

34a. Gaius Pescennius Niger	34b. Romulus Augustulus
34.1. Ruled for 1 year in 193–194 A.D.	34.1. Ruled for 1 year in 475–476 A.D.
34.2. Defeated by Severus and overthrown ([128], pp. 407, 790)	34.2. Defeated by Odoacer and overthrown ([128], p. 794; [146])
35a. Lucius Septimius Severus	35b. Odoacer
35.1. Proclaimed emperor in Germany after Niger. Connected with Germans [146]	35.1. Proclaimed emperor after Romulus Augustulus and recognized by Constantinople. Germanic Herules' Roman leader ([128], p. 760)
35.2. Defeated Pescennius Niger, Romulus' analogue. Niger killed after battle (cf. Orestes, Romulus' father ([235], p. 408)	35.2. Defeated Romulus Augustulus' Roman armies headed by his father Orestes, and overthrew Romulus. Orestes killed [146]
35.3. Strong ruler, reasonable and conscientious [146]	35.3. Reasonable and conscientious ruler, trying to restore empire's unity (<i>ibid.</i>)
35.4. His rule was sharply critical in many respects (<i>ibid.</i>)	35.4. His rule was critical in Third Empire's history. End of "purely Roman Empire". Two last emperors Odoacer and Theodoric were strangers
35.5. Difficult war with "Parthian king Vologaeses IV" with varying success. Suppression of peoples living at frontiers in north, also hard task (<i>ibid.</i>)	35.5. War with Theodoric with varying success. Goths' intrusion from north (<i>ibid.</i>). Odoacer defeated in battle, co-ruled, and soon killed (<i>ibid.</i>)
35.6. Ruled for 18 years in 193–211 A.D.	35.6. Ruled for 17 years in 476–493 A.D.
36a. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caracalla	36b. Theodoric the Great
36.1. Severus' co-ruler [146]	36.1. Odoacer's co-ruler [146]
36.2. Ruled in Western Empire	36.2. Ruled in Western Empire
36.3. Struggle with his co-ruler Publius Septimius Geta. Both brothers hated each other, and irrevocably divided army and court (<i>ibid.</i>)	36.3. Constantly troubled by his Eastern co-ruler Anastasius. Repeated military confrontation. Empire divided into Western and Eastern Empires (<i>ibid.</i>)
36.4. Great flexibility in internal policy. Army demoralized by bribing. Discipline deteriorated (<i>ibid.</i>)	36.4. Considerable flexibility in internal policy. Often resorted to bribing army (<i>ibid.</i>)