

7 Book 5: On hunting, wild beasts, women's adornments, and whatever else came to Pollux's mind

We now leave the human body and move on to Book 5, which deals mainly with hunting, animals, and women's adornments, although almost half of the book (5.103–70) is devoted to various synonyms, as Pollux himself states in 5.103: καταβεβλήσεται δ' ἡμῖν χύδην καὶ τῶν συνωνύμων ὀνομάτων ('we will present some synonyms in no particular order'). This is not unlike what Pollux does in Book 9.130–62, where he adds a section on synonyms to complete the book: 9.129 τὰ δ' ἐπὶ τούτοις προσθήσομεν εἰς συμπλήρωσιν τοῦ βιβλίου κατὰ συνωνυμίαν ἢ ὁμοιότητα ('we will add these to the others by synonymy or similarity, to complete the book').

As far as the textual tradition is concerned, the situation for Book 5 seems simpler than for Book 2, which unfortunately does not mean that it is also clearer. As the attentive reader will have noticed, manuscript M will not be available here, as its text stops at 2.78. On the other hand, another manuscript, L, begins with Book 5: this witness is important because it dates from the 12th century (the only one in the tradition of the *Onomasticon*) and allows us to assess the state of the text of *d* in the period between C and the Palaeologan Age manuscripts. Of the four families, three remain with the disappearance of M, we are left with three, but the redactions remain still two, namely:

- redaction α: *b* (= FS), *c* (= A)
- redaction β: *d* (= C L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPnPrRoPsVpVuWn, LuOr)
- contaminated: *x* (XaXbXcXdXgXh)

7.1 Prefatory material

Book 5 preserves an index which differs in redactions α and β, and the usual letter to Commodus. The index of redaction α, omitted in F, is a bare, long list of section titles: it is essentially the same as that in the Aldina. The index of β, though less detailed, seems to have a somehow more conversational tone. Here it is, as reported by the manuscripts of *d*:

τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ πέμπτῳ βιβλίῳ Πολυδεύκους Ὀνομαστικῶν θήρας ὀνόματα, τὰ ἐπὶ τοῦ κυνηγέτου καὶ τῶν θηρωμένων, τόποι θηρίων, ἐκάστου ζώου τί καλεῖται τὰ ἐκγονα, τί τὰ δέρματα, σύνεργα κυνηγέτου, σκευὴ κυνηγέτου, ὅποῖον δεῖ εἶναι τὸν κυνηγέτην, ἐργαλεῖα κυνηγέτου, περὶ κυνῶν, κύνες ἑνδοξοὶ, πῶς ἀναθρεπτέον κύνας, νοσήματα κυνῶν, κόσμος κυνῶν, ἔπαινος

κυνῶν ἀπὸ σώματος ἀπὸ ψυχῆς, ψόγος κυνῶν, ἀπὸ κυνῶν ὀνόματα, περὶ λαγῶν, περὶ ἐλάφων, περὶ σὺς, περὶ ἄρκτου, περὶ παρδάλεως, περὶ λέοντος, περὶ ὄνων ἀγρίων, τίνα δεῖ τὸν κυνηγέτην τοῖς κυσὶ ποιεῖν, φωναὶ ζῶων, ὅσα ἐπὶ ἀποπάτου καὶ ἑκαστον τί ἀποπατεῖ, περὶ μίξεων, ζῶων ἐνέργειαι, περὶ κόσμου γυναικῶν, περὶ συνωνύμων ὀνομάτων.

CL BEGHI AmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeOxPePgPnPrPsRoVpVu LuOr

πίναξ τοῦ πέμπτου βιβλίου Πολυδεύκου *initio* add. FzNe || 1 Πολυδεύκου Ὀνομαστικῶν : τῶν Ὀνομαστικῶν Πολυδεύκου G BrOxPePgPrVp || τὰ : καὶ Mr : τὰ δὲ PeVp || τοῦ om. C L Pn || 2 θηρωμένων : θηρευομένων BEGHI AmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNePeOxPgPrPsRoVu LuOr || τῶν θηρίων PeVp || καὶ ante ἐκάστου add. G BrOxPePgPrVp || 2–3 τί καλεῖται – κυνηγέτου¹ om. G BrOxPePgPrVp || ἔγγονα C L EHI FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNePnPsRoVu LuOr || 3 σκευὴ κυνηγέτου om. Ro || καὶ ante ὁποῖον add. G BrPePgPrVp || ἐργαλεῖον B || 3–8 ἐργαλεῖα – ὀνομάτων : καὶ ἕτερα G BrOxPePgPrVp || περὶ om. L || 3–4 ὁποῖον δεῖ εἶναι – περὶ κυνῶν om. Ne || 4 περὶ κυνῶν om. BEH AmFlFrFzMaMnMrMvPsRoVu || ἀναθραπτέον H || 5 ἀπὸ κυνῶν : κυνῶν BEHI AmFlFrFzMaMnMrEvNePsRoVu LuOr || λαγῶν : λαγω C Pn, λαγῶν L || 6 παρδάλου EH FlFrMr || τοῖς : ταῖς C Pn || 7 ποιεῖ E Mr || τί om. E FlFrMr || ἀποπατεῖν L || περὶ om. L || 8 γυναικῶν : γυναικὸς πάσης L || πασῶν post ὀνομάτων add. L

Pollux's letter, which has been preserved in a mutilated state, is not present in *d*, but only in *F*, *S*, *A*, and in the *x* group (*Xc* does not contain the whole book, but only this prefatory letter). Here is an edition which takes all the witnesses into account:

Praef. 5

(***) ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ κυνηγεσίῳ σοι προσήκει μέλειν, ὅτι τοῦτιτῆδευμα ἡρωικὸν τε καὶ βασιλικόν, καὶ πρὸς εὐσωματίαν ἅμα καὶ πρὸς εὐψυχίαν ἀσκεῖ, καὶ ἔστιν εἰρηνικῆς τε καρτερίας ἅμα καὶ πολεμικῆς τόλμης μελέτημα, πρὸς ἀνδρείαν φέρον, ῥωμαλέον τε εἶναι γυμνάζει καὶ ποδῶκη καὶ ἵππικόν καὶ ἀγχίνου καὶ φιλεργόν, εἰ μέλλει καθαιρήσειν καὶ τὰ ἀνθιστάμενα ἀλκῇ καὶ τὰ ὑποφεύγοντα τάχει καὶ τὰ ἀποσπῶντα ἀφ' ἵππου καὶ τὰ συνετὰ σοφία καὶ τὰ λανθάνοντα ἐπινοία καὶ τὰ κρυπτόμενα χρόνῳ, καὶ νύκτωρ προαγρυπνῶν καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν ἐπιπονῶν, ἀνάγκη τι καὶ περὶ θήρας ὑπεῖπιν (***)

FS Ax(XaXbXcXdXgXh)

1 *initio* Κομμόδω Καίσαρι Πολυδεύκης χαίρειν A : om. FS Xc : ἐπιστολή (ἐπ. om. Xh)· Κομμόδω Καίσαρι· Ἰούλιος Πολυδεύκης χαίρειν XaXbXgXh : Ἰούλιος Πολυδεύκης Κομμόδω Καίσαρι χαίρειν· ἐπιστολή Xd || καὶ om. XaXbXgXh || προσήκοι F || μέλλειν S Ax || τε om. x || 2 πρὸς² om. XaXbXgXh || ἅμα post πολεμικῆς coll. Xc || 3 τόλμης et μελέτημα in. Xc || ῥωμαλαῖον FS || γυμνάζειν FS || ποδωκύν F : ποδῶκυ S : ποδῶκην Ax || 4 εἰ om. F || φιλεργεῖν Xc || 5 ἀποφεύγοντα FS || 6 ἐπινοία : ὑπονοία Ax || προαγρυπνῶν : προσαγρυπνῶν F : πρὸς ἀγρυπνῶν S || ἐπίπονον FS || 7 ὑπεῖπιν : εἰπεῖν S XcXh || ἔρρωσο in fine falso add. XaXcXd

The address in this letter is taken by Bethe from the Aldine edition (Ἰούλιος Πολυδεύκης Κομμόδω Καίσαρι χαίρειν), but it is the same as that contained in *Xd*, with the omission of ἐπιστολή at the end. In my opinion, this address is an interpolation of *c* (from which the *x* group descends), which attempted to restore a lost part

of the text by analogy with the other letters to the Caesar, and should therefore not be printed, if not as an integration: F and S also omit it.

