossae Homericæ*,¹³

¹³ *P.Ryl.* I 26 (i, p1216).

which were based on Aristarchus. Two entries (of three surviving) are listed as nominatives but have lengthy explanations in the accusative.

The comments in the examples above resemble the oddly inflected marginalia not just in their adjustments for the sake of syntax but also in the mode of exegesis adopted. The explanations appear to have come most recently from the schoolroom, however scholarly may be any antecedents detectable behind them. Their phrasing reflects the question-and-answer method of the *grammatikos* which, as a matter of course, transforms lemmata into the subjects or objects of explanatory sentences. We can hear him at work in the recurring, garrulous γάρ, the formulaic ὠνόμασται/ὠνόμασεν, the rote pattern of question and answer. Why are the goats that Artemis hunts called Κυνθιάδων? Because Kynthos was a mountain on Delos. What does Ὀσσαίοις mean? Belonging to Ossa. What is Ossa? Ossa is a mountain of Thesaly. What does σταφύλη mean? A σταφύλη is a stonecutter's rule. They call it σταφύλην because.... And, among marginalia: Why does Callimachus call Corinth ἀλιζώνιο? He called it ἀλιζώνιον because it is girded by two seas.¹⁴ An annotator, encountering a word in his source-commentary whose inflection had been altered in this way for the sake of syntax, would not be likely to rephrase his source so that the term again matched the original text. What he saw was what he copied.

Comparable variations from the norm have been noted for at least one papyrus version of Scholia Minora, even though the lemmata and explanations in those glossaries ordinarily match the inflection of the text.¹⁵ Some of the exceptions are undoubtedly pure blunders,¹⁶ but others follow patterns like those we have observed above. For two verbs, for example, second-person singular forms are provided where the text has infinitives.¹⁷ It happens that each infinitive is couched, in Homer, in speeches addressed to an individual; the second-person forms make sense, then, if understood as remnants of paraphrases. Seven other substantive entries follow the pattern discussed above, their lemmata or explanations being cast as nominatives or accusatives although the passages they explain are inflected otherwise.¹⁸ It seems unlikely, especially for the altered verb forms, that these variations are all simply errors, and we may at least consider the possibility that they, like the anomalous forms in marginalia, are vestiges of simple exegesis or paraphrase.¹⁹

¹⁴ In a similar vein G. Zuntz treated the expression οὐκ ἀργῶς which is common in the scholia to Aristophanes, appears occasionally in papyrus marginalia, and reliably indicates the schoolroom as the source of a note: *Die Aristophanes-Scholien der Papyri* (2nd ed. Berlin 1975) 15-21.

¹⁵ P.Strassb. inv. 33, on *Il.* 1 (iii, p1163); see Henrichs (above, n. 6) pp. 102, 119-48 (esp. p. 121) and A. Calderini (above, n. 6) 315.

¹⁶ P.Strassb. iii.21 on 1.186, vi.12 on 1.251, vii.23 on 1.284, vii.26 on 1.287, ix.2a on 1.321.

¹⁷ P.Strassb. iii.9 on 1.171, v.20 on 1.230.

¹⁸ P.Strassb. v.15 on 1.225, vi.4 on 1.237, vi.13 on 1.252, vii.13 on 1.272, ix.2a and ix.6 on 1.321, ix.21b on 1.358.

¹⁹ A uniquely anomalous entry appears in one other Homeric glossary, *P.Oxy.* XLIV 3160, where ἦπιος (*Od.* 2.230) has been converted to the genitive and glossed as such (ἦπιου: πραέου, col. iii.28). This exceptional abnormality probably crept in under the influence of θέοιο in line 229 and was not a feature of the unrecoverable (and unaccountable) syntax of some source-paraphrase.

In the cases we have looked at so far, the marginalia themselves are long enough to demonstrate how key words could gravitate to different forms in the course of exegesis. For shorter notes, comparable support sometimes comes from scholia; and since the major source of scholia was hypomnemata, these parallels reinforce the possibility that the anomalous notes were copied from hypomnemata:

εὐμάρισιν: εἶδος ὑποδήματο[ς].

Cf. sch. Eur. *Or.* 1370: ἐν εὐμάρισιν· εὐμαρις εἶδος ὑποδήματος σανδαλώδους....

App. 2 no. 24.

Δηρηγόν: τόμος ἐν Ἀ[βδήροις οὕτω καλούμενος [δ]που[] .

Cf. Sch. Lycophr. *Alex.* 440 Δηραινῶς κύνες· Δηραινός τόπος οὕτω καλούμενος ἐν Ἀβδήροις, ἐνθα Δηραινῶς Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερόν ἐστιν, οὐ μνημονεύει Πίνδαρος ἐν Παιᾶσι.

App. 2 no. 29.

᾽Οθρυς:] ὄρος Θεσσαλίας.

Cf. sch. Ap.Rhod. *Argon.* 2.515 (p. 170 Wendel) ᾽Οθρυς ὄρος Θεσσαλίας ὑψηλόν....

App. 2 no. 40.

There remain several very terse marginalia which have no persuasive parallels in scholia or ancient commentaries. There is no way to demonstrate infallibly that they were copied from running commentaries, but of course it is all the likelier if the annotator also entered other comments on the background of the text or other substantive matters. Only one of the texts under consideration, a wooden tablet containing *Iliad* 11 with glosses of the Scholia Minora type, has no such discursive notes.²⁰ Its one or two "wrongly" inflected glosses can perhaps be understood now in light of the other anomalous marginalia and the Strassburg Scholia Minora. The value of the present analysis is that it helps to account for anomalous notes in texts devoid, like this one, of other clues.

In eccentrically inflected notes, then, we can look over the shoulder of readers and watch them as they copy, verbatim, useful portions of hypomnemata into their texts. When the syntax of those sources forces a term into a case different from that of the original text, they are likely to copy the modified phrasing. Not surprisingly, then, the authors best represented in Appendix 2 — Callimachus, Pindar, and Theocritus, and to a lesser extent Aristophanes and Plato — are authors for whom significant proportions of the surviving papyri contain marginal annotation, often heavy.²¹ The frequency with which anomalously inflected notes appear in an author may have some relation, then, to the number of texts and commentaries on his work that were in circulation. We may abolish any notion that such notes owe their form to the arbitrarily regular lemmata of some general lexicon. The information they provide may have found its way into lexica too, but the immediate source of the notes on papyri was commentaries, not lexica.

