

## 5 An essential overview of the families and groups in the textual tradition of the *Onomasticon* with the exception of Book 1

The first operation that seems advisable when dealing with Pollux's textual tradition – which is not overwhelming, as one might think at first glance, but still involves a remarkable number of manuscripts – is to divide them into families (*a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*), according to their separative errors or alternative formulations, mostly following Bethe's valuable insights. Each family descends from a sub-archetype, which in turn derives directly or indirectly from Ω. The resulting picture will help us to organise the information we have acquired from the sample collations and identify the characteristics in the textual tradition that are valid for almost the entire *Onomasticon*. In this chapter I will only consider Books 2–10. The focus will then shift to three individual books (2, 5, and 10 in the following chapters), exploring the differences each presents in relation to this general overview by showing more extensive collations, and examining the relationship between families. Book 1, as it presents a rather different situation, will instead be analysed separately and in more detail in Chapters 9 and 10.

Only one relevant manuscript survives from family *a*, which Bethe called I. It is M, a 10th–11th-century volume containing a very limited part of Pollux' text: almost all of Book 1, from 1.21 ἀθέμητος μισώθεος (*sic*) to the end, and the first part of Book 2, up to 2.78 μυκτηρίζειν δὲ Λυσίας. As mentioned above (see the description in Section 2.1), the text of M is marred by trivial orthographic errors and many omissions, probably due to a desire for brevity. Two late apographa, Mo and Vb, were derived from it, both dating from the end of the 16th century: they have no significance for the constitution of the text.<sup>1</sup> Apart from the fact that both manuscripts report the same part of the text preserved in M, they inherited all the errors and omissions of their source, and in both at the beginning of the *Onomasticon* the copyist also wrote οὕτως εἶχεν ἐν τῷ ἀρχετύπῳ 'so it was in the model':

1.21 ὀλίγωρος θεῶν om. M MoVb || ὁ γὰρ θεοστυγῆς τραγικόν : θεοστυγῆς M MoVb || 1.22 ἐνθῶς : ἐννόμως M MoVb || 1.23 ἀρχαῖον : θεῶν M MoVb || 1.24 ἰδία om. M MoVb || ὁ καταβάτης – Αθηναῖος om. M MoVb || τὰ ὅμοια : τοιαῦτα M MoVb  
2.5 εἶχε : ἔσχε M MoVb || ἀνθρώπιον ἀνθρωπίσκος om. M MoVb || ὡς Πλάτων post ἀνθρωπίζεται coll. M MoVb || ὡς Ἀριστοφάνης om. M MoVb || τὸ δὲ ἐναντίον ante ἀπάνθρωπος habet M MoVb || 2.6 ἀρόσαι om. M MoVb || γεννῆσαι – ἐμβρυον om. M MoVb || φάρμακον om. M MoVb || 2.7 τοκῶσα :

1 See Bethe (1900, VIII).

τόκος M MoVb || φάρμακον – τικτικόν om. M MoVb || 2.8 ἄρτι – ἄρτι om. M MoVb || τὸ δὲ νεογιλλὸν – Ἰωνικόν om. M MoVb || ἔτειον : ἐτήσιον M MoVb || 2.9 εἶρηκεν : εἰρήκει M MoVb || τοῦτον – ἐφηβον om. M MoVb || γεγονώς ἐτη om. M MoVb

Sub-archetype *b*, Bethe's II, can be reconstructed from two manuscripts: F and S. They are about a hundred years apart. The former was probably copied in Crete in the mid-14th century and the latter in Bologna in 1450–1455, but both contain a very similar text, accurate and complete. It should be noted that S, although copied by Emmanuel of Constantinople (see Section 2.3), a scribe associated with Bessarion, does not show any similarities or contamination with the other manuscripts in the Cardinal's possession. Bethe dates the *b* sub-archetype, with good palaeographic reasons, to the period before the 12th century.<sup>2</sup> Here I list some errors or alternative formulations characteristic of *b* from Books 2–10 (1, 2, 5, and 10 will be examined in more detail in their respective chapters):

2.6 τοσουτονί : τοσουτον FS || 2.8 πρωτότοκον om. FS || κατ' Ἀριστομάχου : κατὰ ῥεσαίχμου F : καταρεσαίχμου S || ἐτι ἐν A, ἐτη ἐν M : ἐτι F : ἔτιον S || 2.9 ἔτη Bethe : ἔφν F, ἔφν S || 2.10 ἦρι : ἔργει F, ἔρκει S || παρηβηκώς om. FS || ὑπενάντιος : ὑπεναντίως FS<sup>ac</sup> || 2.12 μεσαιπόλιος om. FS || 2.13 γερούσια : γερούσιον FS

3.5 ἀνθρώπου : ἀνθρώπων FS || τε om. FS || Ζεύς τις συγγένειος ὁ : συγγενικός Ζεύς ὁ FS || μὲν om. FS || 3.6 ὑπάρχων : ὑπάρχων FS || 3.7 παύσεται : παύεται FS || πηδός : πήοια FS || ἐσθλός : ἐσθλοὶ FS || 3.8 οἱ θρέψαντες post πατέρες coll. FS || φέρεται : ὄνομα εἴρηται FS || ὁ φύσας om. FS || καὶ ὡς Πλάτων ὁ om. FS

4.7 ἐμπειρος : ἐμπειρικός FS || ὁ ante φιλαλήθης om. FS || 4.8 γνωρίσαι om. FS || ῥῆμα om. FS || ἡ ἀληθεῖ – ἀσφαλεῖ : ἀλήθεια πλάνη ἀσφαλὴ (-ῆ S) FS || 4.9 χρεῖας : ἐστὶν ἐννοίας FS || λέγει : εἶρηκεν FS || ἀθεσμοσύνη FS || ἀθέατος – δοκησί- om. FS || δοκησίμους οἱ καὶ δοκησιδέξειοι FS

5.10 τῶν ante ἀνδρῶν<sup>2</sup> om. FS || ἐπισίξει : ἐπασίξει FS || ἐκάλουν τὸ : ἐκάλουντο FS || 5.11 ἐφέπεσθαι : ἔπεσθαι FS || αἰρεῖσθαι : αἵρεσθαι F, αἵρεσθαι S || ἀποκτείνυσθαι : ἀποκτείνουσαι F, ἀποκτείνουσαι S || 5.12 ἀναγρία om. FS || 5.14 φωλεοὶ : φωλαιοὶ FS || ἔλεια : ἐλεὰ F : ὑλαῖα S || 5.15 ἐκ ξυλόχοιο : ἐν ξυλόχοισι (ξυλόχοις F) FS || αἱ ἄρκτοι : οἱ ἄρκτοι FS || ὄβρια : ὄβρικά FS

6.7 συσσίτιον : σύσπιον FS A E<sup>im</sup> || παστάδα : πάστα F, παστάς S || συμποσίαν : συμπόσιον FS || ἡ σύν-δειπνον om. FS A || 6.8 τραχύ : τραχεῖα FS || συνόντας FS<sup>ac</sup> || φιλιτήρια F, φιλοιτήρια S || ξενοφόρνα FS || καὶ τοῖς συναντῶσιν – κληθῆναι om. FS || 6.9 κατακεῖσθαι : κατακλίσθαι FS || εἶτα om. FS || πόαι τυλεῖα : πολιτύλια FS || 6.10 δάπιδες : λαπίδες FS || τάπιδες om. FS A || ψιλολάπιδες FS || ἐν ᾧ : ἐὼ FS || κνέφαλα : κρέφαλα FS || ἀνεπλήρουν : ἐπλήρουν FS

7.6 τέχναι ante ἀγοραῖοι add. FS || χειρουργαί FS || 7.7 εἶρηται om. FS A || καπήλους post σκληρά coll. FS || 7.8 ἀντικαταλλάττειν post ἀμείβειν add. FS || πώλης : πωλήτης FS || τὰ δὲ πιπρασκόμενα : ἃ δὲ πιπράσκουσιν FS || ἀγώγιμα om. FS A || 7.9 κηρυττόμενα FS

8.7 δικαιοδότης – θεμιτόν om. FS || εὐγνωμονοῦντα om. FS || 8.8 ἀμφισβητήματα FS || 8.9 ἀποψηφισσάσθαι om. FS || ἀπογνώναι om. FS || κολάσασθαι FS

2 The discussion is in Bethe (1900, VIII–IX).

9.6 οὐ μὴν καὶ ante κτίστης add. FS || 9.7 ἕτερα : ἕτερον FS || 9.8 ἔγχωρος ante ἐγχώριος add. FS || τὰ μὲν ἔξω πόλεως om. FS || καὶ πρόσσορος τόπος om. FS

10.10 ὅτου Bekker : ὅπου FS || ὠκοδόμουν : οἰκοδόμουν FS || κατὰ τὴν οἰκίαν : κατ' οἰκίαν FS || σοι γέγραπται Bentley : συγγέγραπται τοῖς FS || ἐπίπλοα : ἐπίπλεα FS || 10.11 ἐπικομίζοιτο : κομίζοιτο FS || ὠνόμαζον post χρηστήρια coll. FS || 10.12 οἶον : ὥσπερ FS || ἐστὶ : ἐπὶ FS || καὶ Δίφιλος ἐν Ἀπολιπούση om. FS || ταύτην om. FS || ὀνομάσαι : ὠνόμασεν FS || 10.13 κωμωδοῖς : κωμικοῖς FS || κρεμαστά : σκευαστά FS

Three variant readings of *b* deserve further consideration. At 6.9 F and S have πόαι τυλεῖα instead of πολιτύλια, and at 6.10 λάπιδες and ψιλολάπιδες instead of δάπιδες and ψιλοδάπιδες: these errors seem to have been caused by a misreading of a manuscript in majuscule script (Λ in place of Α, or Δ in place of Λ), and should be added to the list in Bethe (1900, VI). The third one is in 9.8: *b* has both ἐγχώριος and ἔγχωρος, the latter being an error present in the *d* family: one could suppose that in such a case *b* was contaminated by a variant of the *d* family, perhaps a *varia lectio* above the text or in the margin, and in doubt the scribe wrote both. F and S independently descend from *b*, although S being is much more recent, since each has errors not shared by the other:

- F: 2.5 πολυάνθρωπος – ὀλιγανθρωπία post φιλανθρωπεύεσθαι coll. F || 2.13 πρόγρηρος post ἔσχατογῆρος add. F || 2.20 καὶ ἡ om. F || 2.22 δεδόσθωσαν : δεδόσθω F || 4.10 ψευδεῖ : ψευσῇ F<sup>pc</sup> : κενῇ F<sup>ac</sup> || 5.11 ἐντετυπωμένα : τετυπωμένα F || 5.13 Ἰδης om. F || 5.14 ἂν εὐρίσκηται : ἂν εὐρίσκεται F || Ἰδαί : οἶδε F || βαθείης : βαθείους F || 5.15 λαγιδεῖς καὶ λαγίδια : λαγίδες καὶ λαγίδα F || 5.16 τοῦ ante λέοντος om. F || 5.17 τῷ ἔργῳ : τὸ ἔργον F || καθήκων om. F || 5.18 καθορῶτο : καθορᾶται F || προαπαγορεύων : προαγορεύων F || 5.19 θηρίῳ : θηρίον F || 6.7 θίασον : θύσυσον F || 6.10 ὡς τάπητες : ὁστάπιτες F || 7.9 ἀποκεκήρυκται – μεταβέβληται om. F || 8.7 εἵποις om. F || σοφροσύνη – δικαιοπραγεῖν om. F || 9.7 οὐ ante τὸν περίβολον om. F || 9.8 ἐγγενής : ἐγκαινής F || 10.11 ἂν εἴη : εἴη F || χρηστήρια post σκευή coll. F || 10.14 σκευαγωγεῖν et σκευοφορεῖν in. F || 10.15 οὔτοι : οὔτος F || ἐν τῷ – σκευασαί om. F || 10.17 μεταβαλλόμενος : μεταλλόμενος F || 10.18 ἵνα : ἐν ᾧ F
- S: 2.5 οὐ γὰρ καὶ : οὐκάρ καὶ S || 2.6 σπεῖραι : πεῖραι S || 2.9 πρωθήβης : προθήκης S || 3.6 προσόν οὐ τὸ νόμῳ : προσεῖδον πῶ S || 3.8 γεννήσαντος : γεννήσαντες S || 4.7 αὐτῶν : αὐτῇ S || 4.8 περιαθροῖσαι S || 4.9 τούτου : τοῦτο S || 5.11 κρατεῖν : κρατεῖ S || 5.14 ὄρη : ὄροι S || 5.15 ἡ σκυμνία : ἡς σκύμνια S || τῶν ἀγρίων bis S || 5.18 ἡ προσμάχοιτο τοῖς : οἱ πρόσμαχοι τὸ τῆς S || 6.7 χωρίον : χωρὶ S || τὴν ἐν οἶνῳ om. S || 6.8 πανδαισάι : διασάι S || 7.8 πώλημα : πώλια S || πράσιμα : παράσιμα S || 7.9 ῥώπος : φόρτιος S || ἐπμολή : ἐμπωλοι S || μεταβέβληται : μεταβέβληκεν S || κεκαπήλευται : κεκαπήλευσε S || 8.8 ὁ δικάζων om. S || 8.9 διελεῖν : δηλοῖν S || 9.7 κατοίκησις om. S || 9.8 γένειντο S || χῶρος : χώρα S || ἄνδρα : ἄνδραν S || 9.10 δήμιος : δημος S || 10.12 τῇ κατ' : τὴν κατ' S || 10.14 ἐπεσκευασμένα : ἐπισκευασμένα S || τὰ ante ὑποζύγια om. S || σκευαγωγοί : σκευαγοί S || ἐνεσκευάσθαι : ἐνεσκευέσθαι S || 10.15 σκευασαί : σκευασάιν S || 10.19 ἃ om. S || ὠνομάσθαι : ὀνομασθέντα S

The status of family *c* of the *Onomasticon*, or Bethe's III, seems rather complicated and somewhat elusive. Bethe correctly ascribed manuscripts A and V to this family,

two witnesses from the middle of the 15th century. Unfortunately, outside 1.1–151, V is aligned with the *x* group, so it is not available for the rest of the work.<sup>3</sup> The problem that arises with this family concerns sub-archetype 3, here called *x*, from which descend several manuscripts dating roughly from the first half of the 15th century, and thus contemporary with A and V. As in Bethe's *stemma*,<sup>4</sup> *x* is necessary to reconstruct *c*, since it has a text contaminated by *c* itself and *d*. The agreement in error between A, *x*, and V, when present, should reconstitute *c*, as far as possible. Nevertheless, Bethe disregarded the entire *x* group, although there is no reason to think that the witnesses of this group would be worse than A or V. It should also be remembered that A and the *x* group, or their antigraphon – we will discuss this matter later in more detail with regard to Book 10 in Section 8.3.2 – only used *c* in Books 1–7, whereas they resorted to a manuscript of the *d* family for Books 8–10.<sup>5</sup>

To confirm this assumption, here is a selection of the separative errors of A in Books 2–7, followed by another list of the conjunctive errors with *d* in Books 8–10:

2.5 ἀνθρωπίσκος ἀνθρώπινον : ἀνθρωπικῶς A || 2.7 ἐπίτεξ om. A || 2.9 ἔτη Bethe : ἔτι A || 2.13 ἐροῦσι post ἐσχατογήρως add. A || 2.17 ἐν Αἰξίν om. A || 2.18 πρὸς : εἰς A || 2.20 καὶ τὸ παιδαριώδης – Πλάτωνι om. A || 2.24 ὕστριχίς : τριχίς A || 2.236 οὐκ ἐν ἐνὶ δὲ τόπῳ om. A  
3.5 αὐτῆς : αὐτῶν A || 3.6 οἶον γονέας : συγγενείας A || τοὺς om. A *d* || γέννης : γέννας A || 3.7 νόμῳ – λύεται om. *b* A E || τὰ διὰ : διὰ A || 3.8 φέρεται : ὀνομάζεται A E || ὁ γεινόμενος om. A  
4.7 θεωρῆσαι om. A || 4.8 δοξάσαι : δοξάζειν A || ᾧ ἴσως – δοξάσαι om. A || 4.9 ἀνοησία : ἀνοητία A E C || εἰκὸς om. A *d* || εἰκαστικός : εἰκάστωρ A || 4.10 χρῆσθαι : χρήσομαι A || φιλολογία om. A || ἐπιείκεια post φιλανθρωπία add. A  
5.10 ἰχθυεὺς : ἀνιχθυεὺς A || ἐπισίξει : ἐπισύξει A || 5.11 ἀνευρίσκεσθαι om. A || 5.13 καὶ ἄθηρος : καὶ ἄγριος A Xd || ἄτροφα : ἔκτροφα A || Δίκτυννα : δίκταινα A || 5.14 θηρίων : τῶν θηρίων A || 5.15 ἀρκτύλοι : ἀρκύλοι A || 5.17 ἔσται : ἔστι A || 5.20 ἔστι om. A || 5.25 ὑποβάλλειν : περιβάλλειν A || 5.26 Σαρδιανόν : Σαρδιανικόν A || 5.34 μαλακῆς : μᾶλλον A || 5.35 διαδρομάς : παραδρομάς A  
6.7 συσσίτιον : σύσπιον *b* A || ἡ σύνδειπνον om. *b* A || 6.8 τραχύ om. A || συναγαγεῖν : ἀναγαγεῖν A || Ξενόφρονα υἱόν : Ξενόφρονος υἱοῦ A || 6.9 ἔστι om. A || ἀσκάνδαι A || χαμεῦνη om. A || εἶτα om. A || πόαι τυλεῖα : πόλτυνα A || 6.10 τάπιδες om. *b* A || ἐνεύναια : καὶ εὐναια A || ἀνεπλήρουν : ἐφήπλουν A *d*<sup>2</sup>  
7.6 τέχναι ante ἀγοραῖοι et ἀνελεύθεροι add. A || καὶ ὡς Ξενοφῶν om. A || βαναυσουργία et βαναυσουργεῖν A || βαναυσουργός om. A || 7.7 εἴρηται om. *b* A || 7.8 πωλεῖν om. A || τῷ πράτῃ : τὸν πράτῃν A || λέγει post πράτῃν add. A || πρατείας : πράτας A || ἀγώγιμα om. FS A || 7.9 ῥώπος γέλγη : ῥωποστελγῇ A

A further list of errors prove that A was copied, or somehow descended, from a manuscript close to G and H:

<sup>3</sup> On the relationship between A and V in Book 1, see below Section 10.1.

<sup>4</sup> See Bethe (1900, XV).

<sup>5</sup> See Bethe (1900, IX).

8.7 τὸ δὲ δίκαιον : καὶ δίκαιον GH ABrOxPgPr || καὶ τὸν ἄδικον post σωφρονεῖν add. GH ABrOxPgPr || ζῶν post ἀδικῶς add. GH ABrLuOrOxPgPrPs<sup>pc</sup> || ἀδικία : ἀδικίαν ἔχοντα GH AAbBrFzLuNeNpOr OXPgPrPs<sup>pc</sup> || τὸν δὲ – φαίης ἂν om. GH ABrOxPgPr

9.6 καίτοι : εἰ GH ABrOxPgPr || ἐπὶ – οἰκίζων καὶ : ἥ GH ABrOxPgPr || 9.7 παρὰ Θουκυδίδη : ὡς Θουκυδίδης GH ABrOxPgPr || ἔφη om. GH ABrOxPgPr || 9.8 ἐκβητήρια GH BrOxPgPrPssl, ἐκβατήρια A

10.10 Θουκυδίδης δὲ : δὲ Θουκυδίδης post ἀποθήκην GH ABrOxPgPr || αὐτὴν καλεῖ om. GH ABrOxPgPr || 10.11 νεώτερον – ἀποσκευή : ἡ δὲ ἀποσκευὴ νεώτερον GH BrOxPgPr, om. A

With regard to group *x*, an overall discussion of its status in the textual tradition is very slippery and difficult, since it is a set of manuscripts affected by significant, continuous, and deliberate contamination, between an ancient sub-archetype (which would be *c*)<sup>6</sup> and more recent witnesses. A precise analysis of the *x* branch requires extensive collations for each book, an operation that I have only undertaken for Books 1, 2, 5, and 10.