7.2 Family *b*

The *b* family always includes F and S.¹ This is evident from the following agreements:

5.10 τῶν ante ἀνδρῶν² om. FS || ἐπισίξαι *x d*¹ : ἐπασίξαι FS, ἐπισύξαι A || ἐκάλουν τὸ : ἐκάλοῦντο FS || **5.11** ἐφέπεσθαι : ἐπεσθαι FS || αἰρεῖσθαι : αἶρεσθαι F, αἶρεσθαι S || ἀποκτίννυσθαι : ἀποκτείνυσθαι F, ἀποκτείνυσθαι 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 || **5.17** σκοπιωρούμενος : κοπιωρούμενος F, κοπιωρούμενος S || **5.18** φιλόπονος : πόνος FS || **5.20** χρῶντ' ἄν : χρῶντο F : χρῶ τὰ S || ἔστωσαν : ἔστω FS^{ac} || **5.21** οὗ τὸ : ἃ τὸ FS || **5.22** προβεβλημένους : προσβεβλημένους FS || ὁ σὺς : ὄσης FS || **5.23** ἐνεγκυλῆσθαι : ἐνεγκυλῶσθαι FS || διὰ τὴν ἐκ : τὴν ἐκ FS || αὐτὸν : αὐτῶν FS || **5.24** ἑαυτῆς : αὐτῆς FS || τοῦ ante συὸς add. FS Xh || **5.25** οὐ γὰρ ἄν : οὕτω γὰρ ἄν FS || ἀνεστηκέτω : ἀναστηκέτω FS || **5.27** εἰς ὁξὺ καταλήγουσαι : εἰς ὁξύτητα λήγουσαι FS || **5.28** τε post συνέλεκεται om. FS || **5.29** προσβάλλονται : προβάλλονται FS XaXbXgXh || **5.30** δακτύλιοι : δακτύλιοι F, δάκτυλοι S || πλείω τόνον : πλέονα τόνον F, πλέον ἄτονον S || **5.31** ὑπὲρ ἦν : ὅπερ ἦν FS || κορυφαῖον : κρυφαῖον FS || μὲν κατὰ : οὖν κατὰ FS || **5.32** δεῖ τάσδε : δεῖται δὲ FS || **5.33** σειρίς : σειρά FS || ἀπήρτηται ἐπήρτηται FS || ἐνσχεθῇ : ἐνεχθῇ FS || **5.34** ἐπιφέρειν : ἐπιφορεῖν FS || ἦδε μὲν ἡ : ἡ δεδεμένη FS || παρεῖναι : παριέναι FS

Both F and S derive independently from sub-archetype *b*, and each has several errors that the other did not make:

- **F**: **5.11** ἀποκτίννυναι : ἀποκταινύναι F : ἀποκτείνυναι S || ἐντετυπωμένα : τετυπωμένα F || **5.13** Ἰδης om. F || **5.14** ἂν εὐρίσκηται : ἂν εὐρίσκεται F || ἴδαι : 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 || **5.20** προβολίους : προβολίς F || **5.22** συγκεχαλκευμένους : συγκεχαλκευμένως F || προχωρεῖν : χωρεῖν F || **5.23** ἀντεστραμμένη : ἀντετραμμένη F || **5.24** ὑποθήσει : ὑπωθεῖς F || σπασάμενος : ἀσπασάμενος F || **5.25** γένειτο : γένηται F || γίνοιτο om. F || **5.26** εἶναι δεῖ : δεῖ εἶναι F || **5.30** ταῦτά : αὐτά F || ποιῶν : ποιοῦν F || **5.33** ἐντίθεται : ἐντί F || **5.35** δύνασθαι ante εὐρεθῆναι add. F
- **S**: **5.11** ἀποκτίννυναι *x* : ἀποκταινύναι F, ἀποκτενύναι A : ἀποκτείνυναι S || **5.11** κρατεῖν : κρατεῖ S || **5.12** ἀποπνεῖ om. SXaXbXgXh || **5.14** ὄρη : ὄροι S || **5.15** ἡ σκυμνία : ἥς σκύμνια S || τῶν ἀγρίων bis S || **5.17** δικτυαγωγός : διακτυαγωγός S || χιτῶν : χιστῶν S || **5.18** ἡ προσμάχοιτο τοῖς : οἱ πρόσμαχοι τὸ τῆς S || **5.22** συγκεχαλκευμένους : συγκεχαλκευμένω S || **5.24** ὑποθήσει : ὑπωθήσας S || **5.36** οἰκοδομήματα : οἰκοδήματα S

¹ See Chapter 5.

7.3 Family *d*

Following the methodology used in the previous chapter, we will begin this survey by examining the *d* family before *c*. As in Book 2 (see Section 6.3 above), *d* contains the largest number of witnesses and also shows a significant degree of contamination. The following are some of the characteristic errors or features of the entire *d* family (in some cases represented only by C):

5.9 σύνθηρος, ὁμόθηρος om. *d* || ἔστι δὲ ἐπὶ : ἐρεῖς δὲ ἐπὶ *d* || ἀγρευτικός – κυνηγετεῖν om. *d* || 5.10 ἀνδρῶν¹ : ἐνεργούντων *d* || 5.11 ζητεῖσθαι – ἀποδιδράσκειν om. *d* || ἀλίσκεσθαι – ζωγρεῖσθαι om. *d* || καὶ ἰχνη post ἰχνηλασία add. *d* || ἰχνεύματα : τῶν ἰχνευμάτων *d* || 5.12 δυσχερὲς : δυσχερῇ *d* || 5.13 θεὸς : Ἄρτεμις *d* || καὶ πολλὰ ἄλλα ὀνόματα ἀπὸ θήρας *bAx* : καὶ πολλὰ ὅμοια C Pn : om. cett. in *d* || 5.14 ἄρουραι om. *d* || ὅθεν καὶ Ὀμηρος – ξυλόχοιο om. *d* || 5.15 τὰ τούτων τέκνα : τούτων τὰ τέκνα *d* || 5.16 ἐπ' αὐτῶν post τις *d* || νεογνά νεογενῇ om. *d* || νεαρά om. *d* || καλεῖται post λεοντῇ *d* || λέοντος δορά : δορά λέοντος *d* || ὡς Ἀναξανδρίδης – κυνῇ om. *d* || 5.17 καλεῖται...καὶ ἔστι τῷ ἔργῳ ὁμῶνυμον : ὁμῶνυμός τῷ ἔργῳ καλοῦνται *d* || 5.20 τόξοις δὲ – ἀγχέμαχα θηρία : προβολίσις δὲ ἐπὶ τοὺς σῆς καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἀγχέμαχα θηρία χρῶνται. τοῖς τόξοις δὲ καὶ ἀκοντίοις εἰς διάφορα *d* || 5.21–2 ἔστομῶσθαι – προχωρεῖν om. *d* || 5.23–6 χρῆσις δὲ – κομιζόμενον om. *d* || 5.28 ἐν τοῖς : αὐτοῖς *d* || 5.30 δικτύοις : δακτύλοισι *d* || 5.33 σειρίδα : σειράδα *d* || 5.34 ἀποφέρειν : ἐπιφέρειν *d* || 5.35 ἐν πᾶσι – νάπαις om. *d* || ἵνα : ἔνθα *d* || καταλιπὼν : διαλιπὼν *d* || κυνηγετικῶν : κυνηγετῶν *Xd d*

A large number of conjunctive errors, mostly omissions of parts of the text, affect the manuscripts of the *d* family, with the exception of C:

5.13 καὶ Ἰδαία – τῶν δικτύων om. L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.14 ὀργάδες om. L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || δὲ post ἰλεοῖ add. et μὲν om. L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn LuOr || οὕτω καλοῦμενοι : λέγονται L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn LuOr || κατὰ δὲ κατάχρησιν : καταχρηστικῶς δὲ L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn LuOr || καὶ ἔστιν – ὅρεια : τῶν δὲ θηρίων (τ. δ. θ. om. H MrVp) τὰ μὲν εἰσιν ὅρεια ἐπὶ (τὸ) πλεῖστον L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrEMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn LuOr || 5.15 φωλεύουσιν – ἀλίσκονται om. L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || ἰδίως – λυκιδεῖς καὶ om. L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || λαγιδεῖς καὶ om. L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMnMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.17 ὁ τὰ – ἀποσκοπούμενος om. L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || σκοπιωρούμενος om. L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || ἔσται – οὐ om. L BEGHI AbAmFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || οὐδὲ – προλάμπων : μηδ' εὐχρους L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.18 χλαμῖς – καὶ¹ om. L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || καὶ ἀποδήματα – περισταλμένα om. L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.19 μὴ προασπακάνων – καὶ τὰ ὅμοια om. L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || πρὸς τὸ κυνηγέσιον om. L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || ξίφη μὲν – τὰ δρέπανα om. L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.20 εἰς τὰ αὐτὰ – διάφορα om. L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.21 οὐ τὸ μὲν – τοῖχος om. L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn Or || αἰ ἐκατέρωθεν om. L

BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || τὸ δ' ἄκρον om. L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn Lu || γλώττα – λόγχης : ἡ δὲ τῆς λόγχης ἀκμή γλώττα λέγεται L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.23 τὰ μὲν – ἀγκύλης om. L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn Lu || 5.27 τοῖς μεγέθεσιν om. L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.28 ἔστι δὲ – ῥομβοειδὲς om. L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || ὡς διεκπεσόμενα om. L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || τὸ δὲ εἶδος αὐτ^ο τετράγωνον post ἄλίσκεται add. L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn LuOr || ἔστι δὲ – διειρόμενον om. L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.29 δεῖ δὲ – στροφίων om. L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || ἡδη δὲ τινες : τινὲς δὲ L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || οἱ δὲ δὴ – ἄνωθεν om. L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || καλεῖται ἀρκυστασία : ὁ δὲ τόπος ἐν ᾧ ἴσταιται ἀρκυστασία καλεῖται (καλεῖται L : om. cett.) L BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.33–4 πλέγμα δὲ – δυσωπεῖσθαι om. L BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn

It is thus possible to hypothesise the existence of a sub-archetype *d'* from which these errors originated. It seems that L was copied from such a manuscript, since it preserves some parts of the text that the *d* family subsequently lost. This is evident from the fact that all the other more recent witnesses – i.e. all except C and L – have the following conjunctive errors and omissions:

5.9 Ξενοφῶν post θηρῶσιν coll. BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || δὲ καὶ – ἐφοι om. BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.10 καὶ ἐπισίξαι – ἐφεῖναι om. BEGHI AbAmBracFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.11 καὶ τῆς – Ξενοφῶν om. BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.12 θήρα ἄγρα CL Br^pLuOr : θηράραγρα B : θηράγρα EGH AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.13 καὶ εὐθηρος – ἐπανήλθεν om. BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || ἐνθηρος ... ἐνθηρος : εὐθηρος...εὐθηρος BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.15 τὰ δὲ ταῖς ὀργάναις ὡς ἔλαφοι om. BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || τὰ δὲ τῶν ἐλάφων – σκύλακες post αὐτοετῇ 5.16 coll. BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || Ξενοφῶν – εἴπεν om. BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn Lu || τὰ δὲ πάντων – καλοῦσιν om. BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.17 κυναγωγός : κυναγωγοί BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn LuOr || ἀρκυρωρός om. BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || κυνηγέτου om. BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.18 σκυτάλη ἡ om. BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.19 ἐνόδια – κυνοῦχος om. BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrEMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || σχαλίδες σχαλιδώματα om. BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn Lu || 5.21 καὶ δεῖ τῶν περυγῶν – τὴν γλώτταν om. BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn Lu || 5.26 καλοῖτ' : καλοῖντ' BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn LuOr, καλοῖντ' Ro || 5.27 ὁμαλεῖσι : ὁμαλοῖς BEGHI AbAmBrFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn LuOr || 5.27–8 δεῖ δὲ αὐτάς – ὁ τόνος τριῶν om. BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn || 5.29 τοὺς – ἐπιδρόμους : τοῦτο ἐπίδρομον BEGHI AbAmBr^{ac}FlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRoVpVuWn

Just as in Book 2, a sub-archetype d^2 can be assumed for Book 5, too. This sub-archetype descends from d^1 , since it is always marred by d^1 errors (with the exception of individual errors in C and L), and adds some new ones. It must be recalled here that also a few *recentiores*, such as Br (after correction) Lu, and Or, do not share several d^1 and d^2 errors, but this is due to the fact that they were probably contaminated with C or another ancient witness, as I will try to prove later (see Section 7.3.4). Pn, a dull and late copy of C, obviously follows the text of its antigraphon.

The text of the d family seems to have been continuously shortened from the time when C was written until the Palaeologan Age, to which B, D, E, G, H, and I date. d^1 and L represent an intermediate stage, so it is surprising that Bethe did not use the latter for Book 5, since its text is more complete than that of any other manuscript descending from d^2 .

Both C and L have individual errors:

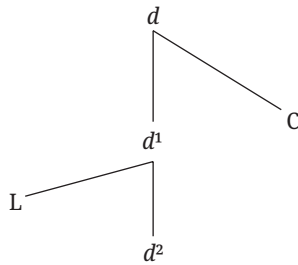
- **C: 5.11** μετιέναι : μετιαίνει C Pn || αἰρεῖν : αἶρειν C Pn || **5.13** ὀρεία : ὄρη C Pn || καὶ πολλὰ ἄλλα ὀνόματα ἀπὸ θήρας b Ax : καὶ πολλὰ ὅμοια C Pn : om. d^1 || **5.14** μὲν post ἐπὶ add. C Pn || **5.15** ταῖς θάμνοις : τὰς θάμνους C, τοὺς θάμνους Pn || **5.17** ἵπποι : ἵππος C Pn || **5.32** καλοῖτο δ' ἄν : καλοῖτο δὲ C
- **L: 5.9** θηρῶνται : θῆρται καὶ L || **5.14** ἂν εὐρίσκηται : εὐρίσκεται L || οἱ ante λέοντες om. L || **5.17** καλοῦνται : καλεῖται L || **5.21** γλῶττα – λόγχης : ἡ δὲ τῆς λόγχης ἀκμὴ γλῶττα λέγεται (λέγεται om. L) d^1 || **5.27** Φερεκράτης : περικράτης L || συμπελεγμένης om. L || **5.28** πέπλεκται – τριῶν om. L || **5.29** τοὺς – ἐπιδρόμους : τούτους ἐπιδρόμους L

For these reasons, we must assume that C and L were copied from d and d^1 , respectively, and that d^2 must descend from d^1 , not from C or L. Yet, these two witnesses share a few errors. They were most probably present in a common sub-archetype derived from d , but they were somehow corrected in a manuscript between d^1 and d^2 , or in the latter itself, where they are indeed absent:

5.12 εὐθέα : εὐθεια C L : εὐθεα Pn || **5.13** εὐτροφα : ἔντροφα C L LuOrPn || **5.32** δὲ (δ' L) post ὑσὶν add. CL Pn

The situation could therefore be represented as follows, but the conjunctive errors between C and L remain an unresolved issue:²

² Hypotheses about the relationship between CL and d^2 are discussed in Chapter 5.



All the manuscripts of the Palaeologan Age and the more recent manuscripts of family *d*, with the exceptions mentioned above, originate from *d*².

7.3.1 Within the *d* family

A more extensive analysis of the *d* family, and especially of the *d*² manuscripts, can shed light on the later branches of the textual tradition. Some conclusions, as we will see, point in the same direction as for Book 2. Starting from the smallest details, each manuscript of the 13th and 14th centuries – i.e. B, E, G, H, and I – has individual errors. For this reason, it is not possible to reconstruct the sub-archetype *d*² with a single witness, as Bethe did, even if, as for Book 2, B seems to be the most correct. These are the individual errors of B (very few in fact):

5.10 ῥινηλατεῖν : ἰχνηλατεῖν B et *b* A, ἰχνηλατεῖν καὶ ῥινηλατεῖν Am || 5.11 τῶν om. B || ἰχνεύεσθαι : ἀνιχνεύεσθαι B || 5.12 θήρα ἄγρα C L Br^{PC} Lu Or : θηράραγρα B : θηράγρα *d*² || 5.21 πλατύνεται : πλατύνονται B Am || 5.31 τὸ post στενὸν om. B Am || 5.32 ὅτε : ὅτι BE

Some errors are shared with Am, which probably used B or a similar manuscript as its antigraphon (see for example at 5.10) and contaminated it with another member of *d*². Am also has individual errors:

5.27 καταλήγουσαι : καταλήγουσα Am || 5.28 ἐνσχεθέντα : ἐνοχλευθέντα Am

As far as E is concerned, in Book 2 this manuscript and its descendants preserve a very interesting and typical state of Pollux's text. This is not the case in Book 5, where E is simply derived from *d*² and does not contain any particular innovations or variants. Below are listed its individual errors, which it shares with Fl, Fr, Mr, Lu, and Or, and more than a few times with H (see further below for this issue):

5.10 ἰχνεύειν : ἀγρεύειν E FlFrMr LuOr || 5.11 αἰρεῖσθαι om. E FlFrMr || 5.12 ἵχνη¹ : ἵχνα EH FlFrMr : ἰχοῦ Mn || ἀναπνεῖ ante ἀποπνεῖ add. EH FlFr LuOr, tantum ἀναπνεῖ habet Mr || 5.16 λέοντος : λέγοντες EH FlFrMr || 5.21 γλώττα – λόγχης : ἡ δὲ τῆς λόγχης (γλώττης EH FlFrMr) ἀκμὴ γλώττα λέγεται *d*¹ || 5.27 τῇ θηρευτικῇ : τῶν θηρευτικῶν πλέγματα E FlFrMr Or, θηρευτικῶν πλέγματα Lu || καταλήγουσαι : καταλήγουσι E FlFrMr || 5.28 ἐνσχεθέντα : ἐνοχευθέντων EG^{yo} FlFrMr LuOr || τὸ δὲ εἶδος αὐτῶν τετραγώνον (τετράπην E FlFrMr LuOr) post ἀλίσκεται add. *d*¹ || 5.31 κοιλότης : κοινότης E FlFrMr LuOr || εἰς ὃ : εἰς ὃ τὸ E FlFrMr LuOr || κατὰ τῆς γῆς : κατασκευῆς E FlFr^{pc}Mr (κατασκευῆς Fr^{ac}), κατὰ τῆς σκευῆς LuOr || 5.32 τῶν δικτύων : ζῶν δικτύων E FlFrMr LuOr || ὕσιν : κυσίν E FlFrMr LuOr || ξύλου : ξύλα EH FlFrMr LuOr

The group appears to be rather uniform, and must have originated from E, since the other codices never have a better text than E, which is the oldest among them.³

G contains some individual errors which are common to some more recent witnesses:

5.9 καὶ ἀγρευτῆς om. G Br^{ac}OxPePgPrVp || καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post συγκυνηγέτης om. G BrOxPePgPrVp || καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post ἀντίπαλος om. G BrOxPePgPrVp || 5.10 τὰς κύνας : τοὺς κύνας G BrOxPePgPr || 5.11 μετιέναι : μετεῖναι G Br^{ac}OxPgPrPs^{sl}Wn^{ac} (sed μετιέναι PePsVp) || καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post αἰρεῖν om. G BrOxPePgPrVp || καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post αἰρεῖσθαι om. G BrOxPePgPrVp || ἐντετυπωμένα : ἐντυπωμένα G Br^{ac}OxPg, ἐντυπώματα Pr (sed ἐντετυπωμένα recte PeVp) || 5.12 δύσοσμα¹ – εὖσομα : εὖσομα εὖσομα δύσοσμα εὖσομα ᾧ G, δύσοσμα ᾧσμα ᾧ Pg, εὖσομα, δύσομα εὖσομα ᾧ Pr, δύσομα εὖσομα ᾧ Br^{ac}OxPePsVp || 5.13 καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post εὐθηρος ἄγρα om. G BrOxPePgPrVp || ὕλη καὶ πολύθηρος : ὕλη πολύθηρος G BrOxPePgPrVp || καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post εὐτροφα om. G BrOxPePgPrVp || 5.14 καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post πεδία om. G BrOxPePgPrVp || ἔλεια : ἔλη G BrOxPgPr || ἴδαις τε καὶ ὕλαις : ὕλαις τε καὶ ἰδαίαις G || χαίροντα : χαίροντες G Ox || 5.15 τῶν κυνῶν : κυνῶν G (Br)OxPgPr || 5.16 καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post αὐτοετῇ om. G BrOxPePgPrVp || ἡ δὲ τῆς ἐλάφου : τὰ ἐλάφου G^{ac}Pg, τῆς ἐλάφου PePrVp || 5.17 μὲν κυνηγέτου : κυνηγέται G Br^{ac}OxPg : κυνηγέτου PePrVp || 5.21 τῆς δὲ λόγχης τὸ μὲν : λόγχαι δὲ τὰ λόγχης τῶν G Ox, λόγχαι τὰ δὲ λόγχης τὸ μὲν PgPr || 5.27 τῇ θηρευτικῇ : τῶν θηρευτικῶν G^{sl}H BrOxPs^{sl} || μὲν καλεῖ : καλεῖ μὲν G BrOxPePgPrVp || 5.31 κορυφαῖον : κορυφαῖος G Br^{ac}PePgPrVp || διττά : ὀρθά G BrOxPs^{sl}, rectum διττά habent autem PePgPrVp || 5.32 τῶν δικτύων : δικτύων G BrOxPePgPrVp || καὶ ὁ κύκλος : ὅς καὶ G BrOxPePgPrVp || 5.36 καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post περιστοιχίσασθαι om. G BrOxPePgPrVp

So does H, which sometimes agrees in error with E:

5.12 ἀναπνεῖ ante ἀποπνεῖ add. EH FlFr LuOr || δύσοσμα¹ – εὖσομα om. H || 5.13 θηρίοις : θηρίας H || 5.14 καὶ ἔστιν – ὄρεια : τὰ μὲν εἰσιν ὄρεια ἐπὶ (τὸ) πλείστον H MrVp || 5.15 τῶν κυνῶν : τῶν κοινῶν H || ὄνομα : ὀνόματα H || καλεῖται om. H || 5.16 λέγοι : λέγοιτο H || 5.31 κατὰ τῆς γῆς : κατὰ τῆς σῆς H || 5.32 σμιλακίνου : μιλακίνου H || ξύλου : ξύλα EH FlFrMr LuOr

3 On the manuscripts copied from E, see Section 5.2.

The four manuscripts Ab, Fz, Ne, and Np, which form up a compact group in Book 2 (= *h*), do the same in Book 5:

5.9 αντίπαλος : τίπαλος AbFzNeNp || θηρευτικός : σευτικός AbFzNeNp || 5.11 θηρίων : θηρών AbFzNeNp || 5.13 εὔτροφα : εὔτραφα AbFzNeNp || 5.16 δέρμα λεοντῆ : δέρματα λεονταῖ AbFzNeNp || 5.19 ποδάγραι : ποδάγρα AbFzNeNpWn || 5.32 τῶν δικτύων : δὲ δικτύων AbFzNeNp

Ne is most likely the antigraphon of Np, since the two codices share some errors:

5.12 συμπεπλεγμένα : συμπεπλευγμένα NeNp || 5.16 γαλαθηνά : γαλατινά NeNp

But Np contains errors that are not present in Ne:

5.10 θηρᾶσθαι : θηρίσασθαι Np || ἰχνεύειν om. Np || 5.27 καλεῖ τὰ : καλεῖται Np

More revealing are the agreements in error between *h* and the manuscripts that belong to the *t* group (= MnMvRoVu) for Book 2 and Book 5. To them we must add Ma, which in Book 2 was an apographon of D, and Wn, which in Book 5 is not derived from G as in Book 2:

5.16 γαλαθηνά : γαλατινά AbFz MaMnRoWn, γαλατινά NeNp || καὶ τὸ μὲν : καὶ τὰ μὲν AbFzNeNp MaMnMvRoVu || τοι post λέοντος add. AbFzNeNp MaMnMvRoWn || δέρμα λεοντῆ : δέρματα λεονταῖ AbFzNeNp : δέρματα λεοντῆ MaMnMvRoVuWn || 5.21 προβολαί : περιβολαί AbFzNeNp MaMnMvRoVuWn || 5.36 στήσασθαι : ἀναστήσασθαι BEGHI AmBrFlFrMaMnMrMvNeOxPePgPrPsV pWn LuOr : ἀναστήσεσθαι AbFzNeNp RoVu

The relationship between these two groups appears to be very complex, and contamination and emendations are, as always, very likely to have taken place. Perhaps this messy situation can be explained by assuming the existence of lost manuscripts with interlinear variants. In any case, it seems plausible is that, since AbFzNeNp share *t*'s errors and add some of their own, *h* descends from *t* (as it does in Book 2 after 2.20).

The manuscripts belonging to *t* share errors in various combinations, as far as can be ascertained:

5.15 τὰ μὲν τῶν λεόντων : τῶν μὲν τῶν λεόντων MnVu || 5.16 δέρμα λεοντῆ : δέρματα λεοντῆ MaMnMvRoVuWn || 5.27 καταλήγουσαι : λήγουσαι MaRo || 5.36 τινὰς ante ἐκάλεσε add. MnRoWn^{ac} || πεφυτευμένας : πεφυτευμένον I MnMvRoVuWn

Almost every manuscript of *t* has its own errors, more or less relevant; the only exception appears to be Wn, which was probably copied from a very correct or corrected witness of *t*:

- **Ma: 5.12** ἀποπνεῖ : διαπνεῖ Ma
- **Mn: 5.16** post ἀλώπεκος Mn add. καὶ τῆς ἄρκτου ἄρκτῃ || **5.19** ἀκόντια : κόντια Mn || **5.31** κατὰ τῆς γῆς : κατὰ γῆς Mn
- **Mv: 5.9** θηρῶνται : θηρῶν τε Mv || **5.10** καὶ ἀνιχνεύειν om. Mv || **5.12** πνεύματα post ἰχνῶν add. Mv || **5.13** γῇ – πολὺθηρος om. Mv || **5.14** παρδάλεις : πάρδαλοι Mv || **5.16** γαλαθηνά : γαλακτινά Mv || **5.18** καθορῶτο : καθορῶν τὸ Mv || **5.26** πλέγματα : πλεύγματα Mv
- **Ro: 5.12** δύσοσμα δὲ καὶ εὖοσμα om. Ro || **5.14** ὡς οἱ λέοντες τὰ δὲ ἔλεια ὡς οἱ σύες τὰ δὲ om. Ro || **5.18** καθορῶτο : καθορῶν τὸ Mv, καθορῶντο Ro || **5.26** καλοῖτ' : καλοῦντ' Ro || **5.27** δίκτυα : διὰ Ro || **5.31** ἡ κοιλότης – τὸ τῆς ἄρκυος om. Ro
- **Vu: 5.27** μὲν καλεῖ : μὲν καλεῖται Vu

Ma in this book seems to belong to the *t* group, but in Book 2 it is clearly an apographon of D (see Section 6.3 above). Since D lacks Book 5, one might suppose that Ma could have been copied from D before the loss. This scenario could be possible, but it seems unlikely to me: in Book 2, D and Ma share many errors that are not present in *t*, whereas in Book 5 the only individual error of Ma is at 5.12; it is thus more economical to assume that the scribe of Ma changed his antigraphon.

7.3.2 The descendants of G

The characteristic text of G allows us to identify with little effort the manuscripts that are directly or indirectly derived from it. This category includes Pg, Pr, Pe, and Vp, as well as Ox and Br.

Br^{ac}, before the corrections and additions by a second hand, and Ox share many errors:

5.10 μὲν om. Br^{ac}Ox || **5.12** ἀποπνεῖ : εὐάποπνεῖ Br^{ac}Ox || δύσοσμα¹ : εὖοσμα Br^{ac}Ox || **5.13** ὁμοίως : ὁμοίως ὡς BrOx || **5.14** ἰδαίς τε καὶ ὕλαις : ὕλαις τε καὶ ἰδαίς Br^{ac}Ox || **5.16** γαλαθηνά : γαλαθηκά BrOx || ἡ δὲ τῆς ἐλάφου : ἡ δὲ τοῦ ἐλάφου BrOx || **5.27** εὐτική ante δίκτυα add. Br^{ac}Ox || **5.28** περίδρομος : περίοδος Br^{ac}OxPs^{sl}

Since Ox is older than Br, I think it is possible that Ox itself or one of its copies (as is the case in Book 2) was used as an antigraphon by the scribe of Br. The latter shows an error that Ox avoided (5.12 ὀρθά : ὀρθία Br^{ac}), but it also managed to correct some of Ox's errors (5.14 ἂν εὐρίσκηται : ἂν εὐρίσκεται Ox; 5.19 ἄρκυες : ἄργως Ox), which makes one more hesitant to draw definitive conclusions.