²⁰ Mus. gr.-rom. d'Alexandrie, *CE* 43 (1968) 114-25 (iv-v, Uebel 1300).

²¹ Callimachus: 28%, Pindar: 26%, Theocritus: 60%, Aristophanes: 46%, Plato: 21%. Calculations are rough, based on data I have collected about annotated papyri and on W.H. Willis' tallies of texts in Pack² (*GRBS* 9 [1968] 212). The Pack² figures need updating, but are useful for general purposes since the tendencies they reveal have not significantly changed.

If material constantly travelled back and forth between ancient commentaries and lexica, are the syntactic shifts of hypomnemata partly responsible for the high proportion of nominatives in ancient and mediaeval lexica and etymologica? ²² The possibility cannot be ruled out, but direct connections will be virtually impossible to establish because of the complicated and amorphous text tradition of the later works. Certainly the number of possible correspondences will vary with the nature of the dictionary.

To look at cases: among Hesychius' declinable entries in αμ-, well over half (55%) are nominative. Of this group, only a small fraction (10 to 15%) were unquestionably nominative in their literary sources. A few demonstrably were not. Among the corresponding αμ- entries of the *Etymologicum Genuinum*, 70 to 80% have nominative lemmata. ²³ Of these roughly the same proportion as for Hesychius, 10%, were certainly nominative in their literary sources; but at least 25% were demonstrably not. As with anomalous marginalia, explanations for the "normalized" forms are better sought in the lexicographers' immediate sources than in their ultimate ones. Hesychius informs us himself that his immediate sources were other lexica, themselves largely derivative. That of Diogenianus takes precedence, who also found his material in some unquestionably general works: Pamphilus' 95-book Onomasticon, Homeric glossaries by Apion and Apollonius, comic and tragic lexica by Theon, Didymus and others, and miscellaneous glosses from other sources (πάσας τὰς σποραδῆν παρὰ πᾶσι κειμένους λέξεις.) ²⁴ In addition even a quick survey of Hesychius turns up a large number of definitions that seem to have come from word lists on specific topics — geography, festivals, dialectal forms — miscellaneous word lists of the very sort, that is, that appear from time to time in papyri with a heavy preponderance of nominative lemmata. ²⁵ The resulting composite dictionary was intended to be a useful reference tool for general readers in need of word meanings, as was Diogenianus' before it. ²⁶ Lexica of this type, as we have seen, typically had large proportions of nominative lemmata. ²⁷ So, while hypomnemata of Theon, Didymus, Aristarchus, and others

²² Latte noted that Hesychius' lemmata include a high proportion of nominatives, (above, n. 7) xvii. The ensuing comments leave to one side the post-Hesychian interpolations which Latte was able to identify.

²³ R. Reitzenstein, *Geschichte der griechische Etymologika* (Leipzig 1898) 11-44.

²⁴ Latte (above, n. 7) p. 1 line 7.

²⁵ See, for example Hesych. s.v. ἀμβροτίξας, ἀμείνας, Ἀμελοῦς γωνία, ἀμηνῆτα, ἀμερτόν, ἄμμιξ, ἀμίλλυκα, Ἀμαλῶα, Ἀμμών, ἄμοιος, ἀμουσγρά, ἀπόχοι, Ἀμυτρον, ἀμυρτόν, ἄμυσσος, ἸΑφαρμένη, ἄμφασμα, ἄμφην, ἀμφιδεκάτη, ἀμφιστερῆ, Ἰάμώσας.

²⁶ Hesychius, introductory epistle to Eulogius, Latte p. 1 lines 17ff: ἡγεῖτο γάρ (sc. ὁ Διογενιανός), οἶμαι, μὴ μόνοις πλουσίοις, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς πένησι τῶν ἀνθρώπων χρησιμεύειν τε καὶ ἀντι διδασκάλων ἀρκέσειν αὐτά, εἰ μόνον περιεργασάμενοι πανταχόθεν ἀνευρεῖν ταῦτα δυναθεῖεν καὶ ἐγκρατεῖς αὐτῶν γενέσθαι, and p. xliii.

²⁷ Were Diogenianus' lemmata nominative? The two surviving papyri are inconclusive on this point. In *P.Oxy.* XLVII 3329 (3rd/4th cent.) as many as seven of the eight surviving lemmata may be nominative (three certainly are; one is accusative; four could be either nominative or accusative). In *PSI VIII* 892 (4th cent.) seven of nine may be nominative (two certainly are; one is accusative; five could be either). The legible lemmata and explanations of both texts, however, are very close to Hesychius, so chances are good that the tendency overall in Hesychius' version of Diogenianus was toward nominative lemmata.

may have been the ultimate source of a tremendous number of the entries Hesychius, most of those glosses had probably already been "normalized" as nominatives by the time they reached Diogenianus, as a result of their sojourn in miscellaneous word lists that had only tenuous connections with literary sources. The nominatives in our Hesychius, therefore, are not very likely to reflect syntactic flukes like those noted for marginalia.²⁸

The key sources of the *Et.Gen.* include even later lexicographers (primarily Methodius and Orion), and its heavy representation of nominative forms may be traced to the same cause. This is a different kind of work from Hesychius', however — more expansive and, as Reitzenstein's source analysis showed, more directly dependent on "scholia" (*scil. hypomnemata*). It is to scholia, in fact, that the majority of the non-nominative (or, rather, unaltered) lemmata can be traced. If the inflection of some entry in this work differs from its literary source, there is a greater chance that the variation goes back to the syntactic structure of a source commentary. A few plausible instances can be located among the glosses in αμ-.²⁹ The phenomenon is rare, as it is in papyri, but it looks real.

Anomalous nominative forms, then, which are accidents of the syntax of their immediate sources (i.e. commentaries) occur as early as the Roman period in the marginalia of papyri and possibly also in late etymologica that depend relatively closely on hypomnemata. For the widely circulating general lexica, however, a far more important factor determining the inflection of the lemmata was the reliance of their compilers on miscellaneous or all-purpose word lists. These, because of their ever more tenuous connections with literary sources, tended toward more regularity of form, and this more than any other reason accounts for the preponderance of nominative forms in our present versions of Hesychius and the non-scholastic portions of the *Etymologicum Genuinum*.

²⁸ Except, of course, to the extent that such flukes had been adopted by Hesychius' sources. But this is unmeasurable.