The text of the *Onomasticon*, as transmitted by the redaction of *x*, is, in my opinion, the result of an effort that took place in the late Palaeologan Age, probably in the first third of the 15th century, to which the oldest witnesses of this group, *Xa*, *Xd*, and *Xg*, date. The fact that *Xd* was copied in Constantinople suggests that the origin of this redaction could be located in the Polis itself.<sup>7</sup>

Family *d*, Bethe's IV contains by far the largest number of witnesses, spanning a period from the 10th century up to the Renaissance. Within this family, there is a degree of contamination, probably due both to the deliberate use of multiple copies by scribes in order to improve the text, and to the presence of variant readings inserted in the margins or above the line. This is a complete list of the manuscripts belonging to *d*. The reader, however, must bear in mind that in much of Book 1 the only witness to this family is *C*.<sup>8</sup>

| Siglum | Signature                                                           | Content                                                 |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| A      | <i>Parisinus graecus</i> 2670                                       | Books 8–10 belong to <i>d</i>                           |
| B      | <i>Parisinus graecus</i> 2647                                       | All books                                               |
| C      | <i>Palatinus Heid. gr.</i> 375 +<br><i>Vaticanus Urbinas gr.</i> 92 | All books                                               |
| D      | <i>Vaticanus Palatinus graecus</i> 209                              | Books 1.1–2.196 λέγεται δέ τι καὶ                       |
| E      | <i>Matritensis</i> 4625                                             | Books 1–10.130 γαῦλοι καὶ σκαφίδες καί; see Section 5.2 |
| G      | <i>Vaticanus graecus</i> 2226                                       | All books                                               |
| H      | <i>Vaticanus graecus</i> 2244                                       | All books                                               |

<sup>6</sup> Probably, *x* also preserves the subscription at the beginning of the *Onomasticon*: see Chapter 3.

<sup>7</sup> *Xd* was copied by the same scribe as *Marc. gr.* Z 622: see Speranzi (2015, 287).

<sup>8</sup> See Section 10.1.

|           |                                        |                                                                                                                            |
|-----------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>I</b>  | <i>Monacensis graecus</i> 564          | All books                                                                                                                  |
| <b>L</b>  | <i>Laurentianus plut.</i> 56, 1        | Books 5–6; 8–10                                                                                                            |
| <b>Ab</b> | <i>Ambrosianus A</i> 78 sup.           | All books                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Am</b> | <i>Ambrosianus M</i> 94 sup.           | All books                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Br</b> | <i>Bruxellensis</i> 11350              | All books                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Cn</b> | <i>Casanatensis</i> 6                  | Book 1–1.135 τὰ δὲ ὑπ'αὐτὸν ὀφρῦες                                                                                         |
| <b>Fl</b> | <i>Laurentianus plut.</i> 28, 32       | All books                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Fr</b> | <i>Laurentianus plut.</i> 58, 1        | Books 1–10.139 φλεβῶν ἡ                                                                                                    |
| <b>Fz</b> | <i>Laurentianus plut.</i> 58, 26       | All books                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Lu</b> | <i>Laurentianus plut.</i> 58, 3        | All books                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Ma</b> | <i>Marcianus graecus Z</i> 513         | All books                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Mn</b> | <i>Monacensis graecus</i> 202          | All books                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Mr</b> | <i>Marcianus graecus X</i> , 26        | Books 1–10.130 γαῦλοι καὶ σκαφίδες καὶ                                                                                     |
| <b>Mv</b> | <i>Marcianus graecus XI</i> , 7        | All books                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Mz</b> | <i>Marcianus graecus XI</i> , 26       | Book 7                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Ne</b> | <i>Neapolitanus II D</i> 30            | All books                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Np</b> | <i>Neapolitanus III E</i> 38           | All books                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Or</b> | Oxford, <i>D'Orville</i> 60            | All books                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Ox</b> | Oxford, <i>Corpus Christi</i> 75       | All books                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Pa</b> | <i>Parisinus graecus</i> 1868          | Books 1–2.104 λόγου τε πηγῇ                                                                                                |
| <b>Pe</b> | <i>Perusinus I</i> 108                 | Books 1.1–6.186 ἀριστεία καὶ ἐπινίκια                                                                                      |
| <b>Pg</b> | <i>Parisinus graecus</i> 2648          | Books 1.1–137 ξυήλην τὴν; 1.157 ἀήττητοι – 5.149<br>ἐνειργασμένα καὶ τὰς μετοχάς; 6.20 καὶ ὑποψακάζειν<br>λέγουσι – 10.192 |
| <b>Pn</b> | <i>Parisinus suppl. graecus</i> 209    | All books                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Pr</b> | <i>Parisinus graecus</i> 2649          | Books 1.1–137 ξυήλην τὴν; 1.157 ἀήττητοι – 5.149<br>ἐνειργασμένα καὶ τὰς μετοχάς; 6.20 καὶ ὑποψακάζειν<br>λέγουσι – 10.192 |
| <b>Ps</b> | <i>Parisinus graecus</i> 2671          | All books                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Ro</b> | Lanvellec, <i>Rosanbo</i> 401          | All books                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Vp</b> | <i>Vaticanus Palatinus graecus</i> 149 | Books 1.1–6.186 ἀριστεία καὶ ἐπινίκια                                                                                      |
| <b>Vu</b> | <i>Vaticanus Urbinas graecus</i> 159   | All books                                                                                                                  |

Not every manuscript of *d* covers the entire work of Pollux, so not every *siglum* will appear in the following lists of variant readings, omissions, and alternative formulations within this family. It should also be added, to avoid any misunderstanding, that in many cases E and its apographa (Fl, Fr, Mr, and sometimes Lu, Or, Pa, and Pn) do not share the characteristics of *d*, because E preserves a contaminated redaction of Pollux.<sup>9</sup>

9 This issue will be discussed extensively in Sections 5.2 and 6.5.

A non-exhaustive<sup>10</sup> list of common errors and alternative formulations throughout the entire family can be derived from the collation of Books 2–10:

**2.5** ἐπεὶ – ἄρχεται om. C B D G I AbAmBrOxFzMaMnMvNeNpPePgPrRoPsVpVuWn || ἐρεῖς οὖν τὸ σύνθηες initio add. C B D G I AbAmBrOxFzMaMnMvNeNpPePgPrRoPsVpVuWn || οὐ – ἀπανθρωπεύεσθαι : ἀπανθρωπεύεσθαι (φιλανθρ- PeVp) δὲ οὐκ ἐρεῖς C B D G I AbAmBrOxFzMaMnMvNeNpPePgPrRoPsVpVuWn || **2.6** τὸ δὲ κύημα – τοσούτον om. C B D G I AbAmBrOxFzMaMnMvNeNpPePgPrRoPsVpVuWn || **2.7** ὡς Ἀριστοφάνης om. C B D G I AbAmBrOxFzMaMnMvNeNpPePgPrRoPsVpVuWn || **2.9** ἐρεῖς δὲ καὶ ante ἄρτι ἡβάσκων C B D G I AbAmBrOxFzMaMnMvNeNpPePgPrRoPsVpVuWn || τὸ γὰρ πρωθήβης – μειράκιον om. C B D G I AbAmBrOxFzMaMnMvNeNpPePgPrRoPsVpVuWn || **3.6** τοὺς om. C B G H I AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || ἐκ τῆς – ὄντα om. C B G H I AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || τὸ νόμῳ προσγιγνώμενον – ὑπάρχον : οὕτω (οὐ τὸ B H I AbAmBrFzMaMnPePgPrPsVpVuVp EFILuMrOr, ὁστῶ Fr, οὐ τῷ MvOxWn, οὐ τῇ NeNp) φύσει (φύσια Pe) νόμῳ δὲ προσγιγνώμενον (προσιόν EFIFrMr, προσιέμενον G<sup>ac</sup> Br<sup>ac?</sup>OxPePgPrVp) C B G H I AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn EFIFrLuMrOr || τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς om. C B G H I AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἐξ ἀνάγκης om. C B G H I AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || **3.7** ἡμῖν om. C B G H I AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn EFIFrLuMrOr || παύσεται : παύεται C B G H I AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn EFIFrLuMrOr || λυθέντος – γένος αὐτῶν om. C B G H I AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || πρότερον – ῥητέον om. C B G H I AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || **3.8** οἱ θρέψαντες post πατέρες coll. C B G H I AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || λέγονται ante τοῦτο add. C B G H I AbAmBrFzLuMaMnMvNeNpOrOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn, non habent PeVp || ὁ φύσας om. C B G H I AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || ὁ γεννήσας om. C B G H I AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || **4.7** εὐτεχνία – ἐπιστήμων om. C B E G H I AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || ἐπιστημονικός γνωστικός : εἴτα ante ἐπιστημονικός C B E G H I AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || γνωμονικός – εὐτελής om. C B E G H I AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || **4.8** καὶ παρ’ Ὀμήρῳ om. C B E G H I AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || γνωστικῶς – χρείας om. C B E G H I AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || **4.9** τούτοις δὲ τάναντία : τὰ δὲ ἐναντία τούτοις C B E G H I AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || ἐπὶ τούτου om. C B E G H I AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || δὲ καὶ ἀτεχνία om. C B E G H I AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || ἔφη om. C B E G H I AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || **4.9–10** καὶ μέντοι – μεγαλοπρέπεια om. C B E G H I AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || **5.9** σύνθηρος ὁμόθηρος om. C L B E G H I AmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeOxPePgPnPrPsRoVpVu || ἔστι δὲ ἐπὶ : ἐρεῖς δὲ ἐπὶ C L B E G H I AmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeOxPePgPnPrPsRoVpVu || ἀγρευτικός – κυνηγετεῖν om. C L B E G H I AmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeOxPePgPnPrPsRoVpVu || **5.10** ἀνδρῶν<sup>1</sup> : ἐνεργούντων C L B E G H I AmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeOxPePgPnPrPsRoVpVu || **5.11** ζητεῖσθαι – ἀποδιδράσκειν om. C L B E G H I AmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeOxPePgPnPrPsRoVpVu || ἀλίσκεσθαι – ζωγρεῖσθαι om. C L B E G H I AmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeOxPePgPnPrPsRoVpVu || καὶ ἴχνη post ἰχνηλασία add. C L B E G H I AmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeOxPePgPnPrPsRoVpVu || ἰχνεύματα : τῶν ἰχνευμάτων C L B E G H I AmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeOxPePgPnPrPsRoVpVu || **6.7** ἐπεὶ – ἀμελητέον om. C L B E G H I AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePsVpVuWn || τὸ δὲ πρᾶγμα : τὰ δὲ πράγματα C L B G H I AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPePsVpVuWn || **6.8** συγκαλέσαι

<sup>10</sup> For Books 2, 5, and 10 it is possible to find the complete lists in the relative chapters.



om. C L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePsVpVuWn, et C L BEHI AbAmFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrPsVuWn add. καὶ τὰ ὅμοια || ἐρεῖς post δεῖπνον add. C L BEGH AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePsVpVuWn || ἦτε παροιμία – κληθῆναι om. C L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePsVpVuWn || **6.9** καλοῖς ἂν post κατακεῖσθαι add. C L BEGHI AbAmBrFl[Fr]FzMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePsVpVuWn || κλῖναι κλινίδες...σκιμπόδες : κλίνας (κλινῶς om. AbFzMaMnMrMvNeNpVuWn) κλινίδας...σκιμπόδας C L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePsVpVuWn || εἴρηται δὲ καὶ ante ἀσκάνται add. C L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePsVpVuWn || εἰσὶ δ' om. C L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePsVpVuWn || **6.10** ὥς om. C L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePsVpVuWn

**7.6** καὶ μὴν – τεχνῶν om. C BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || τις om. C BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || χειροτεχνικοὶ C BGHI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || **7.7** καὶ χειρῶνας – χειροβοσκός om. C BGHI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || Ἀριστοφάνης – κέχρηται om. C BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || ἂν εἴποις : ἐρεῖς C BEI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrPsVuWn, om. GH Br<sup>ac</sup>OxPgPr || κατὰ – λέγε om. C BGHI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || ἐρεῖς post ἄπυροι add. C BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || **7.8** αἱ μὲν ἐκ : ἐκ μὲν C BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || τὰ δὲ : αὐτὰ δὲ τὰ C BHI AbFzMaMnMrMvMzNeNpPrPsVuWn, οὐ δὲ τὰ G OxPg, σὺ δὲ τὰ Am || ὦνια πῶλημα om. C BGHI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || πράσιμον : πράσιμα C BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || Ἰσαῖος – Ξενοφῶν om. C BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || ἐμπολήματα : ἐμπώλημα C BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || **7.9** ῥῶπος – μετοχῶν om. C BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || τὰ πωλούμενα – μεταβαλλόμενα om. C BGHI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || τὰ ἀποκηρυττ. – ἀμφίβολον om. C BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || μεταβολή om. C BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || ἀπόδοσις om. C BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || ὥς – Ξενοφῶν : Ξενοφῶν εἶπεν C BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || ἀποκεκήρυκται δὲ : ἀλλά (ἂ EFIFr. om. H) καὶ ἀποκεκήρυκται (-ρυσσαν H) ἐρεῖς C BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || καὶ μεταβέβληται om. C BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || καὶ ἐκτέπραται om. C BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn

**8.6** δικαίως om. C L BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || δικαιοσύνη δικαιοπραγία om. C L BGHI AAbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn

**9.6** καὶ πολιστὴς καὶ κτίζων om. C L BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || καὶ ποιῶν – μηχανόμενος : καὶ τὰ ὅμοια C L BEGI AAbFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn, om. H Br : deest in Am || **9.8** ἐν τῷ : ὑπὸ τῷ C L BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || ἐγγώριος : ἐγγωρος C L E<sup>sl</sup>GH AAbBrFl<sup>sl</sup>Fr<sup>sl</sup>FzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || ὅροι : ὅρη C L BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || **9.9** εἰρημένη : διειρημένη C L BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || ἀποδημία om. C L BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || **9.10** καὶ δημοσίᾳ om. C L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || δημοσιπράτης : δημοπράτα C, δημοπράται L, δημοπράτης BGHI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || δημαγωγός et δημαγωγία inv. C L BEHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrPsVuWn (δημαγωγία om. G BrOxPgPr) || καὶ μισόδημος – δημοκρατικός om. C L BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn, et τὰ ὅμοια add. C L BEI AbFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrPsVuWn

**10.18** καὶ προσέτι – περιφέρεις om. BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsRoVuWn || **10.24** πέπραται : γέγραπται BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsRoVuWn ||



**10.33** ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν κλινῶν – κλινίσιν om. BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsRoVu Wn || ὡς ἐν Διονύσῳ – ὡσπερὶ κλιντήριον om. BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPg PrPsRoVuWn || **10.34** Σοφοκλῆς – ἐρείδεται om. BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPg PrPsRoVuWn || ὡς ἐν τῷ Διονυσιαλεξάνδρῳ – παράπυξον om. BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMv NeNpOrOxPgPrPsRoVuWn

Looking more closely, the two oldest witnesses of *d*, C, and L (where text of the latter is available, since it preserves only Books 5–6 and 8–10) show several conjunctive errors not shared by the rest of the *d* manuscripts:

**5.12** εὐθέα : εὐθεια C L || **5.13** εὐτροφα : ἔντροφα C L || **5.32** δὲ (δ' L) post ὑσὶν add. C L || **6.7** χρή λέγειν : λέγοι δ' ἂν C L || ἀνδρῶνα : ἀνδρῶν C L || τρίκλινος οἶκος C L || πεντάκλινος C L || δεκάκλινος C L || παστὰς C L || **6.8** συγκροτῆσαι – συναθροῖσαι om. C L || **6.9** καὶ πολλοὶ om. C L E || **6.10** δάπιδες : ἀτάπιδες C L || Εὐβουλος – διδάσκει om. C L || δῆλον καὶ γὰρ ante καὶ πτερωτὰ add. C L || **8.6** δικαστικά – ἂν : δικαστικά δὲ ὀνόματα εἶη δὲ C L || δικαιοδότης om. C L || **9.10** δημοπράτης : δημοπράτα C, δημοπράται L

L, however, was not copied from C, as evidenced by the fact that C has errors of its own, and *vice versa*:

- C: **2.10** εἰς ἄνδρα – ἀναβάσεων om. C || ἂν εἵποις : ἀπείποις C || **2.12** μεσαιπόλιος : μεσοπόλιος C || **2.22** εὐτρίχος : ἄτριχος C || **2.23** οὐλοκάρανος C || **2.24** καὶ ὑστρίχάδες post τριχίδες add. C || **2.26** ἄθριξ – τριχορρηγίας om. C || **2.227** εἶτε – ὡς ἡ Στοά om. C || **3.5** ἀνθρώπου : τῶν ἀνθρώπων C || συγγένειος – τῆς : συγγενοτάτης C || **3.8** γεινάμενος : πινάμενος C : om. *d*<sup>2</sup> || **4.9** ἀνοησία : ἀνοητία C A E || **5.11** μετιέναι : μετιαίνει C || αἰρεῖν : αἰρεῖν C || **5.12** εὐθέα : εὐθεια C L : εὐθεα Pn || **5.13** ὀρεία : ὄρη || καὶ πολλὰ ἄλλα ὀνόματα ἀπὸ θήρας : καὶ πολλὰ ὅμοια C || **5.14** μὲν post ἐπὶ add. C || **5.15** ταῖς θάμνους : τὰς θάμνους C || **5.17** ἵπποι : ἵππος C Pn || **5.32** καλοῖτο δ' ἂν : καλοῖτο δὲ C || **6.8** φωλητερία : φιλοτήρια C || **6.10** κοίτην<sup>2</sup> : κοιτὸν C || **8.9** κατὰγνωσις om. C
- L: **5.9** θηρῶνται : θῆρται καὶ L || **5.14** ἂν εὐρίσκηται : εὐρίσκεται L || οἱ ante λέοντες om. L || **5.17** καλοῦνται : καλεῖται L || **5.27** Φερεκράτης : περικράτης L || συμπεπλεγμένas om. L || **5.28** πέπλεκται – τριῶν om. L || **5.29** τοὺς – ἐπιδρόμους : τοὺτους ἐπιδρόμους L || **8.10** δικαστὴν : δικαστῶν L || **9.6** οἰκιετὴν L || **9.9** ἡμέρα om. L || **9.10** δῆμιος : δημόσιος L

Such a situation makes possible the hypothesis of a common sub-archetype of *d*, *d*<sup>9</sup>, from which both C and L would then descend, separated by about two centuries.<sup>11</sup> Nonetheless, as we are about to realise, the problem is more difficult to solve, if indeed it can be solved.

<sup>11</sup> See Bethe (1900, V).

