

6 Book 2: Mostly on the human body

Having established some general features of the textual tradition of the *Onomasticon*, we are now ready to discuss some of the individual books, starting with Book 2, which deal with the human ages and the parts of the body. It is transmitted by the following families and manuscripts:

- redaction α: *a* (= M), *b* (= FS), *c* (= A);
- redaction β: *d* (= CBDGHIAbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrRoPsVpVuWn);
- contaminated in various forms: *x* (XaXbXcXdXgXh), EFIFrMr, LuOr, and PaPn.

The observations in this section apply only to the text of Book 2, unless otherwise stated.

6.1 Prefatory material

A few words should be said about the prefatory material of this book. Unlike other books, there is no index. However, various titles are used to refer to the lexicon, which can give some indication of the relationship between the manuscripts. These titles correspond quite well with the results of the collations of the text.

a Τουλίου Πολυδεύκους Ὀνομαστικόν· βιβλίον β. **M A**

post epistulam coll. A || Τουλίου om. A || Ὀνομαστικόν om. A

b Πολυδεύκους Ὀνομαστικόν· βιβλίον δεύτερον. **b E AbFIzMaNeNp**

post ἡ πλείστη χρῆσις coll. S || 1 ὀνομαστικός F || βιβλίον om. F

c ἐν τούτῳ τῷ βιβλίῳ αἱ τε ἀνθρώπων εἰσὶν ἡλικίαι καὶ τὰ ὀνόματα, καὶ τὰ πρὸ τῆς γενέσεως καὶ τὰ μετὰ τὴν γένεσιν. ἐτι δὲ καὶ τὰ ἀνθρώπων μέλη τε καὶ μέρη τὰ τε προφανῆ καὶ τὰ ἔνδον. καὶ τῶν ἐφ' ἐκάστου μέρους γιγνομένων ὀνομάτων ἡ πλείστη χρῆσις. **M S EFIFrLuOrPaPn**

titulum κεφάλαια τοῦ δευτέρου βιβλίου S : ἀρχὴ σὺν θεῷ τοῦ δευτέρου βιβλίου Πολυδεύκους Or || 1 οὖν post τούτῳ add. PaPn || αἱ τε : αὐταί PaPn || 2 τὴν om. EFIFrLuOr PaPn || γένεσιν : γέννησιν S || τῶν ante ἀνθρώπων add. EFIFrLuOrPaPn || 3 ἡ πλείστη χρῆσις : ἡ χρῆσις ἡ πλείστη S EFIFrLuOrPaPn

d ἀρχὴ τοῦ δευτέρου βιβλίου· περὶ σώματος ἀνθρώπου καὶ τῆς ὀνομασίας τῶν ἐν αὐτῷ φανερῶν καὶ ἀφανῶν μορίων. **C I MnMrMvPaPnPsRoVu**

post **e** coll. I || 1 ἀρχὴ τοῦ δευτέρου βιβλίου om. MrMvRoVu || βιβλίου om. PaPn || τῶν : αὐτῶν Ro || 2–3 καὶ ἀφανῶν om. MrMvRoVu

e τὸ παρὸν πρῶτον βιβλίον ἐκ θεῶν ἀρξάμενον εἰς τὴν γεωργίαν παύεται· τὸ δὲ δεύτερον περὶ σώματος ἀνθρώπου **x B D G I A m B r F l F r L u O r² O x P a P e P g V p W n**

- *e*¹ διαλαμβάνει καὶ τῆς ὀνομασίας τῶν ἐν αὐτῷ φανερῶν καὶ ἀφανῶν μορίων. **x B D I A m L u O r² P a**
- *e*² καὶ πάντων τῶν ἐν αὐτῷ φανερῶν τε καὶ ἀφανῶν μορίων ὀνομασίας διαλαμβάνει. **G B r O x P e P g V p W n**

e: post **d** coll. Pa || **1** τὸ παρὸν–παύεται om. Am || τὸ παρὸν : τουτὶ τὸ F l F r L u O r² Pa : τουτὶ δὲ τὸ x || μὲν post τὸ¹ add. D : δὲ post τὸ¹ add. I B r^{pe} W n^{pe} || πρῶτον βιβλίον : βιβλίον πρῶτον G B r^{ac} O x P e P g V p W n^{ac} || ἐκ θεῶν om. G^{ac} B r^{ac} O x W n^{ac} || τὴν om. G B r O x P e P g V p W n || ἱερὰν ante γεωργίαν add. F l F r L u O r² Pa || **1–2** τὸ δὲ δεύτερον–ἀνθρώπου om. F l F r || τὸ δὲ δεύτερον : τὸ δεύτερον βιβλίον X a X b X g : τὸ βιβλίον τοῦτο διαλαμβάνει X h || **2** σώματος om. Pa

*e*¹: **1** διαλαμβάνει : διαλαμβάνον Am : om. X h || φανερῶν καὶ ἀφανῶν om. X c || βιβλίον β in fine add. D : ἀρχὴ τοῦ δευτέρου βιβλίου in fine add. Lu

*e*²: **1** τε καὶ ἀφανῶν om. P e || ὀνομασίας : ἀνομαλίας P g || διαλαμβάνει O x

A peculiar characteristic of the *c* family is the presence of a short text before the beginning of the book. This is probably an insertion added in the sub-archetype, as it is omitted elsewhere. The text presents the names and phases of human age according to Hippocrates:

ἑπτὰ εἰσιν ἡλικίαι καθ' Ἱπποκράτην· πρώτη ἀπὸ ἐνὸς ἔως ἑπταετοῦς, ἣτις καὶ παιδίον λέγεται. δευτέρα ἀπὸ ζ ἔως ιδ, ἣτις καὶ παῖς λέγεται. τρίτη ἀπὸ ιδ ἔως κα, ἣτις καὶ μειράκιον λέγεται. τετάρτη ἀπὸ κα ἔως κη, ἣτις καὶ νεανίσκος λέγεται. πέμπτη ἀπὸ κη ἔως λε, ἣτις καὶ ἀνὴρ λέγεται. ἕκτη ἀπὸ λε ἔως μβ, ἣτις καὶ πρεσβύτης λέγεται. ἑβδόμη ἀπὸ μβ ἔως τοῦ τέλους, ἣτις καὶ γεροντική λέγεται. **A**

ἑπτὰ εἰσιν ἡλικίαι καθ' Ἱπποκράτην· πρώτη ἀπὸ ἐνὸς ἔως ἑπταετοῦς. δευτέρα ἀπὸ ζ ἔως ιδ. τρίτη ἀπὸ ιδ ἔως κα. τετάρτη ἀπὸ κα ἔως κη. πέμπτη ἀπὸ κη ἔως λε. ἕκτη ἀπὸ λε ἔως μβ. ἑβδόμη ἀπὸ μβ ἔως τοῦ να [να X c X d : μθ X a X b X g X h]. ἡ μὲν πρώτη παιδίον, ἡ δευτέρα παῖς, ἡ τρίτη μειράκιον, ἡ τετάρτη νεανίσκος, ἡ πέμπτη ἀνὴρ, ἡ ἕκτη γέρων, ἡ ἑβδομος πρεσβύτης. **x(X a X b X c X d X g X h)**

A and x report this text with few differences, but it clearly goes back to *c*, where this interpolation – which in my opinion, should be included in a new edition of the book – must have occurred.

Pollux's letter to Commodus in Book 2 is omitted from families *b* and *d*, but transmitted by M, and, again, by Ax. So, it must have survived in *a* and in *c*. Here is a provisional edition:¹

¹ The collation also includes the witnesses belonging to group x, instead of just M and A (along with the Aldina), as in Bethe's edition.

Praef. 2

Καίσαρι Κομμόδω Πολυδεύκης χαίρειν. ὅσα μὲν παρὰ τοῖς τὴν ἀκριβῆ φωνὴν ἔχουσι τῶν ἀνθρώπου μελῶν ἦν εὐρεῖν, ταῦτα δὴ παρ' ἐκείνων ἔξιν ἐμελλον. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ οἱ τῷ περιπάτῳ συνήθεις ἐμήνυον ἡμῖν, αὐτοὶ τὰ παρ' αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ παρὰ τῶν ἱατρῶν ἀθροισάμενοι, παρ' ὧν καὶ ἡμεῖς τινὰ τούτων συνελέξαμεν· ὧν γὰρ μετὰ τὴν πείραν ἡ γνώσις, τούτων ἡ χρεια παρὰ τῶν πείρα γνόντων ἀναγκαία. ἔρρωσο.

M Ax(XaXbXcXdXgXh)

initio ἐπιστολή add. XaXg || 1 Καίσαρι – χαίρειν : Κομμόδω Καίσαρι Τούλιος Πολυδεύκης χαίρειν x || Κομμόδω om. M || παρὰ : περι Xb || ἀκριβῆ : ἀκριφῆ Xd || 2 ἀνθρώπου : ἀνθρωπίνων XbXcXdXg : ἀνθρωπείων Xh || δὴ A : δὲ M XaXbXcXdXg : om. Xh || ἔξιν ἐμελλον Ax : ἔξιναι μάλλον M || 3 συνήθεις : συνείθως M || αὐτοὶ τὰ : αὐτοὶ τε M || τὰ² om. MA || 4 τινὰ : ἔστιν ἃ M || ἡ ante γνώσις om. x || γνώσεις Xc^{ac}, γνώσης Xc^{pc} || 5 ἔρρωσο om. XaXbXgXh

Some observations can be made:

- what Bethe (1900, 80) attributes to the Aldine edition – these are the readings *Praef. 2.2* ἀνθρώπου : ἀνθρωπίνων and δὴ : δὲ – is already present in the x group. It follows that there is no need to mention the *editio princeps* in the apparatus.
- manuscript M, not surprisingly, has a more erroneous text than A and x.
- the variant reading δὴ at *Praef. 2.2* could be a correction by the copyist of A, since it is incorrect in both M and x. In such a case, one must bear in mind that the person who copied A was not a random scribe, but a scholar: Isidore of Kyiv. So if A is correct against the rest of the tradition, or preserves more material than all the other witnesses, one should carefully consider to assess whether its readings belong in the tradition or could be corrections or interpolations made by the humanist scholar. The same can be said of the x group. As I will demonstrate below (see Section 6.4), it is a contaminated group of manuscripts transmitting a redaction that has undergone many changes: for example, *Praef. 2.3* τὰ² may well be a correction. This highlights two serious problems with the c family: contamination and intervention, which means that its text, a very rich and apparently good one, must be handled with caution.