²⁹ *Et.Gen.* s.v. 15 ἀμάρνγμα καὶ ἀμαρνγᾶς: σημαίνει τὰς τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἐκλάμψεις. Ἡσίοδος Γυναικῶν καταλόγῳ (fr. 43.4 MW) "Χαρίτων ἀμαρνγμάτων ἔχουσα." ...; 28 ἀμαδρῦάδες: Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ τὰ Ἀργοναυτικά, οἶον "...Ἀμαδρῦάδος (*Argon.* 2.477)..." Ἀμαδρῦάδες νύμφαι λέγονται.... 32 ἀματροχιάς (*Il.* 23.422): ἀματροχιά δέ ἐστι τὸ ἄμα τρέχειν... 128 ἀμφασίαν: τὴν ἀφωνίαν καὶ ἐκπληξίν. "...ἀμφασίη..." (*Od.* 4.704, *Ap.Rhod. Argon.* 3.284); 162 Ἀμφιτρίτη [:] σημαίνει δὲ τὴν θάλασσαν... "...Ἀμφιτρίτης..." (*Dionys.Perieget.* 134.135);

APPENDIX 1

Texts with Anomalous Marginalia

- « Antinoe Theocritus, » (*Ant.Th.*) *Two Theocritus Papyri*, ed. A.S. Hunt and J. Johnson (London 1930) 19-87 (5th-6th cent. ; Pack² 1487).
- Bodl.Libr. Gr. class. f. 72P, G. Zuntz, *Die Aristophanes-Scholien der Papyri²* (*Ar. Schol.*) (Berlin 1975) 29-47 (4th-5th cent. ; Pack² 141) : *Ar. Eq.*.
- MPER* N.S. 123 ; (6th cent. ; Pack² 1356) : *Pind. Pyth.*
- Mus. gr.-rom. d'Alexandrie (wooden tablet), *CE* 43 (1968) 114-25 ; (4th-5th cent. ; Uebel 1300) : *Hom. Il.*
- P.Berol. inv. 11629 + 13417 = R. Pfeiffer, *Callimachus* (Pf.), fr. 23, 228 (3rd cent. ; Pack² 201).
- P.Berol. inv. 11759 *ined.*, *Rev.Phil.* Sér. 3.29 [1955] 201 no. 125 (1st-2nd cent. ; Pack² 1119) : *Hom. Od.*
- P.Berol. inv. 21105 + 13929, *Ar.Schol.* 5-27 (4th cent. ; Pack² 142 + Uebel 1165) : *Ar. Eq.*
- P.Berol. inv. 21182, *ZPE* 4 (1969) 114-16 (6th cent. ; Uebel 1350) : *Theocr.*
- P.Cairo inv. 47993b, W. G. Waddell, *Et.Pap.* 1 (1932) 13-15 (1st cent. ; Pack² 189) : *Callim. H.*
- P.Lille 76, *Suppl. Hell.* 257 (3rd cent. B.C.) : *Callim. Aet.* 3 (Pf. 54-59).
- P.Louvre, *Ar.Schol.* 56 (6th cent. ; Pack² 140) : *Ar. Av.*
- P.Oxy.* V 841 (2nd cent. ; Pack² 1361) : *Pind. Paeans.*
- P.Oxy.* VII 1011 = Pf. fr. 191, 194 (4th cent. ; Pack² 215) : *Callim. Iambi.*
- P.Oxy.* VIII 1082, Diehl 3³ pp. 141-48 (2nd cent. ; Pack² 237) : *Cercidas Meliambi.*
- P.Oxy.* XI 1370 (5th cent. ; Pack² 402) : *Eur. Or.*
- P.Oxy.* XI 1371, *Ar.Schol.* 47-55 ; (5th cent. ; Pack² 145) : *Ar. Nub.*
- P.Oxy.* XIII 1619 (1st-2nd cent. ; Pack² 474) : *Hdt.*
- P.Oxy.* XV 1808 (2nd cent. ; Pack² 1421) : *Pl. Resp.*
- P.Oxy.* 2064 + *P. Oxy.* L 3548 (2nd cent. ; Pack² 1489) : *Theocr.*
- P.Oxy.* XVII 2080 = Pf. fr. 43 (2nd cent. ; Pack² 206) : *Callim. Aet.*
- P.Oxy.* XX 2258 = Pf. fr. 110, 384 and *Hymn* 3 (6th-7th cent. ; Pack² 186) : *Callim. varia.*
- P.Oxy.* XXVI 2442 (3rd cent. ; Pack² 1360) : *Pind. Paeon* fr. 59.
- P.Oxy.* XXVI 2450 (1st-2nd cent. ; Pack² 1369) : *Pind. fr.*
- P.Oxy.* XXX 2526 = *Suppl. Hell.* 442 (2nd cent. ; Uebel 1249) : *Euphorion.*
- PSI* VI 721 (2nd cent. ; Pack² 332) : *Dem.*

APPENDIX 2

Marginal Notes Inflected Anomalously

(Note: An asterisk (*) precedes lemmata which form part of the note in the papyrus margin. Numbers from Pack² are preceded by a lower case "p". Dates, all Roman, are in Roman numerals.)

ARISTOPHANES

1. *πρηγορεῶνας*: πρόλοβος. | ἡ τῶν ὀρνίθων φάρυξ.
Av. 1113: P.Louvre, *Rev.Phil.* N.S. 6 (1882) 179-85, Zuntz 56; p140 (vi).
Hesych. *πρηγορεῶν* (*Av.* 1113, *Eq.* 374) τῶν ὀρνέων ὁ πρόλοβος (-λογος codd.), ὅτι προσυλλέγεται ἐν αὐτοῖς τὰ σιτία.
Cf. sch. (Dübner) *πρηγορεῶνας* · Δίδυμος τοὺς βρόγχους τῶν ὀρνέων κυρίως τοὺς λεγομένους προλόβους, ὅτι συλλέγεται ἐν αὐτοῖς τὰ σιτία. λέγεται δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ ἀνθρώπων *πρηγορεῶν* πάλιν ὁ βρόγχος. ἐκάτερον δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ προαθροίζειν ἐκεῖ τὴν τροφήν.
2. *ἴπι' ἄναξ Πόσειδον*: νῦν τὸν ἴπιον Ποσειδῶνα ἐπικαλεῖται, | ἐπεὶ ὁ χορὸς ἐξ ἴπέων συνέστηκεν.
Eq. 551: P.Berol. Inv. 21105 + 13929, *Hermes* 96 (1968) 287-93, Zuntz 5-27; p142, u1165 (iv).
3. *εὐρωτιῶν*: ῥυπαρός.
Nub. 44: P.Oxy. XI 1371, Zuntz 47-55; p145 (v).

