

ARCTOS

ACTA PHILOLOGICA FENNICA

VOL. XIII

HELSINKI 1979 HELSINGFORS

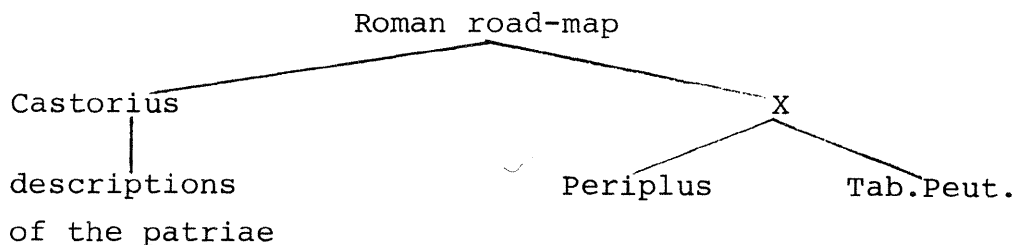
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THE PONTIC CIVITATES IN THE
PERIPLUS OF THE ANONYMUS RAVENNAS

T u o m o P e k k a n e n

In the fifth book of his *Cosmography* the unknown writer, known as the *Anonymus Ravennas*, gives a list of all the coastal cities (*civitates*) of the world (5,1-14, Schnetz p. 83,46-95,45). Most of the names, enumerated in this *Periplus*, also occur in the previous parts of the *Cosmography*, i.e. in the descriptions of the various *patria*e, although the miserable orthography often makes the identification of the names extremely difficult.¹ The greatest part of the geographical names of the *Ravennas* as a whole appear in the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, too, in roughly the same order, which suggests, as concluded by Stolte (121f.), that most of the sources of the *Ravennas* go back to a Roman road-map, closely related to the *Tab. Peut.*, though not identical with it. The relation of this map, which possibly dates from the reign of Caracalla, with the *Ravennas* and the *Tab. Peut.* is illustrated by Stolze with the following stemma:



¹ Cf. *Ravenn.* 5,1 *Et si amat lector vel auditor et volunt subtilius scire totas civitates circa littora totius Maris Magni positas tantummodo unam alterius conexam, vel si eas iam totas nominavimus per singulas suas positas patrias, attamen reiterantes totas circa littora Maris Magni positas Christo nobis auxiliante designemus.*

A comparison of the Tab. Peut. with the two parts of the Ravennan Cosmography, called above "the descriptions" and "the Periplus", makes the identification of the geographical names enumerated in them easier than would be the case when examining the names separately. It is easy to recognize, for example, that Ravenn. 5,9 *Ypion* (between *Sagaris* and *Bilion*), 2,17 *Rippen* (between *Saccar* and *Bilē*) and Tab. Peut. *Hyppium* (between *Sagarius* and *Byleum*) are three variants of the same name that in Arrian's Periplus 13,2 appears as *Hypios* (between *Sangarios* and *Lilaion*), but from *Rippen* alone it is considerably more difficult to see what kind of distortion it is. This example also suggests that *Sagaris*, *Saccar*, *Sagarius*, *Sangarius* and *Bilion*, *Bilē*, *Byleum*, *Lilaion* are variants of the same two names, but Miller, who in his *Itineraria Romana* (1916) brings together the evidence of the Tab. Peut. and the Ravennas, regards (639) Arrian's *Lilaion* as different from Ravenn. *Bilion* etc. and identifies the latter with Arrian's *Elaion*. In the article *Billaios* of Pauly-Wissowa (III 477) the forms of the Ravennas (*Bilion*, *Bilē*) and the Tab. Peut. (*Byleum*) are identified with Arrian's *Billaios*, which, however, is completely impossible geographically, since *Billaios* is situated to the east of *Tion*, but *Bilion* etc. is mentioned before *Licum* (*Licem*, *Lygum*), = Arr. Periplus. 13, 3 *Lycos*, which according to Arrian lies 500 stadia to the west of *Tion*.

It seems to me that there are quite a number of geographical names, the interpretation of which may gain by a close comparison of the Ravennas and the Tab. Peut. In this paper I shall limit my study to the names of the Pontic *civitates* enumerated in the Periplus of the Ravennas 5,9-10, p. 91, 37-93, 24, beginning at *Urion* and ending with *Constantinopolis*. I shall first give the name-lists of (I) the Periplus, (II) the corresponding descriptions of the patriae, (III) Guido's Geography, which is a compilation from the Ravennas, but important, because his autography (from 1119 A.D.) was written earlier than any of the extant manuscripts of the Ravennas, (IV) the Tabula Peutingeriana. The names of the Periplus are numbered from 1 to 124

and the corresponding ones in the other lists are indicated by the corresponding number.

I Ravenn. 5,9 (1) *Urion*, (2) *Prumunturium*, (3) *Erba*, (4) *M(e)-lena*, (5) *Artane*, (6) *Filium*, (7) *Chelas*, (8) *Sagaris*, (9) *Ypion*, (10) *Bilion*, (11) *Licum*, (12) *Eraclea*, (13) *Sileon*, (14) *Tyon*, (15) *Amastra*. ... 5,10 ... (16) *Tyce*, (17) *Cereas*, (18) *Mileton*, (19) *Armone*, (20) *Sinopi*, (21) *Cloptasa*, (22) *Carusa*, (23) *Orgibate*, (24) *Zacoria*, (25) *Eleca*, (26) *Nauctacmon*, (27) *Ezene*, (28) *Amissos*, (29) *Ancone*, (30) *Eraclion*, (31) *Cena*, (32) *Camilia*, (33) *Fitane*, (34) *Polemonium*, (35) *Melancium*, (36) *Parnasum*, (37) *Zephirion*, (38) *Cerasunta*, (39) *Philocalia*, (40) *Cordule*, (41) *Trapezum*, (42) *Ysulime*, (43) *Ofiunte*, (44) *Medocina*, (45) *Solodicina*, (46) *Gadinio*, (47) *Athenas*, (48) *Arcahis*, (49) *Cessa*, (50) *Ruzion*, (51) *Apsaron*, (52) *Acomasin*, (53) *Apiside*, (54) *Nigro*, (55) *Fasin*, (56) *Siganion*, (57) *Cotaisis*, (58) *Charientos*, (59) *Chobus*, (60) *Tasbiros*, (61) *Cianeis*, (62) *Stelippon*, (63) *Nicopolis*, (64) *Lamiupulis*, (65) *Sevastolis*, (66) *Appatura*, (67) *Ceppos*, (68) *Stratuclis*, (69) *Malichi*, (70) *Acbeon*, (71) *Sindice*, (72) *Ermonasa*, (73) *Eteobrocon*, (74) *Latirita*, (75) *Supatos*, (76) *Machara*, (77) *Friciorin*, (78) *Eraucionis*, (79) *Bitrani*, (80) *Chimerium*. ... 5,11 ... (81) *Panthuas*, (82) *Nimphe*, (83) *Dina*, (84) *Ichigin*, (85) *Ergoga*, (86) *Teagine*, (87) *Acra*, (88) *Salolime*, (89) *Mulusinon*, (90) *Muracum*, (91) *Alecturia*, (92) *Dandareen*, (93) *Olivapolis*, (94) *Poristenida*, (95) *Calipolis*, (96) *Cersona*, (97^a) *Theodosia*, (97^b) *Dosio-
polis*, (98) *Careon*, (99) *Trapezus*, (100) *Tatale*, (101) *Tirice*, (102) *Neceranticos*, (103) *Thira*, (104) *Tyremsum*, (105) *Istriopolis*, (106) *Tomis*, (107) *Stratonis*, (108) *Calliatis*, (109) *Turisia*, (110) *Byzoris*, (111) *Tuno*, (112) *Dionisopolis*, (113) *Odisson*, (114) *Erete*, (115) *Mesembria*. ... 5,12 ... (116) *Anchialis*, (117) *Apolonia*, (118) *Thera*, (119) *Burticon*, (120) *Scilea*, (121) *Filias*, (122) *Fimea*, (123) *Scicas*, (124) *Constantinopolis*.²

