Signs, Symbols and Latin Abbreviations of Nestle-Aland[27]

[ ]	Square brackets in the text indicate that textual critics are not entirely convinced of the authenticity of the enclosed words, but the reading given in the text reveals the preference of the editors.
[[ ]]	Double brackets indicate that the enclosed words, generally of some length, are known not to be a part of the original text. These texts derive from a very early stage of the tradition, and have often played a significant role in the history of the church.
○	The word following in the text is omitted by the witnesses cited.
□ 〵	The words, clauses, or sentences contained between these signs are omitted by the witnesses cited.
⌜	The word following in the text is replaced with one or more words by the witnesses cited.
⌜ 〵	The words contained between these two signs are replaced with other words by the witnesses cited. Frequently this involves the transposition of words.
⊤	This sign marks the location where one or more words, sometimes a whole verse, is inserted by the witnesses cited.
⟆ ⟅	The words contained between these two signs are transposed by the witnesses cited
⟆ 3214	The order of the transposed words in the different variants is indicated by numerals.
⟆	The word or verse of text is transposed as indicated in the apparatus.
⊤ ⊤· $⊤_1$ $⊤_2$	When the same sign appears more than once within the same verse they are distinguished by the presence of a raised point beside the second appearance, (both in the text and in the apparatus) and/or by the enumeration of each usage.
•	A large dot followed by a bold verse number opens each new section of the apparatus.
|	A solid vertical line separates the instances of variation from each other within a single instance of variation.
¦	A broken vertical line separates the various alternative readings from each other within a single instance of variation.

( )	Witnesses which show only minor differences are noted in parentheses along with the witnesses for the main variant. The full reading of these minor variations can be found in Appendix II of NA^{27}.
†	A cross marks a change in the text from the 25th edition, where the reading so marked stood in the text. These passages always represent very difficult textual decisions.
B^{*}	A raised asterisk identifies the original reading when a later correction/alteration was made to the manuscript.
B^{c}	A raised "c" identifies a correction made by a later hand, but sometimes also by the first hand.
B^{1} B^{2} B^{3}	Raised numerals identify corrections made by the first, second, or third corrector (or group of correctors).
+ −	These signs are used in place of *add.* [adds] and *om.* [omits] where such brevity is not inconsistent with clarity.
(L 2,7)	A parenthetical reference to a passage standing before a variant reading refers to a parallel passage in another New Testament book. If the parenthetical reference does not name a book the parallel is found within the same book.
a.	= *ante*, before
add.	= *addit/-unt*, add(s)
al	= *alii*: some manuscripts (more than represented by *pc*), other than those explicitly mentioned for a given reading which differ from the Majority text.
bis	= twice; immediately following a critical sign, refers to two similar words in the text and their variant(s) which are exceptionally identified by the same critical sign.
ex err.	= *ex errore*, erroneously, by scribal error.
ex itac.	= *ex itacismo*, by itacism, the substitution of letters with the same phonetic value.
ex lat?	= *ex versione latina?*: apparently derived from a Latin reading.
h.t.	= *homoioteleuton*: indicates an omission due to the similar endings of successive words, phrases, or sentences (a visual error: the scribes eye skips from the first to the second, in effect omitting the text between them).
id./ead.	= *idem/eadem*, the same wording.

mg	= *in margine*: a reading in the margin of a manuscript that is not identified as either a correction or an alternative reading.
ms/mss	= manuscript (ms) or manuscripts (mss). In the apparatus it indicates that one or more of the manuscripts of the vulgate (but not all of them) supports a particular reading.
om.	= *omittit/-unt*: omit(s).
p.	= *post*, after
p)	Refers to parallel passages in the Gospels, which are listed in the margin at the beginning of the pericopes.
pc	= *pauci*: a few manuscripts, other than those explicitly mentioned for a given reading, which differ from the Majority text.
pm	= *permulti*: a large number of manuscripts, when the Majority text is divided.
pon.	= *ponit*: place(s), transpose(s)
rell	= *reliqui*: the rest of the manuscript tradition (including 𝔐) supporting *txt*; a few specially authoritative witnesses may precede *rell*.
txt	= *textus*: as a superscript sign indicates the reading in the text of a manuscript which also records an alternative reading (^{txt} is coordinated with the superscript sign $^{v.l.}$).
txt	This sign (= *textus*) introduces the list of witnesses supporting the text of the NA^{27} edition. It always occurs as the last member of a group of readings, or variation unit.
vac.	= *vacat:* used to identify the extent of lacunae, and is placed after a summary indication of contents (one or more of **e a c p r** or a book title). Note: A verse is counted as present even if only a single letter of it is preserved.
vid	= *ut videtur*: indicates that the reading attested by a witness cannot be determined with absolute certainty. The sign ^{vid} always indicates a high degree of probability, usually based on some surviving letters or parts of letters.
v.l.	= *varia lectio*: indicates a reading recorded in a manuscript as an alternative reading ($^{v.l.}$ is coordinated with the superscript sign ^{txt}).