

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

–	between (example: codd 94–96 = codices 94, 95, and 96)
-	associated with, related to
C ⁻¹⁶	superscripted “-” means “except, minus” (manuscript group C minus manuscript 16)
C ⁽⁻¹⁶⁾	superscripted “(-)” means “large omission” (in manuscript group C, manuscript 16 omits the Greek words ...)
*	the original reading
c	later corrections
(*)	original with no correction present in the text
(c)	correction with no original present in the text
c pr m, (c pr m)	corrections of the first hand
c1	the first corrector
c2	the second corrector
s	suppletor - the insertion or replacement of a page that does not belong to the original manuscript
txt	textual reading in the manuscripts
mg	textual reading in the margin
(mg)	marginal reading where there is no textual reading (omission)
txt*, txt ^c , mg*, mg ^c	textual or marginal reading produced by a corrector
te	a reading that appears in the text of an edition (translation)
ap	variant in the apparatus of an edition (translation)
cat (in App. II)	in the second (lower) apparatus, a reading from a <i>catena</i> manuscript
comm (in App. II)	in the second (lower) apparatus, a reading from a <i>catena</i> manuscript attributed to a Church Father
vid	uncertain reading - it must be seen
vid	uncertain reading of a correction (?) - it must be seen
ms(s)	codex or codices used by the Vulgate and Masoretic text.
Lat	following the sequence of latin witnesses
	line change in the manuscript
	page or column change in the manuscript
⚭	point or dot under the letter indicating that the letter is unclear in the manuscript
+	addition, adds
>, omm	omission, omits
∩	fell out through <i>homoioteleuton</i> (similar ending)
(v)	letter between parenthesis is missing in certain manuscripts
[. . .]	dots, points between square brackets indicate letters that can not be read
. . .]ατ, ατ[. . .	only the letters transcribed (ατ) can be read, the others can not
[ωσ]ετ	letters between square brackets represent conjecture or guess by the editor
< >	the addition of signs, letters, or words against the tradition,
{ }	the deletion of signs, letters, or words against the tradition,
※, ÷ (~)	the asterick and obelus signs of the Hexapla
⚭	metobelus – symbol (< or / or ` /.) used by Origin to mark the end of the text
↓	reference to or evidence in the lower apparatus of the critical edition
ⲙ	Masoretic text
ⲙ ^L	BHS (Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia)
°	following a number (1°, 2°) = first occurrence, second occurrence, etc.
	separates discussion of individual words/phrases in a verse
;	marks a minor break in the discussion of individual words/phrases)

LATIN ABBREVIATIONS

absc	abscissus – torn off, away, separated, broken off
App	apparatus – the critical apparatus (I, II)
cf	confer – compare
cod(d)	codex, codices – ancient manuscript(s)
corr	correctura – correction
c var	cum variis (lectionibus) – with variant (different) reading(s)
del	deletus – deletion, deleted, removed
dess	desunt – wanting, missing, absent
dittogr	dittographia – dittography (written twice, repeated)
ed(d)	editio, editiones – edition(s)
ex corr	ex correctura – from a correction
ex par	ex parallelis locis – from a parallel line (location)
fin	finis – end
hab	habe(n)t – they have, they esteem, it has
haplogr	haplographia – omission (error) due to similarity of adjacent material)
homoiar	homoiarcton – omission (error) due to similar beginning
homoiot	homoioteleuton – omission (error) due to similar ending
inc	incertus – uncertain, doubtful
init	initium – beginning
litt	littera(e) – letter(s)
mend	mendose – incorrect, wrong
metob	metobelus – symbol (< or / or ` /.) used by Origin to mark end of text
ms(s)	manuscriptum (-ta) – manuscript(s)
mutil	mutilatum – mutilated
Num	textus criticus – the critical text of Numbers
omn codd	omnes codices – all, every manuscript(s)
pap	papyrus – papyrus
pl	plures – many
plur	pluraliter – in the plural
pr	praemittit(-tunt) – put before, to be put before, it puts before
praec	praecedens – preceding
praef	praefatio – preface, introduction
pr m	prima manus – first hand
ras	rasura – erasure
relict	relictus – left behind, remaining, abandoned
rell	reliqui – remaining
rescr	rescriptus – rewritten, in reply
s	sine – without
s ind	sine indice – without information, evidence, proof
s nom	sine nomine – without mention, name, title, heading
s ss	sequens, sequentes – sequence(s) with page specification
scr	scripsit (-serunt) – write, compose
sed hab	sed habe(n)t – but it (they) have
sing	singulariter – in the singular
spat	spatium – space, distance
sq	sequens – sequence (with reference to the text with the verses)
sup lin	supra lineam – above the line
sup ras	supra rasuram – above the erasure
superscr	superscripsit – written above
tr	transposuit (-suerunt) – transposition
ult	ultimus – last, farthest, extreme
ver(s)	versio (-ones) – version, translation
vid	ut videtur – as it is seems

TRANSLATIONS

Aeth	Ethiopic translation
Arab	Arabic translation (Paris, Bibl. Nat., Arab 9)
Arm	Armenian translation
Co	Coptic translation
Bo	Boharic (Coptic dialect) translation
Fa	Faiyunic (Coptic dialect) translation
Sa	Sahidic (Coptic dialect) translation
La	Old Latin translation
Pal	Palestinian Syriac translation
Pesch	Peshitta
Sam	Samaritan Pentateuch
Syh	Syro-Haxaplaric translation
Syh ^G	text edited by Goshen-Gottstein
Syh ^L	text edited by Lagarde
Syh ^T	Tur 'Abdin Manuscript
Tar	Targumim
Tar ^O	Targum Onkelos
Tar ^P	Targum Neofiti
Vulg	Vulgate (Jerome's Latin translation)

LATER GREEK TRANSLATIONS

α'	Aquila
σ'	Symmachus
θ'	Theodotion
οἱ λ'	οἱ λοιποὶ (the rest)
οἱ γ'	οἱ τρεῖς (the 3)
(οἱ) ο' or ο̄	οἱ ἑβδομήκοντα (the 70)
ὁ ἑβρ'	ὁ Ἑβραῖος (the Hebrew person?)
τὸ ἑβρ'	τὸ ἑβραϊκόν (the Hebrew text?)
(τὸ) σαμ'	τὸ σαμαρειτικόν (the Samariticon)
γρ'	γράφεται (it is written)

ἄλλος or ἄλλοι or ἕτερος = unknown source(s)

PRINTED EDITIONS

Ald	Aldina
Compl	Complutensis
Sixt	Sixtina
Gr	Grabe
Ra	Rahlfs
Ra.	conjecture(s) from Rahlfs