Statius in.v.thebaidos: Ultricia graiis virginibꝰ dare tela donans pater. Alia autē v̄balia in trix que ſūt oīs ge. in ablatiuo caſu faciūt ablatiuū in e tm̄: vt hec amatrix: ab hac amatrice: ⁊ ſic de oībus v̄balibꝰ femininis in ix: exceptis victrix ⁊ vltrix. Sexta regula talis eſt: In as circūflexa gētilia vel patria: vt rauēnas: arpinas tā in e ꝙ̄ in i finiūt ablatiuū: vt hic ⁊ hec rauēnas: ablatiuo a rauēnate vel rauēnati: ⁊ ſūt apud nos cōis ge. ⁊ carēt neutro: ſed apud antiquos dicebat̄ hic ⁊ hec arpinatis ⁊ h̄ arpinate. vñ adhuc declinationē ⁊ accentū pfecti ſeruamꝰ: qꝛ videlꝫ abltūs deſinit in i: ſicut arpinatis ab h̄ arpinati faciebat: deſinit nihilominus in e ſm vſū ſicut deſinētia in as: vt pietas: ⁊ circūflectit̄ vltima .ſ. as: ſicut in integris circūflectebat̄ eadē vocalis .ſ. a: q̄ erat penul. vñ dicit Priſ. in. vij. vbi agit de ablatiuo tertie declinatiōis deſinēte in e ⁊ in i in fine. In as quoqꝫ circūflexa q̄ apud veteres etiā in tis pferri docuimꝰ: tā in e ꝙ̄ in i finiūt ablatiuū: vt hic ⁊ hec noſtratis: ab hoc noſtrate vel noſtrati: ſm h̄. Septima regula eſt: Poliſyllaba deſinētia in uis: vt auis: niſi creſcāt in gtō qđ dico ppt̄ puluis. ⁊ deſinētia in ctis: vt vectis: ⁊ in gnis vt ignis: vel in guis: vt anguis: niſi creſcāt in gtō quod dico propter ſanguis ſanguinis: vel in nis: vt canis. Et alia fere oīa quoꝝ extrema ſyllaba in is deſinit: a duabus incipiēs cōſonantibꝰ: vt poſtis in e ⁊ in i faciūt ablatiuū. Fere dictū eſt propter iſta: veſtis: peſtis: neptis reſtis: fuſtis: ⁊ hoſtis. Et habentia ſc añ is: vt piſcis: faſcis: que faciunt ablatiuū in e tm̄. Iſta enī noīa imber memor: teres: vigil: hebes: faciūt ablatiuum in e ⁊ in i.

Alia v̄o oīa tertie declinatiōis noīa in e cor. p ablatiuos deſinunt: qm̄ oēs alie terminationes ablatiui in oī declinatiōe pducant̄. ſꝫ ſiq̄ ex eis (que debēt in e pferri) p ablatiuū inueniamꝰ p i pl'ata: auctoritati aſcribimꝰ: que ſepe etiā datiuis p ablatiuis necnō etiā pro gtīs ē vſa. Uirgilius in. viij. Aduectū eneā claſſi victoſqꝫ penates: p aduectum claſſe. niſi dicamꝰ hellēiſmo .i. more greco (Hellenes enī quidā greci ſūt) vſum eſſe poetam. Dtō enī caſui illi h̄ adiungūt verbū .ſ. aduectum. dicūt enī aduehō tibi: aduectū tibi. In grecis enī nūqꝫ inuenimꝰ e pdu. finire ablatiuū tā p̄me ꝙ̄ tertie declinationis nominū: qꝛ magis ē dtūs grecꝰ pro ablatiuo poſitꝰ latino. Uirgiliꝰ in. j. Enei. Ipſe vno gradit̄ comitatꝰ achate. Lucanꝰ in. viij. Signa que ab euphrate cū craſſis capta ſequentē.

De ntō plurali tertie declinatiōis.

Nominatiuus pluralis tertie declinatiōis fit a genitiuo ſingulari mutata vltima is in es pdu. in maſ. ⁊ in fe. ge. ⁊ cōi. vt huiꝰ cardinis hi cardines: huius matris he matres: huis vatis hi ⁊ he vates. Neutra v̄o ex ablatiuo ſingulari faciūt ntīm pluralē h̄ modo: ſi in i: vel tā in i ꝙ̄ in e exeat abltūs: correpta i: ⁊ addita a: fit ntūs pluralis: vt ab hoc mari hec maria: ab hoc ceruicali hec ceruicalia: a pare vel pari paria: a felice vl' felici h̄ felicia. excipit̄ a vetere vel veteri: qđ vetera ⁊ non veteria facit. Necnō ad hoc ludicri: qđ hec ludicra ⁊ nō ludicria dicimus. ſi'r excipiunt̄ cōpatiua que ablatiuū tā in e ꝙ̄ in i terminant: q̄ in ra nō in ria deſinūt in ntō plurali. Maiora enī ⁊ minora ⁊ plura dicimꝰ: ꝙ̄uis antiqui etiā pluria dixerunt. vñ cōpoſitū cōpluria. Terentius in phor. Multa aduenienti vt fit noua hec cōpluria. In quibuſdā tm̄ codicibꝰ inuenit̄ complura. Gauſape quoqꝫ ſicut ſupra diximꝰ in abltō tertie declinatiōis deſinēte in i: ⁊ ablatiuū in e facit: abltō ab hoc gauſape ⁊ ntūs pluralis in a deſinit: gauſapa enī ⁊ nō gauſapia dicimꝰ. Perſiꝰ: Iā chlamydes regū iam lutea gauſapa captl. lutea .i. rubicunda. Ampluſtre etiā ꝙ̄uis facit ablatiuū ſingularē ab h̄ ampluſtri: ntīm tm̄ pluralem nō ſolū in a: ſed etiā in ia terminat. Et ampluſtra enī ⁊ ampluſtria antiqui protuliſſe inueniunt̄. Cicero in arato: Nauibꝰ aſſūptis fluitantia q̄rere ampluſtra. Ceſar in arato: Fulgent argo e ſtellis ampluſtria puppis. Alia v̄o neutra que in e termināt ablatiuū: mutata e in a: faciūt ntīm pluralē: vt ab hoc numine numina: ⁊ a tēpore tēpora.