² Considering the common origin if the lists I-IV, the consensus of the Tab. Peut. with any of the MSS A B C of the Ravennas or with Guido should be preferred to the other variants. This principle has not been taken into account by Schnetz in the following names of the

II Ravenn. 2,17 p. 29,23 (4) *Melenc*, (5) *Artamen*, (6) *Filium*, (7) *Chellas*, (8) *Saccar*, (9) *Rippen*, (10) *Bilē*, (11) *Licem*, (12) *Ieraciam*, (13) *Sileo*, (14) *Tilam*, (15) *Amastra*, (16) *Tice*, (17) *Cereas* (18) *Milethon*, (19) *Armone*, (20) *Sinopi*, (21) *Cyptasa*, (22) *Carusa*, (23) *Orgiuate*, (24) *Agoria*, (25) *Ielega*, (26) *Nautamno*, (27) *Aezene*, (28) *Amisos*, (29) *Ancona*, (30) *Ieracleo*, (32) *Camila*, (34) *Polemonion*, *Chaldie*, (35) *Melantion*, (38) *Cerasus*, (36) *Eisnoson*, (39) *Philocadan*, (40) *Cordule*, (41) *Trapazunta*, (42) *Ysilime*, (43) *Ofeunte*, (44) *Medocina*, (45) *Solodocina*, (46) *Gudiono*, (47) *Athenas*, (48) *Arcauis*, (49) *Cessa*, (50) *Rizion*. ... 2,12 p. 24,3 (51) *Absanon*, (52) *Camasim*, (53) *Apisidem*, (54) *Nigront*, (55) *basis Lazorum*, (56) *Sigamium*, (57) *Cotaisin*, (58) *Charientis*, (59) *Chobus*, (60) *Thabyrrus*, (61) *Ciameis*, (62) *Stelippon*, (65) *Sevantopoli*, (66) *Aptura*, (67) *Gypos*, (68) *Stratuclis*, (69) *Limachi*, (70) *Acbeon*, (71) *Sindice*, (63) *Nicopolis*, (72) *Ermonasa*. ... 4,3 p. 45,46 (73) *Eteobroton*, (75) *Suppatos*, (77) *Fritiores*, (83) *Dina*, (84) *Ichigin*, (85) *Ermogan*, (86) *Teaginem*, (87) *Acra*, *Sanabatin*, *Asandi*, *Cita*, (82) *Nimfa*, (79) *Abritani*, (76) *Machara*, (74) *Tatirita*, *Aumon*, *Malorossa*, (76 bis) *Machare*, (80) *Chimerion*, (81) *Panthuas*, *Ratyra*, *Murmicon*, *Cabalo*, (88) *Salonime*, (94) *Boristenida*, (93) *Olbibolis*, (95) *Capolis*, *Dori*, (96) *Chersona*, (97) *Theosiopolis*, (98) *Careon*, (99) *Trapezus*. ... 4,5 p. 47,16 *Stamuamum*, *Lamsacum*, *Ancarum*, *Anlansum*, *Saram*, (90) *Numuracum*, (91) *Alecturum*, (92) *Dandarrium*, (93 bis) *Oluvium*, (100) *Totale*, (101) *Furice*, (102) *Nicerantici*, *Solama*. ... (103) *Phira*, (104) *Tirepsum*. ... 4,6 p. 48,5 (124) *Constantinopoli nobilissima*, (123) *Sycas*, (122) *Thimea*, (121) *Filias*, (120) *Bilias*, (119) *Burtinum*, (118) *Tira*, (117) *Apollonia*, (116) *Anchialis*,

Periplus: 1 *Pro-* A, Tab., 3 *Herba* Guido, *herbas* Tab., 11 *Lycum* B, *Lygum* Tab., 14 *tion* A B, *Tium* Tab., 15 *Amastram* Guido, *Mastrum* Tab. (-u- for -a-), 30 *Heraclion* Guido, *Heracleon* Tab., 32 *Camila* B, Tab., 35 *Melantium* A, *Mebantum* Tab., 36 *Parnassum* B, *Carnasso* Tab., 37 *zephyrum* A B, *Zepyrium* Tab., 61 *Cyaneis* B, *Cyanes* Tab., 65 *Sebastobolis* Guido, *Sebastoplis* Tab., 70 *Acheon* B, Tab., 117 *Appollonia* A C, *Apollonia* Guido, Tab., 121 *Philias* Guido, Tab., 123 *Seycas* Guido, *Sycas* Tab.

A special case is the number 6, in which Guido's *Silion* (from *Psilion*) is preferable to Periopl. *Filium*, Tab. *Philium*. 69 *Malichin* Guido (from *Limachi*(n) = *Limen Achaeon*) is better than *Malichi* without -n.

(115) *Mesembria*, (114) *Erete*, (113) *Odiseos*, (112) *Dionisopolis*, (110) *Bizoi*, (111) *Timum*, (109) *Tirissa*, (108) *Callatis*, (107) *Stratonis*, (106) *Tomis*, (105) *Istriopolis*.