CALLIMACHUS

4. *Σελλός*: Σελλ(οῖ) 'τό' Θράκ(ης) ἔθν(ος) ηπεροιση.
Aet. 1 (*Sacrificium Lindium*), Pf. 23.3: P.Berol. inv. 11629 B recto, Wilamowitz, *Sitz.Berl.Akad.* (1914) 222-44; p201 (iii).
P.Oxy. XXVI 2442 fr. 96B, ed. Lobel (marg. note on Pind. *Paeon* fr. 59.3 Snell/Maehler, q.v.) [Πίνδαρος 'Ελλοί, "Ὀμηρος Σελλοί, Καλλιμαχος ἀμφότερα.] "ἔδρανον 'Ελλῶ[v]" (Pf. 675) καὶ "Σελλός ἐνὶ Τημαρίοις".
5. *ἔμμοτον*: μό <τ> α δ(ἐ) λέγεται τὰ λ[ε]πτά ράκη τὰ βαλλόμενα ἐπὶ τὰ ἔλκη, ὅθεν ἔμμοτον ἐλέγετο.
Aet. 1 (*Sacrificium Lindium*), Pf. 23.21: P.Berol. inv. 11629 B recto, Wilamowitz, *Sitz.Berl.Akad.* (1914) 222-44; p201 (iii).
Sch. D. Hom. II. 4.440 ἄμμοτον · ἀπλήρωτον · ἄφ' οὗ καὶ μότα τὰ ἐπιτιθέμενα τοῖς κοίλοις τραύμασιν ὀθόνια πρὸς ἀναπλήρωσιν τῆς σαρκός.
Cf. Hesych. (D) μότα· τὰ πληροῦντα τὴν κοίλην τῶν τραυμάτων ράκη.
6. *Ἐρυκα*: Ἐρυξ [υῖο(ς) Βούτ(ου)] ἄφ' οὗ [ἡ πόλις | κ(αι)] Ἄφροδ(ίτη) Ἐρυκ(ίτη) | ου[.]
Aet. 2, (*De Siciliae Urbibus*), Pf. 43.53: P.Oxy. XVII 2080 ii.55; p206 (ii).
Sch. Theocr. 15.100 Ἐρυξ δὲ πόλις Σικελίας ἀπὸ Ἐρυκος τοῦ Βούτου καὶ Ἄφροδίτης.

Steph. Byz. s.v. Ἐρυξ· πόλις Σικελίας ἀρσενικῶς, ἀπὸ Ἐρυκος τοῦ Ἀφροδίτης καὶ Βούτου. τὸ ἔθνικόν Ἐρυκίνος, καὶ Ἐρυκίνη Ἀφροδίτη ἐν Ῥώμῃ καὶ Σικελίᾳ.

Cf. sch. Ap. Rhod. 4.917 Ἐρυξ ὄνομα πόλεως, ἐνθα τιμᾶται ἡ Ἀφροδίτη· οἱ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν.

7. ἄρπασον· ἄρπασος εἰδ(ος) | ὄρνέου βάσκαν(ον).
Aet. 2, (*De Siciliae Urbibus*), Pf. 43.61 : *P.Oxy.* XVII 2080 ii.63 ; p206 (ii).
Cf. *EM* 148,20 ἄρπη· εἶδος ὄρνέου ὁμοιον ἀετῶ....
8. αὐλείην παρ' ἄχ[ερδον]· ἄχερδος [ἡ ἀγρία ἄπιος ?]
Aet. 3 (*Herculis et Molorchi Colloquium*), *Suppl.Hell.* 257.15 (Pf. 54-59) : P.Lille 76 ii.23-24, C. Meillier, *CRIPPEL* 4 (1977) 261ff (iii B.C.).
EM 181,3 ἄχερδος· ἡ ἀγρία ἄπιος....
9. *Χαλύβων ὡς ἀ[πό]λοιτ(ο) γέν(ος) : Χάλυβ(ες) Σκυθί(ας) ἔθνος παρ' οἷς πρῶτοις ἠύρεθη | ἡ ἐργασία τοῦ δ[.] σ[ι]δ[ή]ρου κ(αι) ἴσως ἐντεῦθεν [λέ]γετ(αι) τὸ περιτεμεῖν τὸ περισκυ[θί]σαι δ[.] τῷ Σκῦθη | σι[δ]ήρω.
Σκυθί(ας) : Σκυσθι[κ(όν)]? δ[.] : δέρ[α]ς? Pf.
Aet. 4 (*Coma Berenices*), Pf. 110.48 : *P.Oxy.* XX 2258 C fr. 1 front, bottom marg. 14-16 + addenda, p.104 (Pf. vol. 2 p.115) ; p186 (vi-vii).
Sch. Ap. Rhod. 1.1323 Χάλυβες ἔθνος Σκυθίας, ὅπου ὁ σιδήρος γίνεται. Καλλίμαχος· “Χαλύβων — γένος.”
Hesych. Χάλυβοι· ἔθνος τῆς Σκυθίας, ὅπου σιδήρος γίνεται.
Cf. sch. Ap. Rhod. *Argon.* 2.375 οἱ δὲ Χάλυβες ἔθνος Σκυθικόν μετὰ τὸν Θερμῶδοντα, οἱ μεταλλα σιδήρου εὐρόντες μοχθοῦσι περὶ τὴν ἐργασίαν... μέμνηται αὐτῶν καὶ Καλλίμαχος “Χαλύβων — ἐφηναν.”
10. σίττη· ὄρνεον.
Iambus 1, Pf. 191.56 : *P.Oxy.* VII 1011.121 ; p215 (iv).
Cf. Hesych. σίττη· ὄρνις ποιός. οἱ δὲ δρυοκολάπτῃς <cf. ἴττα>.
Cf. Hesych. σίττας· ὄρνις ποιός. ἐνιοὶ δὲ τὸν ψιττακὸν λέγουσιν.
11. ὕδρον· εἶδος δράκοντος.
Iambus 4, Pf. 194.22 : *P.Oxy.* VII 1011.218 ; p215 (iv).
12. *πρόθ(εσιν) : τὰ προφερόμενα.
Lyrica (*Ectheosis Arsinoes*), Pf. 228.13 : P. Berol. inv. 13417 recto, Wilamowitz, *Sitz.Berl.Akad.* (1912) 524-44 ; p201 (iii).
13. Χάρι· ἡ σύνεστι τῷ | Ἡφαίστῳ Χάρις.
Lyrica (*Ectheosis Arsinoes*), Pf. 228.47 : P. Berol. inv. 13417 verso, Wilamowitz, *Sitz.Berl.Akad.* (1912) 524-44 ; p201 (iii).
14. *ὧ τὸ μὲν ἐξ Ἐφύρης ἄρμα, σελινοφόρον :
... Ἐφύρα δὲ ἡ Κόρινθος)....
Elegiacs (*Sosibiou Nike*), Pf. 384.4 : *P.Oxy.* XX 2258 C fr. 2 back, bottom marg. 26-27 ; p186 (vi-vii).
15. ἀλιζώνιοι κάθησαι | στείνεος : *ἀλιζώνιοι : ἀλιζώνον εἰπ(ε) | τὴν Κόρινθον | διὰ τὸ δυσὶ θη|λάσσαις διεζῶ|σθαι, τῇ τε πρὸς τῷ | Λεχαιῶ καὶ τῇ | ἐν τ[αῖς] Κεγχερ[αῖ]ς. στεῖ|νος δὲ | [εἰπ(ε) τὸν Ἰ]σθμόν· οἱ μὲν οὖν λβ' [σ]ταδίων φ(ασί) τὸ μετὰξὺ δυεῖν.

