

NOTE 2.—The following substantives in *us* are neuter: *virus*, a juice; *pelagus*, the sea; and *vulgus*, the common people.

NOTE 3.—In the *o* *us* in the *a* declension, the final vowel of the stem does not always clearly appear. Thus the *u* in the forms ending in *us* and *um* represents an original *o* (compare the Greek *ov* and *ov*), and this *o* is retained by writers of the best age of Latin literature, especially after a *v* and *u*, as *serius*, *sercom*; *corvus* and *corcom*; *equos* and *equom*.

The original ending of the genitive singular, *oius* or *iūs* (compare *qui*, genitive *quius*; *unus*, one, genitive *unius*), which, after dropping the *us*, left *oi=i* (compare the Greek genitive *λόγισιο* for *λογισιω*).

The dative ending *o* is a contraction for *oi* (compare the Greek *οι*).

The ablative singular originally ended in all declensions in *d*, after dropping which the preceding vowel is generally lengthened, whence the *ā* of the first, and *ō* in this declension.

The nominative and vocative plural originally ended in *oe* (Greek *οι*), which is still found in some early writers, but was commonly changed into *i*. In like manner the ending *is* in the dative and ablative plural has arisen out of *ois* (compare the Greek *λόγισις*).

NOTE 4.—The stem of words in *er* ends in *ero*; but, as in the case of *ager*, some nouns throw out the *e* in the oblique cases.

NOTE 5.—Substantives ending in the nominative singular in *ius* or *ium*, ought in the genitive singular to end in *ii*: but the best writers contract these two vowels into *i*: as *Appius*, genitive *Appi*; *consilium*, genitive *consili*.

NOTE 6.—The following adjectives, the masculine and neuter of which follow the *o* declension, and the feminine the *a* declension, retain in all their genders the old ending *ius* for the genitive, and *i* for the dative singular; but in all the other cases they follow the ordinary first and second declensions:

Nominative.

Unus, una, unum (one),
Solus, sola, solum (alone),
Totus, tota, totum (whole),
Ullus, ulla, ullum (any),
Nullus, nulla, nullum (none),
Alius, alia, aliud (another),
Alter, altera, alterum (one of two),
Uter, utra, utrum (which of two),
Neuter, neutra, neutrum (neither),

Genitive.

unius,
solius,
totius,
ullius,
nullius,
alius,
alterius,
utrius,
neutrius,

Dative.

uni.
soli.
toti.
ulli.
nulli.
alii.
alteri.
utri.
neutri.

All compounds of these words, as *uterque* (each of two), *utervis* (either of two), *utercunque* and *uterlibet* (whichever of two), follow the same rule.

NOTE 7.—Contrary to the general rule (§ 17, 1) nouns in *us* make their vocative in *e*; and proper names ending in the nominative in *ius* contract the *ie* of the vocative into *i*: as *Julius*, vocative *Juli*; *Pompeius*, vocative *Pompei*; *Junius*, vocative *Juni*; *Valerius*, vocative *Valeri*. So also the common nouns *filius*, a son, vocative *fili*; and *genius*, vocative *geni*. The possessive pronoun *meus* (my) makes the vocative *mi*, hence *mi fili*, my son.

NOTE 8.—The genitive plural in *orum* is sometimes contracted into *um* (Greek *ων*), especially in words denoting money, weight, measure, or trades, when accompanied by numerals. In like manner we find *liberum*, for *liberorum* (of children); *fabrum*, for *fabrorum* (of workmen); *virum*,

boys.
 of boys.
 to boys.
 boys.
 with, or by
 boys.
 fields.
 of fields.
 to fields.
 fields.
 with, or by
 fields.
 temples.
 f temples.
 o temples.
 ith, or by
 temples.

corvus, a
seruus, a
magnus,
 on-in-law;
 adjectives
 he-goat;
 donum, a

decemvir,
 (a, um),
 e second

according
 rubs, and
 fagus, a
 at; ame-
 carbāsus,
 sometimes