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18.5.	Seneca's co-rule with Nero during almost all of his reign in 54–65 A.D.	18.5.	Gratian's (Seneca's analogue) corule with Valens during almost all his reign in 367-378 A.D.
19a.	Nero's and Seneca's "co-rule"	19b.	Valens' and Gratian's co-rule
19.1.	Lasted for 11 years in 54-65 A.D.	19.1.	Lasted for 11 years in 367-378 A.D.
20a.	Servius Sulpicius Galba	20b.	Jovian
20.1.	Proclaimed emperor by army	20.1.	Proclaimed emperor by army
20.2.	Ruled for about 1 year in 68-69 A.D. ([128], p. 789, [134], p. 208)	20.2.	Ruled for about 1 year in 363-364 A.D. ([128], p. 793)
20.3.	Abolishment of almost all orders and customs of his predecessor [128]	20.3.	Abolishment of almost all orders and customs of his predecessor (ibid.)
21a.	Confusion	21b.	Confusion
21.1.	Civil war after Galba's death. Continued for no more than 1 year in 69 A.D.([134], p. 309)	21.1	. Civil war after Valens' death. Lasted for no more than 1 year in 378 A.D. ([134], p. 443)
22a.	Two emperors called Titus Flavius Vespasian	22b.	Gratian after Valens' death and Valentinian II after Valens' death
22.1.	Coincident names. Regarded as "father and son" ([128], p. 789, [134], pp. 309-310). "Double Titus" ruled for 12 years in 69-81 A.D. in the West	22.1.	Gratian and Valentinian II. Unique rulers of Western Empire (at this time). Ruled for 13 years in 379– 392 A.D. ([128], p. 793, [74], Ta- ble 16)
23a.	Titus Flavius Domitian	23b.	Theodosius I the Great
	Came to power after "double Titus"		
23.2.	Concentrated enormous power in his hands, which was stressed in chronicles ([134], p. 313)	23.2.	
23.3.	Demanded titles of Lord and "God" (ibid.)	23.3.	Extremely religious ruler. Complete control over Church [134]
23.4.		23.4.	Goths' threat to provinces of Balkan peninsula