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The Corsini MS. of the *Culex*

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same, the form differs, ὅστις occurring in the one and ὅστις ἄν in the other. It would be obviously absurd to translate the first of these clauses according to Mr. Bayfield's rule 'whosoever of the present company is lawlessly slaying any one...is guilty of impiety towards the Gods'...If murder was being committed before the audience, the speaker would scarcely content himself with mild denunciation of this kind. In only

one of the above passages is the definite-time meaning at all applicable; in the quotation from Andokides we may render ἄν ὅστις βούλεται 'whosoever of these men is at the present moment willing,' but it is the context that tells us. The other examples go to prove the indefinite force of ὅστις as well as of ὅστις ἄν at least in affirmative clauses in Attic Greek.

J. D.

THE CORSINI MS. OF THE CULEX.

[As Prof. Postgate has called attention (and well he may) to the Corsini MS. of the *Culex* discovered by me in 1887,—a MS. whose readings are completely ignored by Prof. Leo in his recent edition of the poem,—it seems advisable no longer to defer the publication of its readings as a whole. For a description of the MS. and a discussion of some of its variants I may refer to my article in the *Cambridge Journal of Philology* for 1887, pp. 153—156. I do not scruple to repeat, what is there implied, that no edition of the *Culex* which neglects this codex can be considered to represent the MS. tradition adequately.

In copying out my collation of the Corsini MS. I notice that some of its readings have not been recorded. These are however few and generally not important.

ROBINSON ELLIS.]

3 sint carmina docta. 5 Noticieque ducum. 6 eris. 10 dignato poliantur. 11 aurea prolis. 13 recinente lira. 15 asterie parnasia. 17 sonas liquida. 20 ad quam uentura recurrit Agrestum bona fetura sit cura tenentis. 22 nemorum cultus. 23 cultrice uagos astra. 24 chartis. 27 ponitque canit. 30 Vritur hic thomas oriens. 32 Leta meo. 34 uenientis. 35 Mollia sed tenui pede currere carmina uersu. 36 apta gaudet. 37 memorabili et. 44 fugabat (not fugarat). 47 Lurida qua patulas. 51 Scrúpea desertas herebant ad caua rupes. 53 arbuta raris marg. ramis. 55 qua nascitur. 57 Imminet intuici (?) perstantis imaginis undam. 60 Omnia luxuriæ prætus incognita curis. 62 fuerint bis lota. 64 Sub laqueare domos. 65 nec fulgor in ulna. 67 Alconi referent boetique. 68 Conche abacha a pectore. 71 Vere notat dulcis. 72 recin-

ente. 73 inuidia degentem fraude remota. 75 Tmolia. 77 et uallibus intus. 78 nobis. 81 agnouit. 83 dum scadeum fulgentibus ornet marg. puto seadeo. 84 transcendit. 87 pancheia rura. 88 herbas uariantibus addunt. 90 huic imminet omnis. 91

Derigit huc sensus. 92 Quolibet ut requiem uictu contentus habundet. 93 licet. 96 poeta. 99 nondum non arte canora. 100 Compacta solidum. 103 Qua iacet oceanus. 105 repetebant. 112 et cede cruenta. 114

natis æ morte futurum. 116 chorus. 117 coctum tantum non horridus. 118 ripis siluisque. 119 Quam te pernigre morantem.

120 natura doraum. 122 dulci¹ feras. 124 platanus inter quas lucos. 128 Ambusto pheton. 129 amplexu. 130 tentis. 132 lamentandi mala perfida. 133 et nunc defende puellis. 134 comitabant. 136 triptolomi aristas. 137 argo e naui decus addita pinus. 138 Proceratus decorat siluas hirsuta partus. 139 Appetit montibus. 140 species et. 141 manent. 142 frateruero non plagat nec populus ictum. 143 Ipsaque² accedunt. 145 non ascia. 147 post uarios. 148 superat. 149 sonat orta. 150 quanquam geminas obstrepet. 151 Hac querule. 152 alit aeris echo om. 153 ardore cicadis. 154 passum fesse cubuere. 155 Excelsisque supra dumis quae leniter adflans. 156 susurratis. 160 pressus somno. 161 quietem. 163 ide. 165 sub sideris estu. 166 Obuia uibrati carpens cett. om. 168 Tollebant aure uenientis ad omnia uisus. 170 et se. 171 caput cui crista. 173 Aspectuque micat fl. lumine toruo. 176 intendere et ouia torua. 177 infringere. 178 computat. 179 Ardet et mente. 180 euexis orbes. 182 per tractim.

¹ Perhaps a corruption of *fetas*.

² Was this from an original *succedunt*?