- Elegiacs (Sosibiou Nike)*, Pf. 384.9-10: *P.Oxy.* XX 2258 C fr. 2 back, left and bottom marg. .13-22; p186 (vi-vii).
 Hesych. (D) ἀλιζωνος· ἰσθμός, παρὰ τὸ ἀλί διεζῶσθαι. [καὶ ἔθνος βαρβαρικόν].
EM 63, 47 (845 Lasserre & Livadaras) ἀλιζωνος (this fr.)· ἰσθμός, διὰ τὸ ἀλί διεζῶσθαι (Lex. Diogen.).
 Cf. *Et.Gen.* 469 Lasserre & Livadaras (= *EM* 63,57, 849 Lasserre & Livadaras).
16. *Κρωμίντην ... Λέχαιον*: οὔτοι τόποι τῆς Κορίνθ(ου)· κ(αι) λ[|]αφ(ων) καὶ σπονδ(ῶν) Κρωμν[| | Λέχαιο[v] καλεῖται.
Elegiacs (Sosibiou Nike), Pf. 384.12: *P.Oxy.* XX 2258 C fr. 2 back, right marg. + addenda p. 106 (Pf. vol. 2 p. 121); p186 (vi-vii).
 Cf. Hesych. (D) Λέχαιον· ἐπίνειον Κορινθίους· εἰς τοῦτους τοὺς τόπους ἀπεδίδρασκον οἱ οἰκέται.
 Cf. *Suda* 347 (Harp.) Λέχαιον· ἐπίνειον Κορινθίων.
17. *Κίνυφι διστεφέα*: Κίν<υ>ψ ποταμὸς τῆς Λιβύ<η>[ς, |] ἵνα οὖν αὐτ[ὸν | και] Ἄλεξανδρεῖς καὶ Λίβυες ἀκούσωσιν διστεφέα.
Elegiacs (Sosibiou Nike), Pf. 384.23-24: *P.Oxy.* XX 2258 C fr. 2 front, right marg. .9-12; p186 (vi-vii).
18. **ἀμφοτέρω παρὰ | παιδί*: τὸν Μελικέρτην λέγ(ει) καὶ τὸν Ἀρχέμοιβρον. ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ τῷ Μελικέρτῃ τίθεται τὰ | Ἴσθμια, ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ | Ἀρχεμόρφ τὰ Νέμεα.
Elegiacs (Sosibiou Nike), Pf. 384.25: *P.Oxy.* XX 2258 C fr. 2 front, right marg. .13-19; p186 (vi-vii).
19. *πρῆσιν*: πρῆνες οἱ ὑψηλό[τατοι κ(αι) πετρώ]δεις τ(ῶν) ὄρῶ(ν) | λόφοι.
Hymn 3.52: P.Cairo inv. 47993b, W.G. Waddell, *Et.Pap.* 1 (1932) 13-15; p189 (i).
 Cf. *Et.Gen.* B πρῶνες (*EM* 692, 47 πρῶνες)· οἱ ὑψηλοὶ τόποι.... “πρῶνες ἄκροι” (*Il.* 8.557).
20. Ἰ*οσσαίοισιν*: Ἰοσσα Θεσσαλ[ί]ας | ὄρος ὑψηλότατον.
Hymn 3.52: P.Cairo inv. 47993b, W.G. Waddell, *Et.Pap.* 1 (1932) 13-15; p189 (i).
P.Ant. I 20.8-9 (comm. on *Hymns*) Ἰοσσαίοισιν: τῆς Ἰοσσης. Ἰοσσα δὲ | Θεσσαλίας...].
 Sch. <πρῆσιν Ἰοσσαίοισιν>: Ἰοσσα ὄρος Θεσσαλίας.
21. *μονιὸν δάκος*: οἱ κάπ]ροι ἰδικ[ῶς νεμόμενοι | ἀπαγελάζοντ]αι γὰρ ἀλλή[λων (suppl. e.g. Lobel).
Hymn 3.84: *P.Oxy.* XX 2258 A fr. 4 front, Pf. vol. 2 p. 55; p186 (vi-vii).
 Cf. Sch. <μονιὸν δάκος>: μονιὸν τὸ κατὰ μόνας νεμόμενον. δάκος δὲ τὸ θηρίον.
 Cf. *P.Ant.* I 20 (comm. on *Hymns*) μονιὸν δάκος: | ὅς ἄγριος ὅς ἂν μὴ συν]αγελάζηται ἑτέροις.
 Cf. Hesych. (LXX) *μονιός· ὅς ἄγριος ὁ μὴ τοῖς ἄλλοις συναγελαζόμενος....

DEMOSTHENES

22. Ἰ*Αλέξανδρον*: Θετταλὸς οὗτος ἐστίν.
 51.8: *PSI* VI 721 top marg.; p332 (ii).

