Revision Report

LXVIII. Beata es, virgo Maria
B.24, T I: the second note at about the parallel point in $\mathbf{b} .22$ has a flat.
LXIX. Tota pulchra es
B.6, T: as observable from the incipit, the first note in the original edition is E . B.43, A: before the third note an instance of the use of a cautionary accidental; the same at the parallel point in b. 60 .
LXXI. Exaltata est sancta Dei genitrix B.2, C: as partly observable from the incipit, the third note in the original edition is a crotchet, the fourth is a minim, and the fifth another crotchet.
B. 11 , B: in the original edition the final note has a sharp, which results in a simultaneous cross-relation with A II; the final note in A II cannot take a sharp since this would produce a decrease by an augmented fifth with the next note.
LXXII. Nativitas tua, Dei genitrix
B.27, T II: in the original edition the second note is F .
LXXIII. Ave Maria
B.37, T I: at the parallel point in b. 21 the first note is not dotted.
LXXIV. Nigra sum, sed formosa
B.36, A: in the original edition both notes are crotchets.
LXXV. Sancti per fidem vicerunt regna B.37, T: at the parallel point in b. 18 the final note has a flat.
LXXVI. Sancti et iusti
B.32, A II: at the parallel point in b. 17 the final note has a sharp.

## LXXVIII. Ego sum vitis vera

B. 48 , A: at the parallel point in b. 32 the third note has a flat.

## LXXIX. Beatus Andreas

B. 17, C: at the parallel point in b. 33 the second note has a natural.
LXXXI. Dederunt apostoli sortes
B. 17, C: in the original edition notes A, $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C}$ and (in the following bar) C , which are the notes of T I.
LXXXIII. Hodie Simon Petrus
B.37, T I: in the original edition a rest is missing.

## LXXXIV. Stola iucunditatis

B.37, A: in the original edition the first note is a minim.

## LXXXVI. Hic est vere martyr

B. $30, \mathrm{C}$ : in the original edition a minim and a crotchet rest stand in place of the first crotchet; the same at the parallel point in b. 40 .

## XCI. Gloria et honore

B.45, T I: an increase by a perfect fourth would require an E flat, likewise the imitation.
XCII. Domine, quinque talenta
B. $28, \mathrm{C}$ : in the original edition the first note has a sharp; in order to avoid an increase by an augmented second, the pitch of the final note in the preceding bar should be raised as well; however, this is made impossible by the cross-relation with the $B$.
XCIII. Luceat lux vestra
B. $25, \mathrm{C}$ I: at the parallel point in b .32 the first note has $s$ sharp.
XCV. Ad festa sanctorum
$\mathrm{Bb} .66-67, \mathrm{C}$ : a variant of the parallel point in bb.54-55.
XCVI. Invocantem exaudivit Dominus
In the original edition the two basses are interchanged.
XCVII. In nomine Iesu
B. 17, C: in the original edition a sharp is given before the first note, hence the cross-relation with the B.
B. 29, A I: at the parallel point in b. 41 the second note has s sharp.
XCVIII. Simile est regnum coelorum B. 28, A I: a variant of the parallel point in b .24 .
XCIV. Veni, sponsa Christi
B. 37, T II: in the original edition the second note is A ; it should read D , as at the parallel point in b. 23 .
B.44, C: a variant of the parallel point in b. 30 .

