

-*da* after *b, ð* (changed into *d*) *fl, gl, fn, gn, m,*
 -*ða* after *f, g, r* and every vowel; with another consonant
 preceding *t* is dropped behind *tt* or *t,*
 -*d* behind *nd* etc., *ð* behind *rð,* as:

steypi	steypa	steyp	-ptr	-pt
veiti	veitta	veitt	-ltr	-tt
kræki	krækta	krækt	-ktr	-kt
læsi	læsta	læst	-str	-st
kembi	kemba	kembt	-bdr	-bd
reiði	reidda	reidt	-ddr	-dd
efli	eflda	eft	-ldr	-ld
nefni	nefnda	nefnt	-ndr	-nd
flæmi	flæmda	flæmt	-mdr	-md
deyfi	deyfða	deyft	-fðr	-fð
vigi	vígða	vigt	-gðr	-gð
læri	lærða	lært	-rðr	rð
þjai	þjaða	það	-ðr	-ð
hitti	hitta	hitt	-ttr	-tt
vænti	vænta	vænt	-tr	-t
heimti	heimta	heimt	-tr	-t
sendi	senda	sent	-dr	-d
virði	virða	virt	-ðr	-ð.

135. Those in *-lg, -ng,* receive in some Mss. *-lgða, -ngða;*
 in others *-lgda, -ngda;* as *fylgða, tengða* (Fms. 7) —
 Those in *l, n* receive partly *-da,* partly *-ta,* as: *fell, fellda*
 (*felda*); *mæli, mælta, sýni, sýnda; ræni, rænta.*

136. Those whose last consonant is *g* or *k,* even with
 another consonant preceding, do not always drop the *i,* but
 change it into *j,* which they retain before the terminations *-a*
 and *-u,* as:

byggj, ver byggjum, þeir byggja, at byggja,
byggjanda; likewise:
ek fylgi, ver fylgjum; ek syrgi, ver syrgjum;
ek teingi, ver teingjum; ek fylki, ver fylkjum;
ek merki, ver merkjum.

137. It will be observed that this class does not modify
 the vowel, having already received the modification in the first
 person (*-i*), which is transmitted without regard to the ter-
 mination. In some words this is not accidental; it seems as if