6.2 Families a and b

M shows individual errors or alternative formulations absent in other witnesses and, as we will see in Section 6.6, sometimes agrees in error with b, sometimes with A or d: it is therefore to be considered a member of an independent family, a. Here is a selection of characteristic errors or readings (I have ignored orthographic errors) in Book 2:

2.5 εἶχε : ἔσχε M || ἀνθρώπιον ἀνθρωπίσκος om. M || ὡς Πλάτων post ἀνθρωπίζεται coll. M || ὡς Ἀριστοφάνης om. M || τὸ δὲ ἐναντίον ante ἀπάνθρωπος habet M || 2.6 ἀρόσαι om. M || γεννησai – ἐμβρυον om. M || φάρμακον om. M || 2.7 ἡ γένεσις – Ξενοφῶν om. M || τοκῶσα : τόκος M || φάρμακον – τιτικόν om. M || 2.8 ἄρτι – ἄρτι om. M || τὸ δὲ νεογίλλον – Ἰωνικόν om. M || ἔτειον : ἐτήσιον M || 2.9 εἰρήκεν : εἰρήκει M || τοῦτον – ἔφηβον om. M || γεγονώς om. M || ἔτη om. M || 2.10 ὑπανθῶν : ὑπανθῶντι M || ἐν – ὥρας om. M || παρηγηκώς – ὑπαλλάττων om. M || πῶγωνος ὑποπιμπλάμενος om. M || προφερής – δοκῶν om. M || ὁ – ὑπεναντίος : ὁ ψειλογένειος M || 2.11 ὑπὲρ τὸν – ἔτη om. M || 2.12 μεσῆλιξ – ἡμᾶς om. M || τὸ προτιμᾶν – Πλάτωνι om. M || 2.13 ἐσχατογήρως : ἐσχατον γήρως M || βαθυγήρως καὶ om. M || γερούσια : γερούσιν M || τοὺς δὲ γέροντας – ἐκάλεσεν : γεραιτέρους Ξενοφῶν καλεῖ τοὺς γέροντας M || Πλάτων – γεροντοδιδάσκαλον om. M || 2.14 Ὑπερείδης – γηροβοσκεία : καὶ γηροβοσκὸν δ' ἂν ἔρεις καὶ γηροβοσκία M || Ὑπερείδης – χρόνον : καὶ ἀγήρατον χρόνον κατὰ τὸν Ὑπερείδην M || Θουκυδίδης – ἀρετήν om. M || 2.15 ὁδῶ : ὁδός M || παράφορον : παρ' Ἐφωρον (παρ' Ἐφόρω?) M || ἀκρατεῖς : ἀκραγής M || ὡς ὑποσκάζειν post ὡς ὑπολισθαίνειν habet M || 2.16 ἔπεται δὲ : ἔπε δὲ M || κρονόληρος : κρόνος λήρος M || μακκοῶν : μοραίνων add. M in margine || 2.17 τὰ μὲν – ταῦτα : τὰ μὲν πρεσβύτατα οὕτως M || 2.18 Ἀριστοφάνης – σχεδόν : ἀκμάζουσαι : ἄλλαι δὲ κυαμίζουσιν, ὡς Ἀριστοφάνης M || μεῖραξ μειρακίσκη : μειρακίσκη ἢ μεῖραξ M || φίλοινος μεθύση om. M || 2.19 τάχα δὲ – καὶ ἡ om. M || 2.20 τὸ παιδεῖον – Πλάτωνι : παιδιὰ M || παρὰ Νικοχάρει – Ξενοφῶντι om. M || παρὰ Πλάτωνι om. M || τὸ δὲ τολμᾶν – νεανίαι : τόλμαι νεανικαί Ἀριστοφάνης δὲ ἀφ' οὐλίας ἔφη : νεανιευόμενοι : κωαὶ νεανισαί M || δὲ Ἀριστοφάνης – ἀνδρουσθαί, om. M || Ὑπερείδης – καὶ τὸ om. M || καὶ ἀνδρικῶς – Ἰσοκράτης om. M || 2.21 παρολισθάνειν – παραφρονεῖν om. M || 2.22 αἱ γὰρ φόβαι – δεδόσθωσαν om. M || 2.24 ἰχθύες om. M || ὑστριχίς ἡ μᾶστιξ : ὑστριχίση M || 2.25 ἀναφρίττουσαν om. M || 2.26 τὴν χαιτήν – φαλάντιας om. M

F and S, both independently derived from sub-archetype *b*,² share several conjunctive errors against the rest of the manuscript tradition:

2.5 ἄρχεται : ἄρζεται FS Xb || ἀπάνθρωπια post ἀπάνθρώπως coll. FS || 2.6 τοσουτονί : τοσουτον FS || 2.7 ἡ τιτικόν : τιτικόν F : τι κτητικόν S || 2.8 πρωτότοκον om. FS || κατ' Ἀριστομάχου : κατὰ ῥεσαίχμου F : καταρεσαίχμου S || ἔτι ἐν A, ἔτη ἐν M : ἔτι F : ἔτιον S || 2.9 ἔτη Bethe : ἔφω F, ἔφη S || 2.10 ἦρι : ἔργει F, ἔρκει S || παρηγηκός om. FS || ὑπενάντιος : ὑπεναντίως FS^{ac} || 2.12 μεσαιπόλιος om. FS || 2.13 γερούσια : γερούσιον FS || γεροντοδιδάσκαλον : γερονταδιδάσκαλον FS || 2.15 μακροχρόνιος : πολυχρόνιος FS || μακροχρονιώτερον : μακροχρονίω FS || λέγοιτο : προσλέγοιτο FS || καθ' Ὑπερ(ε)ίδην : καθ' Ὑπερείδης FS || 2.16 ἔπεται δὲ : ὡς FS || 2.17 κόριον post Αἰξίν add. FS || ἐν Αἰξίν : ἐναῖξιν F : ἐν γυναιξί S || δὲ καὶ γυναικες ἀφήλικες : νέαι ἀφήλικες FS || 2.18 ἔφη : εἰρηκε FS || ἄρρεσιν : γεγηρακόσιν FS || 2.20 ἂν προσήκοι : ἀντιπροσήκει S^{ac}, ἀντιπροσήκοι FS^{pc} || ἔφη : λέγει FS || 2.21 προχωρεῖν : ἀποχωρεῖν FS || τὴν τρίχα om. FS || παρηωρησθαι : ἀποπαρηωρησθαι FS || ἄλλοφρονεῖν om. FS || 2.22 ἐσθ' ὅτε post γὰρ add. FS || γίνεται δὲ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὀνόματα : καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τούτων δὲ ὀνόματα FS || 2.23 οὐλοκέφαλος om. FS || στραβαλοκόμαν : στραμβαλλοκόμαν FS (-λ- F) || 2.24 θηρίδια τινα σινόμενα : θηρίον τι σινόμενον FS || πλέγμα τι : τι πλέγμα FS || 2.25 χαιτή : ταύτης F, τῆς S || ἔχων τὴν κόμην om. FS || 2.26 ἀναφαλάντιας : ἀναφαντίας FS

2 For more details, see Chapter 5.

6.3 Family *d*

Manuscripts belonging to the *d* family can easily be identified, as mentioned above, by the way they rewrite the text. Here are some characteristic errors or features of the whole *d* family, i.e. mss. C BDGHI AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPePgPrRoPsVpVu Wn, unfortunately H only has the text of Book 2 after 2.65:

2.5 ἐπεὶ – ἄρχεται om. *d* || ἐρεῖς οὖν τὸ σύνηθες initio add. *d* || οὐ – ἀπανθρωπεύεσθαι : ἀπανθρωπεύεσθαι δὲ οὐκ ἐρεῖς *d* || 2.6 τὸ δὲ κύημα – τοσουτονί om. *d* || 2.7 ὡς Ἀριστοφάνης om. *d* || 2.9 ἐρεῖς δὲ καὶ ante ἄρτι ἡβάσκων *d* || τὸ γὰρ πρωθήβης – μειράκιον om. *d* || 2.10 δὲ λέγεται post προφερέης *d* || Θεόπομπος – ὁ κωμικός om. *d* || 2.12 οὐ καθ' ἡμᾶς : ποιητικόν *d* || 2.13 ὡς Θουκυδίδης καὶ Ἀντιφῶν om. *d* || 2.15 ἐξεστηκώς – ὕψ' ἡλικίας om. *d* || 2.17 ἐρεῖς post κορικὸν *d* || 2.18 ἄλλαι δὲ – ἤδη om. *d* || 2.19 εἰπὼν–τίκτουσα om. *d* || 2.20 τούτοις ἂν προσήκοι : ἐρεῖς δὲ *d* || ἀκμάζειν – νεάζειν om. *d* || Λυσίας om. *d* || 2.21 εἵτα ante παρηβᾶν *d* || 2.22 χρηστέον – ποιητικόν om. *d* || δεδόσθωσαν : προσήκουσιν *d* || 2.23 ἐν γὰρ τοῖς – τρίχας : Ἀττικοὶ δὲ οὖλος λέγουσι τὰς τρίχας *d* || οὐλόκομος – τὰ ὀνόματα om. *d* || 2.24 τριχίδες : τριχάδες *d* || 2.226 ὡς – Ἀριστοτέλης om. *d* || 2.227 θυμοῦ – ἐπιθυμίας om. *d* || 2.230 ἄνους – βιαιότερα om. *d* || 2.231 βαρύθυμος – καὶ τὸ εὐθυμεῖσθαι : καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς *d* || 2.232 ὀνόματα – λέγει om. *d* || 2.233 ὀνομάζεται – πολυσαρκία : πολυσαρκία καὶ τὰ ὅμοια *d* || 2.236 αἰσθητικός – αἰσθανόμενον : καὶ Πλάτων τὸν αἰσθανόμενον αἰσθητὸν (-ῆν C) ὠνόμασε *d*

As demonstrated in Chapter 5, manuscript C, the oldest witness to *d*, has some individual errors that are not shared by the rest of the family. Despite its antiquity, the text as represented in the whole family does not depend on it: it is thus necessary to use other manuscripts to reconstruct *d*. A more detailed analysis of the witnesses of the Palaeologan Age, i.e. B, G, D, H, and I gives the impression that they form a compact group:

2.6 κύημα² om. BDG AbAmBr^{ac}FzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVu : habent autem I Br^{pc}Wn || καὶ ἀμβλωθρίδιον om. BDGI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 2.8 νεογγιλόν : νεογγιλές BDGI AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPePsRoVpVuWn, νεογγιεύς PgPr || 2.9 κόρος : κοῦρος BDGI AbAmBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpWn || 2.10 καθέρποντα pro καθέρποντι et ἔχων post ἰούλον BDGI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || ἀνέρποντι : ἀνέρποντα BDGI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || ἀφηβηκώς om. BDGI AbAmBr^{ac}FzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn : habent Br^{pc}Wn || σκληφρός : σκληρός BDGI AbAmBr^{ac}FzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn, σκληροφρός Vp || 2.12 ὡς Δημοσθένης om. BDG AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn, habet autem I [ὡς Δημο]σθένης || 2.14 ἀγήρατον : ἀγήραον BDGI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn, ἀγήραιον Vp || 2.15 ὁδῶ : οὐδῶ BDGI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || εἰς ἀσάφειαν om. BDGI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 2.16 παρανοῶν : παραβοῶν BDGI AbAmBrFzMaNeNpOxPgPrPsVpWn : rectum MnMvRoVu || 2.17 κορίδιον : κοράδιον BDGI AbAmBr^{ac}FzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn : rectum Br^{pc}Wn || 2.18 γραυῖς om. BDGI AbAmBrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn, habet Ro post γεραιτέρα

The same applies to the last sections of Book 2, where I have not yet collated the *recentiores*:

2.227 εἶτε – ὥς ἡ Στοά om. C I : εἶτε ἐν καρδίᾳ (ἐν κ. : ἐγκαρδία B) κατὰ Ἀριστοτέλην BGH || 2.231 καὶ ὀξυθύμια τὰ καθάρματα : καὶ ὀξυθυμία ἦν (ὀξυθύμια ἦν : ὀξυθυμίαν G : ὀξυθυμία δὲ I) οἱ φαῖλοι ῥήτορες φασὶ καθάρματα BGHI || 2.232 καὶ ἔστι τὰ μὲν ὅστ᾽α om. BGHI || 2.333 Ἡρόδοτος– ἀφελεῖν om. BGHI

Accordingly, it is very likely that all of them, i.e. both the Palaeologan and the *recentiores*, go back to a single sub-archetype, which we may call d^2 . It is nonetheless true that in several cases the more recent manuscripts have a more correct text thanks to copyists' ingenuity or by collations with other witnesses, as in the case of Br or Ro.