Ps, enigmatic as it is in Book 2 with regard to its position in the *stemma*, also seems to have had access to a manuscript linked to G, and more precisely to Br or Ox:

5.12 δύσσομα¹ – εὔσομα : δύσσομα εὔσομα ᾧ Br^{ac}OxPsVp || 5.27 τῇ θηρευτικῇ : τῶν θηρευτικῶν G^{sl}H BrOxPs^{sl} || 5.28 περίδρομος : περίοδος Br^{ac}OxPs^{sl} || 5.31 διττά : ὁρθά G BrOxPs^{sl}

7.3.3 The relationship between manuscripts within *d*²

A more detailed analysis of the agreements in error between the Palaeologan manuscripts and their groups reveals, as expected (see also Section 6.3), a certain degree of contamination already in the medieval witnesses:

- **BE:** 5.32 ὅτε : ὅτι BE
- **BH:** 5.28 ἐνοχεθέντα : ἐνοχευθέντα BH *h*(AbFzNeNp) *t*(MaMnMvRoVuWn) PePsVp
- **EG:** 5.28 ἐνοχεθέντα : ἐνοχευθέντων EG^{vp} FlFrMr LuOr ||
- **EGI:** 5.32 ἴσταται : ἴσταμεν EGI^{pc} Br^{ac}FlFrMrOx LuOr
- **EH:** 5.12 ἀναπνεῖ ante ἀποπνεῖ add. EH FlFr LuOr || 5.16 λέοντος : λέγοντες EH FlFrMr || 5.21 γλώττα – λόγχης : ἡ δὲ τῆς λόγχης (γλώττης EH FlFrMr) ἀκμή γλώττα λέγεται *d*¹ || 5.32 ζύλου : ζύλα EH FlFrMr LuOr
- **EHI:** 5.14 ἴδαις τε καὶ ὕλαις : ὕλαις τε καὶ ἴδαις EHI *h*(AbFzNeNp) *t*(MaMnMvRoVuWn) BrFl^{ac}MrPePgPrPsVp, ὕλαις τε καὶ ὕδαϊς Fl^{pc}Fr LuOr
- **GH:** 5.27 τῇ θηρευτικῇ : τῶν θηρευτικῶν G^{sl}H BrOxPs^{sl}
- **GI:** 5.9 ἡ initio add. C GI AbBrFzNeNpOxPgPePnPrVp
- **Hht:** 5.19 ξίφη μὲν – τὰ δρέπανα : λόγχοι H *h*(AbFzNeNp) *t*(MaMnMvRoVuWn)
- **L BEI:** 5.19 ξίφη μὲν – τὰ δρέπανα : τόξα ἀκόντια λόγχοι L BEI AmFlFrMrPePsVp
- **BEGH:** 5.17 εὐσταλὴς C L I : εὐθαλὴς BEGH AbAmBracFlFrFzMaMnMrMvNeNpOxPePgPrPsRo VpVuWn
- **BEGHI:** 5.15 οἱ ante λαγωοί om. BEGHI AmBrFlFrMrOxPePgPrPsVp

The most significant set appears to be the one containing manuscripts E and H, which are clearly closer to each other than any of the other witnesses. Nevertheless, H agrees in error with B and G, while E is correct or has a different error, and E shares errors that H does not make with G, while each has individual errors that the other ignores. Even if one were bold enough to conclude that E and H had a common ancestor, nothing can be deduced from the agreements between the other manuscripts, because they are too few.

Groups *h* and *t* agree in error once with BH and once with EHI, which again leads us to suspect contamination. In one case (5.15) they ignore an omission made by the other codices of the *d*² group, but this is a mere article that could have been restored by conjecture, or even by analogy with nearby terms. Quite revealing, even though it is only one occurrence, is the passage in 5.19:

ξίφη μὲν – τὰ δρέπανα : τόξα ἀκόντια λόγχοι L BEI AmFlFrMrPePsVp : om. G Br^{ac}PgPrOx : λόγχοι H *h*(AbFzNeNp) *t*(MaMnMvRoVuWn)

A longer passage of C was shortened in d^2 and replaced by these three words, preserved in L, B, E (and in their descendants: Am and Fl, Fr, and Mr), I, Ps, and PeVp, but completely omitted in G and its descendants, and only partially preserved in H, *h*, and *t*. This situation suggests some affinity between H and *t*, and that B, E, and I had access to a more reliable and correct text than G and H. Could H have been one of the manuscripts on which *t* was based? Did *t*, whose text was not satisfactory, perhaps resort to one or more witnesses that were considered to be more reliable?

Finally, it is possible to identify several errors in Ps:

5.11 μετιέναι PePsVp : μετεῖναι G Br^{ac}OxPgPrPs^{sl}Wn^{ac} || 5.14 ἴδαις τε καὶ ὕλαις : ὕλαις τε καὶ ἴδαις EHI *h*(AbFzNeNp) *t*(MaMnMvRoVuWn) BrFl^{ac}MrPgPrPsVp || 5.15 οἱ ante λαγωοί om. BEGHI AmBrFlFrMrOxPgPrPsVp || 5.19 ξίφη μὲν – τὰ δρέπανα : τόξα ἀκόντια λόγχαι L BE AmFlFrMrPsVp || 5.28 ἐνσχεθέντα : ἐνοχευθέντα BH *h*(AbFzNeNp) *t*(MaMnMvRoVuWn) PsVp

Ps shares conjunctive errors once with EHI ht together with BrPePgPrPsVp, once with BEGHI, once with L BEI, and once with BH ht . This situation makes it quite difficult to locate Ps in the *stemma* with certainty, although it is possible to identify one codex probably linked to *t* and one linked to B among its multiple sources. It is rather surprising that in each of these cases Ps agrees in error with Pe (and consequently Vp), although it does not share any of Pe's characteristic errors elsewhere. Perhaps the two manuscripts used a common source to contaminate the text, since, as we noted above, Pe shows signs of such an operation.

7.3.4 The presence of C: Pn, Br, Lu, and Or

In Book 2, the text of Pn was most probably copied from Pa, which ends at 2.104. The scribe of Pn had to use another antigraphon. This seems to have been C itself, or a faithful copy of it, as shown by the fact that Pn ignores d^1 and d^2 omissions and shows conjunctive errors with C:

5.11 μετιέναι : μετιαίνει C Pn || αἰρεῖν : αἰρεῖν C Pn || 5.12 εὐθέα : εὐθεια C L : εὐθεα Pn || 5.13 ὀρεία : ὄρη C Pn || δίκτυνα : δικτῶνα C BrLuOrPn || καὶ πολλὰ ἄλλα ὀνόματα ἀπὸ θήρας : καὶ πολλὰ ὅμοια C Pn : om. d^1 || 5.14 ὀργάδες om. d^1 , habent C Br^{ac}LuOr || μὲν post ἐπὶ add. C Pn || 5.15 ταῖς θάμνοις : τὰς θάμνους C, τοὺς θάμνους Pn || νέμονται : νέμονται C LuOrPn || 5.17 ἵπποι : ἵππος C Pn || 5.21 τοῖχος : τεῖχος C BrLuPn || 5.28 ἐν τοῖς : αὐτοῖς C BrLuOrPn || 5.29 ἀπὸ στροφίων : ἀποστροφίων C LuOrPn || 5.30 κῖρκοι : κῖρκοι C BrLuOrPn || 5.30 τὰς : τοῖς C Lu, τὰς BrOr, τοὺς Pn || δικτύοις : δακτύλοις C BrLuOrPn || 5.31 σύσπαστα : δύσπαστα C LuOrPn || 5.32 ἀπισώση : ἀποσώση C LuOrPn || καλοῖτο δ' ἄν : καλοῖτο δὲ C Pn || 5.33 αὐτὸ τοῦτο : αὐτῷ τούτῳ C BrLuOrPn || ἀναστρέψη τε : ἀναστρέφεται C LuOrPn || 5.34 τὰ ante ἀποσύρματα om. C Pn || 5.35 κυνηγετικῶν : κυνηγετῶν C Pn

In Book 5, Pn is clearly nothing more than an apographon of C, with no signs of contamination or innovation, but its existence suggests that in the 15th century – Pn dates from the end of that century or to the beginning of the 16th, and was probably written in northern Italy – C was somehow available and that copies were made of it. This would also help to explain the operation that was carried out on Br and the two codices Lu and Or.

