Flavius Sosipater Charisius (ca AD 360) integrated large parts of a work of Iulius Romanus (ca 250) into his grammatical compendium. Like other Roman Grammarians, Iulius Romanus embodied grammatical information in rigidly structured units preserved by Charisius, and he used core formulae (that is, stable expressions) which supported those structures. Studying formulae has advantages of reducing large texts to compressed series of items in such a way that the most important structural knots are preserved. At least some of core formulae are expected to be a kind of markers which allow for tracing how grammatical units and quotations migrated from one writer to another. It is interesting that Iulius Romanus used highly idiosyncratic formulaic apparatus that rarely or never occurs elsewhere in the corpus of the Roman Grammarians.