III Guido 100, Schnetz p. 135,3 (1) *Ieron*, (2) *Promuntorium Augusti* ..., (3) *Herba*, (4) *Melena*, (5) *Arcene*, (6) *Silion*, (7) *Che- las*, (8) *Sagaris*, (9) *Ypion*, (10) *Billeon*, (11) *Licion*, (13) *Sileon*, (14) *Cyon*, (15) *Amastram*. ... 101 ... (16) *Tice*, (17) *Saeera*, (18) *Mi- lilton*, (19) *Armone*, (20) *Sinopi*, (21) *Clopatassa*, (22) *Carusa*, (23) *Orgibate*, (24) *Zacoria*, (25) *Ebeta*, (26) *Nauctacmon*, (27) *Ezena*, (28) *Amissos*, (29) *Ancone*, (30) *Heraclion*, (31) *Cenae*, (32) *Camilia*, (33) *Fitane*. 102 (34) *Polemonium*, (35) *Malanchium*, (36) *Parnasum*, (37) *Zephirion*, (38) *Cerasunta*, (39) *Filocalia*, (40) *Cordulen*, (41) *Tra- pezunta*, (42) *Isulyne*, (43) *Ofiunte*, (44) *Medocina*, (45) *Solacina*, (46) *Gadimon*, (47) *Athina*, (48) *Arrabis*, (49) *Cessa*, (50) *Rithion*, (51) *Apsaron*, *Bosphoron*. 103 (52) *Acomasin*, (53) *Apiside*, (54) *Nigro*, (55) *Fasin*, (56) *Sigamon*, (57) *Cotaisis*, (58) *Charientis*, (59) *Cho- bus*, (60) *Tasbiros*, (61) *Cianeis*, (62) *Stelippon*, (63) *Nicopolis*, (64) *Lamiupolis*, (65) *Sebastobolis*, (66) *Apatura*, (67) *Ceppos*, (68) *Stratualis*, (69) *Malichin*, (70) *Acbeon*, (71) *Sindice*. 104 (72) *Ermonasa*, (73) *Etkobrocon*, (74) *Latirita*, (75) *Suppatos*, (76) *Macha- ra*, (77) *Friciorin*, (78) *Eraucionis*, (79) *Bitam*, (80) *Chimerium*. ... 105 (81) *Panthua*, (82) *Nimphe*, (83) *Dine*, (84) *Ichigin*, (85) *Eygoga*, (86) *Teagina*, (87) *Acras*, (88) *Salolime*, (89) *Munisimon*, (90) *Muracum*, (91) *Allecturia*, (92) *Daldereen*, (93) *Olivapolis*, (94) *Bomstenida*. ... 106 (116) *Anchialis*, (117) *Apollonia*, (118) *Thera*, (119) *Burti- con*, (120) *Scillea*, (121) *Philias*, (122) *Fimea*, (123) *Scycas*, (124) *Bizantion quae nunc Constantinopolis est*.

IV Tab. Peut. (Miller 636ff.) (1) *Iouisurius*, (2) *Ad promonto- rium*, (3) *Ad herbas fl.*, (4) *Melena*, (5) *Artane*, (6) *Philium*, (7) *Che- las*, (8) *Sagarius fl.*, (9) *Hyppium fl.*, (10) *Byleum fl.*, (11) *Lygum fl.*, (12) *Heraclea*, (13) *Scylleum*, (14) *Tium*, (15) *Mastrum*, (16) *Tycae*, (17) *Cereas*, (18) *Mileto*, (20) *Sinope*, (21) *Cloptasa*, (23) *Orgibate*, (24) *Zacoria*, (25) *Helega*, (26) *Nautagino*, (27) *Ezene*, (28) *Missos*, (29) *Ancon*, (30) *Heracleon*, (31) *Caeena*, (32) *Camila*, (33) *Pytane*,

(34) *Polemonio*, (35) *Melantum*, (36) *Carnasso*, (37) *Zephyrium*, (39) *Philocalia*, (40) *Cordile*, (41) *Trapezunte*, (42) *Nyssillime*, (43) *opiunte*, (50) *Reila*, (46) *Ardinco*, (47) *Athenis*, (48) *Abgabes*, (49) *Cissa*, (51) *Apsaro*, *Portualtu*, (53) *Apasidam*, (54) *Nigro*, (55) *Phasin*, (58) *Cariente*, (59) *Chobus*, (56) *Sicanabis*, (61) *Cyanes*, (60) *Tassiros*, (62) *Stempeo*, (65) *Sebastopolis*. In Tab. Peut. IX 1 - X 2, Miller 498, 631-634, cf. 619f. may be read from right to left: *Suani*, (69) *Malachi*, (70) *Acheon*, (71) *Sindecae*, (72) *Hermonassa*, (67) *Cepos*, (68) *Stratoclis*, *Phamacorium*, (75) *Sopatos*, (77) *Chritionis*, *Hale*, *Monim*, (76) *Macara*, *Amyrni*, (79) *Bruani*, (80) *Chimerium*, (82) *Nimphi*, (85) *Hermoca*, (86) *Teagina*, (87) *Acria*, *Musucy*, *Cabaos*, (88) *Salolime*. ... (Miller 510ff.) (105) *Histriopoli*, (106) *Tomis*, (107) *Stratonis*, (108) *Callatis*, (109) *Trissa*, (110) *Bizone*, (112) *Dyosinopoli*, (113) *Odessos*, (114) *Erite*, *Templo Jouis*, (115) *Mesembria*, (116) *Ancialis*, (117) *Apollonia*, (118) *Thera*, (119) *Buatico*, (120) *Scyllam*, (121) *Philiias*, (122) *Thimea*, (123) *Sycas*, (124) *Constantinopolis*.

From (1) *Melena* to (50) *Ruzion* I repeats the names of II with the exceptions that (31) *Cena*, (33) *Fitane* and (37) *Zephirion* are missing in II. On the other hand, II *Chaldie*, after (34) *Polemonion*, does not appear in the corresponding place of I. The order of the names is the same except that I (36) *Parnasum*, (38) *Cerasunta* appear in II in the order *Cerasus*, *Eisnoson* (= **Parnoson*, Schnetz).

After *Ruzion* the list of the cities continues in I with 22 names, from (51) *Apsaron* to (72) *Ermonasa*, 21 of which are repeated from 2,12, the remaining (64) *Lamiupolis* appears together with (65) *Sevastolis* in 4,2 as *Damiupolis*. (63) *Nicopolis*, that in 2,12 is mentioned between (71) *Sindice* and (72) *Ermonasa*, appears in I between (62) *Stelippon* and (64) *Lamiupulis*.

