## 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 r. 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
 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 5 r. 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 $(s i c)=\mathrm{ab}$ eo $r r_{2}$, a mistake for ab aeuo $f f q$ (other texts have 'a saeculo', \&c.); ii 1 I çonseruator salutis $=r r_{2}$; i 80 and ii 40 conroboratur $=e$; ii 36 profetis $=e r$; ii 49 quid utique $=e$; ii 25 religiosus (i.e. $\epsilon \dot{v} \lambda a \beta \hat{\eta} \sigma$, or $\epsilon \dot{v} \sigma \epsilon \beta \dot{\eta} \sigma$ ), where the other texts have 'timens' or 'timoratus'.

Dom de Bruyne proposes to call the fragment $\beta$.

> F. C. B.