Let us now consider whether there are some agreements in error between two or more of these Palaeologan manuscripts. Here are the results:

2.7 ἀμβλῶναι : ἀμβλῶσαι BG AbAmBrFzMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPs^{sl}RoVpVuWn : rectum DI Ma || 2.9 περυσινόν : περισυνον BDI AmMaMnMvPsRoVu : περισυνόν C : περάσινον PgPr : rectum G AbBrFzNeNpPeVpWn : περύσικον Ox || 2.10 μὲν : μὴ BD AmBr^{ac}MaOxPs^{sl} || 2.12 γέρα post πρεσβεία coll. BG AbAmBrFzNeNpPePgPrOxVpWn || 2.13 προσήκοι : προσήκει BD MaMnMvRoVu : προσήκοιτο GI AbBr^{ac}FzNeNpOxPgPr : rectum Br^{ac}PeWnVp || 2.14 τὴν ἀγήρων ἀρετὴν : τὴν ἀγήρω ἀρετὴν BDI MaMnMvPsRoVu : τὴν ἀγήρω τιμὴν G AmBr^{ac}OxPgPrPs^{sl}Wn, τῆς ἀγήρω τιμῆς Ab FzNeNp : τὴν ἀγήρω τροφὴν PeVp || 2.15 μακροβίος BG^{marg} AmPeVp : om. cett. || κρονόκληρος : κρονόκληρος G^cI AbBr^{ac}FzNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpWn || 2.16 παρανοῶν : παραβοῶν BDGI AbAmBrFz MaNeNpOxPgPrPsVpWn : rectum MnMvRoVu || 2.20 νεανισκεύεσθαι : νεανιτεύεσθαι BD AmMaMn PePgPrPsRoVu, νεανιτεύεσθαι Mv : νεανιεύεσθαι GI AbBr^{ac}FzNeNpOx || 2.26 ἄκομος : ἄκοσμος DG AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || χρήσιμον : κρίσιμον DGI AbBrFzMaMnMvNeNp OxPgPrPsRoVu, χρήσιμον autem PeVpWn || 2.235 καὶ δειρὰ om. BH

B and G agree in error three times: in 2.7 (against ἀμβλῶναι found in MbA and C DI Ma) and in 2.12; in 2.15 both share a variant (B in the text, G in the margins) which is unattested in the rest of the tradition. D and G agree in error twice, B and D four times, B and H once, G and I thrice, in one case DGI share the same error against the correct variant reading in B. A curious error occurs in 2.16: the wrong variant reading παραβοῶν is reported by BDGI and almost the entire d family, but the group MnMvRoVu has the correct παρανοῶν. This is a rare example where a group of *recentiores* (which we will discuss in detail later) are better than the Palaeologan manuscripts. B and H omit the same part of the text once. It should also be added that D, G, H, and I preserve the epigrams, whereas B does not. It is not possible to draw definitive conclusions from these data (and the situation is the same in other books I have collated), except that there is a significant and expected degree of contamination, and that the text of B seems to be closer to that of D than to that of G; however, the latter has also undergone more interventions, as will be shown below.

Of these four manuscripts, Bethe used only B in his edition. His choice was sound, since B, as well as I, is very correct, although it also contains individual errors unknown to D, G, H, and I:

2.17 τὴν om. B || 2.18 ἔφη post ἀκμαζούσας coll. B || 2.23 τετανόθριξ : τετάνθριξ B || 2.226 σύγκειται μὲν–καὶ ἔστιν om. B || 2.227 ὀνόματα : ὀνόματος B || 2.235 περιδερὶς : περισφίς B

Exactly the same happens in D, G, H, and I:

- **D:** 2.7 ἐπίφορος καὶ ἐπίτοκος : ἐπίτοκος καὶ ἐπίφορος D Ma || 2.12 γέρα : δῶρα D Ma || οὐδὲν² om. D Ma || 2.13 καὶ γεροντικά–Πλάτωνι om. D Ma || γεραιτέρους : γερωτέρους D Ma || 2.14 τὸν ἀγήρω : τὴν ἀγήρων C B Am : τὰ ἀγήρω G AbBrFzNeNpOxPeVpWn, τοὺς ἀγήρω PgPr : τὸ ἀγήρω D Ma || 2.17 εὐτελές : ἀτελές D Ma || 2.22 τῶν om. D Ma || ἔθειραι : ἔθραι D Ma || 2.25 ἀνασσευσειομένην D : ἀνασσευμένην Ma || οὐκ ἐσφηκωμένην–μεταφρὲν³ om. D Ma || 2.26 φάλαντος : φάλαντις D Ma
- **G:** 2.5 καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post φιλανθρωπία om. G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrVpWn || 2.6 δ' ἄν : δὲ G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrVpWn || σπέρμα : σπέρματα G AbBrFzNeNpOxPgPrWn || σπορά : σποράς G AbFzNeNp || 2.7 ἐπίφορος καὶ ἐπίτοκος : ἐπίφορος ἐπίτοκος G AbBrFzNeNpOxPgPrWn || τοκῶσα : τοκῶσαι G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrPs^{sl}VpWn || 2.8 καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post πρωτότοκον om. G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrVpWn || καὶ τὰ ἐφεξῆς om. G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrVpWn || 2.9 ἔτι μειρακίσκος : ἐπὶ G AbBr^{ac}FzNeNpOxPgPr || 2.11 στρατεύσιμον : κεντεύσιμον G^{pc}AbFzNeNpOx, κατεύσιμον Pe, κοατέσιμον Vp || 2.12 ἔχων om. G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrVpWn || 2.13 δὲ om. G AbAmBrFzNeNpPePgPrVpWn || καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post γηροτρόφοι om. G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrVpWn || 2.14 τὴν ἀγήρων ἀρετὴν : τὴν ἀγήρω τιμὴν G AmBr^{ac}OxPgPrPs^{sl}Wn || 2.15 δυσμαῖς : δυσμῶν G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrPs^{sl}VpWn || εἶναι σφαλεροὺς : ἀσφαλεροὺς G AbFzNeNpOx || καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post ἀβεβαίους om. G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrVpWn || 2.16 καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post ἰσηλιζ om. G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrVpWn || 2.17 εὐτελές : ἐντελές G BrFzNeNpOxWn || 2.18 πρεσβυτὶς post γραῖα om. G AbBrFzNeNpOxWn || 2.20 καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post ἀνδρείως om. G AbBrFzNeNpOxPgPrVpWn || 2.24 τριχαπτὸν : τρίχαπλον G BrOxPgPrPs^{sl}Wn || ὦ : τὸ G OxPgPrPs^{sl} || 2.25 καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post βαθυχαίτης om. G BrOxPePgPrVpWn || 2.26 καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post φαλακρός om. G BrOxPePgPrVpWn
- **H:** 2.232 τούτων : τούτῳ H || 2.233 ὁστοῖς : ὁστέοις H || 2.234 ἐκτάσεις : ἐκστάσεις A H || συγκαμπάς : συγκοπάς H || 2.235 διὰ τὸ – δορᾶς om. H || δέριον περιδέραιον : δέρμιον περιδερμιον H
- **I:** 2.8 νεογνόν : νεογόν I || 2.10 πωγωνίας : πωνίας I^{ac} || 2.16 τούτοις : αὐτὸν I || 2.17 γεραιτέραν : γερεταίραν I

It appears that B is probably the most reliable of these manuscripts and the one with the best text, but it also has errors when the DGH are correct. A similar consideration can be applied to I. Although it shares many of the conjunctive errors with d^2 , it still preserves short portions of text that are omitted in the other manuscript of this group, as can be seen, for example at 2.6 κύημα² om. BDG etc. : habet autem I and 2.12 ὡς Δημοσθένης om. BDG etc., habet I [ὡς Δημο]σθένης. Therefore, in order to reconstruct the d^2 sub-archetype, we need the other manuscripts as well, not just B.

At least as far as Book 2 is concerned, codex D has an apographon in Ma, as can be seen from the collations presented above. This is confirmed by the fact that one of Ma's scribes, Michael Apostolis, had access to codex D for a time, as can be inferred from a marginal note in his handwriting on folio 62v.

Four manuscripts belonging to d^2 form a compact group (*h*), as is clear from the index of the whole of Pollux's work, which they (except Np) place at the beginning, and from their common errors:

2.5 ἀνθρωπῆν : ἀνθρωπίνην AbFzNeNp BrWn || 2.8 νεογενές : νεογενής AbFzNeNpPs^{sl} || 2.9 μειράκια : μειράκιον AbFzNeNpPePsVp || ἔφηβος : φῆβος AbFzNeNp || 2.10 ὑπηνήτης : ἐπηνήτης AbBr^{ac}FzNeNp || ἐν ἀνθει : εὐάνθει AbFzNeNpPs^{sl} || ἄνδρα : ἀνδρας AbFzNeNp || 2.14 τὴν ἀγῆρων ἀρετὴν : τῆς ἀγῆρω τιμῆς AbFzNeNp || 2.14 τιμὰς : τιμίας AbFzNeNp || 2.15 ὑποφέρεισθαι : ὑποφέρεισθαι AbFzNeNp || 2.16 πρεσβύτερος Κρόνου : πρεσβυτοκρόνος AbFzNeNp || μακκοῶν : παρακοῶν AbFzNeNp || ἰσῆλιξ : σῆλιξ AbFzNeNp || 2.24 τριχοκρῶτες AbFzNeNp

While they follow G up to 2.20, from 2.21 these manuscripts as a whole begin to agree in error with the codices of the MnMvRoVu group, thus ignoring the errors of G:

2.21 ἄλλα : ὅμοια AbFzNeNp MnMvRoVu || 2.22 φόβαι : κόμαι AbFzNeNp MnMvRoVu || 2.25 μετώπω : τόπω AbFzNeNp MnMvRoVu || 2.26 ἐν χρῶ : ἐχρῶ AbFzNeNp MnMvRoVu

This overlap between the two sets of manuscripts can be explained as a sign of contamination. As for the relationships between the members of this group, I cannot find any definitive evidence from the errors they share:

2.25 βαθυχαίτης : καθυχαίτης AbFz

2.13 γήραι : γήρατι NeNp || 2.26 κεφαλὴν post τὴν add. NeNp

2.8 πρωτότοκον om. Np || 2.11 ἐκ τῆς ἀμάχου om. Np || 2.14 τὴν : εἶν Np || 2.15 παράφορον : παράφονον Np

The affinity between Ne and Np is worth noting, with the latter likely descending from the former. This is not surprising, since both were copied in Southern Italy during the same period. Fz also dates from this period and was copied by Alexius Celadenus, Bishop of Molfetta and Gallipoli, and later belonged to him. In contrast, Ab, written by Demetrius Damilas and owned by Luca Bonfio, does not seem to have any connection with this region; there is reason to believe that Ab was copied by Damilas in Rome in the third quarter of the 15th century, a period to which most of Celadenus' manuscripts can be traced back.³

³ See Speranzi (2011, 114–5).

Br, Ox, and Wn also derive from G. As shown above (Section 5.1), they share conjunctive errors with G. Br probably used Ox or a similar codex as its antigraphon:

2.6 βιώσιμον : βιάσιμον G AbBr^{ac}FzNeNpOx || 2.9 ἔφηβον om. G AbBr^{ac}FzNeNpPeOxPgPrVp || ἔτι μειρακίσκος : ἐπὶ G AbBr^{ac}FzNeNpOxPgPr || 2.13 προσήκει : προσήκοιτο GI AbBr^{ac}FzNeNpOxPgPr || 2.14 τὴν ἀγῆρων ἀρετὴν : τὴν ἀγῆρω τιμὴν G AmBr^{ac}OxPgPrPs^{sl}Wn || 2.20 νεανισκεύεσθαι : νεανιεύεσθαι GI AbBr^{ac}FzNeNpOx || 2.23 Ἀρχίλοχος : ἀγχίλοχος Br^{ac}OxPgPr || 2.24 ὦ : τὸ G OxPgPrPs^{sl} : [[ὦ]] Br : om. PeVp

As can be seen, Br seems to have used Ox before the correction made in the margins or *supra lineam* by a second hand, which probably belongs to Demetrius Chalcondylas, who used another manuscript as a model. For its part, Wn accepted most of the corrections in Br, since the former ignores the errors of the latter. For example:

2.6 κύημα² habent Br^{pc}Wn || 2.18 οἰνομάχλη A Br^{pc}Wn : οἰνοκάχλη cett. || 2.26 ἀπεψιλωμένος τὰς τρίχας etiam post χαίτην add. Br^{pc}Wn

Nonetheless, Br, Ox, and Wn share errors unknown to the other extant witnesses:

2.6 σπορά : σποραὶ BrOxWn || 2.10 καὶ post εἴτα add. BrOxWn || ιούλω νέων : ιουλέων Br^{ac}Ox^{ac}Wn || ὑπομπλάμενος BrOxWn || 2.24 τὰ ante σινόμενα add. BrOxWn || 2.26 φάλανθος post φαλακρός add. BrOxPs^{sl}Wn

In turn, Br and Wn share errors that Ox does not have:

2.10 ἔτη ante γεγινώς coll. BrWn || 2.15 εἶναι σφαλερούς : ἀσφαλερούς G AbFzNeNpOx : σφαλερούς BrPgPrVpWn || 2.20 ἐξαλλάττειν : ἐξαλλάττεσθαι BrWn || νεανισκεύεσθαι : νεανισκεύεσθαι Br^{pc}, νεανισκιεύεσθαι Wn

Wn adds some individual errors to them, so that one may conclude that it was copied from Br after the corrections:

2.9 ἔτι μειρακίσμος Wn^{pc} || 2.10 ιούλω νέων : ιουλέων Wn || 2.10 ἀπηνθηκώς om. Wn

To sum up, the most likely scenario is that Ox, the oldest of the three witnesses (it dates from the first half of the 15th century), or a similar manuscript, was used to copy Br. Then Demetrius Chalcondylas corrected the text in Br by comparing it with a second manuscript belonging to the *d* family. Wn copied its text from Br after the correction, since it ignores most of the errors shared by Br^{ac} and Ox, but inherits some errors made by Br alone.

