

serving in Britain in A.D. 104, and the first in A.D. 105–106; whilst Hadrian's diploma notices the second in A.D. 124. According to the *Notitia*, the second was stationed at *Congavata* (Burgh-upon-Sands?); and the fourth at *Segedunum* (Wallsend), near which an altar has been found (Bruce, *Roman Wall*, p. 85), erected by a Præfect of that corps.

Horsley (*Durham*, xv.) gives the following inscription (on a stone also found at Lanchester), which Dr. Bruce (*Roman Wall*, p. 461) regards as mentioning the first, not the second, cohort of the Lingones:—

GENIO PRAETORI
CL EPAPHRODITVS
CLAVDIANVS
TRIBVNVS CHO
I LING VLPM ‘

i.e. Genio Prætorii* Claudius Epaphroditus Claudianus† Tribunus cohortis primæ Lingonum votum libens posuit merito.

Dr. Bruce (p. 460) figures a slab, found at High Rochester, which bears the inscription:—

IMP · CAES · T · AELIO
HAD · ANTONINO · AVG · PIO PP
SVB Q LOL VRBICO
LEG · AVG PRO PRAE
COH I LING
*E *Q F

Dr. Bruce gives *equitum* as the expansion of E Q; but the letters evidently stand for *equitata*—a contraction, of which there are many

* Horsley strangely interprets—Genius the prætor; and the Index to the inscriptions in *Monum. Hist. Brit.* gives “Genius prætor?” There can be no doubt that *prætorii* is correct.

† Camden and Horsley regarded the cohort, which is named here, as the *second*, but I prefer Dr. Bruce's opinion. An objection to my reading—*Præfectus cohortis primæ Lingonum Gordianæ*—may be drawn by some from the designation of the commanding officer being here *tribunus*, not *præfectus*: but there is no doubt that both terms are applied to the commanding officer of the same auxiliary cohort. In the *Notitia*, the second and fourth of the Lingones are each under a *tribunus*, whilst it appears, from inscriptions on stones found in Britain, that they were each under a *præfectus*.