After (72) *Ermonasa* the differences between I and II are more conspicuous. From the list of the 33 Bosphoranean cities, enumerated by the author in 4,3, only 23 reappear in I, viz. the nos 73-77,

79-88, 93-99.³ The mutual order of these names is also remarkably different, as is seen from the numbers 73, 75, 77, 83-87, 82, 79, 76, 74, 76 bis, 80-81, 88, 94, 93, 95-99. The names I (90) *Muracum*, (91) *Alecturia*, (92) *Dandareen*, inserted among the Bosphoranean ones before (93) *Olivapolis*, appear in II (4,5) as *Numuracum*, *Alecturum*, *Dandarium* before *Oluvium*, which is clearly a repetition of (93) *Olbiabolis*. *Stamuamum*, *Lamsacum*, *Ancarum*, *Anlansum*, *Saram*, enumerated before (90) *Numuracum*, are unknown from other sources, and so is *Solama* between (102) *Nicerantici* and (103) *Phira*.

From I (72) *Ermonasa* to (105) *Istriopolis* there are only two names that do not appear in II, viz. (78) *Eraucionis* and (89) *Mulusinon*. Both names are elsewhere unknown. The former has the appearance of being a repeated variant of the preceding (77) *Friciorin*, although the author seems to have taken it for another name, since the number of the cities from (15) *Amastra* to (80) *Chimerium* corresponds in our text exactly to the number 65 given by the author.⁴ *Mulusinon*, however, is probably a secondary addition, for the number of the cities from (80) *Chimerium* to (115) *Mesembria* is 34 according to the author,⁵ but our text comprises 36 names. One of the two

³ The remaining 10 names are: *Sanabatin*, *Asandi*, *Cita*, *Aumon*, *Malorossa*, *Machare*, *Ratyra*, *Murmicon*, *Cabalo*, *Dori*. From these *Sanabatin*, *Aumon*, *Malorossa*, *Ratyra* do not occur elsewhere. *Asandi* appears in Theoph.Chron. 573 (ed. Boor p. 373,17) as *Assada*, *Asada* (acc.), cf. W II 1515; on *Cita* see WS IX 1129; *Machare* is perhaps only a repetition of 76 *Machara*; *Murmicon* is *Myrmecium*, LS II 34, 265; *Cabalo* is the same as Tab.Peut. *Cabaos*, which is possibly the fort *Chabon*, mentioned in Strabo 7,4,7, W III 2017; *Dori*, between 95 *Capolis* and 96 *Chersona*, must be the same as Proc.aed. 3,7,13 *Dory*, also known as the metropole of the Crimean Goths in the vicinity of *Cherson* (W III 2260,11ff.). Schnetz (p. 46) follows Mommsen, who says in his edition of Jordanes (p. 62) "*dori* corruptum est ex da vocabuli callipolida"!

⁴ Ravenn. 5,10 (p. 92,36) *A civitate que dicitur Amastra circa ipsa littora maris usque ad civitatem que dicitur Chimerium sunt civitates sexaginta quinque et supputantur miliaria mille duodecim.*

⁵ Ib. (p. 93,14) *A super scripta civitate que dicitur Chimerium circa ipsa littora maris usque ad civitatem que nominatur Mesembria sunt civitates triginta quatuor et supputantur miliaria mille viginti tres.*

superfluous names is found in the doublets (97^a) *Theodosia* - (97^b) *Dosiopolis*, which together correspond to II (97) *Theosiopolis*, as already realized by Pinder and Parthey (ad locum); the other name can scarcely be any other than *Mulusinon*, which I explain as a variant of the following (90) *Muracum*: the scribe could not decide whether the name began as *Mulu-* or *Mura-*, so he wrote it *Mulu-sinon Muracum*, i.e. *Mulucum* if not *Muracum*, words which, however, were later understood as two different names.

From (105) *Istriopolis* to (124) *Constantinopolis* I repeats in reverse order the cities enumerated in II. The only exception is that I (111) *Tumo* is between (110) *Byzoris* and (112) *Dionisopolis*, the corresponding II (111) *Timum* between (109) *Tirissa* and (110) *Bizoi*.

Guido (III) repeats from the *Periplus* (I) the names 1-11, 13-94, 116-124 in the same order. Except orthography, the only differences are that he omits (12) *Eraclea* and all the 22 names from (95) *Calipolis* to (115) *Mesembria*, and adds *Bosphoron* between (51) *Apsaron* and (52) *Acomasin*.

In the *Tabula Peutingeriana* (IV) the names from (1) *Iouisurius* to (65) *Sebastopolis* correspond to those in I with few exceptions: I (19) *Arnone*, (22) *Carusa*, (38) *Cerasunta*, (52) *Acomasin*, (57) *Cotaisis*, (63) *Nicopolis* and (64) *Lamiupulis* are missing from IV, and vice versa IV *Portualtu*, between (51) *Apsaro* and (53) *Apasidam*, does not appear in I, but perhaps corresponds to Guido's *Bosphoron*. As to the order of the names, there are the following differences: (44) *Medocina* and (45) *Solodicina*, presented in I as coastal cities between (43) *Ofiunte* and (46) *Gadinio*, are mentioned in the *Tab. Peut.* in the Armenian inland between *Trapezus* and *Satala* (Miller 682 *Medocia*, *Salonemica*, cf. his map 212, c. 646); (50) *Ruzion* appears in I between (49) *Cessa* and (51) *Apsaron*, in IV the corresponding name is *Reila* between (43) *opiunte* and (46) *Ardinco*; I (56) *Siganion* between (55) *Fasin* and (57) *Cotaisis* corresponds to IV (56) *Sicanabis* between (59) *Chobus* and (61) *Cyanes*; I (60) *Tasbiros* and (61) *Cianeis* are mentioned in IV in the reverse order as (61) *Cyanes*

and (60) *Tassiros*. From (105) *Histriopoli* to (124) *Constantinopolis* the names and their order are in I and IV the same, except that I (111) *Tumo* is missing from IV, and IV *Templo Jouis*, between (114) *Erite* and (115) *Mesembria* is not found in I.

In the names of the northern and western coast of the Euxine the similarities between I and IV are less conspicuous, for only 16 of the 39 *civitates* between (65) *Sebastopolis* and (105) *Histriopoli*, enumerated in the Periplus, also appear in IV. The order of the names in IV is illustrated by the numbers 69-72, 67-68, 75, 77, 76, 79-80, 82, 85-88. IV *Suani*, before (69) *Malachi*, *Phamacorium*, between (68) *Stratoclis* and (75) *Sopatos*, *Hale - Monim*, between (77) *Chritionis* and (76) *Macara*, *Amyrni*, between (76) *Macara* and (79) *Bruani*, and *Musucy - Cabaos*, between (87) *Acria* and (88) *Salolime*, have no counterpart in I. Of these seven names *Suani* is perhaps to be connected with Ravenn. 4,4 p. 46,25 *Suaricum* (= **Suanicum*?), W IV A 467 *Suanoi*; *Phamacorium* is Ravenn. 1,17 *Phanugoria*, 4,5 *Fanaguron*, W XIX 1751, WS IX 1132; for *Hale* cf. W VII 2230 *Hali*; *Monim* and *Amyrni* are unknown, but for the former, see p. 123,77 below. *Musucy*, as suggested by Miller 619, is probably a distorted form of *Myrmecium* corresponding to Ravenn. 4,3 *Murmicon*, as *Cabaos* corresponds to ib. *Cabalo*, for which see p. 117 n. 3 above.