Another sub-group which can be found in *d*² is *t*, as shown by the following conjunctive errors:

2.5 ἀνθρωποιδῶς MnMrMvRoVu || 2.8 ἀρτίτοκον πρωτότοκον : ἀρτίγονον ἀρτίτοκον πρωτόγονον πρωτότοκον MnMvRoVu || 2.11 μάχιμον : μάχην MnMvRoVu || ἔτη om. MnMvRoVu || 2.12 πρεσβύταις : πολίταις MnMvRoVu || 2.13 τινα om. MnMvRoVu || 2.15 τὸ ante γῆρας add. MnMvRoVu || 2.16 ἔπεται – ὅμοια om. MnMvRoVu || 2.18 ἄγαμος – ἡνδρωμένη om. MnMvRoVu || 2.20 νεανιευόμενοι : νεανιεύεσθαι MnMvRoVu || 2.21 ἄλλα : ὅμοια MnMvRoVu AbFzNeNp || 2.22 φόβαι : κόμαι MnMvRoVu AbFzNeNp || 2.26 ἐν χρῶ : ἐχρῶ MnMvRoVu AbFzNeNp

Manuscript Mr belongs to this group only up to 2.7 καὶ ἀμβλίσκειν ὡς Πλάτων, after which it follows the redaction of E (see Section 6.5). There are very few errors that are shared by only part of the group, so it seems very difficult to make hypotheses about the internal relationships between them:

2.6 κυῆσαι om. MnVu

2.15 παράφορον : παράφρων MnRo || 2.18 ἀκμαζούσας : κυαζούσας Mn : νεαζούσας Ro

2.21 τὰ ἀπὸ – σχηματίζεσθαι om. MnMvVu, habet Ro

Each manuscript also has individual errors:

- **Mn:** 2.11 ἀστρατεύτου : ἀστραυτεύτου Mn || 2.12 μεσῆλιξ : μεσῆλεξ Mn || 2.26 τὰ om. Mn
- **Mv:** 2.9 ἦθεος om. Mv || 2.10 λειογένειος om. MvPgPr || 2.12 ὑποπόλιος om. MvPr || 2.15 συγκεχύσθαι : συγχύσθαι Mv || 2.26 ἡ ἐπὶ τῶν νώτων om. Mv
- **Ro:** 2.6 τρόφιμα : τρόφιον Ro || 2.10 ἀναβάσεων : ἑνακμος Ro || 2.11 ἡλικίας ἐκ τῆς ἀμάχου om. Ro || 2.18 ἔφη om. Ro || γραῖα om. Ro || 2.19 ἐπὶ τῶν κυουσῶν ante γεννᾶσθαι add. Ro || 2.24 τριχίαι : τριχίαις Ro || 2.25 εὐχαίτης : εὐχαρίτης Ro
- **Vu:** 2.8 ἄμεινον – Ἰωνικόν bis Vu

Vu seems to be the most correct, but in one case Ro, probably due to contamination, is able to fill in a lacuna found in other *t* manuscripts:

2.21 τὰ ἀπὸ – σχηματίζεσθαι om. MnMvVu, habet Ro

One particular feature of *t* is that in several cases it retains correct readings even when other *d*² manuscripts are wrong:

2.12 γέρα rectum MnMvRoVu : post πρεσβεῖα coll. BG AbAmBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrVpWn || 2.16 παρανοῶν MnMvRoVu : παραβοῶν BDGI AbAmBrFzMaNeNpOxPePgPrPsVpWn

This may be due either to contamination from outside *d*² (a very limited and, I think, unlikely contamination, since *t* does not seem able to fill any lacuna), or to the fact that *t* descends from a lost (and, as usual, contaminated) manuscript of *d*², perhaps dating from the 13th–14th century, in which some errors had been avoided. This may be possible in view of the extant Palaeologan witnesses, since *t* shows two

conjunctive errors with BD or BDI and two with DG or DGI; unfortunately, it never agrees in error only with B, D or G:

2.9 περυσινόν : περίσυνον BDI AmMaMnMvPsRoVu || 2.14 τὴν ἀγήρων ἀρετὴν : τὴν ἀγήρῳ ἀρετὴν BDI MaMnMvPsRoVu || 2.20 νεανισκεύεσθαι : νεανιτεύεσθαι BD AmMaMnPePgPrPsRoVu
2.26 ἄκομος : ἄκοσμος DG AbAmBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPePgPrRoVpVuWn || χρήσιμον : κρίσιμον DG^{pc}I AbBrFzMaMnMvNeNpOxPgPrPsRoVu

In any case, it is also possible that most of the errors in the *t* sub-archetype were corrected through contamination with other witnesses belonging to *d*².

There are two more manuscripts in *d*² that deserve separate discussion: Ps and Am.

Ps is a very interesting witness. It is quite late – the watermarks date from the first decades of the 16th century – but it does not seem to be connected with the Aldine edition, since it preserves only a very correct text of *d*². Ps indeed shares all the errors of *d*², but has few individual errors or peculiarities:

2.16 μακκοῶν : μακκρῶν Ps || 2.22 μέτροις : in margine Ps add. τοῖς μέτροις τῶν στίχων δηλονότι

In a few cases it shares conjunctive errors with the set consisting of BDI or BD, and the *t* group:

2.9 περυσινόν : περίσυνον BDI AmMaMnMvPsRoVu || 2.14 τὴν ἀγήρων ἀρετὴν : τὴν ἀγήρῳ ἀρετὴν BDI MaMnMvPsRoVu || 2.20 νεανισκεύεσθαι : νεανιτεύεσθαι BD AmMaMnPePgPrPsRoVu, νεανιτεύεσθαι Mv

A peculiar feature of Ps is the generous insertion of *variae lectiones* between the lines, apparently drawn from different sources, all belonging to the *d* family, mostly from the G group, but also from *h*, from BrWn, or even unattested elsewhere:

2.6 βιώσιμον : ἀβρώσιμον Ps^{sl} || 2.7 τοκῶσα : τοκῶσαι G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrPs^{sl}VpWn || 2.8 νεογενές : νεογενής AbFzNeNpPs^{sl} || 2.9 ἀντίπαις : ἀρτίπαις Ax B BrPaPnPs^{sl}Wn || 2.10 ἐν ἄνθει : εὐάνθει AbFzNeNpPs^{sl} || μὲν : μὴ BD AmBr^{ac}MaOxPs^{sl} || 2.14 τὴν ἀγήρων ἀρετὴν : τὴν ἀγήρῳ τιμὴν G AmBr^{ac}OxPgPrPs^{sl}Wn || 2.15 δυσμαῖς : δυσμῶν G AbBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrPs^{sl}VpWn || 2.18 κυδρωμένη AbBr^{ac}OxPePs^{sl}Vp || ἀφηβηκυῖα : ἐφηβηκυῖα AbFzNeNpPs^{sl} || 2.19 μειρακίων : μειρακίου Ps^{sl} || 2.22 ἔλικες : ἥλικες G BrOxPgPrPs^{sl}Wn || 2.23 Ἀρχίλοχος : ἀρχίλοφος Ps^{sl} || 2.24 τριχαπτόν : τρίχαπλον G BrOxPgPrPs^{sl}Wn || 2.26 φάλανθος add. BrOxPs^{sl}Wn

The position of this manuscript in the tradition is very difficult to assess because of its correctness and its late age. The conjunctive errors with other manuscripts suggest that it is a descendant of *t*, or perhaps of its antigraphon, since it does not share all the errors of this group. However, the copyist of Ps clearly had more sources available to him, and corrected the text where he deemed it wrong.

Am is a very elegant and rich parchment manuscript, which preserves a good text, but always shows *d*² errors. It also shares conjunctive errors with B alone or with other manuscripts (such as D or t):

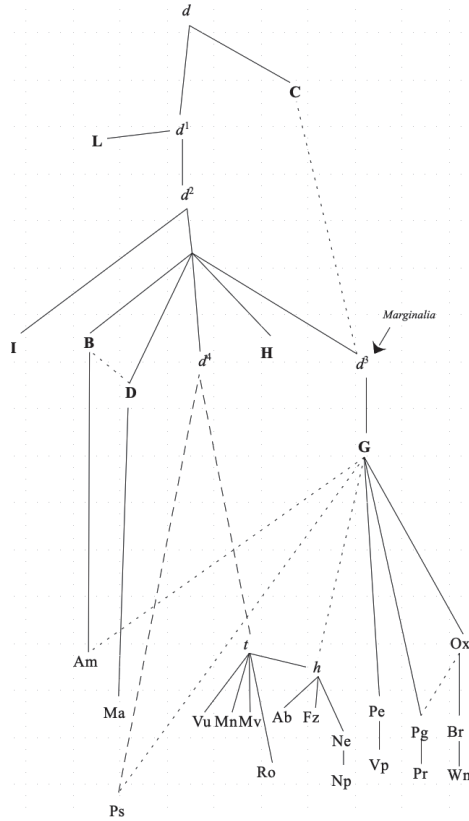
2.5 ἀνθρώπιον : ἀνθρώπινον B AmPgPr || ἀνθρώπινον : ἀνθρώπιον B AmPgPrRo^{ac} || 2.11 τῶν : τὴν B Am || 2.14 τὸν ἀγήρω : τὴν ἀγήρων C B Am
 2.9 περυσινὸν : περισυνον BDI AmMaMnMvPsRoVu || 2.10 μὲν : μὴ BD AmBr^{ac}MaOxPs^{sl} || 2.12 γέρα post πρεσβεία coll. BG AbAmBrFzNeNpOxPePgPrVpWn || 2.14 τὴν ἀγήρων ἀρετὴν : τὴν ἀγήρω τιμὴν G AmBr^{ac}OxPgPrPs^{sl}Wn || 2.15 μακροβίος BG^{marg} AmPeVp : om. cett. || 2.17 παρθένος : παρθένον G AbAmFzNeNp || 2.20 νεανισκεύεσθαι : νεανιτεύεσθαι BD AmMaMnPePgPrPsRoVu

It also has individual errors:

2.6 τρόφιμα : τρόφιμον Am || 2.8 ἀρτίτοκον πρωτότοκον : ἀρτίγονον ἀρτίτοκον πρωτότοκον Am || 2.11 ἀπομάχου et ἀμάχου inv. Am || 2.13 γερόνται παλαῖστροι : γερόνται παλαίστρα Am || 2.24 θηρίδιά : θηρία εἰσὶ Am

In the light of the collations, it is plausible that Am is again a manuscript combining B and G, or two manuscripts derived from them. This witness appears to be unique and quite reliable, but it does not seem to have had any descendants, although it is quite old compared to the other Renaissance manuscripts of the *Onomasticon*.

Here I attempt to draw a *stemma* of the *d* family. It does not take into account all the contaminations, especially in the oldest branch of the tradition; rather, it is intended to describe the main relationships between the extant witnesses. Once we have established the manuscript tradition of the *d* family, at least for the most part, and identified its main features, it will be easier to deal with the remaining families of the *Onomasticon*.



