33) Decimus Clodius Albinus 193 A.D. (less than 1 year) and = Julius Nepos 474 A.D. (less than 1 year)

34) Gaius Pescennius Niger 193–194 A.D. (1) and = Romulus Augustulus 475–476 A.D. (1)

35) Lucius Septimius Severus 193–211 A.D. (18) and = Odoacer 476–493 A.D. (17)

36) Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caracalla 193–217 A.D. (24) or 211–217 A.D. (6) and = Theodoric the Great 497–526 A.D. (29) or 493–526 A.D. (33)

Since the above list contains other figures in addition to the emperors' rule durations, which are formally unrelated to the calculation of $\lambda(M, H)$ (e.g., the "struggle between Tiberius and Germanicus"), we should restore the original jet made up only of rule durations to compute the coefficient. It was this jet pair that was discovered by the $\lambda(M, H)$ method.

It turns out that $\lambda(M, H) = 10^{-12}$, which means practically full coincidence of both jets.

The total durations of the Empires are different, viz., 299 and 256 years, respectively. Though, compared with the total, the discrepancy of 43 years is small, the fact should be carefully accounted for. It turns out that the *Second Empire* has not a single "massive" co-rule, comparable with the rule duration itself, whereas the corresponding jet from the *Third Empire* possesses four "massive" co-rules: pairs (8, 9), (12, 13), (16, 17) and (19, 20). We represent both jets on the time axis by associating each emperor with an interval with ends at the rule's start and finish (see Fig. 110 in Appendix 1). The four "special" pairs (see above) break the jet of the *Third Empire* into five blocks. What will happen to the graph of the *Third Empire* jet if we eliminate all the co-rules by moving the associated emperors' pairs apart, and arrange them consecutively and not parallel? We carry out all shifts in one direction through the duration of the corresponding co-rule, without altering anything inside the blocks. It is important that, after this procedure, the jet graphs for the Third and Second Empires on the time axis become almost identical (see Appendix 1, Figs. 110, 111). It is the calculation of the eliminated durations of the co-rules with taking into account the data from No. 29 (see the list) that makes the *Second Empire* 43 years longer than the Third. Thus, this excess is not only completely absorbed by the four "massive" co-rules, but, having vanished after the above procedure, makes both dynastic jets practically fully coincident on both the uniform scale and the time axis.

This leads us to the hypothesis that the above jets are dependent. It is probable that one of the lists is a copy of the other; it is also possible that both were copied from a third "original".

We would like to expand on the formal standpoint.

We carried out the jet, and not the full stream comparison. The question arises whether the jets possess any objective characteristics distinguishing them from their streams. It turns out that the answer is positive.

Second Empire. It is important that its jet nearly completely exhausts the whole of the stream. Only two emperors, Lucius Verus (161–169 A.D.) and Geta (209–212 A.D.), were not included. However, they were co-rulers along with great political