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On Horace, *Epode XV.*, 1—10; and on Virgil, *Aeneid IX.*, 339

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messis ? nom. s., R. 763

miles, Aul. 528.

We find the words *Philippus* (rex) 3 times, *Philippi*, coins, 15 times, *Philippi*, adj. 15 times, and *Philippei*, adj. 6 times, 39 instances in all. The name of the man occurs twice (Aul. 86, 704) with the scansion *Philipp-*, and once (Pers. 339) with the scansion *Philipp-*. Of the second, third, and fourth words all 36 instances show the measurement *Philipp-*, which evidently reproduces the accentuation of the Greek original.

polyppum, R. 1010; indet. in Aul. 198.

rūbrica, Truc. 294.

rūdentem, R. 1015.

[*incipit* !, Men. 506].

stātue, Mil. 1389; cf. Mil. 206.

strīgibus, Ps. 820.

[*Surdāsas*, Men. prol. 37].

[*Tarenti*, Men. prol. 39].

tēgillum, R. 576.

terrunci, Capt. 477.

trapezita, and its cases, occurs 14 times—in 11 places with the accentuation *trapēzita* (As. 438, Capt. 193, 449, Curc. 345, 420, 559, 618, 721, E. 143, Ps. 757, Trin. 425), and in 3 with the accentuation *trāpezita* (Curc. 341, 406, 712). To account for the length of the first syllable in these three places, Ritschl suggested that the word should there be written *tarpezita*. In the same way we get *ad phrygionem*, five times in the Menaechmi, but *phrygio*, Aul. 508. Cf. *proculenam*, Mil. 1060, and *pristinum*, 3 instances (and even *pristrinum*, 6), for *pistrinum*, 2; here no difference in quantity results from the metathesis. *Praestigiæ*, etc. (4) is still different—merely a reduction from *praestrigiæ*, etc. (3).

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PLAUTINUM.

Stichus 353-4 :

PIN. Age tu ocus,

pinge, humum consperge ante aedis.

Multa sunt de hoc loco scripta, neque minus multa quae critici coniecerunt; *finge*: *terge*: *stringe*: *tinge*; quorum nullum satis probatum videtur; quam ob rem in editionibus recentioribus revocata est librorum lectio (cf. Leo, Goetz-Schoell edit. stereot.), quamquam sine dubio haec depravata est.

Nobis videtur Plautus scripsisse :

'age tu ocus;

perge, humum consperge ante aedis'.....

Verbum *pergere* praeter solitam vim (iter vel aliud quippiam iam coeptum continuare, prosequi, perseverare) habet etiam

illam festinandi facere aliquid, quod nondum coeptum est, sed quod iam coeptum, ne effectum dicam, esse volumus, ut locus similis e Bacchidibus docet, v. 870 sq. 'Em illuc pacisce, si potes; *perge* obsecro, pacisce quid vis.' cf. 695: '*perge*, ac facile ecfeceris.'—Vocabulum *perge* cum sequente *consperge* conficit adnominationem, quae figura apud Plautum usitatissima est. Stich. 295: '*a portu adporto*.' 404 'simul *Mercurio* qui me in *mercimoniis* iuvit.' Men. 257: '*geminum* dum quaeres *gemes*.' 610: '*palla* pallorem incutit.' Poen. 137: '*tuæ blanditiæ* sunt mihi *gerræ germanæ*, οὐδὲ κολλῶσαι λύραι': et aliis locis sescentis (cf. Leo, *Analecta* Plautina II.).

THEOPHANES KAKRIDIS.

Athenis.

ON HORACE, EPODE XV., 1-10; AND ON VIRGIL, AENEID IX., 339.

I WONDER whether Mr. Housman's 'elucidation' of Horace, Epode xv., 1-10 (at pages 404-6 of the last volume of *The Classical Review*) has commended itself to many of his readers, already dissatisfied, I presume, with the various interpretations which he has justly condemned.

NO. CXLIII. VOL. XVI.