6.4 Family c

Firstly, A and x (in its entirety or only in a part of its manuscripts) agree several times in error against the other witnesses, or in sharing alternative readings:

2.7 γένεσις : γέννησις Ax || ἡ τικτικόν : ἡ τικτικός post ἐπιφορος collocatum Ax || ἡ ante ὠκυτόκια add. Ax || 2.9 ἀντίταις : ἀρτίταις Ax B BrOxPs^{sl}Wn || 2.10 παρηγηκώς post παρηνηκώς coll. Ax || ἄφηβος tantum habent Ax || σκληρὸς : σκληρὸς A XaXcXdXg^{ac}Xh d² || ἐν Στρατιώτισιν om. Ax || 2.11 τὴν στρατεύσιμον ἡλικίαν ἔχων habent Ax : deest in cett. || 2.12 ὁ πρεσβύτερος : ὁ καὶ πρεσβύτερον Ax || 2.13 γερόνταια παλαίστραι : γερονταια παλαίστρα A, γερονταια παλαίστρα x cui XaXbXgXh add. etiam γερόνταια παλαίστραι : γερόνταια παλαίστρα Xc^{vp} || Αντιφάνει : Αριστοφάνει Ax d || 2.15 ὁδῶ : οὐδῶ Ax d² || 2.16 Κόδρου MA et Bekker : et πρεσβύτερος Κρόνου (= d) et πρεσβύτερος Κόδρου (=MA) habet x || 2.17 κορικόν : κορίκιον A, κορίκιον κορικόν XaXg^{ac}, κορίκιον Xc^{sl} || 2.18 γεραιτέρα : γεραιτέρος AXa^{sl}XbXc^{sl}Xd^{sl}Xg, sed γεραιτέρα Xb^{sl}Xg^{sl}Xh || κοχώνη : κοχλώνη A, κωχλένη XaXbXgXh, κωχλώνη XcXd || 2.21 παρολισθάνειν : παρολισθαίνειν Ax || 2.23 οὐλόθριξ om. Ax d || στραβολοκόμαν : στραβολοκόμαν A XbXh, στραμβολοκόμαν Xg || 2.24 τριχοβρώτις AXcXd

From this list it seems likely that *x* had many variant readings *infra lines*, preserved by some of the extant witnesses of this group. This is not an unexpected fact, since *x* seems to have been deliberately contaminated. The conjunctive errors with *d* are also interesting, but even more remarkable are those with *d*² (2.10 σκληρὸς : σκληρὸς A XaXcXdXg^{ac}Xh *d*²; 2.15 ὁδῶ : οὐδῶ A*x* *d*²): one might well wonder whether *c* and *d*² contaminated each other.

Apparently, A and *x* are independently derived from *c*. A proof is that A has errors that *x* does not have:

2.5 ἀνθρωπίσκος ἀνθρώπινον : ἀνθρωπικῶς A || 2.7 ἐπίτεξ om. A || 2.9 ἔτη Bethe : ἔτι A || 2.13 ἐροῦσι post ἐσατογήρως add. A || 2.17 ἐν Αἰξίν om. A || 2.18 πρὸς : εἰς A || 2.20 καὶ τὸ παιδαριώδης – Πλάτων om. A || 2.24 ὑστρίχης : τριχίς A || 2.236 οὐκ ἐν ἐνὶ δὲ τόπῳ om. A

We would expect *x* to have corrected some of these errors using its antigraphon from the *d* family, but this could not be possible in 2.9, 2.17, 2.20, and 2.236, as *d* lacks these sections completely; the ἐροῦσι in 2.13 instead seems to be A's addition.

Similarly, A does not contain any errors of the *x* group. Here I only list those that are characteristic of *x*, not those that are shared with *d*:

2.5 ἐπεὶ – ἀρχεται : τὸ πρὸ τούτου τοίνυν βιβλίον ἀπὸ θεῶν ἔχοντος τὴν ἀρχήν, ἀπὸ ἀνθρώπων ἄρα τὸ δεύτερον ἀρχεται *x* || 2.7 ἀμβλῶναι om. Xa^{ac}XbXcXdXgXh || 2.8 νεογιλὼν : νεογιλῆς ἢ νεογιλᾶιον XaXbXgXh, νεογιλῆς Xc^{sl}Xd, νεογιλᾶιον Xc || 2.9 ὑπὸ τῶν νέων κωμωδῶν ἐκλήθη : ὡς οἱ νέοι κωμικοὶ *x* || Πλάτων – εἰρηκεν : καὶ παλλάκια εἶρηκε Πλάτων ὁ κωμικός *x* || παῖδες – παλλάκια : παῖδες γέροντες μειράκια *x* || ἄρτι post ἐφηβον add. XaXbXdXg, ante id add. Xc || 2.10 αὐτὸ post εἶρηκεν coll. *x* || ὁ κωμικός post Θεόπομπος δὲ coll. *x* || 2.11 ὁ γὰρ νέας – ἂν εἴη : ὁ δὲ νέας κωμικώτερον *x* || ἐκ τῆς ἀμάχου om. *x* || 2.14 γηροβοσκεῖα : γηροβοσκύαν εἶπεν *x* || 2.19 τε καὶ om. *x* || 2.23 μοχθηρὰ δὲ ἀμφω τὰ ὀνόματα : ἀμφω δὲ μοχθηρὰ τὰ ὀνόματα *x*

As mentioned, *x* is heavily contaminated by a *d* manuscript, as these many agreements in error prove:

2.5 ante ἀνθρωπος *x* *d* add. ἐρεῖς οὖν τὸ σύνηθες || ἀνθρώπιον et ἀνθρώπινον inv. *x* B || ὡς Ἀριστοφάνης : φησὶν Ἀριστοφάνης *x* *d*² || οὐ γὰρ καὶ ἀπανθρωπεύεσθαι : ἀπανθρωπεύεσθαι δὲ οὐκ ἐρεῖς *x* *d* || 2.6 ἐρεῖς δ' ἂν initio add. *x* C BD AmMaMnMvRoPsVu || 2.7 ὠκυτόκια : ὠκυτόκιον *x* *d* || 2.8 Ἰσαῖος – ἀρέσκει : εἰ καὶ Ἰσαῖος εἶρηκεν, οὐ δόκιμον *x* *d* || 2.9 κόρος : κοῦρος om. *x* *d*² || ἄρτι ἡβάσκων – ἔτη : ἐρεῖς δὲ καὶ ἄρτι ἡβάσκων καὶ ἀφ' ἡβης γεγονώς *x* *d* || μειράκιον om. *x* *d* || 2.10 καθέρποντι : καθέρποντα τὸν ἱούλον ἔχων *x* *d*² || ἀνέρποντι : ἀνέρποντα *x* *d*² || δὲ λέγεται post προφερῆς add. *x* *d* || 2.11 τῶν : τὴν *x* B Am || 2.12 ὑποπόλιος post προπόλιος add. *x* *d*² || οὐ καθ' ἡμᾶς : ποιητικόν *x* *d* || προτιμᾶν : τιμᾶν *x* *d* || 2.13 ἐκάλεσεν : εἶπεν *x* *d* || 2.14 ἀγήρατον δόξαν : ἀγήραον δόξαν Xa^{ac}Xb^{ac}Xc^{ac}Xd^{ac}Xg^{ac}Xh *d*² || Εὐριπίδης δὲ : ὡς καὶ Εὐριπίδης *x* *d* || 2.15 μακροβίτος post μακρόβιτος add. *x* BG^{margin} AmPeVp || 2.16 τούτοις : αὐτοῖς *x* *d* || Κόδρου MA et Bekker : et πρεσβύτερος Κρόνου (= *d*) et πρεσβύτερος Κόδρου (= M A) habet *x* || καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post ἰσῆλιξ add. *x* (ex *d*) || 2.17 ταῦτά om. et κοινὰ post παιδάριον add. *x* *d* || τὸ γὰρ κοράσιον – κορίδιον : τὸ δὲ κοράσιον εὐτελές, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ κορίδιον *x* *d* || καὶ Φρύνιχος μὲν ὁ κωμικός : Φρύνιχος δὲ *x* *d* || 2.20 τούτοις – καὶ τὸ : ἐρεῖς

δὲ καὶ $x d \parallel$ τὸ δὲ τολμᾶν – ἔφη : Ἀριστοφάνης δὲ νεανιεύεσθαι τὸ τολμᾶν ἔφη $x (ex d) \parallel$ 2.21 εἴτα ante παρηβᾶν add. $x d \parallel$ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰρημένων ὀνομάτων δυνάμενα σχηματίζεσθαι post παραφρονεῖν add. $x \parallel$ 2.22 δεδόσθωσαν : προσήκουσι $x d \parallel$ 2.23 ἐν γὰρ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς – τὰς τρίχας : Ἀττικοὶ δὲ οὗλος λέγουσι τὰς τρίχας $x d$

By examining these agreements in error, it becomes clear enough not only that the model of x was a member of the d family, but also that it belonged to d^2 and was arguably not very dissimilar to B.

The definition of the internal relationships of the x group is a tricky question, since its manuscripts record *variae lectiones* on many occasions. However, it is worth examining the question in more depth:

- **XaXbXgXh**: 2.20 καὶ ὡς Ἰσαῖος ἀνδρικῶ χορῶ : ὅθεν ἀνδρικῶ χωρῶ ὡς Ἰσαῖος XaXbXgXh $\parallel$ 2.21 παρανοεῖν : παρανοεῖν XaXbXgXh $\parallel$ 2.21 σχηματίζεσθαι : χρηματίζεσθαι XaXbXgXh
- **XaXbXc**: 2.5 ἀπὸ θεῶν : ἀπὸ θεοῦ XaXbXc
- **XaXcXd**: 2.10 τοῦτω : τοῦτων XaXcXd $\parallel$ 2.17 μὲν post νέας add. XaXcXd, sp. vac. 3 litt. rel. Xg $\parallel$ 2.24 τριχίδες : τριχάδες XaXcXd d
- **XbXgXh**: 2.5 ἄρχεται : ἄρξεται XbXgXh $\parallel$ 2.13 ἐγγηρᾶναι : ἐγγηρᾶν XbXgXh $\parallel$ καταγηρᾶναι : καταγηρᾶν XbXgXh $\parallel$ 2.26 φαλαντίας : φάλεις XbXgXh
- **XbXh**: 2.10 παρηβηκῶς post ἀπηνθηκῶς add. XbXh $\parallel$ 2.12 πρέσβιν : πρεσβεῖον XbXh $\parallel$ 2.22 εὐθριξ : ἄθριξ XbXh
- **Individual errors**: 2.21 γῆρας : χήρας Xa $\parallel$ 2.23 οὐλοκέφαλος : οὐλοκέφανος Xa $\parallel$ 2.25 ξανθοκόμης : ξανθηκόμης Xc^{sl}

A close relationship can be seen between the set XaXbXgXh and the set XaXcXd, and an even closer one between XbXh and XbXgXh.

6.5 The e group

As shown in Section 5.2, E contains a very interesting redaction of the text of the *Onomasticon*, a version shared by other more recent manuscripts: FIFrMr, LuOr, and PaPn. In order to better illustrate the arrangement and contamination of the text in E, the first sections of Book 2 are provided below. The material found only in redaction β, i.e. in family d , is in **red**, the material found only in redaction α is in **blue**, and the material found only in other redactions (such as M or A) is in **orange**, while the passages occurring only in E (and FIFrMr, LuOr, PaPn) are in **green**.