A large number of conjunctive errors, such as omissions of portions of text or alternative formulations, involve the manuscripts of the *d* family, with the exception of C and L.<sup>12</sup>

2.6 καὶ ἀμβλωθρίδιον om. BDGI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 2.8 νεογιλόν : νεογιλές BDGI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePsRoVpVuWn, νεογιλεύς PgPr || 2.9 κόρος : κοῦρος BDGI AbAmBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpWn || 2.10 καθέρποντα pro καθέρποντι et ἔχων post ἰοῦλον BDGI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || ἀνέρποντι : ἀνέρποντα BDGI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || ἀφηβηκώς om. BDGI AbAmBr<sup>ac</sup>FzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn, σκληρὸς : σκληρός BDGI AbAmBr<sup>ac</sup>FzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn, σκληροφόρος Vp

3.6 Ἰσαῖος – εἶρκεν om. BGHI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || 3.7 τούτους – κέκληκεν om. BGHI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || 3.8 γινάμενος : πινάμενος C, om. BGHI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn

4.9 ἀθεαμοσύνη om. BEGHI AbAmBrFlFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || σκληρόν BEGHI AbAmBrFlFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || ψευδοδοξία – εἰκὸς om. BEGHI AbAmBrFlFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn || δοκησίσοφος – Ἀντιφῶν om. BEGHI AbAmBrFlFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpVuWn

5.9 Ξενοφῶν post θηρώσιν coll. BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || δὲ καὶ – ἔφη om. BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.10 καὶ ἐπισί-  
ξαι – ἐφείναι om. BEGHI AbAmBracFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.11 καὶ τῆς – Ξενοφῶν om. BEGHI AbAmBr<sup>ac</sup>FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.12 θήρα ἄγρα : θηράραγρα B : θηράγρα EGHI AbAmBracFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.13 καὶ εὐθηρος – ἐπανήλθεν om. BEGHI AbAmBr<sup>ac</sup>FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || ἐνθηρος ... ἐνθηρος : εὐθηρος...εὐθηρος BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ Np : om. C L EFlFrLuMrOr || ἀμφίταπτοι : ἀμφιτάπητες BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || τὰ δὲ τῶν ἐλάφων – σκύλακες post αὐτοετῇ 5.16 coll. BEGHI AbAmFrFlFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || Ξενοφῶν – εἶπεν om. BEGHI AbAmBr<sup>ac</sup>FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || τὰ δὲ πάντων – καλοῦσιν om. BEGHI AbAmBracFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.16 ἡ δὲ τῆς παρδάλεως : τὸ δὲ τῆς παρδάλεως BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn

6.8 θιασίτας om. BEGHI AbAmBrFl[Fr]FzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePsVpVuWn || εἰλαπινιστάς om. BGHI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePsVpVuWn, habet Br<sup>pc</sup> || ἰδίως – ὠνόμαζον om. BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePsVpVuWn, habet Br<sup>pc</sup> || δημοθοίναι om. BEGHI AbAmBrFl[Fr]FzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePsVpVuWn, habet Br<sup>pc</sup>LuOr || 6.9 ἔφη : εἵτε BEH AbAmFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrPsVu, εἶρηκε G BrOxPeVp || καὶ πολλοὶ : καὶ λοιποὶ BGHI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePsVpVuWn, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ Np : om. C L EFlFrLuMrOr || ἀμφιτάπτοι : ἀμφιτάπητες BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrPePsVpVu, ἀμφιτάπηται Ox || 6.10 ἀμφιεστρίαι BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePsVpVu, om. Lu, ἔφεστρίδες iterum Or || δάπιδες om. BGHI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePsVpVuWn || ὡς Εὐβουλος – στόρνυται om. BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePsVpVuWn || ἐνήν : εὐνήν BEGI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePsVpVuWn, εὐνὸν Mr || ἐνεύ-  
ναια : εὐναῖα BGHI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePsVpVuWn || ἀνεπλήρουν post διδάσκει add. BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPsVuWn, ἀνεπλήρουν add. PeVp

12 For Books 2, 5, and 10 it is possible to find the complete lists in the relative chapters.

7.6 εἵποι : εἵποις BGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvMzNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn || 7.7 ἐργα-  
τῆρας BGHI AbAmBrFzMaMnMvMzNeNpOxPgPrPsVuWn || τοὺς μέντοι – φαλουργοὺς om. BGHI  
AbAmBrFzMaMnMvMzNeNpOxPgPrPsVuWn || 7.8 τὰ γὰρ – κωμωδία om. BGHI AbAmBrFzMaMn  
MvMzNeNpOxPgPrPsVuWn  
8.6 ἀπ' αὐτῶν : ἀπάντων BGHI AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPgPrPs<sup>ac</sup>VuWn || δικαιοῦτης om. BGHI  
AAbAmBrFzMaMnMvOxPgPrPs<sup>ac</sup>VuWn || 8.7 νόμιμον : μόνιμον BGHI AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNp  
OxPgPrPsVuWn<sup>ac</sup> || 8.10 δικαστὴν om. BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVu  
Wn  
9.8 ἐπιδημία : ἐπιδημῆσαι BEGHI AAbAmFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsVuWn, ἀποδημῆ-  
σαι Br  
10.10 ἀποθήκην : ὑποθήκην BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsRoVuWn ||  
10.11–2 ἀλλ' ἐγὼ κρίνω – ἡ παγκληρία om. BEGHI AAbAmFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsRo  
VuWn || 10.14 ὅμοροι : ὅμηροι BEHI AAbAmFlFrFzLuMaMnMvNeNpPgPrPsRoVuWn, ὅμοιροι Mr :  
ὅμηρος G BrOxPs<sup>sl</sup> || 10.15 ὁ δ' αὐτὸς – Δημέαν om. BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOx  
PgPrPsRoVuWn || 10.16 τοῦτον δέ – τῶν σιτίων om. BEGHI AAbAmBrFzFlFrMaMnMrMvNeNpOrO  
xPrPgPsRoVuWn || ἡψηται : ἡψηται BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgPrPsRoVu  
Wn, ἔψηται A || 10.17 σκευοφόριον : σκευοφορίαν BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMrMvNeNpOx  
PgPrPsRoVuWn || Πλάτων δέ – ὅτι χειρητίζῃ om. BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOrOxPgP  
rPsRoVuWn || σκευοφοριώτην : σκευοφορίτην BEG<sup>mag</sup>HI AbAmBrFlFrFzLuMaMnMvNeNpOxPsVu  
Wn, κλοφορίτην Mr, om. PgPr || 10.18 ὡς Ἄλεξις – Δίφιλος om. BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMv  
NeNpOrOxPgPrPsRoVuWn || τὰ τοιαῦτα σκεῦη : τὰ σκεῦη τὰ τοιαῦτα BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzLuMa  
MnMrMvNeNpOxPgPrPsRoVuWn || εὗροις – τὸ ὄνομα om. BEGHI AAbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNe  
NpOrOxPgPrPsRoVuWn

In the light of what has been observed in these collations, it is now necessary to postulate a sub-archetype  $d^2$ . This would be the origin of the Palaeologan manuscripts, such as BDGHI and part of E, as well as the vast majority of those from the Renaissance. Since they do not share the errors of  $d^0$  or the single C or L, it can be inferred that they derive from  $d$  in a different way. Yet, in Books 5 and 10, L shares with  $d^2$  the omission of many passages, although in the same books, as shown in the list immediately above, it preserves what  $d^2$  omits:

5.13 καὶ Ἰδαία – τῶν δικτύων om. L  $d^2$  || 5.14 ὀργάδες om. L  $d^2$  || δέ post ἱεροί add. et μὲν om. L  $d^2$  || οὕτω καλούμενοι : λέγονται L  $d^2$  || κατὰ δέ κατάχρησιν : καταχρηστικῶς δέ L  $d^2$  || 5.15 φωλεύουσιν – ἀλίσκονται om. L  $d^2$  || ἰδίως – λυκιδεῖς καὶ om. L  $d^2$  || λαγιδεῖς καὶ om. L  $d^2$  || 5.17 ὁ τὰ – ἀποσκο-  
πούμενος om. L  $d^2$  || 5.20 εἰς τὰ αὐτὰ – διάφορα om. L  $d^2$  || 5.21 οὐ τὸ μὲν – τοῖχος om. L  $d^2$  || 10.14 αἱ  
ante σκευαγωγοὶ add. L  $d^2$  || 10.16 ἕκ om. L  $d^2$  || πομπείων : πομπῆς L  $d^2$  || 10.31 ἕκ om. L  $d^2$  || 10.34  
ἀμφικόλλος : ἀμφικάλλος C : ἀμφίκομος L  $d^2$  (ἀμφίκμος Pg, ἀμφί sp. vac. Pr) || 10.35 Ἀριστοφάνης –  
σφενδάμνινοι om. L  $d^2$

In such circumstances, it seems possible to postulate an intermediate sub-archetype  $d^1$  between  $d$  and  $d^2$ . In  $d^1$ , which could be dated to a period after C but before L (so probably the Comnenian Age), the text of the  $d$  family had already suffered some omissions, but not as many as in  $d^2$ ; both L and  $d^2$  would derive from  $d^1$ . But

even this solution does not seem entirely satisfactory, since  $d^2$  did not inherit the conjunctive errors of C and L. One might object, with good reason, that it is possible that  $d^2$  used different sources for different books of the *Onomasticon* – and this could have happened for Book 1 (see Section 10.1) – except that such errors are present in Book 5. On the other hand, I did not find them in Book 10, except for passages not present in  $d^2$ . At any rate, it cannot categorically be ruled out that  $d^2$ , which could roughly be dated to the Palaeologan Age, corrected the text by using two or more sources, even though it seems that all of them must have belonged almost entirely to  $d$ . Nor is it impossible that it was L which used more than one antigraphon.

Be that as it may, the most important consequence is that the sub-archetype  $d$  can only be reconstructed by using C, L, and  $d^2$ . This sub-archetype  $d^2$  likely represents the common version of the *Onomasticon* that circulated in the late Byzantine age. This was a heavily abbreviated text (much shorter than that of C) with many errors, but its brevity may have been an advantage. The only other witness we have from this period is F (apart from the manuscripts containing excerpts). The question then shifts to how to reconstruct  $d^2$  and which manuscripts are essential for this: in this regard, it is necessary to carefully analyse the textual tradition of the  $d$  family in each book.

## 5.1 Manuscript G and its descendants

Despite the antiquity of the manuscript and its probable origin in an erudite circle (see Section 2.2), G does not have a significantly better text than any other witness in the  $d$  family or in the  $d^2$  branch, and it seems to share all their flaws. The undeniably important feature of G, however, lies in its notes and the scholarly activity on the *Onomasticon* to which they testify. The whole work is provided with marginal notes, mostly seemingly drawn from the *Etymologicum Magnum*, but also from other lexica; sometimes some of these notes appear to be autoschediastic. Below I report all the notes that I have been able to identify in the manuscript (in many cases, when the text is very close to that of its source, I have only included the reference):

1.7 βρέτας] ὅτι ποιητικόν

1.19 χρησολόγον] χρησμός, λόγιον

1.54 δεκαετὲς ἔτος, δεκαετὲς παιδίον, δεκαετὲς χρόνος, δεκαετὲς (*sic*) ἄνθρωπος.

1.80 διώροφος οἶκος ὁ δίπατος, τριώροφος οἶκος ὁ τρίπατος (cf. [Hdn.] *Part.* 20.10).

1.111 ἄνεμον ἀσελγῇ] αἰσχρὸν ἀσελγῆν τὴν πνοὴν ἀναγράφειν.

1.187 χαράδραι] χαράδραι αἱ διαίρέσεις καὶ τὰ σχίσματα· καὶ χεῖμαρροι γῆς παρὰ τὸ χαράσσω (= Σ χ 26), ἐξ οὗ χαραδροῦται ἀντὶ τοῦ ὀρύσσεται (ἀρ- G) κοιλαίνεται (= Σ χ 27; EM 806.47).

1.222 ἔλλεδανός = *EM* 331.26

1.222 κάπετος = *EM* 298.33

1.222 ἐπιφυλλίδα· τὰ περὶ τοὺς βότρυας, οἱ καλούμενοι ἐπίτραγοι (~ *EM* 367.18).

1.244 κάλαθος κυρίως εἰς ὃν τὰ κάλλη ἀποτίθενται. κάλλη δὲ ἐστὶ τὰ βεβαμμένα ἔρια. καταχρηστικῶς δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ δεκτικοῦ τῶν τυρῶν καὶ σταφυλῶν· ἢ παρὰ τὸ γάλα, γάλαθος, εἰς ὃν τὸ γάλα ἐπεντίθεντο τυρεύοντες (~ [Zonar.] 1146.3; *Et.Gud.* 294.33).

1.252 δύο εἶδη εἰσὶν ἀρότρων· τὸ μὲν — μέσσαβα καλοῦσιν (~ *EM* 173.16).

2.88 ἀζήν σημαίνει τὸν πώγωνα κατὰ Φρύγας, καὶ κλίνεται ἀζένος, ἐξ οὗ λέγεται καὶ τὸ αἰζήρος (= *Et. Gen.* α 121, unde *EM* 22.36).

2.89 χελύνη τὰ περὶ τὸ στόμα μέρη τοῦ προσώπου — καὶ τὴν κιθάραν παρ' Αἰολεῦσιν (~ *EM* 808.21).

2.94 λέγεται δὲ οὐλα καὶ βάρηκες — καὶ τὴν τολύπην (~ *EM* 188.38).

2.99 κίον καὶ ἥτις λέγεται καὶ γαργαρεὼν παρὰ τῷ Ἱπποκράτῃ, περὶ τὸν γινόμενον περὶ αὐτὸν ἦχον ἐν τῷ ἀναγαργαρίζειν. οἱ δὲ σταφυλὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ συνεχῶς καταστάζεσθαι. κιονίς δὲ εἰρηται παρὰ τὴν χύσιν τῶν ὑγρῶν ἢ παρὰ τὸ κίονος ἔχειν τύπον καθ' ἑαυτὴν οὖσαν ἐπιμήκη (~ *Orio* 82.8).

2.130 σπόνδυλος καὶ σφόνδυλος. παρὰ τὸ ἐσφίχθαι παρ' ἀλλήλους (= *Orio* 146.28).

2.132 ἀγκτήρες οἱ ἐν τῷ τραχήλῳ τόποι, δι' ὧν ἀγχεσθαι συμβαίνει (= *Hsch.* α 562; *EM* 12.20; on this note see below).

2.134 βρόχθος· τὸ ὀλίγον πόμα — ἀπὸ τοῦ πινομένου ποιοῦ ἤχου ἐν τῷ καταπίνειν (~ *Et.Gen.* β 277, unde *EM* 215.52).

2.137 λαία χεὶρ ἡ ἀριστερὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ λελιάσθαι καὶ κεχωρίσθαι τῶν πράξεων (= *EM* 558.47).

2.144 ἰστέον ὅτι σκυταλίδας καὶ φάλαγγας ὀνομάζουσιν οἱ ἀνατομικοὶ τὰ τῶν δακτύλων ὅσῳ (= *Gal. de anatomicis administrationibus libri IX* 2.250.7).

2.168 γαστριζῶ τὸ λαϊμάργως διαιτῶμαι (= *EM* 222.2).

2.174 τάχα δίκην τίσειας εὐσεβῶν νόμοις. μυστήρια γὰρ τοῖς ἀμυήτοις λέγεις. φθονῶν σιώπα μὴ πικρὰν τίσεις δίκην.

2.176 ὁ ὄρχις λέγεται καὶ πηρίν· ἐστὶ δὲ δικατάληκτον — ὡς δηλοῖ Ἀριστοφάνης, ἡβιώσαι κάρτιον παρατετυλμένον† (= *EM* 283.45).

2.183 λίσφοι τὰ ἰσχία οἱ Ἀττικοί — κατὰ τὴν ὁσφύν (= *Et.Gen.* λ 121, unde *EM* 567.20).

2.185 ψύη = *EM* 819.15

2.208 ἔγκατα τὰ ἔντερα· ἀπὸ τοῦ κατέχειν τὴν τροφήν· λέγεται δὲ τὸ ἥπαρ ὁ σπλήν, ὁ πνεύμων καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸν πνεύμονα. ἔντερον δὲ οὐκ ἔγκατον. τὸ δὲ ἔντερον, οἷον ἔτερον καὶ οὐχ ὁμοιον. ἢ παρὰ τὸ ἐντὸς κεῖσθαι τῶν μελῶν. οἰονεῖ ἐνδότερά τινα ὄντα· ἀπὸ τοῦ δι' αὐτῶν ρεῖν τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τροφῆς περιττώματα· ἢ παρὰ τὸ ἐνδον εἰλεῖσθαι (~ *EM* 344.33). ἐνδινά = *EM* 339.6. ἐνδίνουσι = *EM* 339. 10

2.219 ἀδήν = *EM* 17.3

3.34 μνηστεία ἐστὶν ἐπαγγελία τῶν μελλόντων πραγμάτων.

3.41 χαμαίπους παρὰ τὸ χαμαὶ καὶ τὸ πούς. τὸ δὲ χαμαὶ ἢ παρὰ τὸ χῶ ἢ παρὰ τὸ χθών, χθαμαὶ καὶ ἀποβολῇ τοῦ θ χαμαὶ (~ *EM* 806.21).

3.154 ὁ δ' ἀλείπτῃς ἀδόκιμον] παρὰ δὲ τῷ θεολόγῳ Γρηγορίῳ ἀλείπται τῆς ἀρετῆς (*Greg.Naz. In laudem Basilii Magni* 5.1 Boulenger).

3.154 τριάσσειν τὸ νικᾶν· ἀπὸ μεταφορᾶς τῶν παλαιστῶν, ἐν ταῖς τρισὶ πάλαις τὴν νίκην καρπούμενων· καὶ ἀτρίακτος ὁ ἀνίατος (ἀν ἀνίκητος?) καὶ ἀήττητος. λέγονται οἱ παλαιστρικοὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ τρις πεσεῖν (~ *EM* 765.37). καὶ ἀπιτριάσαι τὸ πληγὰς τρεῖς δοῦναι (= *EM* 125.4).

3.514 δίσκος = *EM* 279.19–27

4.35 δωροδόκος = *EM* 293.36

4.48 κομψός = *EM* 527.50–5

4.80 τέως = *EM* 756.3

4.207 ἐρυθήματος] ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐρεῦθω τὸ βάπτω. γίνεται ἐρυθρῷ ἀποβολῇ τοῦ ε.