Next I shall give the notes and references necessary for the identification of the names under discussion. Because of limited space, additional sources will be quoted only in cases of special interest.

1. Cf. Ravenn. 1,17 p. 14,47 *secundum colfum Ponticum, qui remigatur iuxta litus maris ab Iero et Caldeorum terra usque ad Lazorum patriam*. B 169 Hieron. W III 752, nos 92-93, IX A 1, 1024 *Urios*. - 2. W I 2222 *Ankyraion*, III 752, WS IX 918 *Ancyraeum promunturium*. - 3. W I A 348 *Rhebas*, WS IX 925,52. B 178. - 4. B 175 *Melaina acra*, W XV 387 no 2, WS IX 918,64 - 5. B 164 *Artanes*, W II 1305 no 1, WS IX 925, 56. - 6. B 184 *Psillis*, Pape, Wb. s.v. *Psilis*, *Psilion*, *Psillion*. WS IX 925,60 - 7. B 183 *Chelai*, W III 2226 no 1, WS IX 1040. - 8. B 178 *Sangarios*, W I A 2269 no 1,

WS IX 925. - 9. B 182 *Hypios*, W IX 322, WS IX 925. - 10. Arr.Peripl. 13,2 *Lilaion*, Anon.Peripl. 9 (B 110) *Lileon emporion*, 100 stadia to the east of *Hypios*. Cf. Plin.nat. 5,149 *Lilaeus*, for which the MSS. D E a read *lybeus*. W XIII 542 *Lillion*, WS IX 1042. - 11. B 174 *Lycos*, W XIII 2390 *Lykos* no 5, WS IX 926. - 12. B 168 *Heracleia* (Erégli), W VIII 433 no 19, WS IX 1065. - 13. B 184 *Psylla*, Ptol.Geog. 5,1,7 *Psylleion*. D 140. - 14. B 181 *Tion*, W VI A 857, WS IX 1063. - 15. B 162 *Amastra*, D 140, W I 1749 no 1, VI A 858, WS IX 1063. - 16.-17. Unknown. Cf. Müller 643. - 18. Unknown, but cf. the river *Mille* in Ravenn. 2,19 p. 31,53. - 19. B 164 *Armene*, W II 1180, WS IX 1038. - 20. B 180 *Sinope*, W III A 252, WS IX 1062. - 21. W XII 126 *Kyptasia*, WS IX 1042, Miller 644. - 22. B 171 *Carusa*, *Carussa*, W X 2244, WS IX 1041. - 23. W XVIII 1029 *Orgibate*, WS IX 1044. Perhaps the same as Anon.Peripl. 24 *Gurzubathe* between *Carusa* and *Zagora*, Plin.nat. 6,7 *Gamge*, D 159. - 24. B 168 *Zagora*, *Zagoron*, D 141, P V 1146 *Zacoria*. - 25. Miller 645 "wohl Halys", but cf. Anon.Peripl. 24 the river and village *Zalecon*, *Zalicon*, 90 stadia to the east of *Zagora* and 210 stadia to the west of *Halys*. Ptol.Geog. 5,4,3 *Zaliscos* (river). - 26. B 175 *Naustathmos*, W XVI 2028, WS IX 1043. - 27. B 168 *Eusene*, W VI 1445, WS IX 1040. - 28. B 164 *Amisos*, W I 1839, WS IX 1064. - 29. B 162 *Ancon*, *Anconos limen*, Ptol.Geog. 5,6,2 *Ancon*. - 30. B 168 *Heracleion*, W VIII 500 no 6, WS IX 919. - 31. B 176 *Oinoe*, W XVII 2228 *Oinios*, WS IX 1043. - 32. Anon.Peripl. 30 *Ametos*, *Amylitos*, 60 stadia to the east of *Oinoe* and 180 stadia to the west of *Polemonion*. Miller 646, W I 1822, WS IX 1037. - 33. Probably Anon.Peripl. 30 *Phidasane* (*Phadisane*), also called *Phadissa*, between *Amylitos* and *Polemonion*. W XIX 1475 *Phadisane*, WS IX 1044. - 34. WS IX 1044. - 35. B 175 *Melanthios*, W XV 427 no 1, WS IX 927. - 36. Identified by Miller 647 with Arr.Peripl. 16,4 *Pharnaceia*, W XIX 1848, but cf. also Anon.Peripl. 34 *Pharmantos*, the first station to the east of *Melanthios*, also called (Arr.Peripl. 16,3) *Pharmatenos*, and W XIX 1842. - 37. B 168 *Zephyrion*, *Zephyrios limen*, W X A 228 no 3 b. - 38. Anon.Peripl. 36 *Cerasus*, between *Coralla* and *Hieron oros*, 130 stadia to the west of *Cordyle* and 160 stadia to the