5 ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸ πρῶτον βιβλίον ἀπὸ θεῶν ἔχει τὴν ἀρχήν, ἀπὸ ἀνθρώπων ἄρα τὸ δεύτερον ἄρχεται. ἀνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπιον, ἀνθρωπίσκος, ἀνθρώπινον, ἀνθρωπικόν, ἀνθρωπίνως, ἀνθρωποειδές. ἀνθρωπεῖα τέχνη **ὡς Θουκυδίδης** (2.47.4), ἀνθρωπίνη φύσις **ὡς Πλάτων** (saep̄, e.g. *Lg.* 691e). ἀνθρωπιζέται **φησὶν** Ἀριστοφάνης (fr. 38 K.-A.). τὸ δὲ ἀνθρώπου δέρμα ἀνθρώπιν Ἡρόδοτος (5.25) καλεῖ. **ἐνιοὶ δὲ καὶ φορίνην**: φορίνη γὰρ κυρίως τὸ τοῦ χοίρου. προσήκοι δ' ἂν ἀνθρώπῳ φιλάνθρωπος, φιλανθρωπία, φιλανθρωπεύεσθαι. **ἀπάνθρωπος, ἀπάνθρωπία, ἀπάνθρωπως**: οὐ γὰρ καὶ τὸ ἀπαν-

θρωπεύεσθαι. φράσει δὲ τὸ βιβλίον τὰ ἀνθρώπου μέρη καὶ μέλη καὶ ὅπη ἕκαστα προσρητέον. πρότερον δὲ τὰς ἡλικίας ἐρεῖ. 6 σπέρμα, σπορά. σπείραι, ἀρόσαι, καταβαλεῖν τὸ σπέρμα, ὑποδέξασθαι, κυῆσαι, γεννῆσαι, τεκεῖν. ἔμβρυον, κύημα, ἀνemiaῖον, τρόφιμον, βιώσιμον. τὸ δὲ κύημα καὶ κύος ὡς Ἀριστοφάνης (fr. 622 K.-A.): ἥτις κυοῦσ' ἐφάνη κύος τοσοῦτονί. 7 ἀμβλῶναι, καὶ ἀμβλωθρίδιον φάρμακον, καὶ ἀμβλωσις ὡς Λυσίας (fr. 21a Carey), καὶ ἀμβλωμα ὡς Ἀντιφών (fr. 148 Thalheim), καὶ ἀμβλίσκειν ὡς Πλάτων (*Theaet.* 149d). γέννημα, γέννησις ὡς Πλάτων (*Smp.* 206e). ἡ γένεσις γονή ὡς Ξενοφών (*Mem.* 3.5.10). τόκος, καὶ τίκτειν ἐπὶ γυναικῶν, τὸ δὲ γεννᾶν ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν. οἱ μέντοι ἀκριβεῖς τηροῦσι τοῦτο διὰ παντός, οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν ἔσθ' ὅτε συγχέουσιν. τὰ τῶν γυναικῶν δὲ ὅμως εὐρηται ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ἐπίτεξ, ἐπίφορος. τοκῶσα δὲ εἶπε Κρατῖνος (fr. 497 K.-A.). ἀτόκιον φάρμακον, ἡ τιτικόν, ὠκυτόκια ὡς Ἀριστοφάνης (*Th.* 504). 8 βρέφος νεογεννές, ἀρτίτοκον, πρωτότοκον, νήπιον, ἄρτι ἀπὸ γονῆς, ἄρτι ἐξ ἀμφιδρομίων. τὸ δὲ νεογνὸν^ε εἰ καὶ Ἰσαῖος (in *Aristomachum* fr. 2 B.-S.) εἶρηκεν, οὐ δόκιμον. ἀμεινον δ' αὐτοῦ τὸ παρ' Ἡροδότῳ (2.2) νεόγονον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦτο Ἰωνικόν, γράφε δὲ νεογόνον συγκαπέν. αὐτοτετές, ἔτειον, ἐνιαύσιον, διετές. ἔτι ἐν γάλακτι, ἐπιμαστίδιον ἐπιμάστιον (M A E : om. cett.), ἄρτι ἀπὸ θηλῆς, ἄρτι ἀπὸ μαστοῦ. 9 παιδίον, παιδάριον, παιδίσκος, παῖς, κοῦρος – ἔστι δὲ τοῦτο ποιητικόν· κατὰ δὲ σύνθεσιν καὶ πεζῷ λόγῳ χρήσιμον – ἦθεος, οὐπω πρόσσηβος, ἀντίπαις ὡς οἱ κωμικοὶ (Com. adesp. fr. 750 K.-A.). καὶ παλλάκια ὡς Πλάτων ὁ κωμικός (fr. 222 K.-A.), μειράκια.

39 τὸ δὲ κοῖλον αὐτοῦ κορυφή, ὅπερ ἐν τοῖς Ὀρφικοῖς μέτροις (fr. 798 F Bernabé) μεσόκρανον ὀνομάζεται, καὶ παρὰ τῷ Φερεκράτει (fr. *povum?*). καὶ μὴν καὶ στεφάνην καλοῦσι τὸ μέσον ἰνίου τε καὶ βρέγματος. βρέγμα δὲ ἔστι καὶ βρεγμός, τὸ μεταξὺ τῆς κορυφῆς καὶ τοῦ μετώπου

99 ὑπ' ἐνίων δὲ – τε καὶ βρόγχου: ὑπ' ἐνίων δὲ καὶ βρόγχος ἐκλήθη καὶ γαργαρέων παρ' Ἰπποκράτει (cf. e.g. *Morb.* 2.10) παρὰ τὸ ἐν τῷ βίῳ λέγομενον ἀναγαργαρίζειν

102 καὶ ἀναστομῶσαι – λέγειν : Καλλίας ὁ κωμικός (fr. 24 K.-A.): τραυλὴ μὲν ἔστιν, ἀλλ' ἀνεστομωμένη. καὶ Ἡρόδοτος (*immo* X. Cyr. 7.5.15) 'ἀνεστόμωσε' φησὶ 'τάς τάφρους'. καὶ ὁ Πλάτων (*Euthd.* 276c) ἀποστοματίζεσθαι τοὺς παῖδας τὰ μαθήματα, ἡγουν ἀπὸ στόματος λέγειν, τουτέστι ἐξ ἀγράφου λόγου· τὸ δ' αὐτὸ καὶ ἀποστοματίζειν.

111–4 ἀπὸ δὲ – διαφωνεῖ: ἀπὸ φωνῆς φώνημα, μεγαφωνῶν, λαμπρόφωνος, καὶ ὡς Δημοσθένης (18.313) λαμπροφωνόντατος, δύσφωνος, ἰσχνόφωνος, τὸ δὲ θρασύφωνος βίαιον, καὶ γλυκυφωνίαν ἀνφαίης, οὐ μὴν γλυκόφωνον, ὥσπερ καὶ συμφωνίαν. ὁ δὲ σύμφωνος πάννυ εὐτελές, καὶ τὸ διαφωνίαν. οὐ μὴν τὸ διάφωνον. βαρύφωνος, γυναικόφωνος.

128 ῥῆσις – καὶ ἐπίρρητος : ῥῆσις καὶ ἀπόρρησις καὶ πρόσρησις. καὶ ἀρρησία (ἀναρρησία ἀλλαχοῦ E^{im}) παρὰ Νικοφῶντι (fr. *24 K.-A.) ἡ σιωπή. καὶ πρόσρησις παρ' Ἀντιφώντι (fr. *povum?*). καὶ ῥήματα. καὶ ῥήτωρ, καὶ εὐρήμων, μακρορρήμων, καὶ ἀρρήμων

155 ἀπὸ δὲ ἀγκώνων γαλιάγκων κατὰ Ἀριστοτέλην (*Phgn.* 808a) καὶ Ἰπποκράτην (cf. e.g. *Art.* 12).

228–31 τὸ δ' ἀπονειοῦσθαι – Φιλυλλίῳ : τὸ δ' ἀπονειοῦσθαι φαυλότερον. εὐνους, εὐνοια ὅπερ ἀπὸ μικροτέρου προσώπου λέγεται εἰς ὑψηλότερον. ἔστι δ' οὐ καὶ ἐφ' οὐ τύχῳ λέγεται εὐνοϊκῶς (–ος E^c), Πλάτων (*Sph.* 238c) δὲ καὶ ἀδιανόητα. εὐνως, εὐνοϊκῶς, εὐνοϊκωτέρως Δημοσθένης (A E : om. b BC). ἀπὸ δὲ θυμοῦ θυμοῦσθαι, θυμικός, θυμοειδής, ἀθυμία, ἀθυμότερος, ἀθυμωτέρως ὡς Ἰσαῖος (fr. 142 Tur), θυμόσοφος, ὀξύθυμος, βαρύθυμος. ἐνθυμίαν (5.16.4) δὲ καὶ ἐνθύμησιν (1.132.6) Θουκυδίδης, (5.32.1) 'ἐνθυμιζόμενοι τὰς ἐν τῇ μάχῃ συμφοράς', καὶ ἐνθυμήματα παρ' Ἰσοκράτει (9.10). ἀπὸ δ' ἐπιθυμίας ἐπιθυμεῖν, ἐπιθυμητόν, ἐπιθυμήματα παρὰ Πλάτωνι (*Lg.* 687c), καὶ ἐπιθυμήσεις καὶ ἐπιθυμητής. E

It is thus possible to observe that E mostly uses an a text (see also Section 5.2 for comparison), but some of its passages follow the text of d for no apparent reason, perhaps because of a damaged source. An analysis of 2.5–9, the first of the passages shown above, might shed some light on E. First of all, it is possible to note that

the manuscript preserves parts of the text that are found only in *b*, *d*, and MA, along with others that are absent in the rest of the tradition. Nevertheless, as stated above, each of these passages must be carefully examined to ascertain whether it is genuine or interpolated, although it is not always possible to be certain about it. In 2.5, in ἐνιοι δὲ καὶ φορίνην· φορίνη γὰρ κυρίως τὸ τοῦ χοίρου the diction is consistent with that of Pollux, and the observation is consistent with the context, even when compared with other Atticist sources: Harp. π 65 says ἀπὸ τῆς φορίνης· ὅτι γὰρ καὶ ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων τάσσουσι τὴν φορίνην δῆλον ποιεῖ Ἀντιφῶν ἐν β' Ἀληθείας (fr. 87 B 33 D.-K.), but also Phot. π 793 = Su. π 1342, and Phot. φ 272 = Su. φ 597 φορίνη· Ἀντιφῶν φησιν· ὅτι ἐπ' ἀνθρωπίνου δέρματος ἐλέγετο ἡ φορίνη. Pollux mentions the φορίνη – seemingly approving it – in 6.55, but since he is speaking about foods, he does not linger on the detail that it may also indicate the human skin. Clearly, it cannot be ruled out that the learned compiler may have drawn this text from Photius or from the Suda, or perhaps from a lost version of the extended *Synagoge*, but I do not think that this is sufficient to doubt the authenticity of this passage in E. The text is more doubtful in 2.7: καὶ τίκτειν ἐπὶ γυναικῶν – ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν. The different usage of the two verbs is found in several others sources, i.e. [Ammon.] *De impr.* 4, *Lex. Vind.* γ 10, Thom.Mag. *Ecl.* 358.15–7, and Nic. Greg. *Lex.* 249.31 Cramer. The second part of this passage recalls, using a different formulation, what ps.-Ammonius and the *Lexicon Vindobonense* say about Homer and Sophocles respectively, applying τίκτω to men. Neither the use of τηροῦσι nor συγχέω seems to be consistent with Pollux, and in this case it is likely to be an interpolation by the compiler. What is also likely to be an interpolation is γράφε δὲ νεογνόν συγκοπέν: Pollux never uses the imperative γράφε, and this sentence gives the impression of a clumsy conflation of the variant readings of BC νεόγονον and νεογνόν, as other witnesses correctly preserve. Besides, νεογνός is Ionic, not νεόγονος, as E ends up erroneously indicating.⁴ Also in 2.9 ἔστι δὲ – πεζῷ λόγῳ χρήσιμον is a later addition: the remark that κοῦρος is a poetic word is not very common, but it is possible to find it in the Palaeologan Age's *scholia* to Euripides (see schol. rec. Eur. *Hec.* 222 [B], 944 [Gr] Dindorf), and the phrase πεζὸς λόγος does not seem to belong to Pollux at all.

