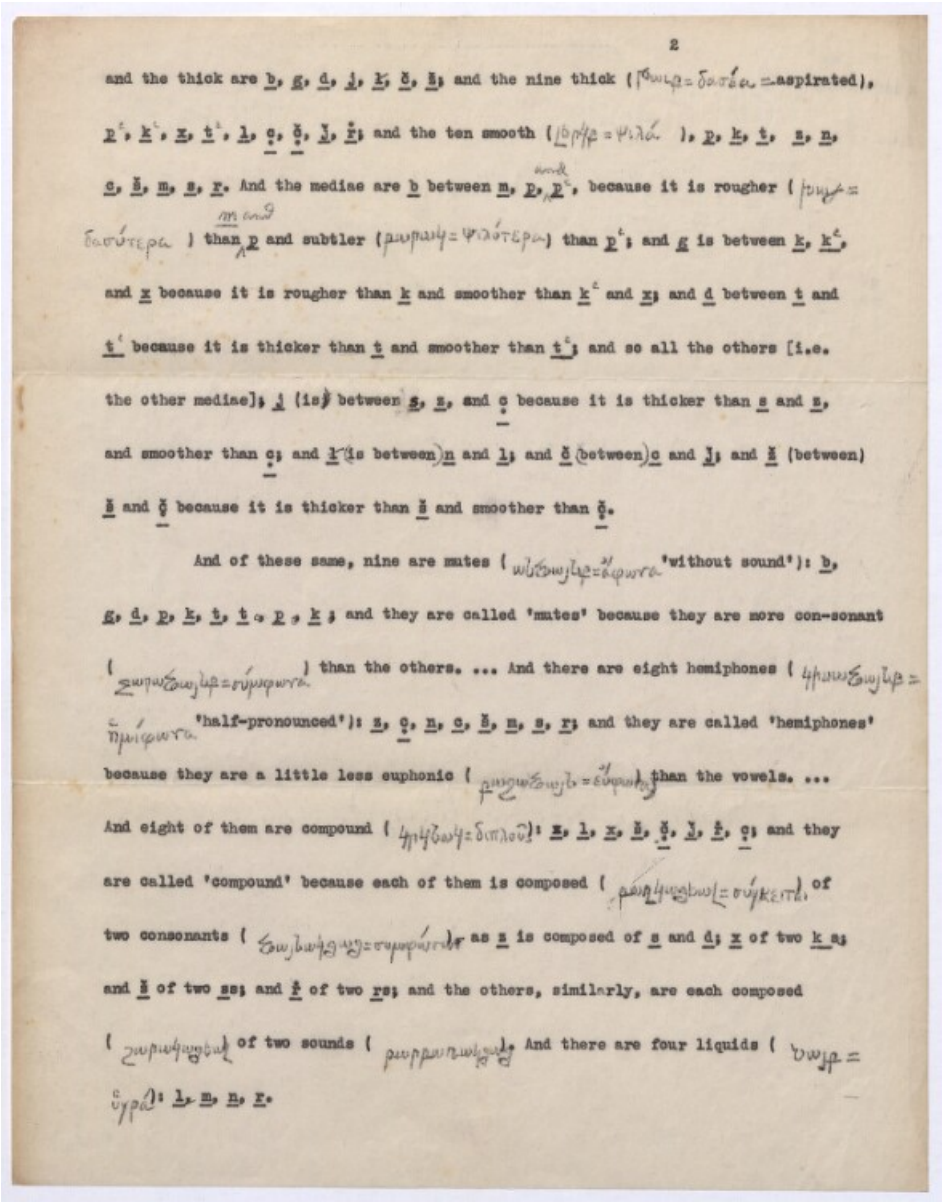

and the thick are b, g, d, j, k, č, š; and the nine thick (δασέα = aspirated), p^{ϵ}, k^{ϵ}, x, t^{ϵ}, l, c̣, ǧ, j, ṛ; and the ten smooth (ψιλά), p, k, t, s, n, c, š, m, s, r. And the mediae are b between m, p, and p^{ϵ}, because it is rougher (τραχύτερα) than p and subtler (ψιλότερα) than p^{ϵ}; and g is between k, k^{ϵ}, and x because it is rougher than k and smoother than k^{ϵ} and x; and d between t and t^{ϵ} because it is thicker than t and smoother than t^{ϵ}; and so all the others [i.e. the other mediae]; j (is) between s, z, and c̣ because it is thicker than s and z, and smoother than c̣; and ɟ (is between) n and l; and č (between) c and j; and ž (between) š and ǧ because it is thicker than š and smoother than ǧ.

And of these same, nine are mutes (ἄφωνα 'without sound'): b, g, d, p, k, t, t^{ϵ}, p^{ϵ}, k^{ϵ}; and they are called 'mutes' because they are more con-sonant (συμφωνότερα) than the others. ... And there are eight hemiphones (ἡμίφωνα 'half-pronounced'): z, c̣, n, c, š, m, s, r; and they are called 'hemiphones' because they are a little less euphonic (εὐφωνότερα) than the vowels. ... And eight of them are compound (διπλοῦ): z, l, x, š, ǧ, j, ṛ, c̣; and they are called 'compound' because each of them is composed (συγκεῖται) of two consonants (συμφώνων) as z is composed of s and d; x of two k s; and š of two ss; and ṛ of two rs; and the others, similarly, are each composed (συγκείμενα) of two sounds (φθόγγων). And there are four liquids (ὑγρά): l, m, n, r.