>	End of an in-line comment. This character is not allowed to appear unless there was a preceding <
@	Start of a representation of a high-ascii character. It must be followed by 3 digits and then a semi-colon (;). The 3 digits must read a number that is at least 128 and not greater than 255. It is permitted to have many such high-ascii codes on the same line.
;	End of a representation of a high-ascii character. This character is not allowed to appear unless there was a preceding @ followed by three digits.
{	Start of a representation of a ligature of Voynichese characters. The ligature must be closed by a } on the same line. The only characters that are allowed to appear between { and } are valid characters of the transliteration alphabet, and high-ascii characters represented as `@lmn;` It is permitted to have many ligatures on the same line.
}	End of a representation of a ligature. This character is not allowed to appear unless there was a preceding {
[	Start of a representation of an uncertain reading. It must be followed by a] on the same line, which marks the end of the uncertain reading. An uncertain reading means that the transcriber is not certain which character is meant, and gives two or three options separated by colons. It is always understood that the most likely option is the first one in the list. If there are only two options, and each option is represented by a single character in the applicable transliteration alphabet, it is permitted to leave out the colon . It is permitted to have many uncertain readings on the same line.
]	End of a representation of an uncertain reading. This character is not allowed to appear unless there was a preceding [
:	This character only has a special meaning if it appears inside a [ ] pair. It is used to separate the different options for the alternative readings.
?	A single unreadable character.
???	An unknown number of unreadable characters.

There are several types of comments, which are recognised by the character that immediately follows the <

Table 10: characters defining different types of in-line comments

Char.	Meaning
!	This is the start of a free comment. There may be any number of characters between the ! and the > that closes it. The > must be on the same line.
@	Set a text tag. `<@X=y>` sets text tag X to value y. `<@X=@>` 'un-sets' it. See also Section 6.7.
–	The sequence `<–>` means that the text is interrupted by a drawing element
%	The sequence `<%>` means that this is the start of a paragraph. This may appear anywhere in a line, but should sensibly be placed at the start, possibly only preceded by other comments.