- 5.9 ἄγρα] ἄγρα σημαίνει δύο· Δήμητρος ἱερὸν, τὴν θήραν. λέγεται δὲ πληθυντικῶς ἄγρα οἱ τόποι (~ EM 13.15).
- 5.11 ἶχνος παρὰ τὸ ἶσχειν, ὃ ἐστὶ συνέχειν, ὅλον τὸν πόδα· ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνέχεσθαι τῆς γῆς (= EM 480.46). καὶ ἶχνιον ὁμοίως τὸ πάτημα παρὰ τὸ ἰζω τὸ κάθημαι (~ EM 480.48).
- 5.91 βολεὸν = EM 204.27
- 5.131 ἀλεξίκακος ὁ ἀποτρεπτικὸς τῶν κακῶν (~ Et.Gen. α 427; EM 59.37).
- 5.161 γέλοιος λέγεται ὁ γέλωτος ἄξιος, γελοιὸς δὲ ὁ γελωτοποιός (= EM 224.45).
- 5.162 ἄξιος ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄγω, ἄξω, ἄξιος. ἀπὸ τῆς φορᾶς τῶν σταθμῶν τὴν ἴσην ῥοπὴν ἐχόντων (= EM 115.57).
- 6.28 ἀστεῖος ὁ ἐκ τοῦ ἄστν. κυρίως οὖν <ὁ ἐν> ἄστει διατρίβων· λέγεται καὶ ὁ δι' ἥθος χρηστὸν ἐπαινοῦμενος, ὡς ὁ Μωϋσῆς, ὡς ἦν τὸ παιδίον ἀστεῖον. λέγεται καὶ ὁ γελωτοποιός (~ EM 158.47).
- 6.32 ζύμη = EM 412.34
- 6.36 ἐπιστία τὰ εἰς τροφήν καὶ εἰς τὸ σιτεῖσθαι (= EM 364.3). σιτία καὶ ἐδέσματα (= Poll. 6.32).
- 6.40 κράδη = EM 534.40
- 6.48 σαπέρδαι = EM 708.42–7
- 6.56 καρύκη = EM 492.46–53
- 6.73 πλακοῦντα = EM 647.27–9. ἄμης = EM 83.20
- 9.25 πολίτης] πολίτης μεγαλοπολίτης, ὁ δὲ μικρᾶς πόλεως μικροπολίτης, ὁ νέας νεαπολίτης καὶ νέοικος καὶ νεοκάτοικος. τάδε ἀπὸ πόλεως ὀνόματα.
- 10.1 ἐξηγεῖσθαι] ἐξηγοῦμαι καὶ διηγοῦμαι τὸ διδάσκω καὶ ὑποδεικνύω.
- 10.1 μόλις] μόλις ἀπὸ τοῦ μόγις, ὅπερ ἀπὸ τοῦ μόγου γίνεται. ἢ παρὰ τὸ μολῶ. τὸ δὲ μόγος παρὰ τὸ μὴ ἔαν τὴν ψυχὴν γαννῶσθαι ἥτοι χαίρειν. μόγις γὰρ λέγεται ἡ κακοπάθεια.
- 10.10 ἐπιπλά = EM 363.9
- 10.19 ἀπαρτία = EM 118.40–3
- 10.30 ψακάς καὶ ψεκᾶς ἢ ῥανίς, καὶ ψεκάζει, καὶ ψακάζει τὸ ραίνειν (~ EM 817.13–4).
- 10.31 ἱμωνία παρὰ τὸ ἱμω τὸ ἐναλέγομαι. τοῦτο — ἀναλέγομαι = EM 110.38–40
- 10.35 ἡ ταπεινὴ καὶ εὐτελὴς κλίνη καὶ στιβάς· καὶ χαμεύνια, κραββάτια ταπεινά. (= EM 868.28).
- 10.44 post λάσανα G add. ἐφ' οὗ οἱ τόποι ὡς [.]σῆι ἄτε περὶ ῥέντα λάσαι δὲ τὰ τὸν φόρτον (~ EM 557.30); postea G hunc textum denotavit et in margine scripsit οὐκ ἔστι κείμενον.
- 10.45 post ἁμίς G add. Οὐροδόχον — ἀργυροῦν (= EM 83.33); postea G hunc textum denotavit et in margine scripsit οὐδὲ αὐτὸ ἔστι (ἐνι G<sup>ac</sup>) κείμενον.
- 10.48 post Ταγνηνισταῖς G add. σκολύθρια Πλάτων τίθεται ἀντὶ τοῦ ὕφ' ἡμῶν λεγομένου ὑποποδίου. ὑπὸ τοῦ Ποιητοῦ δὲ ὑποθρόνιον. Πλάτων ὥσπερ τὰ σκολύθρια τῶν μελλόντων καθιζήσεσθαι ὑποσπώντες χαίρουσι καὶ γελῶσιν ἐπειδὴν ἴδωσιν ὑπτίον ἀνατετραμμένον. τινὲς δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν μικρῶν διφρίδων ἐξεδέξαντο τὴν λέξιν (~ EM 718.39–45); postea hunc textum denotavit et in margine scripsit οὐκ ἐνι κείμενον.
- 10.57 χάρτας] χάρτας παρὰ τὸ χῶ τὸ χωρῶ, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τὸ χάρτης γίνεται παράγωγον, ὁ χωρητικὸς ὢν τῶν ἐγγραφομένων (~ EM 807.26).
- 10.61 κλεψύδρα = EM 517.44–5
- 10.66 ὄλπος (sic) = EM 623.5–6
- 10.75 ἀρυστήρ = EM 151.3–4 | ἀρυστικός οἶνοχοή (~ EM 151.2–3)
- 10.88 κυλίχνας = EM 544.38–40
- 10.99 χύτεια παρὰ τὸ χῶ τὸ χωρῶ, χύω χύτρα (cf. EM 339.28) | κύθρα = EM 543.37
- 10.103 ἰγδιν = EM 464.49–52
- 10.114 κόσκινον ~ EM 38.41–6

G is also one of the witnesses that preserve several of the so-called *scholia* to Pollux:

**schol. Poll. 1.27** θυηλήσασθαι] τὸ ἐπιθεῖναι θυμιάματα.

**schol. Poll. 2.45** καὶ γὰρ τῷ ἐγκεφάλῳ δωροφοροῦσι τὴν τροφήν, τό θ' ἦπαρ παρὰ τοῦ λεπτοτάτου ἐν αὐτῷ αἵματος καὶ ἡ καρδία ἀπὸ τοῦ καθαρωτάτου τοῦ ἐν αὐτῇ πνεύματος.

**schol. Poll. 2.132** ἀγκτῆρες οἱ ἐν τῷ τραχήλῳ τόποι, δι' ὧν ἀγχεσθαι συμβαίνει (= Hsch. α 562; *EM* 12.20).

Among these, schol. 2.132 is, according to Bethe, only found in the Aldine edition, but, as it clearly appears, it is also found in G. In my opinion, this is not a proper scholium, but one of the marginal notes of G, which later found its way into the Aldine, as shown by its source, the *Etymologicum Magnum*: the presence of *EM* material does not seem to affect other *scholia*, but mainly the marginal notes of G. Another relevant feature of G is the fact that in some places there are variants of the text or integrations. Here are some examples:

**1.25** ἐσθῆτι] καὶ πολυτελεῖ ἐσθῆτι

**1.27** οὐλας] ἄλας

**1.223** ἐν ἄλλῳ γίνεται κερασβόλα σπέρματα τὰ τοῖς βοῶν κέρασιν προσπέσῃ ἐπιπί(μ)πτοντα. ὅταν κατασπείρηται ἀνασύρα τὴν γῆν.

**1.242** ἰσχάδα] ἰσχάδα λεπτήν

**1.247** ἀσφάρακος] ἢ ἀσφάραγος

**7.116** ἀρματροχίας] λέγει Καλλίας

**10.79** χρυσία σφ' ὑπό-] γράφεται χρυσι δέ σφ' ὑπό-

These marginal notes show that the copyist of G must have used another witness besides the antigraphon. At some point, he must have realised that he had inadvertently included some marginal notes in the main text. This is clear from the notes to Poll. 10.44 and 10.45, where he reported the extraneous parts of the text and wrote in the margin οὐκ ἔστι κείμενον and οὐδὲ αὐτὸ ἐνι (which he then corrected to ἔστι) κείμενον. These interpolations (fortunately somehow mended) must already have been introduced, I think, in the antigraphon he was reading. For this reason, it is likely that notes of this kind were not added directly in G, but were already present in its model (for which I use the *siglum* *d*<sup>3</sup>). Nevertheless, the copyist also checked the text against another manuscript, thanks to which he included several variants and corrected some errors (such as the marginal notes from *EM* examined above). This other manuscript also belonged to the *d* family, although it may have been closer to C (for example, at 1.27 the reading ἄλας is found only in C, but on no occasion was G's scribe able to correct *d*<sup>2</sup>'s errors where C is correct). It was from this other manuscript that G's copyist took the *scholia* and some variant readings. G's antigraphon can be dated to the Palaeologan Renaissance, not much



earlier than G itself; the attempt to improve Pollux's text by adding material from other erudite sources could be attributed to the scholarly interests of this period.<sup>13</sup>

The text of G clearly descends from *d*<sup>2</sup>, whose errors it shares, but it alters some passages and, above all, removes almost all the phrases *καὶ τὰ ὅμοια* that are characteristic of the  $\beta$  redaction, apparently without reintegrating the omitted text, to which the copyist had no access. It must have been a deliberate stylistic choice.

Manuscript G also seems to have had a considerable number of descendants. At any rate, it is the oldest witness to a particular redaction of the text that can be found in many later manuscripts. Here is a list of its most characteristic variant readings, taken from Books 2–10:

2.5 *καὶ τὰ ὅμοια* post φιλανθρωπία om. G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrVpWn || 2.7 τοκῶσα : τοκῶσαι G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrPs<sup>sl</sup>VpWn || 2.8 *καὶ τὰ ὅμοια* post πρωτότοκον om. G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrVpWn || *καὶ τὰ ἐφεξῆς* om. G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrVpWn || 2.12 ἔχων om. G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrVpWn || 2.15 δυσμαῖς : δυσμῶν G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrPs<sup>sl</sup>VpWn || κρονόκληρος : κρονόκληρος G<sup>ac</sup>I AbBr<sup>ac</sup>FzNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpWn || 2.26 *καὶ τὰ ὅμοια* post φαλακρός om. G BrOxPePgPrVpWn || 3.5 οὕτω – πάντες om. G<sup>ac</sup> BrOxPePgPrVp || 3.6 προσγινόμενον : προσιέμενον G<sup>ac</sup> Br<sup>ac</sup>?OxPePgPrVp || 3.7 ὁ ante γάμος add. G BrOxPePgPrVp || 5.9 *καὶ ἀγρευτής* om. G Br<sup>ac</sup>OxPePgPrVp || *καὶ τὰ ὅμοια* post συγκυνηγέτης om. G BrOxPePgPrVp || *καὶ τὰ ὅμοια* post ἀντίπαλος om. G BrOxPePgPrVp || 5.13 *καὶ τὰ ὅμοια* post εὐθηρος ἄγρα om. G BrOxPePgPrVp || ὕλη *καὶ* πολύθηρος : ὕλη πολύθηρος G BrOxPePgPrVp || 5.36 *καὶ τὰ ὅμοια* post περιστοιχίσασθαι om. G BrOxPePgPrVp || 6.7 παστάδα : παστάδια G Ps<sup>sl</sup>, παστάδιον Br<sup>ac</sup>Ox (παστάς Br<sup>pc</sup>, cf. C) || 6.8 πληρῶσαι : συμπληρῶσαι G BrOx || 6.9 εἶτα : εἶπε G BrOx, εἴρηκε Ps || 7.7 κατὰ Ξενοφῶντα om. GH Br<sup>ac</sup>OxPgPr, habet Br<sup>pc</sup> || 7.8 οὐ ante τὰ δὲ πιπρασκόμενα add. G OxPg, αὐτὰ δὲ πιπρασκόμενα Pr || 7.9 ἐμπολή : ἐμπωληκή G NeNpPgPrPs<sup>sl</sup> || 8.8 δικαστής : δικασθεῖς G BrOxPg, rectum Pr || 9.8–9 στήλη : his στύλη G BrOxPgPr || 9.10 δημαγωγία om. G BrOxPgPr || 10.11 ὅτι : ὅσα G BrOxPs<sup>sl</sup> || 10.13 κατασκευάσασθαι : κατασκευάσθαι G BrOx || ἐνσκευάσαι : εἰσκευάσθαι G BrOxPs<sup>sl</sup> || 10.14 ὅμοροι : ὅμηρος G BrOxPs<sup>sl</sup> || 10.17 ταξιάρχους : ταξιάρχῳ G<sup>ac</sup> PgPr || 10.19 ἀπολογότο : ἀπολογοῖς G<sup>ac</sup> Br<sup>ac</sup>OxPgPrPs<sup>sl</sup> || 10.22 ὀχλεῖς : ὀχλεῖν G BrOxPgPr || 10.24 κλειδίον : κλειδίῳ G BrOxPgPr || 10.28 εἵπωμεν : εἵπομεν G BrOxPgPr || 10.31 ἀρπάγης : ἀρπάγειν G OxPgPr, ἀρπάτην Br

With the exception of the group AbFzNeNp, which follows G only up to 2.20,<sup>14</sup> BrOxPePgPrVp appear to derive from G in all nine books. Within this chaotic group, some sets of manuscripts can be isolated: BrOx, PeVp, and PgPr.

Br and Ox share several errors:

<sup>13</sup> On this matter, especially for the Palaeologan Age, see Conti Bizzarro (2021); Cavarzeran (2022).

<sup>14</sup> It is group *h*: see Section 6.2.

2.19 κυϊσκασθαι Br<sup>ac</sup>Ox || 2.23 Αρχίλοχος : ἀρχίλοχος Br<sup>ac</sup>OxPgPr || 3.5 τούτων om. BrOx || 3.7 λύεται : διαλύεται BrOx || 3.8 προσαγαγόντες Br<sup>ac?</sup>MaOx || τοῦ γεννήσαντος : γέννημονον Br<sup>ac?</sup>, γένος μόνον Ox || 5.10 μὲν om. Br<sup>ac</sup>Ox || 5.12 ἀποπνεῖ : εὐἀποπνεῖ Br<sup>ac</sup>Ox || δύσσομα<sup>1</sup> : εὖσομα Br<sup>ac</sup>Ox || 5.13 ὁμοίως : ὁμοίως ὡς BrOx || 5.14 ἰδαις τε καὶ ὕλαις : ὕλαις τε καὶ ἰδαις Br<sup>ac?</sup>Ox || 5.16 γαλαθηνά : γαλαθηκά BrOx || ἡ δὲ τῆς ἐλάφου : ἡ δὲ τοῦ ἐλάφου BrOx || 5.27 εὐτική ante δίκτυα add. Br<sup>ac</sup>Ox || 6.8 συσσίτους om. BrOx || 6.9 προσκεφάλαιον : πρὸς τὸ κεφάλαιον BrOx || 10.15 πλείστου : πλοῖα BrOx || 10.22 βαλανάνοιγαι : βαλανάγρας BrOx || 10.24 ἐν Αἰολοσίκωνι : αἰολίσιδίκωνι BrOx<sup>pc</sup> || 10.35 ἐλεφαντίνην : ἀλεφαντίναν BrOx || ῥίνθωνος : ῥίθωνος BrOx

It is likely that Br was copied from Ox, but the relationship between these two manuscripts and their connection with Wn is not always straightforward and requires a deeper and less generic investigation.<sup>15</sup>

The connection between Pe and Vp becomes immediately clear from the fact that both end at 6.186 ἐπινίκια, and also share a remarkable number of errors:

2.5 ἀπανθρωπεύεσθαι : φιλανθρωπεύεσθαι PeVp || 2.6 σπορά : σποράν PeVp || 2.7 ἀμβλίσκειν : ἀμβλώσκειν PeVp || 2.9 ἐφήβων : ἐφήβου PeVp || ἀφειμένον : ἀφ' ἧβης PeVp || παλλάκια : πανάκια BPeVp || 2.10 καθέρποντι : καθέλκοντα PeVp || εἶτα : τα Pe : om. Vp || ἑνακμος : ἑναγχος PeVp || σκληροφρὸς : σκληροφρὸς PeVp || 2.11 στρατεύσιμον : κατεύσιμον Pe, κοατέσιμον Vp || 2.12 πρεσβύτερον : πρεσβύτου PeVp || 2.13 Ἀριστοφάνει : ἀριστούφω PeVp || 2.14 ἀγήρατον : ἀγήραιον PeVp || τὴν ἀγήρων ἀρετὴν : τὴν ἀγήρω τροφὴν PeVp || 2.15 καὶ μακροχρόνιος : χρόνιος PeVp || τῷ χεῖρε : τὴν χεῖρα PeVp || 2.17 ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν θηλειῶν om. PeVp || 2.18 νεάνις : νεῶνις PeVp || ὡς : ὁ PeVp || οἶον om. PeVp || 2.19 ῥήματα-προειρημένων om. PeVp || ἐπὶ : ἀπὸ PeVp || 2.20 νεανισκεύεσθαι : νεανιτεύεσθαι BD AmMaMnPePgPrPsRoVu : ἀνιτεύεσθαι Vp || Ἀριστοφάνης : Ἀριστουφὸς Pe, Ἀριστούφω Vp || 2.22 σμήριγγες : μήριγγες PeVp || 2.24 τριχοβρῶτες : τριχοβρῶται PeVp || ὦ om. PeVp || 2.26 τὰ ante τῆς κορυφῆς add. PeVp || 3.5 ὀνομάζοιντο PeVp || ἀφορῶν : εὐφορῶν PeVp || ἀπὸ γένους ἡμῖν om. PeVp || 3.8 τοῦ γεννήσαντος : τοὺς γενήσοντας PeVp || ὁ φυτεύσας ὁ ποιήσας om. PeVp || 5.9 ἄγραι : ἄγρα PeVp || 5.12 εὐαίσθητα : αἰσθητὰ PeVp || 5.13 ὁμοίως : ὡς PeVp || 5.14 οὕτω καλούμενοι om. Vp || 5.17 λινόπτης : λινόπται PeVp || ἰχνευτῆς : ἰχνευταί PeVp || 5.36 τὰς : τοὺς PeVp || 6.7 θίασον om. PeVp || 6.8 κληθῆναι : θεῖναι PeVp || 6.9 χαμευνή : χαμεύνιον PeVp || 6.9 φυλλάδες : φυ sp. vac. 4 litt. PeVp || 6.10 ὑποστρώματα om. C L PeVp || κνέφαλα : κνέφα PeVp || ἐν Ἀγχίση : ἑναγχόση PeVp || ἀνεπήρουν post διδάσκει add. PeVp

Nevertheless, there are a few cases where PeVp do not show the errors of G, whether due to contamination or ingenuity:

5.11 μετιέναι : μετεῖναι G Br<sup>ac</sup>OxPgPrPs<sup>sl</sup>Wn<sup>ac</sup> || ἐντετυπωμένα : ἐντυπωμένα G Br<sup>ac</sup>OxPg, ἐντυπώματα Pr || 5.27 τῇ θηρευτικῇ : τῶν θηρευτικῶν G<sup>sl</sup>H BrOxPs<sup>sl</sup> || 5.31 διττά : ὀρθά G BrOxPs<sup>sl</sup>, rectum διττά habent autem PePgPrVp

<sup>15</sup> See also Sections 6.3, 7.3.1.

Apart from their common descent from G, Pe and Vp do not show any relevant conjunctive errors with the other extant manuscripts, except for the following, which are hardly indicative:

2.9 παλλάκια : πανάκια B PeVp || 2.18 κυδρωμένη AbBr<sup>ac</sup>OxPePs<sup>sl</sup>Vp || 2.25 ἔνδετον : ἔνδοτον EG<sup>sl</sup> FlFrLuMrOrPa<sup>ac</sup>PeVp

It is also possible to claim that Vp was copied from Pe, since the former has many errors that are absent in Pe:

2.5 δ' ἂν om. PgPrRoVp || 2.7 γένεσις γονή om. Vp || ἐπίφορος καὶ ἐπίτοκος : ἐπίφορος ἐπίτοκος G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrWn, ἐπίφορον ἐπίτοκος Vp || 2.10 ὑπήνην : ὑπόνην Vp || εἶτα : τα Pe : om. Vp || 2.11 ἐκ τῆς – ἡλικίας bis Vp || 2.16 παραλλάττων : παραχλάττων Vp || ἰσηλιξ : ἐσηλιξ Vp || 2.17 ἀφελικεστέραν : ἀμφηλιστάτην Vp || 2.18 ἐπίγαμος νεόγαμος om. Vp || 2.19 κυῖσκεσθαι : κυνίσκεσθαι Vp || 2.20 νεανίσκευεσθαι : ἀνιτευεσθαι Vp || 2.24 εὐκοσμος Vp || εὐκόσμησις Vp || 3.8 προαγαγόντες : προάγοντες Vp || 5.9 λέγοιτ' : λέγοιντ' Vp || 5.10 τὰς κύνας – ἐπαφεῖναι om. Vp || 5.14 ἰδαίς : ἰδναίς Vp || 5.17 συνεργοὶ : κυνεργοὶ Vp || 6.8 συνόντας FS<sup>ac</sup> EFlFrMr Vp

The opposite happens very few times, when the copyist, a rather young Arsenius Apostolis, probably managed to correct the text:

2.10 γενειάσκων : γενειάσων Pe || 2.25 μεταφρένω : φρένω Pe || 5.14 οἱ λέοντες : οἱ λέγοντες Pe || 5.32 ἡ δὲ ποδάγρα ἴσταιται ἀρκυστασία ante ἡ δὲ ποδάγρα add. Pe

The palaeographic details also contribute to this reconstruction, since both manuscripts were copied in Crete at the end of the 15th century. Pe was copied in the *atelier* of Michael Apostolis and Vp was copied on the same island by his son Arsenius; Vp also bears the hand of Emmanuel Zacharides, who worked as a scribe for Michael. Nevertheless, an intermediary witness must be postulated, since Vp was copied in Crete at the end of the 15th century by Arsenius Apostolis, but at that time Pe was in the possession of Francesco Maturanzio, who acquired the manuscript on the island in 1473.<sup>16</sup> It is very unlikely that Arsenius could have used Pe directly in Crete after 1491, but it is possible that he had an apographon of it, and not a very good one, given the number of trivial errors in Vp.