As explained in Section 7.3.2, Br was probably copied from Ox or another apographon of G, but a second hand, probably the one of Demetrius Chalcondylas (see also Section 2.3), made many corrections and integrations in the margins or between the lines using a second manuscript which, if it was not C itself, was a copy of it. This can be seen by examining the errors listed above (e.g. 5.13 δίκτυννα : δικτῶνα C BrLuOrPn; 5.21 τοῖχος : τεῖχος C BrLuPn; 5.28 ἐν τοῖς : αὐτοῖς C BrLuOrPn; 5.29 ἀπὸ στροφίων : ἀποστροφίων C LuOrPn; 5.30 κρίκοι : κῖρκοι C BrLuOrPn; 5.30 τὰς : τοῖς C Lu, τὰς BrOr, τοὺς Pn; δικτύοις : δακτύλοις C BrLuOrPn; 5.33 αὐτὸ τοῦτο : αὐτῷ τοῦτω C BrLuOrPn) and by looking at the integrated parts of the text, which are lost in d^2 or even in d^1 :

5.10 καὶ ἐπισίξαι – ἐφεῖναι om. d^2 ; habet Br^{pc} || 5.12 καὶ τῆς – Ξενοφῶν om. d^2 , habet Br^{pc} || 5.13 καὶ εὐθῆρος – ἐπανήλθεν om. d^2 , habet Br^{pc} || καὶ Ἰδαία – τῶν δικτύων om. d^1 , habet Br^{pc} || 5.14 ὀργάδες om. d^1 , habent C Br^{pc}LuOr || 5.15 τὰ δὲ ταῖς ὀργάσιν ὡς ἔλαφοι om. d^2 , habet Br^{pc} || τὰ δὲ τῶν ἐλάφων – σκύλακες bis habet Br || λαγιδεῖς καὶ om. d^1 , habet Br^{pc} || Ξενοφῶν – εἶπεν om. d^2 Lu, habent Br^{pc}Or || τὰ δὲ πάντων – καλοῦσιν om. d^2 , habet Br^{pc} || 5.17 ἀρκυωρὸς om. d^2 , habet Br^{pc} || σκοπιωρούμενος om. d^1 , habet Br^{pc} || κυνηγέτου om. d^2 , habet Br^{pc} || 5.18 χλαμῖς – καὶ¹ om. d^1 , habet Br^{pc} || σκυτάλη ἦ om. d^2 , habet Br^{pc} || 5.19 μὴ προαποκάμνων – καὶ τὰ ὅμοια om. d^1 , habet Br^{pc} || ἐνόδια – κυνοῦχος om. d^2 , habet Br^{pc} || σχαλίδες σχαλιδώματα om. d^2 Lu, habet Br^{pc} || ξίφη μὲν – τὰ δρέπανα om. d^1 , habet Br^{pc} || 5.20 εἰς τὰ αὐτὰ – διάφορα om. d^1 , habet Br^{pc} || 5.21 οὐ τὸ μὲν – τοῖχος om. d^1 Or, habet Br^{pc} || αἱ ἐκατέρωθεν om. d^1 , habet Br^{pc} || καὶ δεῖ τῶν πτερύγων – τὴν γλῶτταν om. d^2 Lu, habet Br^{pc} || 5.23 τὰ μὲν – ἀγκύλης om. d^1 Lu, habet Br^{pc} || 5.27–8 δεῖ δὲ αὐτὰς – ὁ τόνος τριῶν om. d^2 , habet Br^{pc} || 5.28 ἔστι δὲ – ῥομβοειδές om. d^1 , habet Br^{pc} || ὡς διεκπεσόμενα om. d^1 , habet Br^{pc} || 5.29 δεῖ δὲ – στροφίων om. d^1 , habet Br^{pc} || οἱ δὲ δὴ – ἄνωθεν om. d^1 habet Br^{pc}

In its passages drawn from C, Br also contains individual errors:

5.19 προαπαγορεύων : ἀπαγορεύων Br || 5.27 τοῦ ante Ξενοφώντος om. Br || 5.28 πέπλεκται – τριῶν : πέπλεκται δὲ ὁ λῖνος ἐκ τόνων τριῶν Br || 5.32 ἀπισίωσι : ἀποσίωσι C LuOrPn : ἀποσαίη Br || 5.33 στερεὸν om. Br || ἀναστρέψῃ τε : ἀναστρέψῃται C LuOrPn, ἀνατρέψῃται Br || μάλιστα – ἐνσχεθεῖη om. Br || 5.35 ἐμβαλλόμενα : ἐμβαλλόμεναι Br

Around the same time, at the end of the 15th century, a similar procedure seems to have been carried out in Lu and Or. As with Br, the aim was to restore a more complete text of the *Onomasticon*, disfigured by the gaps present in d^1 and d^2 . The starting point must have been a manuscript close to E (see also Section 5.2), perhaps an apographon such as Fr (see e.g. below 5.14 ἰδαις τε καὶ ὕλαις : ὕλαις τε καὶ ἰδαις

E, ὕλαις τε καὶ ὕδαις Fl^{pc}Fr LuOr and 5.16 γαλαθηνά : γαλαθήρ Fr LuOr), as can be deduced from the following conjunctive errors:

5.12 ἀναπνεῖ ante ἀποπνεῖ add. EH FlFr LuOr || 5.14 κατὰ δὲ κατάχρησιν : καταχρηστικῶς δὲ d¹ LuOr || καὶ ἔστιν – ὄρεια : τῶν δὲ θηρίων τὰ μὲν εἰσιν ὄρεια ἐπὶ (τὸ) πλεῖστον d¹ LuOr || ἴδαις τε καὶ ὕλαις : ὕλαις τε καὶ ἴδαις E, ὕλαις τε καὶ ὕδαις Fl^{pc}Fr LuOr || 5.16 γαλαθηνά : γαλαθήρ Fr LuOr || ἡ δὲ τῆς παρδάλεως : τὸ δὲ τῆς παρδάλεως d² LuOr || 5.26 καλοῖτ' : καλοῖντ' d² LuOr || 5.27 τῇ θηρευτικῇ : τῶν θηρευτικῶν πλέγματα E FlFrMr Or, θηρευτικῶν πλέγματα Lu || 5.27 ὁμαλέσι : ὁμαλοῖς d² LuOr || 5.28 ἐνοχεθέντα : ἐνοχευθέντων EG^{yp} FlFrMr LuOr || τὸ δὲ εἶδος αὐτ^o τετράγωνον (τετράπην E FlFrMr LuOr) post ἀλίσκεται add. d¹ || 5.31 κοιότης : κοινότης E FlFrMr LuOr || εἰς ὃ : εἰς ὃ τὸ E FlFrMr LuOr || κατὰ τῆς γῆς : κατασκευῆς E FlFr^{pc}Mr (κατασκευῆς Fr^{ac}), κατὰ τῆς σκευῆς LuOr || 5.32 τῶν δικτύων : ζῶν δικτύων E FlFrMr LuOr || ὕσιν : κυσίν E FlFrMr LuOr || ξύλου : ξύλα EH FlFrMr LuOr

Most of the gaps in the text of d¹ and d² were then filled in in Lu and Or, or errors were corrected, using a manuscript which must have been linked to C or which was C itself, as these variants prove:

5.13 εὐτροφα : ἔντροφα CL LuOr || 5.14 ὀργάδες om. d¹, habent C LuOr || 5.15 νέμονται : νέμονται C LuOr || τὰ δὲ πάντων – καλοῦσιν om. d², habent C LuOr || 5.29 ἀπὸ στροφίων : ἀποστροφίων C LuOrPn || 5.31 σύσπαστα : δύσπαστα C LuOrPn

Finally, Lu and Or are linked by several conjunctive errors:

5.10 ἐπισίξαι C L BrPn : ἐπιδεῖξαι LuOr || 5.15 ταῖς ὀργάσιν : ὀργάσιν LuOr || τὰ δὲ τῶν ἐλάφων – σκύλακες bis habent LuOr || ἰδίως – λύκων om. LuOr || 5.17 οὐδὲ – προλάβμπων : μηδ' εὐχρους d¹ : οὐδὲ κατὰ εὐχροίαν προλάβμπων λευκός, μηδ'εὐχρους LuOr || 5.18 post θηρίοις LuOr add. ῥόπαλον || 5.19 προαποκάμνων : προαποκάμων LuOr || 5.20 προβολίοις : προβολίους LuOr || ἀγκέμαχα : ἀγκέμαχα LuOr || εἰς διάφορα om. LuOr || 5.29 τούτους om. LuOr || δὺ' : δὴ LuOr || 5.31 ὃ τινες : οἵτινες LuOr || δίκροις : δίρκοις Lu, δίρκης Or || 5.35 ὥσπερ : ἅπερ LuOr || post στάσει LuOr add. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς στεφάνης σειρά τις ἐκτέταται ἦν καὶ σειράδα καλοῦσι καὶ ἀρπεδόνην

These two manuscripts probably descend from a common sub-archetype, which can be identified with our old acquaintance e¹ for Book 2, since both have individual errors:

- **Lu:** 5.15 Ξενοφῶν – εἶπεν om. d² Lu, habent Br^{pc}Or || σχαλίδες σχαλιδώματα om. d² Lu, σκαλί-δες tantum Or || 5.21 οὗ τὸ μὲν – τοῖχος om. d¹ Or, habet Lu || τὸ δ' ἄκρον om. d¹ Lu || καὶ δεῖ τῶν πετερύγων – τῇν γλωτταν om. d² Lu, habet Or || 5.23 τὰ μὲν – ἀγκύλης om. d¹ Lu, habet Or || 5.28 δ' ἐκ λίνων : δὲ κλινῶν Lu || δι' οὗ : ὡς δι' οὗ Lu || 5.30 ἄρκυς : ἄρκεσι Lu || 5.32 ἀλλήλας : ἀλλήλους Lu
- **Or:** 5.21 αἱ ἐκατέρωθεν om. d¹, habet Lu : τοῖς μεγέθεσι Or sed del., in margine Or scripsit καὶ ἐτέρωθεν || 5.26 πάντα – πλέγματα om. Or || 5.29 προσονομάζονται : προσονομάζοντάς Or || 5.30 πλέονα : πλείονα Or || 5.31 στάλικες δὲ καὶ σχαλίδες καὶ σχαλιδώματα om. Or, habet Lu || 5.34 γῆς post στερεᾶς om. Or

A final question concerns the relationship between Br and LuOr, i.e. whether e^1 and Br may have used a similar witness, or whether they proceeded independently when filling in the gaps. The conjunctive errors between e^1 and Br are very few and of little relevance:

5.15 τὰ δὲ τῶν ἐλάφων – σκύλακες his habent BrLuOr || 5.17 εὐσταλής : εὐσθαλής BrLuOr || 5.19 καὶ τὰ ὅμοια om. BrLuOr

One might have expected more such errors, both in the case where e^1 used Br (or *vice versa*) and in the case where the e^1 and Br manuscripts independently drew the text of C from a common sub-archetype.

