

7. <i>Septēni.</i>	19. <i>Noveni deni.</i>
8. <i>Octōni.</i>	20. <i>Vicēni.</i>
9. <i>Novēni.</i>	21. <i>Vicēni singuli.</i>
10. <i>Dēni.</i>	22. <i>Vicēni bini.</i>
11. <i>Ūndēni.</i>	30. <i>Tricēni.</i>
12. <i>Duodēni.</i>	40. <i>Quadragēni.</i>
13. <i>Terni deni.</i>	50. <i>Quinquagēni.</i>
14. <i>Quaterni deni.</i>	60. <i>Sexagēni.</i>
15. <i>Quini deni.</i>	70. <i>Septuagēni.</i>
16. <i>Seni deni.</i>	80. <i>Octogēni.</i>
17. <i>Septeni deni.</i>	90. <i>Nonagēni.</i>
18. <i>Octoni deni.</i>	100. <i>Centēni.</i>

IV. From 13 to 19 the order may be inverted, *deni quaterni*, or *quaterni deni*, or *et* may be introduced, as *quaterni et deni*. For 18, 19, *duodeviceni*, *undeviceni*, are also used.

V. The hundreds have two forms; a longer, *trecenteni*, *quadringenteni*, *sexcenteni*; and a shorter, which is more common, as *ducenti*, &c. A thousand each is *singula millia*; *bina millia*, "two thousand each," &c.

4. Multiplicative Numbers.

<i>Simplex</i> , "single."	<i>Quintuplex</i> , "fivefold."
<i>Duplex</i> , "double."	<i>Septemplex</i> , "sevenfold."
<i>Triplex</i> , "triple."	<i>Decemplex</i> , "tenfold."
<i>Quadruplex</i> , "quadruple."	<i>Centuplex</i> , "a hundred fold."

5. Proportional Numbers.

I. These express how many times more one thing is than another, and answer to the question *quotuplus*? They are,

<i>Simplex</i> , "one only."	<i>Quintuplus</i> , "five times as much."
<i>Duplus</i> , "twice as much."	<i>Sextuplus</i> , "six times as much."
<i>Triplus</i> , "thrice as much."	<i>Septuplus</i> , "seven times as much."
<i>Quadruplus</i> , "four times as much."	<i>Octuplus</i> , "eight times as much."

II. They are chiefly used in the neuter, *duplum* or *duplo*. No higher numbers than those here given occur in the classics.