east of *Philocaleia*. The name should be between 39 and 40. W XI 264 no 2. N.B. Not the same as Arr.Peripl. 24 *Cerasus*, the earlier name of *Pharnaceia*. - 39. B 183 *Philocaleia*, W XIX 2485. - 40. Anon.Peripl. 36 *Cordyle*, different from *Cordyle* in Anon.Peripl. 39. W XI 1386 no 1. - 41. B 181 *Trapezus*, W VI A 2214 no 2, WS IX 1062. - 42. B 182 *Hyssos limen*, *Hyssu limen*, D 110, WS IX 81. - 43. B 176 *Ophis*, *Ophius*, W XVIII 650 no 6. - 44.-45. See p. 118 above. The two names also appear Ravenn. 2,12 p. 23,51 *Saloni mecia*, *Medoia*. W XV 108 *Medocia*. - 46. B 163 *Adienos*, *Adineos*, W I 361, WS IX 927. Miller 648 is definitely wrong when he says about Tab.Peut. *Ardinco* "wohl nicht Adienus". - 47. B 163 *Athenai*, W II 2022 no 7, WS IX 1038. - 48. B 164 *Archabis*, W II 431, WS IX 1038. - 49. Ptol.Geog. 5,6,6 *Cissioi* (people), *Cissas* (river). W XI 517 *Kissa* no 5, WS IX 1042, Heeren 36f. - 50. Arr.Peripl. 7,2 *Rhizios* is between *Ophis* and *Adienos*, which place corresponds to the position given in the Tab.Peut. to *Reila*; Ptol.Geog. 5,6,6 *Rhizus limen* is between *Opius* and *Athenon acron*. W I A 935 *Rhizaion*, WS IX 1044. - 51. B 165 *Apsaros*, W II 276, WS IX 1038. *Bosphoron*, added by Guido between *Apsaron* and *Acomasin*, may be a distortion of the same name that in Tab.Peut. appears as *Portualtu*, **Bathys portus*? Cf. Arr.Peripl. 7,5 *Bathys* (river), W III 139 no 1. - 52. B 163 *Acampsis*, W I 1146, III 575 *Boas*, WS IX 927. - 53. B 170 *Isis*, W IX 2132 no 2, WS IX 928. - 54. B 176 *Nygros*, W XVII 811 *Nogrus*, WS IX 928, D 142. - 55. W XIX 1893 *Phasis* no 2, WS IX 1140. - 56. The correct place would be after *Chobus*. Arr.Peripl. 10, 2f. the order of the names corresponding to 56, 58-60, 62, 65 is: *Charieis* - *Chobos* - *Sigames* - *Tarsuras* - *Astelephos* - *Sebastopolis*. Ptol.Geog. 5,10,2 *Siganeon* to the north of *Cyaneos*. Plin.nat. 6,14 *flumen Charien ... flumen Chobum, e Caucaso per Sannos fluens, dein Rhoan, regio Egritice, amnes Sigama, Thersos, Astelephus, Chrysorrhoeas, gens Absilae, castellum Sebastopolis*. WS IX 928 *Sigames*, 1045 *Siganeon*. - 57. *Cotais*, fortress in Lazica, Proc. de bellis 8,14,48. Agathias (ed. Keydell p. 206) uses the accusative *Cotaisin* and the genitive *Cotaisiu*. Cf. Pinder & Parthey 76,5. - 58. B 183 *Charieis*, W III 2139. - 59. B 183 *Chobos*, W III 2355. - 60. B 181 *Tarsuras*,

Plin.nat. 6,14 *Thersos*, W IV A 2440, VIII 1916,53ff. - 61. Ps.-Scylax 81 *Gyenos*, Ptol.Geog. 5,10,2 *Cyaneos*, Steph.Byz. s.v. *Pyenis* (polis of the Colchians), *Tyenis* (polis and river of the Colchians), s.v. *Aia: Cyaneos*. W XI 2236 *Kyaneos*, VIII 1915. - 62. B 164 *Astelephos*, Plin.nat. 6,14 (see 56 above) *Astelephus*, W II 1780. - 63. Pinder & Parthey 77,4 connect this name with *Nicopsis*, fortress and river, which (Const.Porph. De adm.imp. 44) divided *Zichia* from *Abasgia*. On this *Nicopsis* see D 112, 143, W IV 2057,37 *Nicofia*, V 1125,2. Another possibility, however, is to connect the name with Anon.Peripl. (Cod.Lond.) 21 *Nicaxis*, the other name of the *Ieros limen*, 290 stadia to the east of *Sindice*. If *Nicopolis* is the same as *Nicopsis*, its correct place is between 65 and 66, if it is *Nicaxis*, between 71 and 72. - 64. Ravenn. 4,2 *Damiupolis*, *Sevastolis*, *Basgidas* (*civitates* in *Abasgia*). Unknown from elsewhere, W IV 2057 *Damiupolis*. Compare, however, Const.Porph. De adm.imp. 42 *Soteriupolis*, city on the frontier of *Abasgia*, identified with the ancient *Pityus* (cf. Const.Porph. Commentary 156). - 65. W II A 956 *Sebastopolis* no 5, V 1124 *Dioskurias* no 2, WS IX 1140,22. - 66. LS I 53, II 263 *Apaturus*. - 67. LS I 147, II 264 *Cepoe*. - 68. LS II 200, 265 *Stratoclia*. - 69. As the name is unknown, I take it as a misunderstood abbreviation of *Limen Achaeon*, cf. Plin.nat. 4,83 *portus Achaeorum*. The mistake was already in the common source of the Periplus and the Tab.Peut. Guido's *Malichin* has preserved the ending *-n* of *Limachi{n}*. Therefore Ravenn. 5,10 *Malichi* should be corrected to *Malichin*. Ravenn. 2,12 *Limachi*, corrected to *Limachi{n}*, probably repeats the reading of the road-map. In all the sources I - IV the distorted form has preserved its place before (70) *Acheon*, of which it is a duplicate. - 70. Genitive plural *Achaeon* (sc. *limen*), cf. Ravenn. 4,2 *Ageon* (*patria*) and the previous name. LS I 6, II 248. - 71. LS II 197f., 265 *Sindica*, *Sindice*. - 72. LS I 196, II 264 *Hermonassa*. - 73. Unknown. Ravenn. 5,10 the MSS. A C give the variant *eteo cobrocon*. *-brocon* could be *Bruchon*, the genit. plur. of *Bruchoi*, the people, which according to Proc. de bellis 8,4,1 dwelt "beyond the confines of the Abasgi along the Caucasus range between the Abasgi

and the Alani", not far from the *Zechi* (=Ravenn. 4,2 *Zichorum patria*). With the *Bruchoi* is connected Anon.Peripl. 15 (Cod.Lond.) *Bruchon*, a small river of the Caucasus, cf. D 110. - 74. Unknown, but cf. *Tyritace*, RE VII A 1865, VIII:2,807. - 75. Identified W IV A 923 with Ps.-Scylax 72 *Patus*, Strabo 11,2,14 and Ptol.Geog. 5,8,3 *Bata*. - 76. Unknown. Miller 619 compares *Mazari* of Const.Porph, on which see LS II 31, 254 *Mattzari*. Cf. also the islands *Macaron* and *Macra* in Plin.nat. 4,93 *Ante Borysthenen Achillea est supra dicta, eadem Leuce et Macaron appellata ... reliquae (sc. insulae) in Carcinite sinu Cephalonesos, Spodusa, Macra*. - 77. Unknown. Miller's (619f.) interpretation of *Chritionis* together with Tab.Peut. *Monim* as *Munimentum Brytanis* remains too hypothetical. - 78. Unknown. Perhaps just a duplicate of the former name. - 79. Unknown. W I 111 confers Steph.Byz. s.v. *Abrinatai*, *Ponticon ethnos*. - 80. LS I 155, II 264 *Cimmerium*. - 81. Identified W VIII 857,52 and 858,27 with *Panticaepaeum*. - 82. Ps.-Scylax 68 *Nymphaia*, Ptol.Geog. 3,6,2 *Nymphaion*, LS II 37, 265 *Nymphaeum*. - 83. Cf. Plin.nat. 4,86 *Cytae*, *Zephyrium*, *Acrae*, *Nymphaeum*, *Dia*, which suggests the identity of *Dina* and *Dia*. LS I 174, II 264. - 84. Unknown. Cf. W VIII 858,2ff. - 85. LS I 195, II 264. Miller 619 compares *Hermisium*, known from Mela 2,3 and Plin.nat. 4,87, on which see W VIII 857, WS IX 1041. - 86. Unknown. Cf. W VIII 858,3ff. - 87. LS I 11, II 263 *Aera*. - 88. LS I 141, II 264 *Calos limen*. - 89. Duplicate of 90, see p. 118 above. That this is a secondary distortion is also suggested by the fact that in Arr.Peripl. 20,1 no stations are mentioned between *Calos* and *Tamyrace* (= our 88 and 90). - 90. Identified by Miller 619 with Tab.Peut. *Musucy* and Ravenn. 4,3 *Murmicon*. This is definitely wrong, for 5,11 *Muracum* corresponds to 4,5 *Numuracum*, and 4,3 *Murmicon* is one of the ten names in 4,3 that are not repeated in 5,10-11 (see p. 117, n. 3). It seems to me most probable that *Muracum*, as suggested for *Numuracum* W I 1364,12, is *Tamyrace*, which Arr.Peripl. 20,1 is the next station after *Calos*. - 91. W I 1364 *Alectoros phrurion*, WS IX 1117,14 *Alektor*. - 92. Unknown. Cf. Amm. 22,8,36 *Dandace et Theodosia*, Ptol.Geog. 3,6,2 *Dandace*, LS I 171, II 264. - 93. LS II 40, 265