7.4 Family c

The situation in the *c* family for Book 5 is also comparable to that described for Book 2. Manuscript A and sub-archetype *x* descend from *c*, as can be seen from many agreements in error:

5.10 ἀναζητεῖν om. Ax || συνεξευρίσκειν tantum habent Ax || 5.11 ἀποκτίννυσθαι : ἀποκτέν(ν)υσθαι Ax || 5.12 εὐραία post εὐναῖα add. Ax || ἀναγρία tantum habent Ax || 5.15 ὡς τὰ : καὶ Ax || λαγιδεῖς καὶ λαγίδια : λαγίδες καὶ λαγίδια Ax || ὀβρίκαλα : ὀβρίκια A, ὀμβρίκια x || ὄβρια : ὀβρίας AXd, ὀμβρίας XaXbXgXh || ἡ ante τοῦ προβάτου om. Ax || 5.18 ἐθελουργός tantum Ax || προαπαγορεύων : ἀπαγορεύων Ax || 5.19 τὸ ante κυνηγέσιον om. Ax || ἀμύνασθαι : ἀμύνεσθαι Ax || 5.20 στιφρά : στρεφνά Ax || 5.21 μόνον : μόνην AXaXbXh || 5.22 πρὸς : εἰς Ax || 5.23 πρὸς τούναντίον om. Ax || 5.25 δεῖ κείσθαι : δεῖσθαι Ax || 5.26 εἶναι *b* : καὶ Ax || 5.27 συμπεπλεγμένης : συμπεπλεγμένους AXaXd || 5.28 ῥομβοειδές : ῥάβδοειδές Ax || 5.30 μὲν τοῖς : μέντοι τοῖς Ax || 5.31 σχαλιδώματα : χαλιδώματα Ax || 5.33 πέλλεκται om. Ax || ὄντι : τινὶ Ax || ὅπως : ὅπερ Ax || 5.36 περιπετάσαι : περιπετάσθαι Ax || ἐπιτείνειν habet Ax

A and *x* descend independently from *c* also in this book, as shown by their individual errors:

A: 5.10 ἰχνευτής : ἀνιχνευτής A || ἐπισίξει *x* d^1 : ἐπασίξει FS, ἐπισύζει A || 5.11 ἀποκτινύναι *x* : ἀποκταινύναι F, ἀποκτενύναι A : ἀποκτεινύναι S || ἀνευρίσκεσθαι om. A || ἰχνευσις : ἰχνευσιν A || 5.13 καὶ ἄθηρος : καὶ ἄγριος A Xd || ἄτροφα : ἔκτροφα A || Δίκτυννα : δίκταινα A || 5.14 θηρίων : τῶν θηρίων A || ἂν εὐρίσκηται : ἀνευρίσκονται A || οὕτω καλούμενοι *b* C : καλούμενοι A || οἱ ante σύες om. A || 5.15 οἱ ante λαγωοὶ om. A || ἀρκτύλοι : ἀρκύλοι A || 5.17 ἔσται : ἔστι A || 5.18 καὶ χλαμύς-τοῖς θηρίοις om. A d^1 , habet *x* || 5.20 ἔστι om. A || 5.22 συγκεχαλκευμένους *x* : συγκεχαλκωμένους A || 5.23 αὐτὸν : αὐτοῦ A || 5.25 ἀντειλημμένον : ἀντειλημμένω A || ὑποβάλλειν : περιβάλλειν A || 5.26 Σαρδιανόν : Σαρδιανικόν A || 5.28 μέν τι : μέντοι A BGH AmBrMaMr^{ac}MvNp^{ac}OxPgPrRoVpWn LuOr || τὸ δέ τι περίδρομος om. A || 5.31 δίκρουν : δικουρὸν A || ἄρκυος : ἄρκυν A || 5.34 μαλακῆς : μᾶλλον A || 5.35 διαδρομάς : παραδρομάς A

x : 5.10 φωνῆς : βοῆς x || 5.11 καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post ζώντων κρατεῖν add. x || ἰχνηλασία A : ἰχνηλατία x || 5.12 καὶ ἄγραν δὲ καλοῦσιν post θηρώμενον x (cf. d) || 5.13 ἐνθηρος³ : εὐθηρος x || καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post κατάπλεα add. x || 5.15 φωλεύουσι δ' om. x || αἱ ἄρκτοι : αἱ δὲ ἄρκτοι x || καὶ ἦν ἔξω : ἦν ἔξω τῶν φωλεῶν x || 5.17 ἱππαγωγός : ἱππαγωγοί x || οἱ... ἀγωγοί... κυνηγέσιοι : ἡ...ἀγωγή...κυνηγέσιον $Xa^{ac}Xb^{ad}Xd^{ad}Xg^{ad}Xh$ || ἔσται om. x || 5.19 ἐλεῖν : ἐλθεῖν x || 5.20 δορατοπαχῇ : δουροτοπαγῇ x || 5.23 ἐνηγκυλῆσθαι : ἐνηγγυλοῦσθαι x (-λεῦσθαι Xb) || 5.24 ἡ δεξιὰ δὲ : ἡ δὲ δεξιὰ x || 5.24 τις om. x || 5.29 τοὺς αὐτοὺς om. x || πλεγμάτα : πλεγμάτων x || 5.33 τῇ στεφάνῃ : τὴν στεφάνην x || σειρίς : σειράς $Xa^{ac}Xb^{ad}Xd^{ad}Xg^{ad}Xh$ || τις post προσθίων om. x || 5.35 ὥσπερ ἐμβαλλόμενα : ὡς παρεμβαλλόμενα x || 5.36 στήσασθαι : ἀναστήσασθαι x d^2 et στήσασθαι post ἐνστήσασθαι add. x || στοιχισμός post στάσις add. X

7.4.1 Group x

As it turned out (but Bethe had already noted this), the most striking feature of x is its continuous contamination with the d family. Book 5 is no exception:

5.9 λέγοιτ' ἂν καὶ post θήρα add. x d || ἔστι δὲ ἐπὶ κυνηγέτου εἰπεῖν : ἐρεῖς δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ κυνηγέτου x || ἄφ' οὗ καὶ : καὶ x || Ξενοφῶν δὲ om. x d^2 et Ξενοφῶν post θηρώσι coll. || 5.10 ἀνδρῶν¹ b A Xa^{ad} : ἐνεργούντων x d || ἐπὶ τοῦ θηρώντος ante ὁμοίως add. x || ἐπισίξαι x d^1 : ἐπασίξαι FS, ἐπισύξαι A || ἀνιχνεύεσθαι post ἰχνεύεσθαι add. $XaXdXg$ (cf. B) || 5.11 καὶ ἰχνη post ἰχνηλασία add. x d || 5.12 καὶ ἄγραν δὲ καλοῦσιν post θηρώμενον add. x , καὶ τὸ θηρώμενον ἄγραν καλοῦσιν d || 5.13 ἐνθηρος²... ἐνθηρος³ : εὐθηρος...εὐθηρος x d^2 || θεὸς : Ἄρτεμις x d || 5.14 οὕτω καλοῦμενοι b C : λέγονται x d^1 || κατὰ δὲ κατάχρησιν C : καταχρηστικῶς δὲ x d^1 || καὶ ἔστιν – ὄρεα : τῶν δὲ θηρίων τὰ μὲν εἰσιν ὄρεα ἐπὶ (τὸ) πλείστον x d^1 || 5.15 τῶν ante λεόντων om. x d^2 || τὰ τούτων τέκνα : τούτων τὰ τέκνα x d || 5.16 ἐπ' αὐτῶν post τις x d || καὶ τὰ ὅμοια post αὐτοετῇ habent x d || καλεῖται post λεοντῇ x d || λέοντος δορά : δορὰ λέοντος x d || ἡ δὲ τῆς παρδάλεως : τὸ δὲ τῆς παρδάλεως x d^2 || 5.17 κυναγωγός : κυναγωγοί x d^2 || καλεῖται...καὶ ἔστι τῷ ἔργῳ ὁμώνυμον : ὁμωνύμως τῷ ἔργῳ καλοῦνται x d || χρῶντ' ἂν : χρῶνται x d || 5.21 τὸ δ' ἄκρον γλῶττα om. x d^1 || ἡ τῆς λόγχης ἀκμή : ἡ τῆς λόγχης ἀκμή γλῶττα λέγεται x d^1 || 5.27 καλεῖ : εἶπεν x d^1 || ὁμαλέσι : ὁμαλοῖς x d^2 || 5.29 ἥδη δέ τινες : τινὲς δὲ x d^1 || 5.31 τὸ post στενὸν om. x BAm || 5.32 ὁ δὲ τόπος ἐν ᾧ ἴσταται ἀρκυστασία post προσνεύουσαι x d^2

It is clear that x inherited errors from d , d^1 , and even d^2 . It is therefore possible to conclude that its antigraphon was a manuscript derived from d^2 , and perhaps close to B (see 5.10 ἀνιχνεύεσθαι post ἰχνεύεσθαι add. $XaXdXg$, cf. B and 5.31 τὸ post στενὸν om. x BAm).

