

all the three
s: as *audax*,
plative *sapientē*
ci. But some
ly: as *pauper*,
of; *impos*, not
two others.

nd *pār*, equal,
stantive *pār*, a

t in the con-
they always
of Romulus.

e ablative, as
viz., *fames*,
uias, ablative

i, as those
e.g., *mare*,
animalia,

ve singular
as *gravis*,
acid. Com-
as *amplior*,

ra, and com-

s, *navium*;
n.

form their
a prophet;
bird.

ther bag;

linter, a wherry; *venter*, the belly; and
whose genitive plural is *imbrium*, *utrium*,
venarium, *carnium*, because they have a *u*
in *i*.

3. In monosyllabic words with a stem ending in *u* senses.
sonants: as *urbs* (stem *urb*), genitive *urbium*, senses.
(stem *dent*), genitive *dentium* (compare § 25), senses.
Also in the following monosyllabic words, whose *h*, or
ends in a single consonant: *mūs*, a mouse; *mās*, a
male; *nix*, snow; *strix*, an owl; and *faux*, the throat.
4. In national names in *is* and *as*: as *Quiris*, genitive
Quiritium; *Fidenas*, *Fidenatium*; *Arpinas*, *Arpinatium*.
Civitas, a state, and similar nouns also some-
times have *ium*, as *civitatum*, though *civitatium* is
preferable.
5. Polysyllabic words in *ns* may make the genitive plural
either in *um* or *ium*, as *adulescens* (a young man),
genitive either *adulescentum* or *adulescentium*.
6. Names of Roman festivals ending in *alia* (neuter
plural), and following the second declension, some-
times form the genitive plural in *ium*, instead of
iorum, as *Floralia*, genitive *Floralium* or *Floraliorum*
(compare § 20, note 8).

§ 32. It has already been observed (§ 27, note) that many
masculine and feminine nouns, whose stem ends in *i*, make
the accusative plural either in *es*, *īs*, or *eis*: as *omnis*,
accusative plural *omnēs*, *omnīs*, or *omneis*; *urbs*, accusative
plural *urbes* or *urbīs*.

GREEK NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

§. 33. They are mostly proper names retaining in the nominative
the same form as in Greek; in the other cases also they follow the
Greek rather than the Latin declension.

1. The Genitive of names in *es* generally ends in *i* instead of *is*: as
Sophocles, genitive *Sophocli*; *Pericles*, genitive *Pericli*. Many
also take the Greek genitive in *ōs*: as *Pallas*, genitive
Pallados; *chlamys* (a cloak), genitive *chlamydos*. Feminine
names in *ō* generally make their genitive in *ūs*, instead of the
Latin *ōnis*: *Sappho*, genitive *Sapphūs* or *Sapphōnis*; *Io*,