EUPHORION

23. *Ληλάντοιο* : Λήλαντον | (ἔστι) δ(ἐ) ὄρος κ(αι) πόλ(ις).
Unidentified fr., Suppl.Hell. 442.4: *P.Oxy.* XXX 2526 B fr. 2.3; u1249 (ii).
 (In error: Lelantum is a plain between Eretria and Chalcis; Lelantus is a river in the plain.)

EURIPIDES

24. *εὐμάρισιν* : εἶδος ὑποδήματο[ς].
Or. 1370: *P.Oxy.* XI 1370; p402 (v).
 Sch. ἐν εὐμάρισιν· εὐμαρις εἶδος ὑποδήματος σανδαλώδους....
 Cf. Hesych. (D) εὐμάριδες· εἶδος ὑποδήματος.
25. *παστάδων* : ἡ παστάς | π[ε]πο[ι]κιλμένο[ς] | [οἷ]κος.
Or. 1371: *P.Oxy.* XI 1370; p402 (v).
 Cf. *EM* 655,41 παστός· ἡ ἐκ παραπετασμάτων ποικίλων κατεσκευασμένη σκηνή, ἣτις ἐστὶ πεποικιλμένη....

HERODOTUS

26. *εἶρετο καλέσας τοὺς βασιληῖους καλεομένους δικαστάς* : βασιλῆῖοι δικασταί.
 3.31.2: *P.Oxy.* XIII 1619 v top marg. (referring to line 69); p474 (i-ii).

HOMER

27. *ἀραρυίας* : ἡρμοσμένη.¹
Il. 11.18: Wooden tablet, Mus. gr.-rom. d'Alexandrie, J. Schwartz, *CE* 43 (1968) 114-25; u1300 (iv-v).
28. *ἀλλ' ὑμεῖς κάρτεροι αἰεὶ* : ἀντι τ(οῦ) κ(οινοῦ) ἐγκρατής.
Od. 15.534: *P. Berol. inv.* 11759 *ined.* (H.J. Mette *Rev. Phil. Sér.* 3.29 [1955] 201 no. 125); p1119 (i-ii).

PINDAR

29. *Δηῖ ρηγόν* : τόπος ἐν Ἀβδήροις οὕτω καλούμενος [ῶ]που [.]
Raean 2.5: *P.Oxy.* V 841 A i (fr. 1) .15; p1361 (ii).
 Sch. Lycorhr. *Alex.* 440 Δηραιοῦ κύνες· Δηραινός τόπος οὕτω καλούμενος ἐν Ἀβδήροις, ἔνθα Δηραιοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερόν ἐστίν, οὗ μνημονεύει Πίνδαρος ἐν Παιᾶσι.
30. *Μελαμφύλλον* : τόπος οὐ(τος) ἐν Ἀβδήροις | Μ[ε]λ[α]μφύλλον.
Raean 2.69-70: *P.Oxy.* V 841 A vi (fr. 3 iii) .4-5; p1361 (ii).

¹ *σθένο*ς : δύναμις at *Il.* 11.11 (Wooden tablet, Mus. gr.-rom. d'Alexandrie, J. Schwartz, *CE* 43 [1968] 114-25) is more likely a case of itacism than a shift of inflection. Cf. *Suda* 518 (Δ) σθένο^ς· δύναμις· καὶ ἡ δοτικὴ τῷ σθένει.

31. *Στυγί σύνδετον* : [σ]ύνδετ[ο]ς λ[έ]γετα[ι] [δ]τ[ι] ἔσχε συνάφειαν τῷ Τιταρησίῳ, | δς ἀ|πόρροιαν ἀπό Στυγός ἔχει ὡς κ[α]ἰ "Ὀμηρος | λέγει.
Raean 10.4 : *P.Oxy.* V 841 D frg. 129-31 i.5 ; p1361 (ii).
32. *Ἑλλῶν* : [Πίνδαρος Ἑλλοί, "Ὀμηρ]ος Σελλοί, Καλλιμα[χος | ἀμφοτέρα.] "ἔδρα-
 νον Ἑλλῶν" (Pf. fr. 675) καὶ "Σελλός | ἐνὶ Τημαρίοις (fr. Pf. 23.3).
Raean fr. 59.3 : *P.Oxy.* XXVI 2442 fr. 96a.3 + 96b ; p1360 (iii).
 Cf. sch. Hom. *Il.* 16.234c (Did. ?) Σελλοί· ὁ μὲν Πίνδαρος Ἑλλοὺς αὐτοὺς οἶε-
 ται.
 Cf. sch. Hom. *Il.* 16.234b (Ariston.) Σελλοί· πρὸς τὸ τῆς γραφῆς ἀμφίβολον; οἱ
 μὲν γάρ Σελλοὺς, οἱ δὲ Ἑλλοὺς ἐξεδέξαντο. δεῖ δὲ νοεῖν ὡς ἔστιν ἐκ
 πλήρους Σελλοί....
 Cf. *Et.Gen.* AB (*apud* Erbse Sch. *Il.* 16.234) Σελλοί· οἱ μὲν Ἑλλοὺς αὐτοὺς
 ἐξεδέξαντο ὡς Πίνδαρος. δεῖ δὲ διὰ τοῦ σ ἀπὸ Σελλήεντος ποταμοῦ....
 Cf. sch. Hom. *Il.* 16.234d (D, ex.), *EM* 209,30, Callim. Pf. 23.3, marg. n., *Ap.*
Soph. 141,2.
33. *Βιστονίδι λίμνα* : Βίστον[ε]ς Θρακῶν ἔθνος καὶ Βιστονίς λίμνη | ἐν <Θ> ράκη.
Fragments : fr. 169a.11 : *P.Oxy.* XXVI 2450 fr. 1 ii.6 ; p1369 (i-ii).
 Cf. sch. *Ap.Rhod.* 2.704 Βιστονίη· Θρακικῆ. Βιστονες γάρ ἔθνος Θρακῶν ὀνο-
 μάσθη δὲ ἀπὸ Βιστόνος τοῦ Κίκονος, ὡς Φιλοστέφανος (fr. 7 M. III 30).
 καὶ Βιστονίς λίμνη Θρακικῆ.