A final set can be identified in Pg and Pr. They show several separative errors with respect to the rest of the textual tradition:

2.5 ἀνθρωπικόν om. PgPr || δ' ἂν om. PgPrRoVp || 2.7 δὲ om. PgPr || 2.8 νεογυεὺς PgPr || 2.9 περυσινόν : περάσινον PgPr || 2.10 λειογένειος om. MvPgPr || παρηβηκῶς : παραβεβηκῶς PgPr || δὲ ante

16 See Ferreri (2021, 90).

ὄψει om. PgPr || 2.13 γηραιός ἐσχατογήρως om. PgPr || 2.14 τὸν ἀγήρω : τοὺς ἀγήρω PgPr || 2.16 κωμικά : κωμικὰ PgPr || 2.18 οἷον ἐσχατογήρως καὶ τὰ ὅμοια om. PgPr || 2.23 Ἀρχίλοχος : ἀγχίλοχος PgPr || 3.5 ὀνομάζοιτο om. PgPr || 3.6 προσόν : προστόν PgPr || 5.21 τῆς δὲ λόγχης τὸ μὲν : λόγχαι δὲ τὰ λόγχης τῶν G O<sub>x</sub>, λόγχαι τὰ δὲ λόγχης τὸ μὲν PgPr || 7.8 ἀμείβειν : ἀμόιβειν Pg, om. Pr || 10.13 ἀγρόν : αὐτόν PgPr || 10.14 ἐνσκευάσαι : ἐνσκευάσθαι PgPr Xa || 10.15 πλείστου : πλοῖα BrO<sub>x</sub>, πλεία Pg, πλείω Pr || 10.34 ἀμφικολλος : ἀμφίκμος Pg, ἀμφί sp. vac. Pr

Pg and Pr share two large gaps in the text: from 1.137 ξυήλην τὴν to 1.157 ἀήττητοι, and from 5.149 ἐνειργασμένα καὶ τὰς μετοχάς to 6.20 καὶ ὑποψακάζειν λέγουσι, thus omitting a relevant section in Books 5 and 6. It is reasonable to assume that these gaps were already present in a common ancestor of Pg and Pr derived from G, since each contains errors that are absent in the other:

- **Pg: 5.19** τόξα – ἄρκυες om. Pg || σταλίδες om. Pg || σταλιδώματα om. Pg || 7.6 χειρουργικά : χειρουργαί Pg || 7.7 δημιούργημα : ἱερούργημα Pg || 9.6 ὑπέλωμεν : ὀπείλωμεν Pg || 9.7 κτίζειν : κατίζειν Pg
- **Pr: 2.11** τῶν ἐκ – σφριγῶν om. Pr || 2.12 ὑποπόλιος om. MvPr || 2.24 πλέγμα : πλεῦγμα Pr || 2.25 περιρρέουσιν : περρίεσσιν Pr || 7.8 οὐ ante τὰ δὲ πιπρασκόμενα add. G O<sub>x</sub>Pg, αὐτὰ δὲ πιπρασκόμενα Pr || 9.8 ἐξορίστους Pr || 10.14 εἴρηται : εἰρήκασι Pr || 10.23 τὸ τε μέρος – τῷ μέρει : τὸ τε σκεῦος τῷ μέρει Pr || 10.28 καταθαίρειν post καθαίρειν add. Pr || 10.32 δεῖ om. Pr sp. vac. relicto

## 5.2 The curious case of manuscript E and group e

Among the manuscripts of the Palaeologan Age, E occupies an important place. It dates from the beginning of the 14th century, but was unfortunately disregarded by Bethe. On the contrary, this witness is very interesting and old enough to be worthy of consideration. The significant feature of this manuscript is that redactions α and β seem to be somehow mixed, in a manner not dissimilar to that adopted by the compiler(s) of group x. However, the contamination in E happened at least more than a century earlier, in a different cultural context, and with a different result. Thus, E and its apographa are characterised not only by a mixed redaction, but also by some distinctive variant readings and, above all, by the presence of some passages (of uncertain origin) which are absent in all the other witnesses. This occurs in Books 2 (which will be examined in depth in Section 6.5), 3, 6, and 7, sometimes to a greater extent, sometimes to a lesser one. In Book 1 (see Section 10.1 for more details) E is in line with the other manuscripts of its age, such as B, D, G, and H, but in this case they do not have the text of redaction β, as C does, and do not belong to the d family, to which E belongs almost entirely in the other books of Pollux, i.e. 4, 5, 8, and 10. The reason for this is unclear, but it is plausible that E's scribe had as his source a manuscript – or its antigraphon – in which Books 4, 5,

8, 9, and 10 were either incomplete or missing altogether. It is also possible that a source for these books was not always available to the copyist. Below, I present the state of the text in Books 3, 6, and 7, and then in Books 4, 8, and 9, since they are the only ones to which this study does not devote a chapter. The former three are contaminated, while the latter belong to family *d*, even if they still underwent slight contamination.

First of all, in these books E, along with its direct or indirect apographa (FIFrMr and LuOr), presents its own variant readings or alternative formulations, which are absent in the other extant witnesses, with the exception, in several cases, of *b*.

3.5 διελεῖν : διελθεῖν *b* EFIFrLuMrOr || οὕτως : οὕτωςί EFIFrLuMrOr || συγγένειος E<sup>sl</sup>F<sup>sl</sup>FrLuMrOr (cf. *d*<sup>2</sup>) : συγγενικός EFl (cf. *b*) || 3.6 πρὸς αἵματος : ἀφ' αἵματος EFIFrLuMrOr<sup>im</sup> || πρὸ τούτων : πρὸ αὐτῶν *b* EFIFrMr; sed τούτων LuOr || Ἀναξίωνος : ἀξίωνος EFIFrLuMrOr || καὶ Πολυαράτου ὄντα om. EFIFrLuMrOr || 3.7 νόμῳ – λύεται om. *b* A EFIFrMrOr<sup>ac</sup>, habent LuOr<sup>pc</sup> || συναπέρχεται : παύεται *b* EFIFrLuMrOr || 3.8 φέρεται : ὀνομάζεται A EFIFrLuMrOr (et φέρεται E<sup>im</sup>F<sup>im</sup>) || γεινόμενος : γεινόμενος ποιητικῶς EFIFrLuMrOr || 6.7 συσσίτιον : σύσπιον *b* A E<sup>im</sup>F<sup>im</sup> (σύσπιον ἐν ἄλλῳ) || συμποσίαν : συμπόσιον E<sup>sl</sup>F<sup>sl</sup>Fr<sup>sl</sup>Mr || ἡ ἔρανον om. EFIFrMr || 6.8 συνόντας FS<sup>ac</sup> EFIFrMr || 6.9 κνέφαλα post Δημοσθένους coll. EFl[Fr]Mr || καὶ πολλοὶ om. C L EFIFrLuMrOr || 6.10 ἐπιστρώματα post περιστρώματα add. EFl[Fr]Mr || τάπιδες om. *b* A EFIFrMr || ἐνεύναια : κοιταῖα EFIFrLuMrOr || 7.6 χειροτεχνικοί χειροτεχνικά EFIFrMrOr; χειροτεχνίτα χειροτεχνικά Lu || 7.7 ἀντιτέχνησις δὲ : ἡ δὲ ἀντ. EFIFrLuMrOr || τοὺς μέντοι – λέγε : καὶ φαυλοουργοὺς ἄνδρας Δημοσθένους EFIFrLuMrOr || τεχνάσματα EFIFrLuMrOr || 7.8 τὰ γὰρ – κωμῳδία : Ἰσαῖος δὲ καὶ Λυσίας πράτας μὲν εἶπον αὐτούς, τοὺς δὲ σὺν ἄλλοις πιπράσκοντας συμπράτας EFIFrMr (cf. Poll. 7.12) || τὰ δὲ πιπρασκόμενα : ἃ δὲ πιπράσκουσιν *b* EFIFrLuMrOr

Another interesting feature of E in Book 3 is the letter to Commodus, omitted by F and *d* (except for G), where the copyist wrote a lonely Τούλιος Καίσαρι Κομμόδῳ χαίρειν, probably inserted by analogy with the other books:

**praef.** 3.1 μὴν S : μὲν A E || 3.2 κέχρηνται A E : om. S || 3.5 ἐπελεξάμην S A : ἐπεδεξάμην E || 3.6 ἀντὶ S E : om. A || ἔρρωσο κύριε om. A E

E seems here to be quite close to A's text, with which it shares two errors, but it also preserves with S the ἀντὶ that A lost. Hence, E must be treated as an independent witness to the prefatory letter. The variant reading ἐπεδεξάμην of E in place of ἐπελεξάμην is also important: it can be attributed to a misreading of the majuscule script (Λ Δ), and thus testifies to the antiquity of E's source and possibly to an independent derivation of this source from the archetype, since this error is not shared by S (family *b*) and A.<sup>17</sup> With regard to this source, I have identified a number

17 The same can be said of a marginal note in E at 1.130 σάγης] ἐν ἄλλῳ ἑάγην εὖρον, where the

of passages in which E preserves a different text from all the other branches of the tradition: some of these textual passages seem to be later additions introduced by the compiler of E, but others cannot be easily disregarded and could be traced back to the archetype. At any rate, such interpolations are very useful for investigating how the *Onomasticon* was transmitted, used, and modified during the Byzantine Age. In the hope that the complete collation of the entire manuscript that I am undertaking will reveal more of these additions or alternative redactions in the near future, I list here some of the most striking from Books 1, 3, and 7, while those in Book 2 are illustrated in Section 6.5:

1.73 ἐνοικητήριον : ἐνδισαί(τη)τήριον E, sed ἐν ἄλλῳ ἐνοικητήριον E<sup>im</sup>

1.79–80 θάλαμος – ὀνομάζωμεν : θάλαμος ὁ τοὺς νυμφίους περιέχων, οἶκος γάμου τελουμένου καὶ ἀπλῶς τὸ κελλίον, γυναικωνίτις ὁ εἰς ὑποδοχὴν γυναικῶν τεταγμένος οἶκος, ἰστέων, ταλασιουργικὸς οἶκος, σιτοποιικὸς οἶκος, καὶ μύλων ὁμοίως E

1.81 Ἀττικῶς post διήρη add. E

1.132 post ὀπλίτης ἦν E add. Λυδοὶ ἀφιπποὶ γενόμενοι ἐπεὶ τῇ καμήλων θέα οἱ ἵπποι τούτων ἐταράχθησαν καὶ ἀπέβαλον τοὺς ἐπάρχους, εἰς οὐδὲν ὥφθησαν τῷ Κροίσῳ χρείας. (cf. Hdt. 1.80)

1.233 post κεκλησθαι E add. ἀμυγδαλὴ τὸ δένδρον, ἀμυγδάλη ὁ καρπὸς ‘δίδου μασᾶσθαι μ’ἀξίας ἀμυγδάλας’ (Eup. fr. 271 K.-A.) (cf. [Ammon.] *Diff.* 33)

1.234 post μύρτα (μύρται E) E add. οἱ Ἀττικοὶ δὲ πᾶν δένδρον δρῦν εἶπον καὶ πάσας τὰς ὀπώρας ἀκρόδρνα (close to [Hdn.] *Philet.* 94)

1.248 καρυβαρίτης (lege καρηβαρίτης, cf. schol. Ar. *Pl.* 807f) post ὀξίνης add. E

3.8 ὁ γεινόμενος : ὁ γεινόμενος ποιητικῶς E

3.10 post προγονική E add. πατρῶα δὲ εἰσι τελευτήσαντος τοῦ πατρός, πατρικά δὲ τὰ καὶ ζῶντος· πατρικὸς ὢν φίλος

3.13 καὶ μητροφόνον post μητροκτόνον add. E

3.14 post ποιήσασθαι παῖδας E add. παιδοποιήσασθαι Δημοσθένους (25.80; 59.93)

3.20 ἔστι δὲ – λέγουσιν : ἔστι δὲ κυρίως ὁ ὑπὸ τῇ τήθῃ τραφεὶς ἔκφρων, γραστρεφής, μαμμόθρεπος μηδὲν πλέον τῆς τήθης εἰδὼς ἀλλὰ ἀμπαν εὐήθης E (cf. Ar.Byz. ffr. 238–40 Slater)

3.21 καὶ σκότιος – λαθοῦσα : καὶ σπούριος ὃν ἐγέννησέ τις λαθών, ἣ ἔτεκε λαθοῦσα, τὸν δὲ αὐτὸν καὶ σκότιον εἶποις ἂν E

3.24 post ἀμφιμήτορες E add. οἱ δὲ αὐτοὶ καὶ πρόγονοι ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ προτέρου γάμου γεννηθέντες τῷ πατρί

3.30 προσκηδεῖς καθ’ Ἡρόδοτον : προσκηδεῖς καθ’ Ἡρόδοτον (8.136) καὶ Πλάτωνα (?) E

3.32 post καὶ νύος E add. ποιητικώτερον

3.35 post ἔκδοσις E add. καὶ ἐκδεδομένη

3.60 δορύξενος – πεπονημένος : δορύξενος δὲ ὁ ἀπὸ πολέμου φιλιωθείς E

3.68 ἐνθέως ἔχειν· ἐπιτόνως· τετρώσθαι E

3.93 καὶ ἀναβάτας : καὶ ἐπιβάτας τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἀναβάτας E

6.126 ἀκάθαρτος : ἀκάθαρτον ὡς Δημοσθένους (25.63) E

6.173 post μεγαλόφρων E add. μεγαλόφθαλμος μεγαλοπῶγων μεγαλόσωμος καὶ τὰ ὅμοια

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compiler of the redaction of the manuscript says he found ἐάγην in another source, which may be the result of the misreading of sigma and epsilon in a majuscule script.

7.7 τοὺς μέντοι μὴ ἀκριβεῖς τεχνίτας φαλουργοὺς κατὰ Ἀριστοφάνην (fr. 912 K.-A.) λέγε : καὶ φαλουργοὺς ἄνδρας Δημοσθένους (fr. *ponum?*) E

7.8 τὰ γὰρ – κωμωδία : Ἰσαῖος (fr. XLVI Thalheim) δὲ καὶ Λυσίας (fr. 507 Carey) πρᾶτας μὲν εἶπον αὐτούς, τοὺς δὲ σὺν ἄλλοις πιπράσκοντας συμπράτας E

7.209 ὑφάντρια post ὑφάντης add. E

Most of these passages have more or different terms than the other witnesses. Several of them, 1.81, 3.8, and 3.32, preserve evaluative terminology that is absent elsewhere. Some of these passages deserve attention:

- 1.73: instead of ἐνοικητήριον, E presents the variant reading ἐνδια(τη)τήριον. Although the verb ἐντιαιτᾶσθαι is attested with the meaning ‘to dwell in a place’ in Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon (cf. *LSJ* s.v.), all authors approved by Pollux, to my knowledge ἐνδιαιτητήριον never appears in Greek before Euthymius Zigabenus (see *LBG* s.v.). The word may be a later interpolation or the invention of an erudite copyist, a possibility that cannot be ruled out in the case of this manuscript. Be that as it may, the marginal note in E informs the reader of the more common οἰκητήριον.
- 1.79–80: E introduces explanations for the terms θάλαμος and γυναικωνίτις that are absent in other witnesses. The former is drawn from [Moschop.] *Voc. Att.* s.v. θάλαμος ὁ τοὺς νυμφίους περιέχων οἶκος γάμου τελουμένου. ὁ κοινὸς λεγόμενος παστός, ἦτοι τὸ κελλίον, καὶ Ἀττικῶς δωμάτιον, καὶ καταχρηστικῶς κοιτῶν.<sup>18</sup> The latter partially derives from [Hdn.] *Part.* 18.4 γυναικωνίτης ὁ οἶκος τῶν γυναικῶν.
- 1.132: this is one of the most interesting features of E. Usually, as far as I can tell, E’s interpolations – if they are interpolations – are of a grammatical nature. This one, on the contrary, narrates what happened to Croesus’ Lydian cavalry in the battle against Cyrus. One may reasonably wonder whether this is an addition to the text made by a scholar who wished to explain τὸ πάθημα τὸ Λύδιον, or a remnant of a digression made by Pollux himself and omitted by other witnesses. The case must remain unsolved, but there are no similar interpolations in E.
- 1.233–4: in all probability this is an insertion from [Ammon.] *Diff.* 33, with which E’s text shares the meaning of the two words ἀμυγδαλῇ and ἀμυγδάλη according to their accent and Eupolis’ fragment. A few lines below, 1.234

<sup>18</sup> The *Voces Atticorum* attributed to Moschopulus are still published only in the Venetian edition of 1524, which bears the title Τῶν ὀνομάτων Ἀττικῶν ξυλλογὴ ἐκλεγείσα ἀπὸ τῆς τεχνολογίας τῶν Εἰκόνων τοῦ Φιλοστράτου, ἣν ἐξέδοτο ὁ σοφώτατος κύριος Μανουὴλ ὁ Μοσχόπουλος, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν βιβλίων τῶν ποιητῶν, in *Dictionarium Graecum cum interpretatione latina omnium quae hactenus impressa sunt copiosissimum*.



contains a common doctrine on δρῦς and ἀκρόδρῦα (cf. Phryn. *PS* 27.5, 36.14): it could be a genuine observation by Pollux on an Attic usage of these terms, but it is cannot be ruled out that it is again an interpolation, since it can easily be found in other lexica or scholarly works.

- 1.248: although slightly corrupted by an itacistic error, E shows a very rare term, καρῃβαρίτης, referring to wine. It occurs elsewhere in the *scholia vetera* to Ar. *Pl.* 807f (hence *Su.* α 2518):

ἀνθοσμίου· ‘τοῦ ἡδέος καὶ περιόσμου καὶ ἀνθηροῦ’. τὸν δὲ χυδαῖον οἶνον καρῃβαρίτην ἔλεγον.  
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ἀνθοσμίου· ‘of sweet, fragrant and flowery [wine]’. On the other hand, [Attic speakers] called the common wine καρῃβαρίτην (‘causing headache’).

Although it is not impossible that the term καρῃβαρίτης was interpolated by consulting the *scholia* to Aristophanes, since it seems entirely fitting the context, it may instead belong to the original text, for it is a definition of wine employed by Attic speakers, as the *scholia* attest. Moreover, if all the manuscripts had been in agreement here, I suspect that the issue would not have even arisen at all.

- 3.10: it clarifies that πατρῶα (‘from one’s father’) should be used when the father is alive, πατρικά when he is not.
- 3.20: it contains two other synonyms for μαμμόθρεπτος, namely ἔκφρων, which does not seem very appropriate to the context, and γραστρεφής, an extremely refined word attested only in Ar.Byz. fr. 238 Slater (= *Nomina Aetatum* 280.9 Miller) and Eust. in *Il.* 3.591.20. The explanation too is lacking in other branches of the tradition.
- 3.21: it seems to be a more extended and discursive version of the text of A, which added the Latinism καὶ σπούριος before σκότιος. One wonders whether an Attic rhetorician like Pollux would ever have mentioned such a noun in his *Onomasticon*. On the other hand, σπούριος, spelled σπόριος, is used in Plut. *Mor.* 2.288e διὰ τί τοὺς ἀπάτορας ‘σπορίους’ υἱοὺς καλοῦσιν, but clearly as a foreign word.<sup>19</sup> And Pollux in many cases provides the Latin equivalent for a Greek term.<sup>20</sup> Given this, and the fact that the work is dedicated to a Roman emperor, one might think that Pollux wished to mention the Latin word in order to then recommend the correct one (τὸν δὲ αὐτὸν καὶ σκότιον εἴποις ἄν), but it is more probable, in my opinion, that E expanded a gloss, such as that

<sup>19</sup> On the attestation of this loanword in documentary texts, see Dickey (2023, 444).