To get a better overview of E, FlFrMr, LuOr, and PaPn, we can try to isolate the errors they make in agreement with *d*, or on their own. Sometimes they also agree with other witnesses, but without consistency. The errors they share with *x*, on the other hand, are due to the fact that these errors come from the *d* family and therefore have no value. It will be clear that these manuscripts form a single group, identified here as *e*:

4 On νεογνός and νεόγονος in Atticist lexicography, see Batisti (2022) in *DEA*.

2.5 πρὸ τούτου : πρῶτον EFIFrLuOrPaPn || εἶχε *b* : ἔχει A EFIFrLuOrPaPn || ante ἄνθρωπος EFIFrLuOrPaPn *x d* ἔρεῖς οὖν τὸ σύνηθες || ἀνθρωπικόν ante ἀνθρωπίνως coll. EFIFrOrLuPaPn *x d* || ὡς Ἀριστοφάνης : φησὶν Ἀριστοφάνης EFIFrLuOrPaPn *x d* || ἀνθρωπῆν : ἀνθρώπιν EFIFrLuOrPaPn || φιλανθρώπως om. EFIFrLuOr || πολυάνθρωπος – ὀλιγανθρωπία om. EFIFrLuOr || πάντα om. *b* EFIFrLuOrPaPn || καὶ ἔπη – προσρητέον om. EFIFrLuOrPaPn || 2.6 κύημα² om. EFIFrLuOrPaPn *d*² || 2.7 γονή post γένεσις coll. EFIFrLuMrOrPa^{ac} || ὡς : δὲ εἶπε EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn *x d* || 2.8 Ἰσαῖος – ἀρέσκει : εἰ καὶ Ἰσαῖος εἴρηκεν, οὐ (εὐ- LuOr) δόκιμον EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn *x d* || ἐνιαύσιον tantum habent EFIFrMrLuOr || 2.9 κόρος : κοῦρος EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn *x d*² || ἥθεος : ἰήθεος E^{ac}Fl^{ac}FrLuMrOrPaPn || καὶ ἀντίταις – εἴρηκεν : ἀντίταις ὡς (οἰς Fr) οἱ κωμικοί, καὶ παλλάκια ὡς Πλάτων ὁ κωμικός EFIFrLuMrOr || 2.10 παρηνηθικώς om. EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn *d* || ἀφηρηθικώς om. EFIFrMr *d*² || δὲ ἔστιν post προφερῆς EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn || 2.11 ἀκμάζων σφριγῶν om. EFIFrMr || ἐκ τῆς ἀπολέμου – ἀστρατεύτου : ἀπολέμου ἀστρατεύτου EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn || 2.12 οὐ καθ' ἡμᾶς : ποιητικώτερον EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn || τὰ γέρα – διδόμενα : τὰ τοῖς πρεσβύταις (-τέροις Pa^{ac}Pn) γέρα διδόμενα EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn *d* || 2.13 ἐκάλεσεν : καλεῖ M EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn || 2.14 δὲ καὶ γηροβοσκὸν – γηροβοσκεία : δὲ γηροβοσκεῖν καὶ γηροβοσκὸν εἴρηκεν ὁμοίως καὶ (καὶ : ἅ- Mr) γηροβοσκίαν EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn || ἀγήρατον δόξαν : ἀγήρων δόξαν EFIFr, recte autem Mr || καὶ Πλάτων – ἀρετὴν : καὶ ἄλλοι πολλοὶ ὡς καὶ Εὐρυπίδης τὴν ἀγήρω ἀρετὴν E FIFrLuMrOrPaPn BDI AmPst || 2.15 μακροχρόνιος : μακροχρονίονος EFIFrLuMrOr || ἐν Τιμαίῳ λέγει om. EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn *d* || λέγοιτο – Ὑπερείδην καὶ : εἶτα EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn *d* || εἰς ἀσάφειαν om. EFIFrMr *d*² || 2.16 κρονόκληρος : κρονόκληρος EFIFrMrOrPa^{ac} G^{ac}I AbBr^{ac}FzNeNpPePgPrPsVpWn || 2.17 τὸ γὰρ κοράσιον – κορίδιον : τὸ δὲ κοράσιον εὐτελές, ποιητικὸν γὰρ ὡσαύτως καὶ τὸ κορίδιον (κοράδιον E^{sl}Fl^{sl}FrLuMrOrPa^{ac}, κορήδιον Pn) EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn || καὶ Φρύνιχος μὲν ὁ κωμικός : Φρύνιχος μέντοι EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn || Φερεκράτης – γέροντα : Φερεκράτης δὲ καὶ Κρατῖνος ἀμφηλικεστάτην τὴν γεραιτέραν εἶπον EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn || 2.18 ἄλλα δὲ – ἤδη om. EFIFrLuMrOrPa^{ac} *d* || 2.19 ἐπὶ – γὰρ : ἐπὶ γὰρ τῶν κυουσῶν EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn *d* (sed γὰρ om. *d*²) || εἰπὼν – τίκτουσα om. EFIFrMrLuOrPa^{ac} *d* || γεννᾶσθαι om. EFIFrMr, habent LuOrPa || 2.19–20 εἰς ἐφήβους – παρὰ Πλάτωνι om. EFIFrLuMrOrPa^{ac} *d* || 2.20 ἀκμάζειν om. EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn *d* || τὸ δὲ τολμᾶν – νεανία : Ἀριστοφάνης δὲ τὸ τολμᾶν οὕτως ἔφη ἀφ' οὗ τὸ νεανεινόμενοι καὶ νεανία EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn *d* || ἐναριθμεῖσθαι : ἐπαριθμεῖσθαι *b* EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn || 2.21 εἰς γῆρας προχωρεῖ om. EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn *d* || πολιοῦσθαι om. EFIFrLuMrOrPa^{ac} *d* || καταγρησάσκειν – αὐτοῦ om. EFIFrLuMrOrPa^{ac} *d* || παρηρωῆσθαι : ὑποπαρηρωῆσθαι EFIMr, ὑποπααρακορεῖσθαι FrLuOrPa^{ac} || 2.22 χρηστέον-ποιητικόν om. EFIFrLuMrOrPa^{ac} *d* || δεδόσθωσαν : διδόσθωσαν EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn || γίνεται δὲ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὀνόματα : εἶτα ἔρεῖς EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn *d* || 2.23 στραβαλοκόμαν : καὶ στραμβηλοκόμαν EFIFrLuMrOrPa^{ac} || 2.24 τριχίδες : τριχάδες E^{sl}Fl^{sl}FrLuMrOrPaPn XaXcXd *d* || πλέγμα τι : πλέγμα τὸ EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn || εἴρηκεν : ἔφη EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn *d* || 2.26 ἀπεξυρημένος : ἐπεξυρημένος EFIFrLuMrOrPaPn

The listed agreements in error or alternative formulations show how the *e* group, although mostly following redaction α, adopts the text of *d* on many occasions; they also show how it preserves individual errors or alternative formulations. In this respect it is also useful to identify those parts of the text that only E, and consequently group *e*, bears, passages which, as far as I have been able to ascertain, are completely ignored by the rest of the textual tradition of Pollux. The list below includes only the most relevant passages from Book 2, while examples from other books are given in Section 5.2; in some cases the text seems to follow a different redaction, in others it adds synonyms, explanations, or even correct author attri-

butions which are absent from the other witnesses. In 2.110 we can also see that the scribe of E, or of its antigraphon, collated three manuscripts: one belonging to *b*, another to *d*, and a third to an unknown source, since the variant reading it had does not appear elsewhere. This confirms that E testifies to a scholarly operation on Pollux.

2.40 καὶ τοῦτο εἶναι – πέρησεν : τουτέστι τὸ ἐπὶ κόρρης παίειν ὡς Ἀριστοφάνης (*fr. novum*)⁵ καὶ Δημοσθένης (21.72) δηλοῦσι, καὶ Ὅμηρος δὲ αὐτοῖς δοκεῖ μαρτυρεῖν εἰπών· *κόρσην ἢ δ' ἐτέρας διὰ κροτάφοιο πέρησεν* (Δ 502) E

2.58 καὶ ὡς Ἰσαῖος εὐσύνοπτα : καὶ εὐσύνοπτα Ἰσοκράτης (15.172?) καὶ Ἰσαῖος (*fr. XLVI* Thalheim) E

2.61 ἑτερόφθαλμος : ἑτερόφθαλμος ὁ τὸν ἕτερον τοῖν ὀφθαλμοῖν πεπηρωμένος E

2.67 καταμύσαι : καταμύσαι, κυρίως δὲ τοῦτο ἐπὶ θανάτου λέγεται E

2.78 post Λυσίας E add. καὶ τινες τῶν κωμικῶν τὸ ἐπὶ κέρδει ἐξαπατᾶν ἀπομύττειν εἶπον καὶ μυκτηρίζουν

2.89–90 post χελύνας E add. ὅθεν καὶ χελυνίδης ὁ τὴν χελύνην ἔχειν μεγάλην

2.98 post λαυκανία E add. ἔστι δὲ τοῦτο ποιητικόν

2.99 ὑπ' ἐνίων δὲ – τε καὶ βρόγχου: ὑπ' ἐνίων δὲ καὶ βρόγχος ἐκλήθη καὶ γαργαρεῶν παρ' Ἰπποκράτει (*saepe*) παρὰ τὸ ἐν τῷ βίῳ λέγομενον ἀναγαγαρίζουν E

2.109 post ἐν φιλήματι E add. κυρίως ἐπὶ συνουσίας

2.118 post καταλέγειν E add. ἐκλέγειν· τοῦτο δὲ ἰδίως ἐπὶ ἀπαιτήσεως χρημάτων τάττεται, καὶ ἐκλογὴ τὸ πρᾶγμα, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ τὸ ἐκκριτον λαμβάνειν χρὴ λέγειν ἐπιλέγειν, ὅθεν καὶ ἐπίλεκτον τὸ ἐκκριτον

2.121–2 μισολόγος – Ξενοφῶντι : αἰσχρολόγος, διαλεπτολόγος καὶ διαλεπτολογεῖν, ταπεινολόγος, οἰκτρολόγος, ἡδυλόγος, μετριολόγος καὶ μετεωρολόγος E

2.124 ante μικρολογεῖσθαι E add. καὶ ῥήματα δὲ παραπλησίως ἐκ τούτων παράγεται (προ- s.l.)· μικρολογῆσαι

2.159 ἀμφιδέξις : ἀμφιδέξις ὁ ἀμφοτέραις χερσὶν ἐνεργῶν E

2.166 post διάζωμα E add. τὸ δὲ ζῶμα δηλοῖ μὲν αὐτὸ τὸ ἔργον, δηλοῖ δὲ ἐνίοτε καὶ τὴν ζώνην || post τῷ μέρει E add. ζώνη δὲ λέγεται ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ τῶν γυναικῶν, ζώνιον δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν γυναικῶν μόνων

2.170 ὥσπερ τὸ – λέγουσιν: τὸ μέντοι ὑπὸ τὸν ὀμφαλὸν πᾶν ἄχρι τῆς ὑπὲρ τὰ αἰδοῖα τριχώσεως ἡτρὸν τε καὶ ὑπογάστριον· ὑπογάστριον γέροντος Ἀριστοφάνης' (V. 195). ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡτρου καὶ ἡτρίδιά τε τεμάχη ὡς οἱ κωμωδοί E

2.196 ἄπερ – καλεῖ : Αἰσχύλος δὲ πελ(λ)ύτρα ἃ νῦν ὀρτάριον⁶ φασὶ E

2.220 λέγεται δὲ – ἀλγεῖν: καλεῖται δὲ καὶ σπληνῖον, καὶ σπληνιᾶν Ἀριστοφάνης (*fr. 322 K.-A.*) τὸ τὴν σπλῆνα ἀλγεῖν E

2.229 καὶ εὐνους καὶ εὐνοϊκὸς : εὐνους, εὐνοια ὅπερ ἀπὸ σμικροτέρου προσώπου λέγεται εἰς ὑψηλότερον. ἔστι δ' οὐ καὶ ἐφ' οὐ τύχει λέγεται εὐνοϊκῶς E

2.236 post πολιτεύεται E add. αὐταὶ δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἔργων λέγονται οἷον ὄψις τὸ ὁραθέν, καὶ γεῦσις τὸ γευστόν, καὶ ὁσφρησις ἐπὶ τοῦ ὁσφρωμένου, καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὁμοίων

⁵ On this new fragment of Aristophanes and the one in Poll. 2.220, see Cavarzeran (forthcoming).

⁶ The noun ὀρτάριον to explain πέλλυτρα is probably a later addition to the text of Pollux, see *LBG* s.v., perhaps a gloss inserted into the text; ὀρτάριον can also be found in *EM* 672.5 to explain πῖλος.

As shown above, LuOrPaPn originate from E. However, unlike FlFr and Mr, the text of these manuscripts underwent some modifications and additions, as probably attested by the second hand in Or (Or²), which integrated the text, or by manuscript Pa, where the main copyist made corrections and inserted some passages from a second source (marked Pa^{ac} and Pa^{pc} respectively). I suppose that LuOr reflect a first phase of this operation, and PaPn a later one.