To me 'lupus,' in the line 'dum pecori lupus et nautis infestus Orion,' seems corrupt. What have the predatory habits of a *wolf* to do with celestial appearances or with atmospherical conditions, extremes of which are here illustrated by allusions to Orion and to Apollo? I can imagine only a mad

or feigning to be mad Hamlet inditing to his lady love (except in burlesque) such a line as the third in—

'Doubt thou the stars are fire,
Doubt that the sun doth move,
Doubt *wolves to rend not cattle*,
But never doubt I love.'

Is not the sense simply that Neaera had sworn unceasing reciprocity of affection 'through pleasant and through cloudy weather,'—the ideas of 'pecora' and of 'nautae' being introduced so as to particularise two industries most liable to suffer from a winter's storm,—viz. : husbandry on land and commerce on sea—whereas a summer's breeze is refreshing everywhere?

Instead of 'pecori lupus' I would read 'pecoralibus.' The adjective 'pecoralis' occurs in Festus; and 'pecoralia' may, I think, have been used by Horace as a substantive to mean 'cattle-pens' (like 'ouilia' meaning 'sheep-folds,' as a substantive from the adjective 'ouilis'), and the rarity of the word have caused the corruption.

In Virgil Aen. ix., 339, 'Impastus ceu plena leo per ouilia turbans,' (where the participle is commonly regarded as intransitive, but Servius understood the last three words as a *tnesis* for 'perturbans ouilia'), perhaps we ought to read 'pecoralia turbans' (transitive).

Possibly some might prefer to read 'pe-

corilibus' and 'pecorilia.' But I do not know of any neuter substantive ending in '-ūs' in the nominative and in '-ōris' in the genitive and forming an adjective ending in '-ōrilis, -e'—much less forming two adjectives ending, one in '-ōralis, -e' and another in '-ōrilis, -e'; whereas 'pecoralis' not only occurs but also is correctly formed on the analogy of 'nemoralis,' and with it may be compared 'pecudalis' and 'pecualis' ('pecudilis' and 'pecuilis' not being found).

That the terminations '-ale' singular and '-alia' plural, no less than the terminations '-ile' singular and '-ilia' plural, were used for the signification of enclosure or enclosed place or enclosing or protecting structure or material appears from the words 'augurale,' 'manuale,' 'nauale,' 'naualia,' 'pectoralis,' 'penetrable,' 'penetralia' and 'puteal(e)'—with which may be compared 'bidental' and 'capital'—all properly neuters of adjectives ending in 'alis,' masculine and feminine singular, and formed from substantives from which are not also formed adjectives ending in '-ilis, -e.' Similarly the words 'bubile,' 'caprile' and 'ouile,' properly neuters singular of adjectives ending in '-ilis,' masculine and feminine singular, are formed from substantives from which are not also formed adjectives ending in '-alis, -e.'

SAMUEL ALLEN.

VINDICIAE PROPERTIANAE.—III.

(Concluded from vol. xv. p. 413).

TRANSPOSITIONS OF LINES.

*I do not like you, DR. FELL;
The reason why I cannot tell.
But this alone I know full well;
I do not like you, DR. FELL.*

My defence now, refreshed by an interval, passes to the feature of my edition which has evoked most comment and dissent, its changes in the vulgate order of lines and couplets. But it is at a loss what to take first. *πότεν τὸν ἔρωτα δακρυῶν;* *quod mihi das flendi, Cynthia, principium?* My perplexity is increased by the sympathy which at bottom I feel with much in the protests of my critics. When I contemplate a page of my text with its succession of non-sequent numbers in the margin, I am tempted to

exclaim with them *quam ferus et uere ferreus ille fuit!* My natural attitude of mind towards transposition as a means of correction is exactly their own; and I will myself quote my earliest utterance upon the subject, as they have not.

'On the first [change] which has been very extensively employed I would observe, to begin with, that it is the least convincing and satisfactory of all changes. Before we can prove that a transposition is correct, we must have shewn not only that a passage cannot be placed in its old position, but that it *must* be placed in its new; this is very rarely done and not often attempted.'

Notes on the Text and Matter of the Politics of Aristotle. (Cambridge, 1877, p. 24.)