<sup>20</sup> See e.g. 2.166 φασκίαν, 8.124 καγκελλωτάς, 9.79 νοῦμος, 10.111 ματέλλαν.

found in A, which had entered the text, or alternatively that A shortened a text close to that presented by E.<sup>21</sup>

- In 3.30, E claims that the word προσκηδεῖς is used by both Herodotus and Plato, but it is only attested in the former. This is most likely an error, since Plato's name appears in the text shortly afterwards, and προσκηδής is a poetic term. It is possible, however, that instead of Plato there was a second name, and this was corrupted. On the other hand, the quotations from Demosthenes for παιδοποιήσασθαι in 3.13 and ἀκάθαρτος in 6.126 are consistent.
- In 7.7 E presents a significantly different redaction. It replaces the name of Aristophanes with that of Demosthenes and replaces τεχνίτας φαλουργοὺς with καὶ φαλουργοὺς ἄνδρας, while also omitting the imperative λέγε. In such a case there are two possibilities: either to completely disregard the text of E as corrupted and relegate it to the apparatus (the substitution of ἄνδρας for τεχνίτας may also be a simplification), or to acknowledge the existence of two redactions. One wonders whether in Pollux, before epitomisation, there were both quotations – one from Aristophanes and one from Demosthenes – and the latter only survived in one of the sources of E, where the former eventually fell out.
- Also interesting, and somewhat worrying in terms of the working method of E's compiler, is also the mention of Lysias in 7.8 along with Isaeus. All the other witnesses state that πρᾶτης was employed by Isaeus, συμπράτης by Lysias (see Poll. 7.12 Λυσίας δὲ τούτους μὲν προπράτας, τοὺς δὲ σὺν ἄλλοις πιπράσκοντας συμπράτας λέγει). However, E also adds the name of Lysias in 7.8, implying that it was possible to find πρᾶτης and συμπράτης in both authors, whereas, as far as we know, the word is not attested in Lysias. Against the rest of the textual tradition, it would be very unwise to rely on E, where it has to be recognised that in this case two Pollux passages were clumsily conflated.

E and its apographa also share conjunctive errors and omissions with *d* or *d*<sup>2</sup>, a clear sign of contamination, as already mentioned:

3.6 τὸ νόμῳ προσγινόμενον – ὑπάρχον : οὕτω (οὐ τὸ BHI BrFzMaMnPePgPrPsVuVp EFILuMrOr, ὅστῳ Fr, οὐ τῷ MnOxWn, οὐ τῇ NeNp) φύσει (φύσια Pe) νόμῳ δὲ προσγινόμενον (προσιόν EFILuMr, προσιέμενον G<sup>ac</sup> Br<sup>ac2</sup>OxPePgPrVp) *d* EFILuMrOr || 3.7 ἡμῖν om. *d* EFILuMrOr || παύσεται : παύεται *d* EFILuMrOr

6.8 θιασίτας om. *d*<sup>2</sup> EFILuMr || ἰδίως – ὀνόμαζον om. *d*<sup>2</sup> EFILuMr || συγκαλέσαι om. *d* EFILuMrOr || ἐρεῖς post δεῖπνον add. *d* EFILuMrOr || ἦτε παροιμία – κληθῆναι om. *d* EFILuMrOr || 6.9 καλοῖς

<sup>21</sup> It should be added that the *excerpta* in Mc also preserve the word σπούριον in this passage. See Cavarzeran (2022, 147).

ἄν post κατακεῖσθαι add. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || εἰσι δ' om. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || 6.10 ὡς Εὐβουλος – στόρνυται om. *d*<sup>2</sup> EFIFrMr || ἀνεπλήρουν : ἐφήπλουν A *d*<sup>2</sup> EFIFrLuMrOr

7.6 καὶ μὴν – τεχνῶν om. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || εἵποι : εἵποις *d*<sup>2</sup> EFIFrLuMrOr || 7.7 Ἀριστοφάνης – κέχρηται om. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || ἑρεῖς post ἄπυροι add. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || 7.8 αἱ μὲν ἐκ : ἐκ μὲν *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || Ἰσαῖος – Ξενοφῶν om. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || 7.9 τὰ ἀποκηρυττόμενα – ἀμφίβολον om. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || ὡς – Ξενοφῶν : Ξενοφῶν εἶπεν (ἐφη EFIFrLuMrOr) *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || ἀποκεκήρυκται δὲ : ἀλλὰ (ἃ EFIFr) καὶ ἀποκεκήρυκται ἑρεῖς *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || καὶ μεταβέβληται om. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || καὶ ἐκτέπρται om. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr

Moving on to Books 4, 8, and 9, here is a list of concordances with errors or alternative formulations occurring in *d* or *d*<sup>2</sup>:

4.7 εὐτεχνία – ἐπιστήμων om. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || γνωμονικός – εὐτελής om. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || 4.8 καὶ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ om. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || γνωστικῶς – χρείας om. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || 4.9 τούτοις δὲ τάναντία : τὰ δὲ ἐναντία τούτοις *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || σκληρόν *d*<sup>2</sup> EFIFrLuMrOr || δοκησίσοφος – Ἀντιφῶν om. *d*<sup>2</sup> EFIFrMr || 4.9–10 καὶ μέντοι – μεγαλοπρέπεια om. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr

8.6 δικαίως om. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || 8.10 δικαστήν om. *d*<sup>2</sup> EFIFrLuMrOr

9.6 καὶ πολιστής καὶ κτίζων om. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || καὶ ποιῶν – μηχανόμενος : καὶ τὰ ὅμοια *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || 9.8 ἐν τῷ : ὑπὸ τῷ *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || προσορίσαι : προσωρίσθαι *d*<sup>2</sup> EFIFrLuMrOr || 9.9 εἰρημένη : διειρημένη *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || ἐπιδημία : ἐπιδημῆσαι *d*<sup>2</sup>(ἀποδημῆσαι Br) EFIFrLuMrOr || ἀποδημία om. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr || 9.10 καὶ μισόδημος – δημοκρατικός om. *d* EFIFrLuMrOr

Nevertheless, these three books also show characteristic variant readings and textual portions which are absent in the rest of the textual tradition. See for example τὸν δὲ δῆμον καὶ πόλιν ἑρεῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ περιέχοντος at 9.8, where E suggests to the reader that 'you will also call a population 'city', from what contains it':

8.6 δικαιοσύνη – δικαιοπραγία om. *d*, habent post δικαιοδότης EFIFrLuMrOr || 8.7 παρανομία post ἄνομία add. EFIFrLuMrOr || 8.8 καταδικάζων : μεταδικάζων *d*<sup>2</sup> : om. EFIFrMr, habent καταδικάζων autem LuOr || 8.9 καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post ἀποψηφίσασθαι add. EFIFrLuMrOr

9.6 οὐ μὴν : ἔστι δ' οὐ EFIFrLuMrOr || καίτοι : καὶ EFIFrLuMrOr || κατασκευαζόμενος post ἐξεργαζόμενος coll. EFIFrLuMrOr || 9.8 ἐντοπος : ἐντόπιος E<sup>ac</sup>F<sup>1ac</sup>F<sup>1ac</sup>Mr || ἐπιχώριος post ἐγχώριος add. EFIFrLuMrOr || post ἔθνη EFIFrLuMrOr add. τὸν δὲ δῆμον καὶ πόλιν ἑρεῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ περιέχοντος || 9.9 στήλη : ὕλη EFIFrLuMrOr || 9.10 καὶ δημοπράτης : καὶ δημοκράτης καὶ δημοκρατία EFIFrLuMrOr

In the near future, I aim to extend my collations of the textual tradition to include the other manuscripts of the Palaeologan Age and group x, a lengthy task that I have yet to undertake. In the meantime, however, I have proceeded to collate the entire Books 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7 of manuscript E using Bethe's meritorious edition. The outcome will necessarily be less precise, but still useful. The collations seem to confirm what has just been said about E's composite and multifaceted nature. First of all, E shares alternative formulations, errors, and omissions with both *b* and BC, which should represent the *d* family, but it would not be advisable to use the *siglum*

*d*, since the fact that all the witnesses of the family agree would require one to collate at least L, on the one hand, and D, G, and H on the other hand (see Chapter 9). Here are the two non-exhaustive lists:

**1.44** εὐέκνιπτος om. *b* C E || **1.46** προσήσεσθαι : προσίεσθαι F E || **1.74** οικήσεων : καταλύσεων *b* E || **1.168** ὑπήκουσαν post παρέδωσαν add. *b* E || **1.183** καταλῆσαι post ἐξαίσιαι add. *b* E || **1.193** διαφέρων : φέρων *b* E || **1.210** τῷ ποδὶ A : τῷ πόδε *b* E || σφαλερωτέραν : ἐπισφαλεστέραν *b* E || **1.212** ἐτέροις A : ἐτέρῳ *b* E || **1.215** ἐγκαθεζομένων A : καθεζομένων *b* E || ἄφρουν A : ἔφρουν *b* E || **1.235** ἐστι : εἰπεῖν *b* E || **1.246** ἀφιτουργίας : αὐτουργίας *b* E || **1.251** συβοτεία (= *b*) post συβόσια add. E || **2.37** Ἡρόδοτος δὲ φάσκει *b* E || **2.39** ἔγκοilon : κοῖλον *b* E || **2.50** ἀνέχοντα : ὑπερέχοντα *b* E || **2.51** ὀξυωπίας : ὀξυωπία *b* E || **2.52** δὲ καὶ : δέ τι *b* E || **2.56** συνθεάτρια : συνθεατρίαν *b*, συνθεατρίαν E || **2.69** τοῦτο ὄνειδος : τοῦνειδος *b* E || **2.69** καλοῦνται : καλεῖται *b* E || **2.76** ὁσμυλίας *b* E || **2.77** κατὰ ταῦτα add. ἐκπνέομεν add. *b* E || **2.92** αὐτῶν post ἐκατέρωθεν add. *b* E || **2.94** Εὐρυφίῳ *b* E || **2.95** παρασχεῖν : ἐπισχεῖν *b* E || **2.95** τραφὲν τὸ : τραφέντα *b* E || **2.150** χερνίμματα A : χερνίμματα S, χερνίμματα F : χερίμματα E || **2.168** τρίποδος : πυρὸς *b* E || **2.196** ποδάνιπτρον *b* E || τὸν γραμματέα : τὰ γράμματα *b* E || | **2.226** ἦ : εἴτε *b* E || **2.236** περὶ ὅλον : περὶ πᾶν *b* E || **3.5** συγγένειος : συγγενικός *b* E || **3.7** συναπέρχεται : παύεται *b* E || **3.19** θρασύτερον : βαθύτερον *b* E || **3.49** ἄτεκνον om. *b* E || **3.51** ἐγχώριος om. *b* E || **3.74** φαῦλον : φαυλότερον *b* E || **6.58** ὅτι πηγνύουσι : ἐπιμγνύουσι *b* E || **6.119** κοπώδης *b* E || **6.137** οἶεται post σοφωτέρους add. *b* E || **7.30** κροκονητική om. *b* E || **7.62** ἐξωτάτω : ἐξω *b* E || **7.72** γυνή – ἀφείλετο habent *b* E, om. cett. || **7.209** νηστική : νηστρική E, νηστρική *b*

**1.44** ἀναξάλειπτος om. BC E || **1.99** προσσχέιν : προσελθεῖν BC E || **1.110** βαθεῖς om. BC E || **1.105** ἀκίνδυνος ἄλπος om. BC E || ἐπιπνεούσης : ἐπιληγούσης BC E || **1.116** ἀναφέρειν : ἀνακόπτειν B E, sed ἐν ἄλλῳ ἀναφέρειν E<sup>im</sup> || **1.118** ἐξερράγη om. BC E || **1.124** περίπλους om. BC E || **1.138** σαγάρεις : ἀγαρεῖς V BC E || **1.153** λεῖον : ἥδιον BC E || **1.159** ἀγυμνάσως – ὀλιγώρως om. BC E || **1.161** ἡλάφρυναν post ἐκοίλανε add. BC E || **1.174** περιβαλέσθαι : περιβαλεῖν BC E || **1.180** περὶ σίτου – ἀκμάζοντος om. BC E || **1.190** ἥτοι τῆς ἔδρας post ράχεως add. BC E || **1.202–3** ἐργώδης – χαλινῶ om. BC E || **1.204** ἄπεδα : δάπεδα BC E || **1.205** ἡρεμίζειν : ἡρεμεῖν BC E || τάχιστα : τάχιον BC E || **1.209** ὡς Ξενοφῶν post ἐφεδρεῖν add. BC E || **1.213** ἄρρηται : ἄρρηται BC E || **1.214** ἑτερομήκης : ἐπιμήκης BC E || **1.218** ἵππος – μέτρον om. BC E || **1.219–20** ὁ μὲν – ἴσεται om. BC E || **1.231** ἀνανθές – ἐξηνηθὴς om. BC E || **1.235** λεῖον ὁμαλές om. BC E || **1.247** ἀσφαγὶς μέντοι add. BC E || **1.248** ἄρτος bis om. BC E || πανοσπρία πῦος om. BC E || **1.251** καὶ τρέφειν om. BC E || **2.40** ἐπὶ κλινῇ ἔχει : ἐπικαλεῖται BC, καλεῖται E || **2.41** Ἀντιφῶν – Τελεκλείδης om. BC E || **2.42** κεφάλαιον – προσκεφάλαιον om. BC E || ὡς Ὑπερείδης – παραφρονεῖν om. BC E || περίκρανον habent BC E : om. M b A || **2.43** εἶπεν habent tantum BC E : om. cett. || **2.45** κάτεισι : καταλήγει *b* BC E || **2.46** καὶ κατὰ – φάλαγγος om. BC E || **2.49** φησὶν – Ξενοφῶν om. BC E || **2.50** λυπουμένων – Ἀμειψίας : λυπουμένων τάττεται παρὰ δὲ τοῖς κωμικοῖς BC E || **2.53** ἴχνη : ῥίνη BC E, sed ἴχνη ἐν ἄλλοις E<sup>im</sup> || **2.56** ἀποβλεφθῆναι : ἀντιβλεφθῆναι BC E || **2.71** χοριοειδής : χαροειδής ἢ χοροειδής BC E || **2.72** προβῦσαι post λύχον add. BC E || **2.74** αἰσθησις – εἰσορή om. BC E || ἀποφερόμενα : προσφερόμενα BC E || **2.77** πνοή : ἐκπνοή BC E || **2.79** ὁστώδη : ὁστά BC E || **2.88** περιβολή *b* A E<sup>im</sup> (περιβολή ἐν ἄλλοις E<sup>im</sup>) : προβολή BC E || **2.88** πυρός : ὀξύς BC E : πυρός *b* A E<sup>im</sup> (πυρός ἐν ἄλλῳ E<sup>im</sup>) || **2.91** ἐν ἑκατέρᾳ τῇ σιαγόνι om. BC E || **2.102** ἀναστομῶσαι : ἀνεστομώσε BC E || **2.107** ἐκατέρωθεν : ἑκατέρω BC E || **2.110–1** ἐν τοῖς – ἐκλυσσώντας om. BC E || **2.122** τῷ κωμικῷ om. BC E || **2.132** τεττάρων : τεταγμένων BC E (τεττάρων ἐν ἄλλῳ E<sup>im</sup>) || **2.133** προσήρηται : ἥρηται BC E || **2.185** συνάπτει : συνῆπται BC E || **2.189** ἴνα – μυλακρίδας om. BC E || **2.194** πᾶν σῶμα : ἄλλο σῶμα BC E || **2.206** λαυκανίαν : λευκανίαν BC E || καὶ φησὶ – ἐπέεσσιν om. BC E || **2.214** ἀπὸ δὲ χολῆς – λέγει om. BC E || **2.215** ἀπὸ δ' αἵματος – ὀλιγαίμους om. BC E || **2.223** καὶ Ἀντιφῶν χόριον om. BC E || **3.15–6** καὶ ταῦτα γονεῦσιν om. BC E || **3.17** μαῖαν : μάμμαν BC E || **3.18**

καλοῖ – προπαπικὴν om. BC E || καίτοι νενόμισται om. BC E || **3.19** καθ' Ἡσίοδον om. BC E || **3.20** παῖς om. BC E || θυγάτηρ πολλῇ om. BC E || **3.21** προανάσρμα : ἀνάσρμα BC E || **3.23** ὀνομαστέον : ῥητέον BC E || **3.25** οἱ μὲν δὴ – καλοῦνται om. BC E || ὀνομάζοιτο : εἶη BC E || **3.26** προγεννηθέντι ἐξ ἐτέρας BC E || **3.45** ὑπ' ἐνίων – κωμικοῦ καὶ om. BC E || **3.47** οἱ μονωθεῖς – γυναικός om. BC E || **6.131** τιμῆς : γνώμης BC E, τιμῆς E<sup>vp</sup> || **6.143** ἄξεστα – χῶραν om. BC E || **6.145** ἀδύνατος ἀσθενής om. BC E || ἀλογία – σμικρότης om. BC E || ἀδυναμία ἀσθένεια om. BC E || **6.146** μακρολόγος – ἀπέραντος om. BC E || συρφετός – φλήναφος om. BC E || **6.147** ῥόθιος εὐπορος BC E || πυκνός – λάβρος om. BC E || **6.149** ἀρτιεπής – ὑπεραποχρῶν om. BC E || ἡπειγμένοις – κεκριμένοις om. BC E || **6.157** συνεργός – συντελής BC E || **6.159** εἶη – συντυχία om. BC E || τὰ δ' ἐκ – λέγειν om. BC E || **6.194** ταῦτόν – ἀνελπίστου om. BC E || **7.11** καὶ κύκλοι – μονοπωλίαν om. BC E || **7.22** μαγεύς : ματτευόμενος BC E || **7.25** τάχα καὶ κρεάγραν om. BC E || **7.29** καταγαγεῖν BC E || μήρυγμα BC E || τῶν δὲ νέων – καταγαγεῖν om. BC E || **7.51** πέπλον – οὐδεῖ om. BC E || **7.55** οἱ δὲ κατάστικτος – ζῳδιωτός om. BC E || **7.127** ὁμοιοῦσθαι BC E || **7.150–5** καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα – θωρακοφόρος om. BC E || **7.172** ἀγγεοσελίνων : ἐλείων BC, ἐλειοῦν E || **7.211** καὶ βιβλιοπώλην – ἰτέλας om. BC E (sp. vac. fere dimidii folii relicto)

In addition, E usually shares conjunctive errors, omissions, or alternative formulations with the set *b* BC, which leads us to think that its source (or more probably, as we will see, sources) mostly belonged to these two families:

**1.40** ἐπιμελητής *b* BC E : ἐν ἄλλῳ ἐπιμελής (= M A) E<sup>im</sup> || **1.41** εὐπρόσιτος om. *b* BC E || **1.64** ἐπανελθεῖν : ἀντεπανελθεῖν *b* C E, ἀντεπελθεῖν B || **1.91** ἄμβολα om. *b* BC E || **1.105** παραπέμποντος συμποπέμποντος om. *b* BC E || **1.114** περιαχθέντος om. *b* BC E || ἔδει om. *b* BC E || **1.116** ἐκβολή om. *b* BC E || ἐξαίρειν om. *b* BC E || **1.118** παμμεγέθης om. *b* BC E || **1.121** κοντοῖς om. *b* BC E || **1.131** οὗτοι om. *b* BC E || διανύοιεν : κατανύοιεν *b* BC E || **1.140** περικνημιδίοις om. *b* BC E || **1.147** γενεϊαστήρ : γενεΐας *b* BC E || **1.148** κατανωτιαῖοι *b* BC E || **1.151** μόνον om. *b* BC E || **1.155** συνεργοί : ἐνεργοί *b* C (om. B), ἐνεργός E || **1.162** ἐξετάχθησαν om. *b* BC E || **1.172** ἐπίβλεπτον om. *b* BC E || **1.175** συστρατιῶται om. *b* BC E || **1.178** φιλότιμος om. *b* BC E || **1.191** ὄσφρύν – ἀσάρκους om. *b* BC E || **1.215** μάλλον : πλέον *b* E, πλεῖον BC || **2.37** ῥαφίς om. *b* BC E, habet A || **2.45** κάτεισι : καταλγίει *b* BC E || **2.65** ἐπὶ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν : ἐν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς *b* BC E || **2.73** ὀσφραϊνόμενον : ὀσφρώμενον *b* BC E || **2.103** πτύελον *b* BC E<sup>sl</sup> || **2.85** κυψελίς om. *b* BC E || **2.118** φθέγγασθαι : φθέγγεσθαι *b* BC E || **2.118** τρυγερούς A E<sup>im</sup> (τρυγερούς ἐν ἄλλοις E<sup>im</sup>) : πραστέρους *b* BC E || **2.134** τοῦ φυσᾶσθαι : τὸ φύσημα *b* BC E || **2.179** ἀσφαλτίτης : ἀσφαλτίας *b* BC E || **2.185** αὐτῇ – κοτυληδών om. *b* BC E || **2.234** κάμψεις : συγκάμψεις *b* BC E || **3.14** μισοτεκνία om. *b* BC E || **3.20** τινὶ om. *b* BC E || **3.21** παλλακίδος A : παλλακῆς *b* C E (de B non constat) || **3.22** ἡ ἀδελφόθεος om. *b* BC E || **3.22** ἡ δὲ μητρός – μητράδελφος om. *b* BC E || **3.28** ἀρρένων δυοῖν om. *b* BC E || **3.53** τὸ δ' ἱερὸν μέτρον A : om. *b* BC E || **3.50** τινας A : ἄλλους *b* BC E || **3.73** δεσπότης post νεώτερος A : om. *b* BC E || **3.94** ἀποβολή A : προσβολή *b* BC E || **3.102** μνημόσυνον om. *b* BC E || **7.130** ὑδριαφόροι *b* BC E || **7.134** σκιαδηφόροι *b* BC E || **7.136** ἀλεκτροπωλητήριον *b* BC E || **7.204** μάγνης : μαγνησια *b* BC, μάγνησα E

What is more striking, however, is that in many cases E manages to overcome not only the omission of the single *b* or BC, but also – more surprisingly – the conjunctive ones between *b* and BC. Here are the three corresponding lists:

**1.96** ἀσπαλιεύς om. *b* A || **1.102** καταίρουσι μὲν om. *b* A || **1.137** ἑτερόστομος om. *b* || **1.151** ἀσύμβατοι om. *b* || **1.188** ἐδάφους om. *b* || **1.219** ὑπὲρ – ῥύμης om. *b* || **1.222** σκαφανεῖς om. *b* A || **1.227** δὲ ἐρεῖς

om. *b* || **1.229** εὐσκια om. *b* || **1.236** δὲ ἐρεῖς καὶ om. *b* A || **1.238** ἱκμάδες νοτίδες et νότιος om. *b* A || **1.242** οἱ μέντοι – ἐκάλουν om. *b* A || **2.213** τὰ δὲ – ὀνομάζεται om. *b* || **2.233** Εὐπολῖς – γυνή om. *b* A || **1.44** ἐκτρίψαι om. A BC || **1.94** καὶ ὁ Ξενοφῶν – ὀνόμασεν om. BC || **1.98** τὸ δὲ ἔργον – σκάφος om. BC || **1.99** ἀφ' ὧν – φορτίων om. BC || **1.100** νήνεμος ὑπὴνεμος om. BC || **1.101** Ὑπερείδης – εἰσπλουν om. BC || **1.103** ἀλλὰ – πνεύματι om. BC || **1.180** πειθήνιος om. A BC || **1.183** τροφαὶ – σέλινον om. BC || **1.190** γνησιώτατον – λυποῦντα om. BC || **1.191** σαρκώδεις – βαδίζει om. BC || **1.199** τὴν κοιλότητα – θεραπευέτω om. BC || **1.211**–**2** ὁ πομπικός – καταβλητικόν om. BC || **1.215** εἰ δ' ἐγκαθίζεις ἀκόντιζε om. BC || **1.217** καὶ ἀφυβρίζωσιν εἰς αὐτούς om. BC || **1.226** ἀπὸ γὰρ – ὀνόματα om. BC || **1.227** λεπτή – ὑπόλιθος om. BC || **1.235** ῥιζοφυεῖν – ἀποτεῖναι om. BC || **1.241** εἰ δὲ – κοτινάδες om. BC || **1.243** ἀμπέλους – σταφίδες om. BC || **2.36** ἐλαφρόν – ἐπιτέτατι om. BC || **2.37**–**8** καὶ λεπιδοδοεῖς – ἀνθρώποισιν om. BC || **2.38** καὶ Λυκόφρων τυπεῖς – μέσον om. BC || **2.52** καὶ οἱ στράβωνες – κωμωδία om. BC || **2.94** εἰ δὲ δεῖ – ἐπαγωγόν om. BC || **2.178** ὥσπερ – ἔξ om. BC || **2.180** αὐχένος – ἰξύς om. BC || **1.124** κατατρῶσαι post πρῶραν A E : om. *b* BC || **1.127** οὐραγός A, ὁμονύμως οὐραγός E : om. *b* BC || **1.128** ταξιάρχου post λοχαγοὶ A E : om. *b* BC || **1.129** ἐρετομήκους πλαισίου A E, om. *b* BC || **1.131** κοντοφόροι A E : om. *b* BC || **1.139** φρυκτοὶ A E : om. *b* BC || **1.141** ὠπλισμένοι A E : om. *b* BC || **1.155** φιλόπονοι A E : om. *b* BC || **1.176** ἀριστεῖς A E : om. *b* BC

In the last of these lists, it is possible to notice – although it must be borne in mind that they are agreements in a correct variant reading, so much less useful for assessing the textual tradition – that E agrees only with A, retaining words that are absent in the other witnesses. This does not seem to be entirely coincidental, considering that in E there are also agreements in error or alternative formulations with A, albeit to a lesser extent (first list below), and also some between E and the set *b* A (second list):

**1.120** χαλκᾷ ἔμβολα : χαλκέμβολα AV E, χαλκοῦ ἔμβολα E<sup>im</sup> || **1.210** ἱππεῖ : ἱππότη A E || **2.69** ἵπποις δὲ : τοῖς ἄλλοις ζώοις A E || **2.79** ὀχετεύματα : ὀχεύματα E, ὀχήματα A || **2.88** ὄθεν : ἀφ' οὗ A E || τῆς φλογός : τοῦ πυρός A E<sup>ac</sup> || **2.103** ἀρρωστήματα : νοσήματα A E || **2.108** ὁμόγλωσσος A, ὁμόγλωττος E : om. cett. || **2.118** τρυγεροὺς A E<sup>im</sup> (τρυγεροὺς ἐν ἄλλοις E<sup>im</sup>) : πραστέρους *b* BC E || **2.156** ὑπουργεῖν : ὑπάρχειν A E || **3.8** φέρεται : ὀνομάζεται A E || **3.9** ὁ ἐκθρέψας om. A E || **3.18** ἐκγονος : ἐγγονος A E || **3.19** ἐκγονοὶ : ἐγγονοὶ A E || **6.17** ἐντροπίας : ἐκτροπίας A E || **6.138** ἡδόκηκεν : ἡδικηκέναι A E || νομίζει : δοκεῖ F A, δοκεῖν E || **7.29** Φιλύλλιος : Φύλλιος A E || **7.64** οἱ παλαιοὶ : οἱ ποιηταὶ A E || **1.241** ἡ δὲ ἱερὰ καλλιστέφανος post καλεῖται habent *b* A E || **2.87** ὑποφθάλμιος BC E<sup>ac</sup> : ὑποφθαλμία *b* A E<sup>pc</sup> || **2.88** περιβολή *b* A E<sup>im</sup> (περιβολή ἐν ἄλλοις E<sup>im</sup>) : προβολή BC E || πυρός : ὀξὺς BC E : πυρός (= *b* A) ἐν ἄλλω E<sup>im</sup> || **2.92** πέντε ἐκατέρωθεν om. *b* A E<sup>im</sup> || **2.105** ἡ γλῶττα post σαρκώδεις add. *b* A E || **2.148** ἀντίχειρ : ἀντίχειρ *b* A E || **2.156** κάκεινοι...ἦσαν om. *b* A E || **3.7** νόμῳ γὰρ – λύεται om. *b* A E || **3.9** ἐρεῖς δὲ καὶ om. *b* A E

We can therefore conclude that the state of the text in E is complicated to say the least. A closer look should be devoted to its agreements with C and B: I think that it is likely that the variant readings of B are common to *d*<sup>2</sup>, but in the absence of a collation of D, G, and H, it is both more prudent and methodologically correct not to ascribe them to *d*<sup>2</sup>. The agreements in error or alternative formulations between E and B are very common:

1.50 ἀποχειροβίωτοι : ἀπειρόβιοι B E || 1.116 ἐπικλυσμός om. B E || 1.147 τὰ δ'ἐπανεστηκότα – κατὰ om. B E || 1.151 ἀκατάλλακτοι om. B E || 1.155 ἀνδρεῖται om. B E || 1.185 πριονῶδες om. B E || 1.199 τὴν τε μηρίαν – κόνιν om. B E || 2.29 φθεῖρα : φθορὰν B E || 2.32 κουρίδας : κουρέας B E || μιᾷ : διπλῇ B E || 2.62 κενοῦν habent tantum B E || 2.80 ἐνιοι – κίονα om. B E || 2.83 φραγῆναι : ἐμπεφράχθαι B E || 2.85–6 τοῦ δὲ κοίλου – ἐχινίσκος om. B E || 2.86 τὸ δ' ἐντὸς – λοβόν om. B E || 2.88 εἰ μὴ τραγικώτερον om. B E || 2.90 προχειλίδια : πρόχειλον B E || 2.91 διαιρουσί : διχάζουσι B E || 2.96 καλεῖται om. B E || 2.98 ὑπεράνω : ἄνω B E || 2.102 τὸ αὐτὸ καὶ ἀποστομάτιζειν add. B E || 2.106 τουτὶ om. B E || 2.134 ἐπισφαγὶς προσείρηται : ἐπισφαγιεύς λέγεται B E || 2.145 ὑπὸ ταῖς φάλαγξι : ὑπὸ ταῖς σκυταλίσιν ἐν ἄλλῳ E<sup>im</sup>, ὑπὸ ταῖς σκυταλίδης B || 2.150 ἀποχειροβιώτων δὲ Ξενοφών : ἀποχειροβιώτος ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν χειρῶν ζῶν εἶπε Ξενοφών B E || 2.156 λογίσασθαι : ἀριθμῆσαι B E || 2.160 δεξιὰν πέμπει βασιλεύς B E || 2.184 τὴν δὲ – ὠνόμασεν om. B E || 2.189 κατὰ δὲ – μυλακρίς om. B E || μὺς : μυσὼν B E || 2.20 Ἡρόφιλος – ὠνόμαζεν om. B E || 2.203 ἐμβέβηκε : συμβέβηκε B E || γειτονεῖ : γειτνιά B E || 2.211 συλλακεῖς : συμπλοκῆς B E || 2.213 ἐπιψαύοντα : ὑποψαύοντα B E || 2.222 Ἱπποκράτης – συναθροίζεται om. B E || 2.225 ἱατροὶ – καλοῦσιν om. B E || 2.233 Ἡρόδοτος – ἀφελεῖν om. B E || 3.15 μήπω : μηδὺλως E || 3.21 ὥσπερ καὶ οἰκίας om. B E || 3.22 ἡ ἀδελφῆς om. B E || 3.26–7 ὥσπερ οὗτος θησαυροῦ om. B E || 3.31 Σικελιώται – ὀνομάζουσιν om. B E || 3.31 εἰ καὶ – καλεῖ om. B E || 3.32 καὶ παρὰ – εὐλίονες om. B E || 3.33 Ἰσαῖος – Σόλων om. B E || ἦν ὁ – γαμεῖ om. B E || 3.36 καὶ διαπαρθένια κωμικός om. B E || 3.41 οὐ γαμοῦντας om. B E || 3.42 ὅς – βοηθεῖν om. B E || 6.149 κρίσις – προσείη om. B E || 6.156 ὁμοερκῆς – ὁμοπτέρους om. B E || 6.163 καὶ Παναιτώλια om. B E || 6.165 τριμίτιον : τριτίμιον B E || 6.174–6 om. B E || 6.179 σύλλεξις : σύλληψις B E || 6.187 λέγοιτο – σαφές om. B E || 6.188 εἰ – ποιητικόν om. E || 6.209 τὰ δ'ἀπὸ – εὐτελεῖ om. B E || 7.23 ἐψηθίαι B E || 7.28 ἔρια – πινάρων om. B E || 7.44 ὡς Σοφοκλῆς – εἶρηκεν om. B E || 7.51 δοκεῖ – πέπλω om. B E || 7.54 ἔστε καθήκων om. B E || μάλιστα – χιτωνίκων om. B E || 7.55 οὗ παραλύσαντες – ὠνόμαζον om. B E || 7.57–61 ἕτερος – κωμικοί om. B E || 7.99 ταύτης – κίβδονες om. B E || 7.116 προστεθέν – δυνάμενος om. B E || 7.116–24 τὸ δὲ ὑπὲρ – πώρινον om. B E || 7.146 κόπτειν : σκοπεῖν B E || 7.155–68 τεθωρακισμένοις – πυριάματα om. B E || 7.181 σπαρτίνη : σπαρτίνα B E || 1.186–90 ποιμαίνειν – ὠνόμαζεν om. B E || 1.197 σκυθρωπῶλαι B E

As expected, though, E does not share all the omissions of B. Here are some examples:

2.33 αὐχμεῖς – ἔσσαι om. B || 2.136 καὶ ῥάχετρον – διακόψαι om. B || 2.139 ὑπὸ μὲν – οὐχί om. B || ἡ τί ἡδὺ – ἀγκαλιδαγγοί om. B || 2.140 τὸ μὲν – βραχύτερον om. B || ὅθεν καὶ πῆχεως om. B || 2.156 καὶ δάκτυλος – ἐργάται om. B || 2.169 καὶ ὁ – σαγήνη om. B || 2.172 τὰ θυγάτρια – πόδεσσιν om. B || 2.177–8 ἧς τὸ μέσον – ἀντίστερνον om. B || 2.226 σύγκειται – ἔστιν om. B

E also shares a far from negligible number of variant readings with the older manuscript C:

1.44 ἀνεξίτηλος : ἐν τινι ἀνεξίλυτος E<sup>im</sup> (= C) || 1.224 γυρῶσαι : γυρεῦσαι C E, sed γυρῶσαι E<sup>s</sup> || 1.225 ἐγείρειν : ἀγείρειν C E || 2.75 ἐνεργεῖν post αὐτῆς add. C E || 2.83 καὶ ἐπιλαβεῖν τὰ ὦτα τὸ ταῖν χερσῶν post τὰ ὦτα add. C E || 2.98 ἤκουεν : ἤκουσε C E || 2.179 ἐνσφονδύλια : σφονδύλια C E || 2.224 ὑπογαστρίῳ : ἐπιγαστρίῳ C E || 3.32 εἰνότερες : εἰνότερες b A : εἰνότερες C E : εἰνότερες B || 6.177 οὐσίας Kūhn : θυσίας C E, Ἀσίας B, αἰτίας Ald || 6.178 εὐρεσις πραγ. : αἵρεσις πραγ. C E || 6.189 ἔρωτομανῆς om. C E || 7.39 χαλαῖρουπος : χάρυπος C E || 7.62 περίπεξα : πέξα C E || 7.88 καρβατίνη : καρπατίνη C E



The impression that emerges from these data is that E shares many of the errors and omissions found in the Palaeologan manuscripts of family *d*. The conjunctive errors shared with C are much fewer: their existence can be explained either by contamination or by the fact that the witness of family *d* from which E drew its text belonged to a somewhat different branch from *d*<sup>2</sup>. It must be said, however, that in Books 4, 5, and 8–10 the text of E is very close to that of *d*<sup>2</sup>, so that the latter hypothesis seems less likely.

The dreaded word – contamination – has just been uttered. When dealing with manuscript E, it is not just an impression that E is contaminated: E declares it openly, and with a certain pride, one might say. The compiler of E, who may or may not have been one of the copyists, wrote many marginal notes in which he recorded variant readings that he found in other manuscripts: sometimes he even writes εὔρον, in the first person, which testifies to a kind of research on his part. In some cases he notes that he has come across a variant reading in more than one manuscript (see e.g. ἐν ἄλλοις in 1.225, 2.53, or 2.86 in the list below, or in 2.110, where he clearly appears to have consulted three sources at the same time):

**1.40** ἐπιμελητής *b* BC E : ἐν ἄλλω ἐπιμελής (= M A) E<sup>im</sup> || **1.44** ἀνεξίτηλος : ἔν τινι ἀνεξίλυτος (= C) E<sup>im</sup> || **1.47** ἰοειδεστέραν *b* A E<sup>im</sup> (ἐν ἄλλω ἰοειδεστέραν E<sup>im</sup>) : εὐοιδοιτέραν M : εὐειδεστέραν B : om. C : διεδεστέραν E || **1.116** ἀναφέρειν : ἀνακόπτειν B E, sed ἐν ἄλλω ἀναφέρειν E<sup>im</sup> || **1.125** κρούσθαι : ἀνακρούσασθαι E, ἀλλαχοῦ κρούσασθαι E<sup>im</sup> || **1.127** στοῖχος : τοῖχος (= M A BC) ἐν ἄλλω E<sup>im</sup> || **1.130** σάγης : ἐν ἄλλω ἑάγην εὔρον E<sup>im</sup> || **1.150** ἀντιπολεμίων : ἐν ἄλλω εὔρον ἀντιπάλων (= BC) E<sup>im</sup> || **1.164** ἀναγαγεῖν : ἀπαγαγεῖν E<sup>sl</sup> || **1.172** προκαταλαβεῖν : ἐν ἄλλω ἐστὶ καταλαβεῖν (= *b*) E<sup>im</sup> || **1.175** πεζαίτεροι F A E : ἀλλαχοῦ πεζεταῖροι E<sup>im</sup> || **1.184** ἐν ἄλλω συμπεριθεῖναι τῷ στόματι E<sup>im</sup> || **1.200** ἀλλαχοῦ εὔρον : ἐνεθιζέτω δὲ τὸν πῶλον ὁδῶ λιθώδει μὴ πάντη τρααχεῖα E<sup>im</sup> || **1.214** σχέδην : σχέδιον E<sup>sl</sup> || **1.221** ἀγρόται : ἀρόται BC E<sup>p</sup> || **1.225** περιελάσασθαι : περιβλάσασθαι ἐν ἄλλοις E<sup>im</sup> || **1.228** ἀμπελοφόρα : ἀμπελοφυτά M *b* A E<sup>sl</sup> || **1.250** οἴων : προβάτων M E : οἴων E<sup>p</sup> || **2.32** διπλῆ B E : μιᾷ cett., ἀλλαχοῦ μιᾷ E<sup>im</sup> || **2.43** σχινοκέφαλον M *b* E : ἔχινοκέφαλον A BC E<sup>sl</sup> || **2.53** ἵχνη : ρίνη BC E : ἵχνη ἐν ἄλλοις E<sup>im</sup> || **2.86** ὑποπετρύγιον E : ὑπὸ τὸ πετρύγιον (= mss.) ἀλλαχοῦ E<sup>im</sup> || **2.88** περιβολή *b* A E<sup>im</sup> (περιβολή ἐν ἄλλοις E<sup>im</sup>) : προβολή BC E || **2.88** πυρός : ὀξύς BC E : πυρός (= *b* A) ἐν ἄλλω E<sup>im</sup> || **2.110** ὀλοφυκτὶς S E : ἐν ἄλλω φυκτὶς (= BC) καὶ ἐν ἄλλω φυλκίς (?) E<sup>im</sup> || **2.118** πραστέρους : τρυγερούς ἐν ἄλλοις E<sup>im</sup> || **2.128** ἀρρησία : ἀναρρησία ἀλλαχοῦ E<sup>im</sup> || **2.129** ἀλλαχοῦ ἀπόφασιν καὶ ἀπόφασιν Πλάτων εὔρον E<sup>im</sup> || **2.132** τεττάρων : τεταγμένων BC E : τεττάρων (= *b* A) ἐν ἄλλω E<sup>im</sup> || **2.143** ὑπὸ ταῖς φάλαγξι : ὑπὸ ταῖς σκυταλίσιν ἐν ἄλλω E<sup>im</sup>, ὑπὸ ταῖς σκυταλίδες B || **2.178** τὴν δὲ ράχιν (= mss.) ἀλλαχοῦ E<sup>im</sup> : ἦν E || **2.190** ἐν ἄλλω εὔρον ὅτι τὸ μὲν ἔμπροσθεν ἀντικνήμιον, τὸ δὲ ὀπισθεν εἰς μὴν ἐπηρητημένον γαστροκνήμιον E<sup>im</sup> || **3.33** ἐν ἄλλοις : ἀποθανόντος δὲ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐκάλεσαν αὐτὴν καὶ περικληρῖτιν E<sup>im</sup> || **3.37** ὕμεναιῶσαι Bethe : ὕμένα ᾄσαι B E : ὕμεναιῆσαι ἐν ἑτέρω E<sup>im</sup> || **6.22** οἰνοπότης : οἰνώτης ἀλλαχοῦ E<sup>im</sup> || **6.148** τὴν μεγαλοφωνίαν : τὴν πολυφωνίαν E || **7.170** ἀμοιβή : ἀλλαγὴ E<sup>im</sup>