PLATO

34. *δυναμεναι* : δυναμέν(ας) (τάς) ὑπο|τεινούσας.
 (Context : ἔστι δὲ θεῖῳ μὲν γεννητῷ περίοδος ἦν ἀριθμὸς περιλαμβάνει τέλει-
 ος, ἀνθρωπεῖ δὲ ἐν ᾧ πρώτῳ αὐξήσεις δυναμεναι τε καὶ δυναστευόμεναι,
 τρεῖς ἀποστάσεις, τέτταρας δὲ ὄρους λαβοῦσαι ὁμοιούντων τε καὶ ἀνο-
 μοιούντων καὶ αὐξόντων καὶ φθινόντων, πάντα προσήγορα καὶ ῥητὰ πρὸς
 ἄλληλα ἀπέφηναν.)
Resp. 546 : *P.Oxy.* XV 1808 i marg. .9-10 ; p1421 (ii).
 Cf. Alex. Aphrod. *In Arist. Met.* 1.8.990a.23 (on the Pythagorean triangle, cited
 by *ed.pr.*) ἐπεὶ τοίνυν ἡ ὑποτείνουσα ἴσον δύναται ἀμφοτέραις ἅμα, διὰ
 τοῦτο ἡ μὲν δυναμένη καλεῖται, αἱ δὲ δυναστευόμεναι.
35. *δυναστευόμεναι* : (τάς) ἄλλ(ας) πλευρ(άς) | ὀρθὴν (καί?) βάσιν.
Resp. 546b : *P.Oxy.* XV 1808 i marg. .11-12 ; p1421 (ii).
36. **ῥητ(ῶν)* : ἀριθμ(ός) ὁ πλευρ(άν) ἔχω(ν).
 (Context : ὧν ἐπίτριτος πυθμὴν πεμπάδι συζυγεῖς δύο ἀρμονίας παρέχεται τρεῖς
 αὐξηθεῖς, τὴν μὲν ἴσην ἰσάκις, ἑκατὸν τοσαυτάκις, τὴν δὲ ἰσομήκη μὲν
 τῇ, προμήκη δὲ, ἑκατὸν μὲν ἀριθμῶν ἀπὸ διαμέτρων ῥητῶν πεμπάδος,
 δεομένων ἐνὸς ἐκάστων, ἀρρήτων δὲ δυοῖν, ἑκατὸν δὲ κύβων τριάδος· ξύμ-
 πας δὲ οὗτος ὁ ἀριθμὸς γεωμετρικὸς τοιοῦτου κύριος ἀμεινόνων τε καὶ
 χειρόνων γενέσεων.)
Resp. 546c : *P.Oxy.* XV 1808 ii marg. .6-7 ; p1421 (ii).

THEOCRITUS

37. *τάν κελέβαν* : κελέβη· λεκά[νη].

2.2: *Ant.Th.* fr. B3 verso; p1487 (v-vi).

Cf. sch. 2.2a ...κελέβη δέ ἐστι ποτήριον ξύλινον κυλικῶδες. Εὐφορίων ἐν Ποτηριοκλέπτη (fr. 8 Scheidweiler *Diss.phil.Bonn.* 1908, 25). “ὅστις ἐμὴν κελέβην Ἀλυβηίδα μοῦνος ἀπηύρα”....

38. φάρμακα ταῦτ' ἔρδοισα χερεῖονα μήτε τι Κίρκας | μήτε τι Μηδείας μήτε ξανθᾶς Περιμήδας : <Περιμήδας?> : ἦτις δεδῶκει τὸ | φάρμακον τῇ Ἐλεῖνῃ (?) | κ(αί) ἐξ αὐτοῦ τὸν Τηλέμ(αχον) | ἐποίησ(ε) πινεῖν ἐν τῇ | Ὀδυσσεΐα.
2.15-16: *Ant.Th.* fr. B3 verso, written beside line 13; p1487 (v-vi).
Cf. sch. (b) Περιμήδας αὐτὴ ἐστὶν ἢ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ (*Il.* 11.740) Ἀγαμήδη, “ἢ τόσα φάρμακα εἶδεν, ὅσα τρέφει εὐρεΐα χθῶν.” (Neither Perimede nor Medea is mentioned in the *Odyssey*, however.)
39. καλόκεσσι : κάλυκες λέγοντ[αι τὰ] μήπω | ἐκπεπτα]μένα ρόδω(ν) (?). ἀπ[ὸ τοῦ] καλύπτεσθαι].
3.23: *P.Oxy.* L 3548 (*P.Oxy.* 2064 add.) p. 114; p1489 (ii).
40. ἀπ' Ὀθρυος ἀγε Μελάμπους :] ὄρος Θεσσαλίας.
3.43: *P.Oxy.* 2064 xviii; p1489 (ii).
Sch. Ap.Rhod. 2.515 (p. 170 Wendel) Ὀθρυος ὄρος Θεσσαλίας ὑψηλόν, καὶ ὁ Ἀπιδανὸς δὲ ποταμὸς Θεσσαλίας.
Ei.Gen. (*EM* 616,18) Ὀθρυος ὄρος Θεσσαλίας, οἶον (*Argon.* 2.515).
41. τῶν δέ τ' ὀδόντων | λευκοτέραν αὐγὰν Παρίας ὑπέφαινε λίθιοιο : λίθος (ἐστὶν) ἐν Πάρῳ φερομένῃη...
6.37-38: *P.Oxy.* 2064 xvii (see *P.Oxy.* L 3548 p. 105); p1489 (ii).
Sch. (e) τῶν δέ τ' ὀδόντων τῶν ὀδόντων ἢ λευκότης λευκοτέρα ἐδείκνυτο Παρίας λίθου. Παρία γάρ ἐστι λίθος λευκή.
Sch. (f) Παρίας εἶδος λίθου.
42. Φιλίταν : Φιλῆτας ποιήτης ἐγέν[ετο | ?μητρὸς] δ(ἐ) Εὐκτιόνης [| θανο]ῦσαν ἔθαψεν.
7.40: *P.Oxy.* 2064 xii; p1489 (ii).
Cf. sch. (f) Φιλῆτας Κῶος τὸ γένος, ὡς δὲ τινες Ῥόδιος, υἱὸς Τηλέφου. ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ποιήτης.
43. Ἡδωνῶν μὲν ἐν ὄρει... / Ἐβρον παρ ποταμόν : Ἡδ[ων]οῖ ἐθνος Θράκη(ς). ωγ[|].[.] ἐν Λυκοῦργος [|]. ποταμ(ο) Θράκ(ης).
7.111-12: *P.Oxy.* L 3548 (*P.Oxy.* 2064 add.) p. 110; p1489 (ii).
Cf. sch. 111 (a) εἴης δ' Ἡδωνῶν ἐθνος Θράκης οὕτως δὲ ψυχροτάτη ἐστὶ ἢ Θράκη, ὡς τρόπον τινὰ ἐργαστήριον ἀνέμων κληθῆναι. Ὀμηρος (*Il.* 9.5) “Βορέης καὶ Ζέφυρος, τῷ τε Θρήκηθεν ἄητον.”
44. Βυβλίδος : Βυβλί[ς |]. [ἦς ὁ] πατήρ Μίλ[η]το[ς] ἀδελφῆ [ἦν] Καίνου.²
7.115: *P.Oxy.* L 3548 (*P. Oxy.* 2064 add.) p. 111; p1489 (ii).