The x group is also internally very contaminated, and some of its members insert variants above the line. This makes it difficult to identify relationships and to draw a *stemma*. However, it is still possible to note the existence of strong affinities, such as for the sub-group $XaXbXgXh$:

5.12 ἀποπνεῖ om. S $XaXbXgXh$ || 5.15 ὄβρια : ὁμβρίας $XaXbXgXh$ || 5.23 ἀγκύλης : ἀμύλης $XaXbXgXh$ || ἐγκρατῶς : ἐγκρατῆς $XaXbXg$, ἐγκρατῆς Xh || 5.24 τὸ θηρίον : τοῦ θηρίου $XaXbXgXh$ || 5.28 μὲν

τι : μὲν XaXbXgXh || 5.29 προσβάλλονται : προβάλλονται b XaXbXgXh || 5.30 πλείω τόνον : πλείω τόνω XaXbXgXh || ἐκκαιδεκάλινα : ἐκδεκάλινα XaXbXgXh || 5.33 σειρίδα : σειράδα Xa^{ac}Xb^{ac}Xg^{ac}Xh d

Within XaXbXgXh it is also possible to identify agreements in error in the sets XbXgXh, XaXbXg, and XbXg:

- **XbXgXh:** 5.12 θηράματα om. XbXgXh || 5.13 ὄρη : ὄζη XbXgXh || 5.15 θάμναις XbXgXh || 5.22 οὔτω : οὔτε XbXgXh || μένους : γένους XbXgXh || 5.23 ἀντειλημμένην : ἀνειλημμένην XbXgXh || 5.27 συμπεπλεγμένας : συμπεπλεγμένων XbXgXh || 5.28 τόνος : τόπος XbXgXh || τι pro τε post συνέλεκεται : τι XbXgXh || 5.33 κατὰ τέχνην : κατὰ τὴν τέχνην XbXg^{ac}Xh || 5.34 τὸν ὁλκὸν τὸν τοῦ ξύλου : τὸν τοῦ ξύλου ὁλκὸν XbXgXh
- **XaXbXg:** 5.24 τετάσθω : πετάσθω XaXb^{sl}Xg^{sl} || 5.32 ποδάγρα : ποδάγρια XaXbXg || 5.33 σειρίδα : σιράδα Xa^{pc}Xb^{ac}Xg^{pc} || σειρίς : σιράς Xa^{pc}Xb^{pc}Xg^{pc}
- **XbXg:** 5.10 ἰχνηλατεῖν : ἰχνολατεῖν XbXg || 5.12 συμπεπλεγμένα XbXg || 5.13 δίκτυνα : δίκτυα XbXg || 5.34 ἔστησε : ἔστησαν Xb^{ac}Xg^{ac} || 5.36 εἶη : εἰ XbXg

Since Xg does not have the errors of Xb (5.16 τὸ μὲν : τὰ μὲν Xb; 5.33 ἐκτέταται : ἐκτέτακται Xb; 5.34 ἀνισότητι : ἀνισότητος Xb), we can infer that the latter is copied from Xg.

On the other hand, Xd seems quite eccentric, since it contains many errors that cannot be found elsewhere in x, twice also in agreement with A against the rest of the group:

5.13 καὶ ἄθηρος : καὶ ἄγριος A Xd || 5.14 ἂν εὐρίσκηται : εὐρίσκηται Xd || 5.15 ὄβρια : ὄβρίας AXd, ὀμβρίας XaXbXgXh || 5.26 δεῖ om. Xd || καλοῖτ' : καλοῖντ' Xd d² || 5.28 τεττάρων : τεσσάρων Xd || 5.35 κυνηγετικῶν : κυνηγετῶν Xd C

Sometimes Xd agrees in error with Xa, but such cases are rare and not very relevant:

- **XaXd:** 5.26 φασιανόν : φασιανικόν XaXd || 5.27 συμπεπλεγμένας : συμπεπλεγμένους AXaXd || 5.34 μαλακῆς : μαλακῶς XaXd

To conclude, Xa and Xh also show individual errors:

- **Xa:** 5.10 ἐξευρίσκειν om. Xa || 5.16 τὸ μὲν : τοῦ μὲν Xa
- **Xh:** 5.12 δυσχερές : δυσχερῇ Xh d || 5.13 κυνηγέτις : κυνηγετάτη Xh || 5.24 τοῦ ante σοὺς add. b Xh || 5.26 λέγει om. Xh || 5.35 ἵνα : ὅπου Xh || ὑποπτεύῃ δύνασθαι : ὑποπτεῦν δύναται Xh

7.5 The relationship between the three families in Book 5

The set *bAx* presents the highest level of agreement in error:

5.10 ἐφεῖναι² C L : ἀφεῖναι *b Ax* || 5.12 ὄξει om. *b Ax* || 5.19 σχαλιδῶματα C L : χαλιδῶματα *b Ax* || 5.21 περίμετρος C : περίμετρον *b Ax* || 5.29 πέρατα C L : περι F : περιττά S *Ax* || 5.30 τῆς ante προσθήκης om. *B Ax* || 5.31 σχαλίσι C : χαλίσι *b Ax* || 5.32 ἀρκυστασία *d* : ἀρκουστασία *b Ax* || 5.33 στερεῶ : ἐτέρω *b Ax* || 5.34 μετιέναι C : τὸ μετιέναι *b Ax* || ὁσφραινόμενον (ὡσφρ- mss.) *d* : φερόμενον *b Ax*

To these we must also add the errors or peculiarities (see e.g. 5.13, which cannot strictly be considered an error) of *bA*, since *x* in these cases has modified the text of *c*, either by collating a *d* manuscript or thanks to a copyist's ingenuity:

5.12 ἡ δυσαίσθητα post εὐαίσθητα om. *b A* || ἄγραν καλοῦσιν om. *b A* || 5.13 θεὸς *b A* : Ἄρτεμις *x d* || 5.14 κατὰ δὲ κατάχρησιν C : κατὰ δὲ χρῆσιν *b A* : καταχρηστικῶς δὲ *x d*¹ || οἱ ante λέοντες om. *B A L* || 5.20 δορατοπαχῆ : δουρατοπαγῆ F^{pc} S *A* || 5.22 γένοιτο *x* : γίνουτο *b A* || 5.27 καλεῖ *x d* : καλεῖται *b A* || 5.28 ἐνσχεθέντα *x C L G* : ἐναχθέντα F, ἐνεχθέντα S *A* || 5.31 κεκρύφαλος *x d* : κεκρύφαλον *b A* || 5.36 μορίαις *x C* : μυρίαις F : μοιρίαις S *A*

Such occurrences suggest, I think, that *b* and *c* may go back to a common sub-archetype in which there were errors not present in *d*. In any case, the text of *d*, despite the abridgement and the errors (see Section 7.3), turns out to be very useful, certainly no less reliable than that of *b* and *c*, and absolutely necessary to reconstruct the archetype, or rather the oldest state of the text of the *Onomasticon* that we can possibly restore.

In some cases, *c* seems to be the only family that preserves the correct variant reading or avoids omissions:

5.18 ἐθελουργός tantum *Ax* || 5.30 πλείω τόνον *Ax* : πλέονα τόνον F C, πλέον ἄτονον S || 5.33 πλέγματι ante πέπλεκται add. *b d* || 5.34 ἐπιφέρειν : ἐπιφορεῖν *b d*

In view of the many agreements in error between *b* and *c* just discussed, one would not be so inclined to think that in some passages only *c* is correct against not only *d* but also *b*. But Pollux's tradition has suffered from heavy contamination, and such a situation can easily be explained in this way.

There are some errors in *bx*, all of them in passages omitted by *d*:

5.11 ἰχνηλασία A : ἰχνηλατεῖα *b*, ἰχνηλατία *x* || 5.12 ὀξέα : ὀξεῖα *b x* || 5.35 ἔλεσι A : ἔργοις *b x*

Here, the correct readings in A may simply be due to the corrective work of Isidore, since it appears that *c*, along with *b*, had the erroneous readings. *x* also seems to have corrected the text of *c* in several places, since it is the only one that shows the correct reading where *bA* are erroneous:

5.22 συγκεχαλκευμένους x : συγκεχαλκευμένως F : συγκεχαλκευμένω S : συγκεχαλκωμένους A ||
 γέννοιτο x : γίγνοιτο b A || 5.23 αὐτὸν x : αὐτῶν b : αὐτοῦ A

Other combinations do occur, but very rarely:

- cd : 5.10 ἀναζητεῖν om. Ax d
- cC : 5.31 ὑπὲρ ἦν : οὐπὲρ ἦν Ax C
- $bcCL$: 5.13 εὐτροφα d^2 : ἔντροφα b Ax C L
- bcd^2 : 5.12 θήρα, ἄγρα C L : θηράγρα b Ax d^2
- bxd^1 : 5.15 ἄλωπεκιδεῖς : ἄλωπεκίδες b x d^1
- Sc : 5.32 σιδηροῖς F C : σιδήρου S Ax

The agreements in error between d^1 or d^2 (see 5.12 and 5.15) and the other families, although limited, are in some ways interesting, as they could testify to some contamination between the later manuscripts of the d family and bc .