Olbiopolis, Olbia. - 94. LS I 117, II 264 *Borysthenis.* - 95. LS I 140, II 264 *Callipolis.* - 96. LS I 149, II 264 *Chersona*, W III 2260 *Chersonesos.* The name *Cherson* for the Tauric Chersonesus first occurs in Anon.Peripl. 57 and 63, Iord.Get. 32 (*Chersona*) and Procopius. Cf. D 110. - 97. LS II 218, 265 *Theodosia.* - 98. Identified by Mommsen (note to Iord.Get. 32) with *Panticapaeum*, which, however, is represented by no 81 *Panthuas* above. The form *Careon* is not known from other sources than Ravenn. and Jordanes. Cf. Schnetz, Philologus 81 (1926) 86ff. - 99. W VI A 2221 *Trapezus* no 3. - 100. Unknown. - 101. Unknown, but cf. *Tyritai* in the mouth of the river *Tyras*. Detschew 529. - 102. Unknown. The name has the appearance of a compound, the latter part of which is probably *teichos*, 'wall, town-wall, fort'. Cf. Ps.-Scylax 67 *Neon Teichos*, Ravenn. 4,6 *Macrotricos*, 5,12 *Machron Tycos*, and other examples in Miller 589. Geographically *Neceranticos*, *Nicerantici*, being the next station to the north of *Tyras*, corresponds to *Niconia* (Strabo 7,3,16), *Niconion* (Ps.-Scylax 68, Anon.Peripl. 61, Ptol.Geog. 3,10,16), on which see W XVII 508. - 103. Probably *Tyra*, *Tyras*. Cf. Iord.Get. 30 the variant *Thiram* for *Tyram*. LS II 232, 268, Detschew 529. - 104. Unknown. Cf. Detschew 508. - 105. W IX 2268 *Istros* no 5, WS IX 1082 *Histria* (*Istros*, *Istropolis*). - 106. WS IX 1080, 1397 *Tomi*, Detschew 510. For nos 106-124 see also Miller 510-516. - 107. W IV A 328 *Stratonis*. - 108. W X 1610 *Kallatis*, WS IX 1079, Detschew 223. - 109. W I 1187 *Akra* no 4, WS IX 919,43, ib. 1046 *Tirizis*, *Tiristis*, Detschew 508 *Tirizis*, *Tiristis*, *Tetrisias*, *Tiriza*. - 110. W III 551 *Bizone*, WS IX 1039, Detschew 61 *Bizone*, *Bizon*. - 111. W VI A 1259 *Timogittia*, Detschew 506. - 112. W V 1008 *Dionysopolis* no 1. - 113. W XVII 1883 *Odessos* no 1, WS IX 1074, Detschew 335. - 114. WS IX 1040, 51 *Erite* (*Ereta*), Detschew 170. - 115. W XV 1072 *Mesambria* no 1, WS IX 1071, Detschew 295 *Mesambria*, *Mesembria*. - 116. W I 2103 *Anchiale* (*Anchialos*, *Anchialum*) no 1, WS IX 1070,67 *Anchialos*. - 117. W II 113 *Apollonia* no 2, WS IX 1067. - 118. Anon.Peripl. 87 *Therai*, WS 1038,56. - 119. W III 929 *Buatikon* (*Buatico*), WS IX 1039 *Buaticum*, Detschew 82 *Burticum* 2. - 120. W III A 659 *Skyllai*. - 121. W XIX

2131 *Phileas, Philia*. - 122. W VI A 717 *Thynias*, WS IX 1045. Cf. Mela 2,23 *promunturium quod Thynian (MS thymnian) vocant*. Plin.nat. 4,45 *Thynias (oppidum)*. - 123.-124. W IV A 1025 *Sykai*.

It is evident that the Roman road-map, from which our names are derived, already circulated in different versions with deviating forms of the names. This is clearly seen from the very first name (1) *Urion, Ieron, Iouisurius*. The place concerned is called in Arr.Peripl. 12,2 τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Οὐρῖου, Anon.Peripl. 1 Χωρῖον λεγόμενον Ἱερὸν ἐν ᾧ ναὸς ἐστὶ Διὸς Οὐρῖου. In *Iouisurius* the first part *Iouis* is probably the vulgar Latin nominative (cf. e.g. Petron. 47,5) and the compound the translation of *Zeus Urrios*. *Urion* is rather accusative masculine than the nominative neuter and goes back to the formula εἰς τὸν Δία τὸν Οὐρῖον (or similar) common in the texts in which the distances from one place to another were given. Guido did not here, as in most cases, repeat the name from Ravenn. 5,9, but he took from 1,17 *Ieron* or had an additional source as suggested by the following name (2), explained by him as *Promunturium Augusti, quod de Ponto mergit in Propontidem, quodque catena una munitur ferrea*. It is not possible to say which of the three forms *Urion, Ieron, Iouisurius* deserves preference before the others. I think they were all variants used in the circulating maps.

