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Didache i 3-ii 1

THE interesting article on the *Didache* in the January number of the JOURNAL (vol. xxiv p. 147) by Mr Connolly calls for a brief note by way of supplement. The author omits to notice an important piece of evidence for the diffusion in Eygpt—as well as in Syria, whence both the *Didascalia* and the *Apostolic Constitutions* are supposed to emanate—of a text of the *Didache* including the so-called Interpolation i 3—ii 1. It occurs in a papyrus fragment of the *Didache* attributed to the fourth century, published in *Oxyrhynchus Papyri* vol. xv p. 14.

The papyrus, it may be noted, supports the text of the *Didache* used by the author of the *Apostolic Constitutions* in certain small points against the text in Bryennius's MS, where the latter has evidently been corrected to conform to the standard text of the Gospels. Thus both *Ap. Const.* and *Pap.* read $\tau o \hat{v} \tau o$ and $\phi \iota \lambda \epsilon \hat{\iota} \tau \epsilon$ against $\tau \hat{o}$ auto and $\dot{a} \gamma a \pi \hat{a} \tau \epsilon$. There are other interesting variants.

B. H. STREETER.

A NEW OLD-LATIN FRAGMENT.

THE discovery of even the smallest scrap of a pre-Vulgate Biblical. MS is so rare an event that each fragment deserves to be chronicled in this JOURNAL. In the *Revue Bénédictine* for May 1923 Dom Donatien de Bruyne has published two leaves from the binding of a MS of Ambrose *De fide catholica*, which is now in the library of the Abbey of St Paul in Carinthia (25. 3. 19), but formerly belonged to Reichenau. The leaves contain Lk. i 64-ii 51. The text presents no certain sign of mixture with the Vulgate, being nearest to the Irish text r in the first half of the fragment and to the African e in the second half, the change occurring about Lk. ii 20. Readings of special interest are : Lk. i 70 ab aeo (sic) = ab eo rr_2 , a mistake for ab aeuo ff q (other texts have 'a saeculo', &c.); ii 11 conservator salutis = rr_2 ; i 80 and ii 40 conroboratur = e; ii 36 profetis = er; ii 49 quid utique = e; ii 25 religiosus (i.e. $\epsilon i \lambda a \beta \eta \sigma$, or $\epsilon i \sigma \epsilon \beta \eta \sigma$), where the other texts have 'timens' or 'timoratus'.

Dom de Bruyne proposes to call the fragment β .

F. C. B.