De gtō plurali tertie declinatiōis.

Genitiuus pluralis tertie declinationis naſcit̄ ab ablatiō ſingulari h̄ modo: Qū ablatiuꝰ in i ſolā vel in e ⁊ in i deſinit: cor. i: aſſumit um: vt a ſedili hoꝝ ſediliūꝫ: ab equeſtri equeſtriū: ab vtili vtiliū: a ſapiente vel ſapiēti ſapientiū. Multa tm̄ per ſyncopā ſolēt pferri: vt ſapientū pro ſapientiū: merentū p merentiū: celeſtū pro celeſtiū. Uirgiliꝰ in. viij. Celeſtū vis magna iubet. Sciēdū tm̄ ꝙ rariſſime hec que in ſolā i faciūt ablatiuū: ſyncopā patiunt̄ i p gtīm pluralē. Inuenit̄ tm̄ marū p mariū: qui tm̄ raro in vſu eſt gtūs apud neuiūꝫ in carmine belli punici: Senex fretꝰ pietate deū allocutꝰ ſūmi dei regis fratrē neptunū regnatorē marū: p mariū. Comparatiua quoqꝫ q̄ inueniunt̄ tā in e ꝙ̄ in i exeuntia per ablatiuum: carēt i penul. in gtō plurali: vt a maiore vel maiori hoꝝ maioꝝ: Plus tm̄ facit pluriū. Memor etiā ⁊ vigil ſuppellex ⁊ artifex: ꝙ̄uis ablatiuū faciant in e ⁊ in i: faciūt tm̄ gtīm pluralē in um: ⁊ nō in iū: vt memoꝝ vigilū ſupplicū ⁊ artificū. Puto tm̄ hec etiā ab oratoribus differētie cā ſic pferri p ſyncopā: qꝛ ſuppliciū ⁊ artificiū neutra ſingularia inueniūt̄. vetera inſup ludicra ⁊ ampluſtra faciūt gtīm pluralē in um: ludicrū veterū ampluſtrū. hic ⁊ hec parēs: qm̄ eſt nomē duū eſt generū: ⁊ gtīm pluralē abſqꝫ i facit plerūqꝫ horum parentū. Uirgiliꝰ in. ij. Enei. Decora alta parentū. ꝙ aūt ⁊ parentiū nō irrōnabiliter dicit̄: oſtendit actūs pluralis in is etiā terminās: qui ppriꝰ eſt in iū terminātis gti. Terētius: Quid volo aut peto parētis meos vt cōmonſtres mihi. In e enim ſolā finientia ablatiuū: ſi ntūs in duas terminat̄ cōſonantes: mutant e in i breuem ⁊ aſſumūt um: vt h̄ mars a mare hoꝝ mariū: hec frons a frōte harū frontiū: h̄ fons a fonte hoꝝ fontiū: hec vrbs ab vrbe harū vrbiū: hec ars ab arte harū artiū. Rariſſime autē ⁊ hec ſupradicta: ſicut illa q̄ in i ſolā termināt ablatiuū: p ſyncopā i pferūt gtīm pluralē. Excipiūt̄ ea q̄ deſinūt in ms vel ps: q̄ ſi nō ſunt a capite cōpoſita: e ablatiui in um cōuertūt ⁊ faciūt gtīm pluralem: vt hec hyems ab hyeme: harum hyemū: p̄nceps a p̄ncipe: hoꝝ principū: municeps a municipe municipū: forceps a forcipe forcipū: manceps a mācipe mancipū. A capite enī cōpoſita ⁊ duabꝰ ſyllabis abūdāt in gtō: ⁊ trium ſunt generū cōia: Itaqꝫ ⁊ ablatiuū tā in e ꝙ̄ in i: ⁊ gtīm pluralē rōnabiliter in iū termināt: vt hic ⁊ hec ⁊ hoc triceps: a tricipite vel tricipiti tricipitū: niſi ſyncopa fiat: preceps tm̄ p̄cipitū vſualiter facit. Et ſcias ꝙ cōſors ⁊ cohors faciunt cohortū ⁊ cōſortū: ſm cōeꝫ vſū. Illa quoqꝫ que habēt pares ſyllabas tā in gtō ꝙ̄ in ntō: mutāt e in i ⁊ aſſumūt um: vt hic collis huiꝰ collis ab hoc colle hoꝝ colliū: hec edes huiꝰ edis ab hac ede ediū: hec cedes a cede cediū: niſi h̄ quoqꝫ p ſyncopā i pferēt̄. Frequētius tm̄ in es terminata abſqꝫ i inueniunt̄: vt vatū p vatiū. Uirgiliꝰ in. iiij. Enei. Multaqꝫ p̄terea vatū predicta priorū. Cicero: Ueſtarū ſedū temploꝝqꝫ cā. Excipiūt̄