There is also the problem of the vulgarisms which should not be eliminated by classical emendation from the texts of the vulgar Latin period. The use of the cases is inconsistent, the nominative being replaced by the accusative, the genitive and the ablative. In the Tab.Peut. the origin of the accusatives is still seen from (2) *Ad promontorium*, (3) *Ad herbas fl.* with the numbers denoting the distances. Accusatives are I 1, IV 2-3, I-IV 7-9, 11, II 12, II-III 15, I/III 26, II 29, I-IV 35, I/III 38, II 39-40, I-III 41, I 47, I-III 50-52, II 53, I/III-IV 55, II 57, I-III 62, I-IV 67, II 85-86, I-III 94, I-II 96, I 113, IV 120, I 123. The plural ablative is represented by IV 57 *Athenis*. Ablatives or accusatives without *-m/-n* are I/III 29 *Ancone*, I-IV 43 *Ofiunte, opiunte*, I/III 53 *Apiside*, II 65 *Sevantopoli*, IV 41 *Trapezunte*, 58 *Cariente*. The forms ending with *-o* I 46 *Gadinio*,

I, III-IV *Nigro*, I 111 *Tumo*, II 13 *Sileo*, 26 *Nautamno*, 30 *Ieracleo*, 46 *Gudiano*, IV 18 *Mileto*, 34 *Polemonio*, 36 *Carnasso*, 46 *Ardinco*, 51 *Apsaro*, 62 *Stempeo*, 119 *Buatico* may be explained as ablatives or accusatives, or neuter nominatives that have lost the final *-m/-n*. Singular genitives are I 58 *Charientos*, II/III 58 *Charientis*, I/III 78 *Eraucionis?*, plural genitives II 69 *Limachi* (from *Limen Acheon*), I-III 70 *Acbeon*, IV 70 *Acheon* and perhaps I-III 73 *-brocon* (*-broton*).

The errors and vulgarisms that are common to the lists I/II and IV were probably derived from their common source, the Roman road-map. As is seen from the examples enumerated above, the inconsistent use of the cases is one of these features. As to the orthography, I shall give a list of the most conspicuous mistakes or vulgarisms that I/II have in common with IV: 3 *Erba*, *Herba*, *herbas* for *Rhebas*. 6 *Filium*, *Philium* for *Psilium*. 10 *Bilion*, *Bilē*, *Byleum* for *Lileon*, *Lileum*. 13 *Sileon*, *Sileo*, *Scylleum* for *Psyleon*, *Psylleum*. 25 *Eleca*, *Ielega*, *Helega* for **Zaleca?* 27 *Ezene* for *Eusene*. 31 *Cena*, *Caena* for *Oenoe* (III *Caenae*). 32 *Camil-* for *Amel-*, *Amyl-*. 33 *Fitane*, *Pytane* for *Phidasane* (haplology *-ta-* for *-dasa-* and *-t-* for *-d-*). 42 *-lime* for *-limen*. 62 *Ste-* for *Aste-*. 88 *Salolime*, *Salonime* for *Calos limen*. 122 *Fimea*, *Thimea* for *Thynias*.

Orthographic features of I, not common with IV, are the following: 8 *-ris* for *-rius*, 9 *Y-* for *Hy-*, 12 *Er-* for *Her-*, 20 *Sinopi* for *Sinope*, 26 *-c-* for *-s-* (*Naucta-* for *Nausta-*), *-c-* for *-th-* (*-emon* for *-thmon*), 35 *-cium* for *tium*, 36 *P-* for *Ph-*, 40 *-u-* for *-y-*, 42 *Y-* for *Hy-* *-s-* for *-ss-*, 46 *Gad-* for *Ad-*, 49 *-e-* for *-i-*, 50 *-u-* for *-i-*, 60 *Tasbiros* for *Tarsuras?*, 61 *-neis* for *-neos?*, 62 *-lippon* for *-lephon*, 64 *-pulis* for *-polis*, 66 *-pp-* for *-p-*, 67 *-pp-* for *-p-*, 68 *-u-* for *-o-?*, 70 *-b-* for *-h-*, 72 *Er-* for *Her-*, *-s-* for *-ss-*, 79 *Bitr-* for *Brit-*, 80 *-m-* for *-mm-*, 83 *Dina* for *Dia?*, 85 *Er-* for *Her-*, *-rg-* for *-rm-*, *-g-* for *-c-?*, 105 *Istrio-* for *Histrio-*, 108 *Calliatis* for *Callatis*, 109 *Turi-* for *Tiri-*, 110 *-y-* for *-i-*, *-oris* for *-onis* (gen. of *Bizon?*), 112 *-ni-* for *-ny*, 113 *-i-* for *-e-*, 120 *Scilea* for *Scyllae* (*-ea* for *-ae?*), 122 *F-* for *Th-*, 123 *Sci-* for *Sy-*.

And finally, the errors and vulgarisms of IV, not common with I: 11 *-g-* for *-e-*, 15 *Ma-* for *Ama-*, *-u-* for *-a-*, 18 *-to-* for *-ton-*, 25 *-g-* for *-c-*, 26 *Nauta-* for *Nausta-*, *-g-* for *-c-*, *-in-* for *-m-*, *-o-* for *-on-*, 28 *Mi-* for *Ami-*, 33 *P-* for *Ph-*, *-y-* for *-i-*, 35 *-tum* for *-tium*, 36 *C-* for *Ph-*, 37 *-p-* for *-ph-*, 40 *-i-* for *-y-*, 42 *N-* for *H-*, *-ll-* for *-l-*, 43 *-p-* for *-ph-*, 46 *Ard-* for *Ad-*, *-c-* for *-e-*, 48 *-b-* for *-r-*, *-g-* for *-c-*, *-e-* for *-i-*, 50 *Reila* for *Rizion*?, 56 *-e-* for *-g-*, *-nabis* for *-nion*?, 58 *C-* for *Ch-*, 60 *Tassiros* for *Tarsuras*?, 61 *-nes* for *-neos*, 62 *-mpeo* for *-lephon*?, 65 *-plis* for *-polis*, 69 *-la-* for *-li-*, 71 *-de-* for *-di-*, *-ae* for *-e-*, 75 *-o-* for *-u-*, 79 *-u-* for *-it-*, 82 *-i-* for *-e-*?, 87 *-ia* for *-a-*, 109 *Tri-* for *Tiri-*, 112 *Dyosino-* for *Dionyso-*, 119 *-a-* for *-r-*.

Since I and IV have their common source X, it might be supposed that the vulgarisms only appearing in either of the two lists are secondary, i.e. not derived from X, but of later origin. It must, however, be taken into account that even the source X may have circulated in different versions, represented by the different features of I and IV. To establish the original text of the Ravennas it would be necessary to distinguish the secondary vulgarisms, introduced by scribes copying the text, from the original ones, used by the author himself. It seems that there are no definite criteria by which to make this distinction. We may attribute some of the distortions to the sources, but there always remain the two strata of vulgarisms that cannot be separated from one another.

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