

## And on his wife's daughter

## ועל<sup>1</sup> בת אשתו -

### Overview

The משנה mentions הבא על בת אשתו among those for which there is no קנס, since the בועל is מיתת בי"ד so he is exempt from paying קנס on account of ליה קים. Our תוספות discusses why additional cases are not mentioned.

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comments: תוספות

הוה מצי למיתני אשת אביו וכלתו דהא חשיב נמי עריות דעל ידי קדושין<sup>2</sup> אלא תנא ושייר: The משנה could have taught that if someone was מאנס either his father's wife, or his own daughter-in-law that he would also be exempt from קנס because of מ"מ, since the משנה is including forbidden relationship which come about through marriage, rather the reason the משנה did not mention them because the משנה taught one (type of) case, and left out the other cases.

### Summary

Other (similar) cases were not mentioned, for תנא ושייר.

### Thinking it over

Perhaps the reason he mentions (only) בת אשתו, for in that case, אשתו can be in all situations even מן הנשואין (as long as the בת אשתו is a בתולה [נערה]), however by אשת אביו it is limited to an ארוסה but not to a נשואה, for a נשואה is בעולה and there is no קנס.

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<sup>1</sup> This תוספות is (also) referencing the משנה on לז, ב.

<sup>2</sup> This is referring to אשת אביו who is forbidden to him, only because he married her mother and the same is with אשת אביו and כלתו.