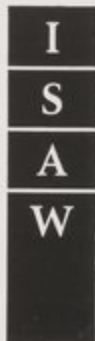
² The conjectural restoration of one other note in this text presupposes the same sort of inflectional shift: ὑπὸ Βλεμίον : Βλέμ[ι]νες ἐθνος | τῆς Αἰθιοπί[ας]. (*Theocr.* 7.114: *P.Oxy.* L 3548 = *P.Oxy.* 2064 add., p. 110); cf. sch. *ad loc.* (a) Βλέμ[ι]νες ἐθνος Αἰθιοπικὸν μελανόχρουν. οἱ αὐτοὶ δὲ τοῖς Τρωγλοδοῦταις.

45. *οἰναρέοισι*: τὰ φύλλα τῆς ἀμπ[έ]λου.
7.134: P.Berol. inv. 21182, *ZPE* 4 (1969) 114-16; u1350 (vi).
Sch. (b) οἰναρέοισι· κυρίως τὰ φύλλα τῆς ἀμπέλου.
Hesych. (D) οἶναρα· τὰ τῆς ἀμπέλου φύλλα.
Cf. Sch. Nic. *Al.* 55 θρία ἰδίως τὰ φύλλα τῆς συκῆς, ὡσπερ οἶναρα τὰ τῆς ἀμπέλου.
Cf. sch. Ar. *Pax* 1147 οἰναρίζειν· τὸ ἀποφυλλίζειν· οἶναρα γὰρ τὰ φύλλα τῆς ἀμπέλου. . . οἰναρίζειν δὲ τὰς οἶνας ἐργάζεσθαι, καὶ οἶναρα τὰ φύλλα.
46. ὡς κεν ὁ Θεσσαλὸς εἶποι, αἴτην· Θε]σσαλ(--) οἱ ἐρώμεγ[οι].
12.14: *Ant. Th.* fr. B2 recto; p1487 (v-vi).
Sch. 12.12 (a) ... δύο πρὸ ἡμῶν ἐγένοντο ἄνθρωποι, ἕτερος μὲν ὑπὸ Λακῶνων λεγόμενος εἰσπηγῆλος, τούτέστιν ἐραστής, ἕτερος δὲ ὑπὸ Θεσσαλῶν αἴτας, τούτέστιν ἐρώμενος.
Cf. *Et.Gen.* 282 Lasserre & Livadaras αἴτης (from this passage); *EM* 600; *Et.Sym.* 346.
47. *Κιανῶν*: Κιανοὶ | ἔθνος ἐστ[ί] | τῆς Μυσία[ς]. | ἐκεῖ γὰρ |.
13.30: *Ant.Th.* fr. B2 verso; p1487 (v-vi).
Sch. (b) Κιανῶν· <Κιανοὶ> οἱ τὴν Κίον κατοικοῦντες γεωργοί. ἔστι δὲ πόλις τῆς Μυσίας, ἣ νῦν καλουμένη Προῦσα ἀπὸ τοῦ <τῶν> Βιθυνῶν βασιλέως Προυσίου. Κίος δὲ ἀπὸ Κίου τοῦ υἱοῦ Ὀλύμπου, ἀφ' οὗ τὸ ὄρος ὁ Ὀλυμπος.
48. *Δίνωνα*: Δίνων καλεῖται | ὁ ἀνὴρ αὐτῆς.
15.11: *Ant.Th.* fr. B5 recto; p1487 (v-vi).
49. *Γολγῶς τε καὶ Ἰδάλιον...* / *αἰπεινάν τ' Ἐρυκα*: Γολγοὶ ἔθνος τῆ[ς Κύ]πρου ἐστίν. | Ἰδάλιον καὶ Ἐρυξ πόλε[ι]ς τῆς Σικελ(ίας).
15.100-101: *Ant.Th.* fr. B6 verso; p1487 (v-vi).
Steph.Byz. 210,3 Γολγοί, πόλις Κύπρου, ἀπὸ Γόλγου τοῦ ἡγησαμένου τῆς Σικωνίων ἀποικίας... ἀφ' οὗ Γολγία ἢ Ἀφροδίτη...
Ibid. 281,3 Ἐρυξ, πόλις Σικελίας, ἀρσενικῶς, ἀπὸ Ἐρυκος τοῦ Ἀφροδίτης καὶ Βύτου. τὸ ἔθνικόν Ἐρυκίνος, καὶ Ἐρυκίνη Ἀφροδίτη ἐν Ῥώμῃ καὶ Σικελίᾳ.
50. *ἀλάβαστρα*: ἀλάβαστρον· | λιθινόν. [|]
15.114: *Ant.Th.* fr. B6 verso; p1487 (v-vi).
Cf. *Etym.Magn.* 55,34 (753 Lasserre & Livadaras) ἀλάβαστρον (Theocr. 15.114?): ἀλάβαστος, λήκυθος λιθίνη πρὸς μύρων ἀπόθεσιν. καὶ συνθέσει τοῦ ρ, ἀλάβαστρος. οὕτως εἰς τὸ Διογενιανοῦ ἐγέγραπτο....
51. *ἄρσενα χοῖρον*: ἐπ(εἰ)δ(η) ἄγριός | (ἐστίν) ὁ χοῖρος.
24.99: *Ant.Th.* fr. B8 verso; p1487 (v-vi).
52. *σχίνον*: βοτανή | ἐστίν.
26.11: *Ant.Th.* fr. B7 recto; p1487 (v-vi).
53. *ὠμοπλάτα*: ὠμοπλάτη λέγ(εται) ἢ σάρξ ἐπάνω | τοῦ γόστου οὔσα.
26.22: *Ant.Th.* fr. B7 verso; p1487 (v-vi).

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