First, LuOr, and in one case also Pa^{ac}, have errors that the other witnesses lack:

2.5 ἐρεῖ : ἐρεῖς LuOr || 2.7 καὶ ἀμβλίσκεια post ἀμβλωμα add. LuOr || ὡς ante Ἀριστοφάνης om. LuOr Pa^{ac} || 2.8 νεογιλὸν : νεογγιλλονὲς LuOr || οὐ δόκιμον : εὐδόκιμον LuOr || 2.20 post ἀνδροῦσθαι LuOr add. καὶ ἀνδριζόμενοι ἀνδρείως καὶ τὰ ὅμοια (ex d) || 2.23 ἰχθύες : ἰσχύες Or || 2.24 καὶ ὑστρίχαι post τριχίδες add. LuOr

The text of Or is sometimes corrected or integrated by Or². In these cases, Lu has correct readings, so one might infer that Lu was copied from Or after this revision, but there is not enough material to prove this:

2.22 ἔλιγκες Or, ἔλιγγες LuOr² || 2.23 στραβαλοκόμαν – μοχθηρὰ δὲ om. Or, habent LuOr² || στραβαλοκόμαν : στραμβηλοκόμαν LuOr²Pa^{ac}

In any case, Lu and Or show a detectable affinity and can be marked together with the *siglum e*¹. These two manuscripts integrated the text of *e* using another source, modifications that in most cases were inherited by PaPn:

2.8 καὶ τὰ ἐφεξῆς om. G AbBrFzNeNpPePgPrVpWn EFIFrMr, habent LuOrPaPn || 2.10 ἀφῃβηκώς om. EFIFrMr d², habent LuOrPaPn || 2.11 τῶν – καταλόγου om. M EFIFrMr, habent LuOrPaPn || ἀκμάζων σφριγῶν om. EFIFrMr, habent LuOrPaPn || 2.12 ὑποπόλιος ὡς Δημοσθένης om. α : habent C LuOrPaPn || 2.19 γεννᾶσθαι om. EFIFrMr, habent LuOrPa || 2.21 ante παρηωρήσθαι LuOrPaPn add. καὶ τὰ ἄλλα τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰρημένων ὀνομάτων δυνάμενα σχηματίζεσθαι (ex d)

The source of *e*¹ must be sought in a manuscript that is not external to the *d* family: an old witness that, as far as 2.12 is concerned, ignores the errors in *d*². Our suspect might be C itself, as will be explained below in relation to Book 5 (see Sections 7.3.4, 8.3.5).

The text of Pa^{ac} can be found in EFIFrMr and LuOr, but Pa^{pc} expanded the *e* text once more, using a manuscript which clearly belongs to the *x* group (one close to Xa or just this one), as the following list shows:

2.5 φιλανθρώπως om. EFIFrLuOr, habent Pa^{pc}Pn || πολυάνθρωπος – ὀλιγανθρωπία om. EFIFrLuOrPa^{ac}, integrarunt autem Pa^{pc}Pn || 2.7 ἀτόκιον : εὐτόκιον Pa^{pc}Pn x || 2.8 νεογιλὸν : νεογιλὲς ἢ νεογilaῖον XaXbXgXh, νεογιλὲς Xc^{sl}Xd, νεογilaῖον Xc, ἢ νεογilaῖον Pa integravit in margine, habet Pn || 2.9 ἀντίπαις : ἀρτίπαις Ax PaPn B BrPs^{sl}Wn || ὑπὸ τῶν νέων κωμωδῶν ἐκλήθη : ὡς οἱ κωμικοὶ Pa^{ac} d :

ὡς οἱ νέοι κωμικοὶ x Pa^{pc}Pn || Πλάτων – εἶρηκεν : καὶ παλλάκια εἶρηκε Πλάτων ὁ κωμικός x PaPn ||
 παῖδες – παλλάκια : παῖδες γέροντες μεира́κια (-ον XaXbXgXh) x Pa^{pc}Pn || 2.10 σκληρὸς : σκληρὸς
 A XaXcXdXg^{ac}Xh Pa^{pc}Pn || αὐτὸ post εἶρηκεν coll. x PaPn || ἐν Στρατιώτισιν om. Ax PaPn || ὁ κωμικός
 post Θεόπομπος δὲ coll. x PaPn || 2.12 καὶ τὸ κατὰ – πρεσβύτερος om. EFIFrLuMrOr; in margine
 add. Pa, habet Pn || ὁ πρεσβύτερος : ὁ καὶ πρεσβύτερον Ax PaPn || 2.14 Ἀλέξις om. EFIFrMrLuOr :
 add. Pa^{pc}Pn || 2.15 μακροβίος post μακρόβιος add. x BG^{mag} AmPeVp, post μακροχρόνιος Pa^{pc}Pn ||
 2.16 ἐξεστηκώς – ἡλικίας om. EFIFrLuMrOrPa^{ac} d : habent Pa^{pc}Pn || 2.17 κορικὸν : κορίκιον κορικὸν
 XaXg^{ac} Pa^{pc}Pn || post παρθενικὸν LuOrPaPn x add. εἰ καὶ μὴ λίαν δόκιμον || 2.18 ἐπίγαμος post νεό-
 γαμος coll. Xa^{ac} PaPn || κοχώνη : κοχλώνη A, κωχλένη XaXbXgXh Pa^{pc}Pn, κωχλώνη XcXd || 2.19 τε καὶ
 om. x PaPn || 2.20 ἔφη : εἶπεν x PaPn || 2.21 παρολισθαίνειν : παρολισθαίνειν Ax PaPn || παρανοεῖν :
 παρανθεῖν XaXbXgXh PaPn || 2.22 τρίχωμα : τριχώματα MAx Pa^{pc}Pn || 2.23 στραβαλοκόμαν : στραμ-
 βολοκομαῖν XaXbXc Pa^{pc}Pn || 2.25 μελαγκόμης : μελανοκόμης b x PaPn

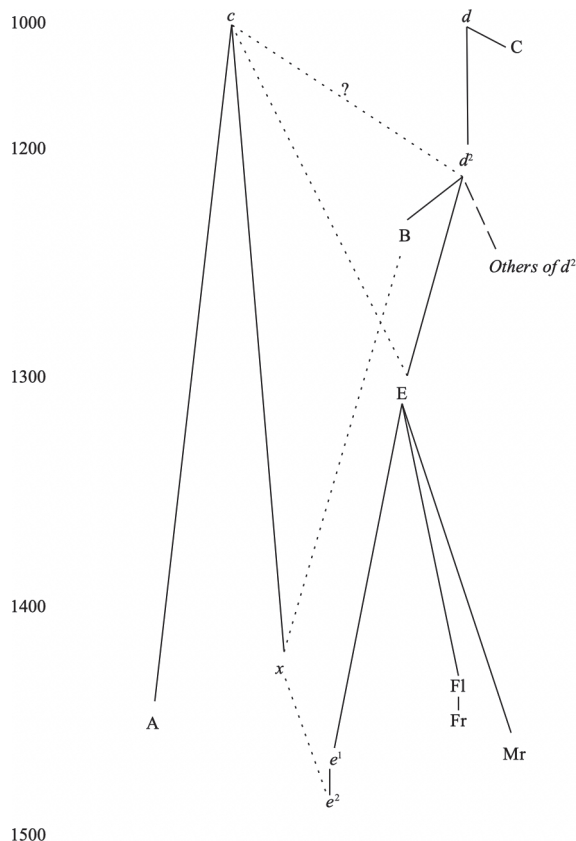
Pn, for its part, seems to have been copied from Pa after the integrations were made. This could not have happened already in Pa, since its text ends mutilated at 2.104, so either Pn was copied before the mutilation, or one must assume the existence of an intermediary between the two. On the other hand, nothing excludes the possibility that the opposite may have happened, or that Pn was copied from the manuscript that Pa used for integrations. In the absence of conclusive evidence,⁷ Pa and Pn must be described as *e*². They also share some errors that no other witness shows:

2.7 ἀμβλῶναι : ἀμβλῶσαι PaPn || 2.8 γράφε : γράφεται PaPn || 2.12 δημηγόρου : δημηγόρον PaPn ||
 2.19 ἐφήβου PaPn || 2.20 καὶ ὡς Ἰσαῖος ἀνδρικῶ χορῶ : καὶ τὰ ὅμοια PaPn || 2.23 Τελλεσίλας PaPn ||
 2.23 ὠνόμασεν : εἶρηκεν PaPn

One last observation on *e*¹ and *e*² is necessary. Lu and Or were copied by the same scribe, Georgius Trivizias; in Pa the hands of Iohannes Rhosus and Georgius Alexandrou are present. All of these scribes can be linked in some way to the circle around Cardinal Bessarion. This attempt to improve the text of E, an interesting manuscript indeed, could therefore be placed in the scholarly context of the second half of the 15th century.

Below, a hypothetical *stemma* illustrating family *c* and group *e*.

⁷ Pn has made two errors of which Pa is unaware of: 2.13 ἐσχατογήρως : ἐσχατόγηρας Pn and 2.16 κρονόληρος : κρονόληνος Pn, but they are not enough to make assumptions based on them.



6.6 The relationship between families in Book 2

To complete this survey of the textual tradition of Book 2 of the *Onomasticon*, some attention will now be devoted to the relationship between the four families. As it turns out, each family has its own peculiarities that make it very different from the others. Nevertheless, the families also seem to share conjunctive errors or conjunctive features, albeit not many.

Starting with M, it agrees in error with *c* (Ax or A only):

2.8 βρέφος om. M A || νεόγονον : νεογνόν A Xa, νεογνόν νεόγονον XbXcXdXgXh : νεόγονον νέογον M || ἀρτίτοκον : ἀρτιτόκιον M Ax || 2.22 τρίχωμα : τριχώματα M Ax || 2.23 τις post λύσας coll. M A || 2.24 θηρίδιά τινα σινόμενα : θηρίδιόν τι σινόμενον M Ax || 2.25 βαθυχάιτης om. M A

with *b*:

2.7 ἐπίτοκος om. M *b* || 2.9 ἡβάσκων. τόσα A : ἡβάσκοντος M *b* || 2.13 γερόνται παλαιστραι : γεροντία παλαιστρα M *b* || 2.21 ἀσθενεῖν : εἰς ἀσθένειαν M *b*

and also with *d*, but mostly for omitted quotations or names of authors and works (which is a less relevant detail, in my opinion):

2.6 τὸ δὲ κύημα – τοσουτονί om. M *d* || 2.13 ὡς – Ἀντιφῶν om. M *d* || 2.15 Πλάτων – λέγει om. M *d* || 2.17 παρὰ – Αἰξίν om. M *d* || ἦσαν – ἀφήλικες om. M *d*

Hence, the *a* family is closer to *b* and especially to *c* than to *d*. The *b* family, however, also shows significant conjunctive errors with *d*:

2.5 ἀνθρωπικῶς om. *b d* || 2.8 ἐπιμάστιον om. *b d* || 2.13 καὶ καταγερᾶναι om. *b d* || 2.16 Κόδρου : Κρόνου *b d* || 2.25 κομήτης om. *b d* || 2.26 φαλαντίας : φάλαντος *b d* (φάλαντις DMA : φάλεις XbXgXh)

Other matches exist, but are very rare:

- **bA**: 2.10 ἦρι : ἔργει F, ἔρκει S : ἦβη A
- **be**: 2.20 ἐναριθμεῖσθαι : ἐπαριθμεῖσθαι *b* EFIFrMrLuOrPaPn
- **bx**: 2.25 μελαγκόμης : μελανοκόμης *b x*
- **cd**: 2.13 Ἀντιφάνει : Ἀριστοφάνει *Ax d*
- **Mbd**: 2.18 οἰνομάχλη : οἰνοκάχλη M *b d*

On the basis of this information, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to trace the relationships that exist between the sub-archetypes of the *Onomasticon* families, except on the basis of simple affinity criteria, so that *a* and *c*, and *b* and *d*, respectively, appear to be closer than *c* and *d* (if, of course, the *x* group contaminated with *d* is not taken into account in *c*). It is interesting to note the agreement in error between *b* and *e*, which could suggest that the *a* redaction used by E belonged to this family, although there is insufficient evidence to support this at present. In conclusion, the impression is that a strong contamination had already occurred before the sub-archetypes *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, but it is equally likely that too many witnesses are missing to understand how this fourfold tradition arose.