

2. With adjectives of one termination for all the three genders, and with all comparatives: as *audax*, ablative *audace* or *audaci*; *sapiens*, ablative *sapientē* or *sapientī*; *felix*, ablative *felicē* or *felicī*. But some adjectives of this class have *ē* exclusively: as *pauper*, poor; *pubes*, an adult; *compos*, master of; *impos*, not master of; *princeps*, chief; and one or two others.

NOTE.—The adjective *mēmor*, mindful, and *pār*, equal, always make the ablative in *ī*; but the substantive *pār*, a pair or couple, has either *parē* or *parī*.

3. With participles in *ns* (genitive *ntis*); but in the construction called the ablative absolute, they always have *ē*, as *Romulo regnante*, in the reign of Romulus.

A few nouns of this declension have *ē* in the ablative, as if they belonged to the *e* or fifth declension, viz., *fames*, hunger, ablative *famē*; *tabes*, ablative *tabē*; *requies*, ablative *requiē*.

§ 30. The Nominative Plural in *ia* occurs—

1. In all neuter nouns with a stem ending in *i*, as those ending in the nominative in *e*, *al*, or *ar*: e.g., *mare*, animal, calcar, nominative plural *maria*, *animalia*, *calcaria*.
2. In all adjectives which have their ablative singular either always in *ī*, or both in *ē* and *ī*: as *gravis*, *graviū*; *prudens*, *prudentiū*; *audax*, *audaciū*. Comparatives, however, have always simply *ā*: as *amplior*, *ampliorā*; *melior*, *meliorā*.

NOTE.—*Vetus*, genitive *veteris*, always has *vetera*, and *comphures* has both *complura* and *compluria*.

§ 31. The Genitive Plural ends in *ium*—

1. In all nouns with a stem ending in *i*: as *navis*, *navium*; *hostis*, *hostium*; *aedes*, *aedium*; *animalium*.

NOTE.—The following are exceptions, and form their genitive plural in *um*: *jūvenis*, a youth; *vates*, a prophet; *cānis*, a dog; *āpis*, a bee; *sēdes*, a seat; *volucris*, a bird.

2. In the words *imber*, a shower; *uter*, a leather bag;