Additional traces of contamination can be found in several passages where E displays a text that is the result of the conflation of two different sources:

**1.60** ἡρινή : ἡρινή (= *b* A C) καὶ ἑαρινή (= M B) E || **1.167** κατέρυσαν : κατέστρεψαν (= *b*) κατέρυσαν (= M A) E || **1.192** ἑπαινῶν δὲ ἵππου βῆμα (= BC) καὶ βλέμμα (= *b* A) εἵποις ἄν E || **1.228** ἀμπελοφόρα BC E : ἀμπελοφυτὰ M *b* A E<sup>sl</sup> || **1.251** συβοτεία (= *b*) post συβόσια (= BC) add. E || **2.48** τὸ δὲ πρόσωπον καὶ προσωπεῖον ὃ καὶ μορμολύκιον post σκευοποιόν repetit E

Elsewhere in E, where a passage or cluster of words is omitted in BC but is present in another source, it is inserted in the wrong place, or rather, not in the same place where it can be found in that source, which may be, for example, *b* or A, as is mostly the case in the examples listed below:

**1.100** εὐπροσόρμιστος om. BC : E coll. post εὐλίμενος || **1.124** κατατρῶσαι post πρῶραν coll. E : om. *b* BC || **1.162** ἐφράξαντο om. BC : E post θηλυκῶς coll. || **1.189** ἵππου ἑπαινος (?) κυνήποδες – στερεοί om. BC : post ἄσαρκοι coll. E || **1.195** εὐψυχος εὐκάρδιος μετέωρος εὐθαρσής om. BC : post χειροηθής coll. E || **1.221** ἔλη om. BC : E post νάπαι coll. || **1.224** ἀλοῆσαι τοὺς πυρούς om. BC : E coll. post τρυγῆσαι τὰς ἀμπέλους || **1.238** κρουνοὶ om. A BC : post δρόσοι coll. E || **1.247** κρόμμυον – τεύτλον om. BC : E post γογγυλῖς coll. || **1.248** γλυκύς om. BC : E post ἐπαγωγός coll. || **2.41** Πλάτων – ἰλιγγίασα om. BC : post κραυπαλᾶν coll. E || **6.18** post εἰκοσι μέτρα E coll. οἷνος ἐξηψησμένος – ἐκροφῆσας (6.17) quae BC om. || **6.131** πολὺστροφος τὴν γνώμην om. BC : post πάντολμος ἄνθρωπος coll. E || **6.139** μεμερμνηκῶς om. BC : post προπονήσας coll. E || **6.140** πολλὰκις ἐπαναθεασάμενος ἐπανορθωσάμενος βασιάνισας ἐπιδιακρίνας om. BC : post ἐκορθώσας coll. E

When contamination is raging within the tradition of a text, philologists often resort to postulating the existence of one or more witnesses, now apparently lost, which contained many variant readings. And here it is! E can be one of them, and it survives: we do not have to hypothesise anything. If one imagines that E was not the only one of its kind, with many alternative readings in the margins or between the lines, but that there were similar manuscripts contemporary with or even older than E, then the precise delineation the currents of the textual tradition becomes an impossible and frustrating endeavour.

Finally, like any other manuscript, E has a number of errors or alternative formulations of its own, as has already been assessed:

**1.113** ἐν χρῶ – ναῦν om. E || **1.127** πεμπάς : πομπάς E || **1.135** ἔστι – θώρακος om. E || **1.136** καὶ τὸ ὄπλον – κοντός om. E || **1.149** ἀσπιδοπηγός : ἀσπιδοποιός E<sup>ac</sup> || **1.154** καταστῆναι : καταντῆσαι E || **1.157** συγκροτεῖν om. E || **1.158** ἀργοὶ om. E || **1.161** λιθοδόμοι : λιθοδόκοι E || **1.178** κρυψίνους : ὑψίνους E || **1.186** πεδινὰ : πεδιανὰ E || **1.194** εὐπρεπής : εὐπετής E || **1.203** ἀναβαῖνοι : ἀναβαίνειν δεῖ E || **1.219** ἵππου δρόμος : ἱππόδρομος E || **1.245** μόνον – ἐλαίου : καὶ ἐπ' ἐλαίου E || **1.249** ἡγεμῶν om. E || μετὰσας : μεσάτας E || **2.31** ὑπόσπειραν : ὑπεύπειρον E || **2.48** προσωποῦττα : προσωπίς E || **2.63** καὶ Ἰσοκράτης – ἀδακρύτους om. E || **2.159** σχῆμα : χρῆμα E || **2.192** ἀφ' ὧν : ὅθεν E || **2.197** ἀφ' ἧς : ὅθεν E || **2.214** διασπείρεται : ἀνασπείραι E || **2.215** πνεύμονος πνευμονία : πνεύματος πνεύματα E || **2.225** αἶμα : ξίφος E || **6.146** φλυρίας εἴρων om. E || **6.147** συγκλύζων om. E || **6.148** τὴν ἰσχύν om. E || **6.149** διεσμилευμένος, ἀκριβής om. E || οὐ μέχρι – θέλγων om. E || **6.150–4** ἐκ ἀδικημάτων – ἔστι χρῆσθαι om. E || **6.159** συμβίοτοι συμπάροικοι : συμβίω tum sp. vac. 7 litt. E || **6.178** ὑποτίμησις – προτιμήματος om. E || **6.179** ἀψίδος : ἀσπίδος E || **6.186** καὶ ἀγγέλῳ εὐαγγελία om. sp. vac. rel. E ||

6.188 μαχλός ὀργῶν om. E || 6.192 οὐ βαρυνόμενος om. E || 6.204 εὐτυχής om. E || 6.208 ἀηθής : εὐηθής E || 7.6 χειροτεχνικάι : χειροτεχνικοί χειροτεχνικάι E || 7.21 ἀφ' ἧς : ἀλφισ E

Unfortunately, Bethe did not study E and consequently did not use this manuscript, so that it is impossible to know his views on the relationship between E and the rest of the textual tradition. Bearing in mind that there is not much one can do to safely navigate such a fierce contamination, three hypotheses concerning the genesis of E could be considered:

- (1) E is the only extant manuscript of another family.
- (2) E preserves a state of the β redaction before the shortening that occurred in the antigraphon of C and the rest of the *d* family, or it belongs to another branch of *d*.
- (3) E is a deliberately contaminated text produced in the Palaeologan Age.

The second scenario is very intriguing, and it cannot be ruled out that one of the sources of E, which belongs to the *d* family, was more complete or more correct, at least in some passages, than C, B, or any other surviving manuscript of *d*<sup>2</sup>. However, the third scenario is the most likely, in my opinion. The compiler of E used a manuscript belonging to *d*<sup>2</sup>, as shown by several agreements in error; hence, this manuscript was very close to those witnesses dating from the 14th century. But this compiler also used at least one other manuscript containing redaction α. In some places he seems to have used two manuscripts, in some only one, in some even three (one can also suspect that he did not use a whole manuscript, but one or more collections of excerpts), he mixed them up as his fancy took him, but it is not unrealistic to think that the redaction α manuscript to which he had access was incomplete (it should also be noted, as we have done before, that in Books 4, 5, and 8–10 E has a text which clearly belongs to *d*<sup>2</sup>). It is also possible that this source was difficult to read, as it appears in some places where some spaces are left blank in E. This detail suggests that in this particular passage only one of E's source was available:

1.72 ἐπορθρεύσασθαι sp. vac. rel. 10 litt. || 1.75 ὅπερ – αὐλήν : sp. vac. rel. 25 litt. || 1.76 ὁδός – μερῶν sp. vac. rel. fere 15 litt. || 1.79 εἰ γὰρ – ἀρκέσει : sp. vac. rel. 5 litt. τὸ βαρβαρικὸν οἶται ἀλλ' Ἀριστοφάνης ὁ κωμωδοδιδάσκαλος τὰ τοιαῦτα πιστότερος αὐτοῦ sp. vac. rel. 10 litt. κοιτῶν ἀπάσαις εἰς, πύελος μία ἀρκέσει || 1.80 καὶ ἀλεεινά sp. vac. rel. 7 litt. || 1.92 περιτόναιον sp. vac. rel. 5 litt. || 1.96 προσθετέον – κελυστήν : προσθετέον δὲ τούτοις καὶ τριηρ sp. vac. rel. 4 litt. καὶ κελυστήν E || 1.113 οὐδὲν προεφαίνετο sp. vac. rel. 4 litt. || 1.133 ἀσπίς – ἀσπίς sp. vac. rel. 9 litt. || 1.134 πορφυρὰν sp. vac. rel. 8 litt. || ἑτερομήκης πέλτη sp. vac. rel. 5 litt. || πτέρυγες sp. vac. rel. 8 litt. || 1.135 οἱ δὲ ἐξ sp. vac. rel. 7 litt. || 1.137 ξυήλην : ξ[sp. vac. rel. 2 litt.]λην

Ultimately, it is debatable whether the portions of text which appear only in E are genuine: they are absent from M, *b*, and *c*, and it is also not unlikely that in the early Byzantine age interpolations (mostly of grammatical content) or modifica-

tions were made to Pollux's text.<sup>22</sup> However, not all of them should hastily be disregarded, since they could actually belong to Pollux's text as it was in  $\Omega$ : manuscript E dates from the same age as F or B, and it is older than S and A, so it is by no means impossible that one of its sources still contained some more complete passages of the epitome of the *Onomasticon*. Be that as it may, E is very important for the study of the development of the text of Pollux through the ages, and of how scholars approached this work, and should not be disregarded even from this point of view.

As can be seen from the collations presented above, several more recent manuscripts descend from E.<sup>23</sup> They are Fl, Fr, Mr (from Poll. 2.7 to the end), Lu, Or (except for Book 10), Pa (which preserves only Books 1 and 2 up to 2.104), and Pn, an apographon of Pa. To indicate this group I use *e*: the need to introduce this *siglum* is due to the fact that while Fl, Fr, and Mr are mere apographa, LuOr and PaPn descend from E, but enriched and modified its text by contaminating it with other sources.

Fl, Fr, and Mr never have a better text than E. Fl and Fr also share several errors and omissions:

2.6 γεννησαι om. FlFr || 2.16 μακκῶν : μακ ὦν Fl, μακῶν Fr || 3.8 γονεῖς : κοινεῖς FlFr || 5.21 μετὰ : μεσὰ FlFr

Besides, Fr contains errors that Fl does not have, while the reverse is never true:

2.9 ἐφήβων : ὀφήβων Fr || 2.11 ἔχων : ἄγων E<sup>s</sup>Fl<sup>s</sup>Mr : om. Fr || 2.15 λελύσθαι : κελύσθαι Mr || 2.21 παρηωρήσθαι : ὑποπαρηωρήσθαι EFlMr, ὑποπαρακορεῖσθαι Fr || 2.23 ἰχθύες : ἰσθύες Fr || 6.9 ποτίκνανον Fr

One can thus confidently assume that Fr was copied from Fl, as also this integration by a second hand in Fl suggests: 6.7 ἐπεὶ – ἀμελητέον om. EFl, add. Fl<sup>2</sup>, habent Fl<sup>2</sup>Fr-LuOr. In this case it seems clear that the copyist of Fr consulted Fl after the integration. Also Lu and Or, or a common antigraphon of theirs, probably used either Fl after the correction, or Fr. The second option seems more likely, if we consider the following conjunctive errors:

3.8 γονεῖς τοκεῖς : κοινοτοκεῖς LuOr (cf. γονεῖς : κοινεῖς FlFr) || 5.16 γαλαθηνά : γαλαθήρ Fr LuOr || **index** 10.3 θυρωροῦ : θηρωδοῦ Fr Lu || **index** 10.8 κοίτην : κώπην Fr Lu || 10.16 ἐσκεύασαι : ἐσκεύασαι FrLu || 10.26 μὴν : μιᾷ Fr, om. Lu

<sup>22</sup> For example, the *excerpta* in Mc and Va: see Cavarzeran (2022).

<sup>23</sup> On this matter, see also Sections 6.5, 7.3.1, 8.3.3.

Unfortunately, there are not enough of them to make solid statements, and the contamination, along with the interventions that the text of Lu and Or underwent, further complicates the matter. For its part, Mr is isolated. It contains many errors not found in Fl, Fr, Lu or Or, so it is independent of E:

**2.10** Εὐπόλιδι : Εὐριπίδῃ Mr || **2.20** νεανιευόμενοι : νεανιευόμενον Mr || **2.24** θηρίδιά : θηρίαδία Mr || **3.7** πρὸς ἀπόφθιτον Mr || **3.9** ὁ γεννήτωρ om. Mr || **5.9** θῆραί τε : γῆραι τὰ Mr || **5.18** νέος : νόος Mr || **6.9** ἐφ' ὧν : ἐρεῖς Mr || ὑπαυχόνιον Mr || **9.7** καὶ ἄστν – τεῖχος om. Mr

Concerning both the complicated sets LuOr and especially PaPn, I refer the reader to the specific chapters on each book, especially on Book 2 (Section 6.5). Here, I will limit myself to providing a general overview of Lu and Or, based on what can be deduced from the collation of the books that will not be discussed in detail. The first characteristic that can be identified is that Lu and Or share several separative errors or alternative formulations compared to the rest of the textual tradition:

**3.7** νόμῳ – λύεται om. b A EFlFrMrOr<sup>ac</sup>, habet LuOr<sup>pc</sup> || **3.8** γονεῖς τοκεῖς : κοινοτοκεῖς LuOr (cf. γονεῖς : κοινεῖς FIFr) || οἱ θρέψαντες ante et post οἱ πατέρες habent LuOr || λέγονται ante τοῦτο add. C BGHI BrFzLuMaMnMvNeNpOrOx || γεινόμενος : πινόμενος C Or<sup>sl</sup> || **4.7** post ῥητέον LuOr add. ὕκωϊα ἐμπειρία (-πυρ- Or) τέχνη || διάσκεψις : διασκεηστικός (-σκι- Or) σκέψις LuOr || θεωρία – τέχνη om. LuOr || **4.9** ἀναγνωσία LuOr || ἀθεαμοσύνη : ἀθεσμοσύνη C LuOr || δοκησισοφία ante ψευδοδοξία coll. C LuOr || Πλάτωνος om. C LuOr || εἰκὸς καὶ om. C LuOr || **6.7** ἐπεὶ – ἀμελητέον om. EFl, add. Fl<sup>2</sup>, habent Fl<sup>2</sup>FrLuOr || ἀνδρῶνα : ἀνδρῶν C L LuOr || συμποσίαν : συμποσίανον LuOr || **6.8** φωλητερία : φιλοτήρια C, φιλατήρια LuOr || **6.9** κλινίδιον LuOr || **6.10** περιστρώματα om. C L LuOr || ἐπιβόλαια : ἐπιβολαὶ ἐπιβόλαια LuOr || τάπιδες : ἀτάπιδες C L Or || ψιλοδάπιδες om. C L Or || ταῖς ξυστίσιν : καὶ ξυστίσιν C L Or || **7.8** τὰ γὰρ – κωμωδία : Ἰσαῖος δὲ καὶ Ὑπερίδης (ὁ add. Or<sup>ac</sup>) πρᾶτας (-ης Or<sup>ac</sup>) εἶπον αὐτούς, τοὺς δὲ σὺν ἄλλοις πιπράσκοντας συμπράτας LuOr || **8.7** ζῶν post ἀδίκως add. GH BrOxPgPrPs<sup>pc</sup> LuOr || ἀδικία : ἀδικίαν ἔχοντα GH BrFzNeNpOxPgPrPs<sup>pc</sup> LuOr || **8.8** καταδικάζων : μεταδικάζων BGHI BrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPgPrPsVuWn : om. EFlFrMr, habent καταδικάζων LuOr

A common sub-archetype (*e*<sup>1</sup>) must therefore be postulated, perhaps copied from Fr, perhaps from a similar manuscript, since both Lu and Or contain errors not shared by the other:

- **Lu:** **6.10** δάπιδες – ψιλοδάπιδες om. Lu || **7.9** ἀποδέδοσται Lu
- **Or:** **6.9** ἐφ' ὧν – κλινίδες : ὕφ' ὧν ἐστιατέον καὶ ὕφ' ὧν Or || **9.10** ἀποδημηταὶ : ὑποδημηταὶ Or

The variant readings listed above also highlight several agreements between LuOr (or only one of them when the other omits the passage) and C. Comparing this information with the fact that Lu and Or, along with E, share errors – mostly omissions – or alternative formulations with *d*<sup>2</sup>, the most plausible conclusion is that *e*<sup>1</sup> has contaminated the text of E with that of C (or an apograph of this ancient manu-

script): Lu and Or never have a better text than E or C. The more detailed analyses of Books 1, 2, 5, and 10 lead to the same conclusions. It should also be noted that on folio 75r of manuscript C, a later hand (probably from the first half of the 15th century) has used a very dark ink to write καὶ δέλφακες in the margin of Poll. 1.251 γαλαθηνοί. This annotation is probably derived from the text of E, where it appears exactly at this point. This suggests that, or one of its copies, was used to annotate C during the first half of the 15th century, confirming that not only the text of C but the manuscript itself was in circulation during this period. This provides further evidence for the use of C by scribes who were copying the text of  $e^1$ .

To further support the hypothesis, a sign that  $e^1$  used two sources was found in 3.8: οἱ θρέψαντες ante et post οἱ πατέρες habent LuOr. οἱ θρέψαντες is both before οἱ πατέρες (as in E) and after it (as in *d*): it is clearly a duplication due to a careless conflation of two different texts.

The *stemma* of this group of manuscripts can therefore be drawn in two ways, depending on what one assumes to be the relationship between  $e^1$  and Fr: namely, whether the former is an apographon of the latter or whether it derives independently from E.