183 continet alumnus. 184 Et mortem uitam remouet. 185 diducta gemmas. 186 Hac se moris erat natura pupula telo. 187 lacta. 189 sensus dum torua. 190 quo minus unde. 191 Impiger exanimi uix campos. 192 Et ualidum dextra detraxit ab arbore truncum. 193 Qui sociaret. 194 uoluit tales. 197 cristam. 198 tardus omni langore. 199 Nescius aspiciens timor, obcecauerat. 200 Oc minus. 201 Iam quatit et biugis oriens erebois et quon non. 204 undis. 207 Languidaque effuso requiem dare membra soporem. 210 Quid inquit meritis ad quem delatus. 214 tetrus. 215 transnare. 216 uidi et flagrantia thedis. 217 Lumina collucunt infestis omnia templis. 218 compta. 224 loetium. 226 et iure. 229 sit pena merenti. 230 Pena sit exitium modo sit dum grata uoluntas. 231 Aui cim merios. 233 pena. 234 sed et othon. 235 Deuinctus mestus. 236 Conati quondam cum sint inscendere. 237 tuas iras. 238 alitica. 240 ultimus annus. 243 Qui saxum procul auerso qui monte reuoluit. 244 Contempsisse dolor quem numina uincit acerbam. 245 Ocia querentem frustra sub lite puelle. 246 erinis. 247 cōubia mortis. 248 super agmine turmas. 249 tu cordam conduda. 250 sollicitus. 251 pandionias miseranda. 252 uoxit inedytin quod. 254 Ad discordantes cadmeo sermone. 256 iam aduersatiscus uterque. 258 Heu mutandus ramquam aufero. 259 nomina. 260 Elysiam ¹tranandus agor delatus ad undam. 261 heroia surget. 262 Aduersas preferre. 264 calcedonis ²adameti cura morata est. 265 in artis. 266 concepta. 268 Qui recessit. 269 Pena queres pectus orpheus. 270 cerbero numquam. 272 furens. 273 obtentu. 274 Nec fossasque domos. 275 facilem ditis sine iudice sedes. 276 uitam post mortem uindicat actam. 277 ualens. 278 steterant omnes. 279 in sidera orphei. 280 mouera alte. 281 humo steterant amnes. 282 rapiebat. 283 Labentis biuges lune. 287 non fas marg. nefas. 292 crudelis credulis magis orpheus. 294 noscent. 295 graves non sede. 296 Vos manet. 299 iunxit amorem. 300 Hunc rapuit illum ferit ast illum. 301 Adsidet hac sociat de. 302 Alte in

excisum ignis. 303 turba ³ferit arte refulsos. 304 tali diuortia bellis. 305 troia grai. 307 sigeaque preter. 308 seui ducis. 309 Videre in classes. 310 ne te signes. 311 ⁴Ipsas uagit nanque id apotens feritatis ab ipsa. 314 ⁵lacrimente. 316 Obiectaque. 318 Fluminibus ueluti fragor et libet in se. 319 Tegminibus telisque super sigeaque preter. 320 Eriperet reditus. 322 honores. 324 Hectors lustrauit uictor de corpore troiam. 325 quod letat' huius. 326 Arma doli sithaca. 327 Huic gerit euersos. 328 trimonii resi. 329 iam letanter ouans rursusque tremescit. 330 Iam ciconas ⁶lestrigone cett. om. 331 succincta molosis. 331 illum et uerida caribdis. 332 squallida. 333 gener ante prolis atride. 335 repente. 336 Doris erictonias portauit funditus ⁷aras. 337 grauius pena tibi troias ⁸uenti. 337 Reddiebit. 338 Helespontiacis. 340 Nec quicquam. 341 Iret in euectus. 342 telo deus. 343 Vis argoa appetens patriam deditaque predam. 344 Arcise rectionie secundis. 345 ad undas. 346 ⁹parsim flexis super icta carinis. 347 Cum ceu seu. 351 Corripere et soles. 352 Aruere in terras hic modo ¹⁰letam. 353 circumdat anxia. 354 Immoraturque et sidera capheren. 355 egeaque tela. 356 Littora perempta. 357 Omnis in equoreo fluit atia naufrage luctu. 358 sident pariles. 359 omnes. 360 Omnis suscipit. 361 Hic fabii hic decique hic est oratia uirtus. 362 nunquam moritura camilli. 364 Deuotum bellis consumpsit gurgis in unda. 365 Mutius. 366 Cui cessit lidi thime facta. 367 Hic cutius. 368 Flaminius. 369 Iure igitur talis sedes pietatis honores 370 Scipiatosque. 371 Menia romanis cartaginis. 372 ego ditis opacas. 373 uiduos a. 374 quo maxima. 375 discernit. 376 Ergo ¹¹quam clausam mortis iam dicere. 377 cogunt ab iudice pena. 378 ne conscius adsis. 379 Sed tolerabilibus curis hec immemor audis. 380 Et tamen ut ¹²uadis

³ *trepidante?*

⁴ Perhaps

Ipsa sudis namque Ida parens feritatis et ipsa.

⁵ Perhaps *flammaque cremante.*

⁶ Read *atrox Laestrygone limen*, 'threshold the Laestrygon made cruel.'

⁷ So I think rather than *arcis*, but it is difficult to be quite certain.

⁸ Cors. is here nearer the truth than the other MSS. which have *troia furenti*. The right reading is *Troia ruenti* (Bembo).

⁹ i.e. *sparsim*, rightly as against the other MSS. which give *pars inflexis*.

¹⁰ i.e. *laetans* (J. of Philology, xvi. p. 155).

¹¹ Perhaps

Ergo QVOM causam mortis, QVOM dicere uitae.

¹² My conjecture, *Ut tamen audieris, dimittes omnia*

¹ Perhaps Elysium tranamus: agor delatus ad undam.

² Hence I would restore

quod saeuia mariti

In Chalcodonis Admeti causa morata est.

'Alcestis, for whom Admetus' cruel disease arrested its course.' The *a* of *causa* seems to have been transferred to *admeti*, making *adameti*. Then *cusa* was changed to *cura*.

dimitteres omnia. 381 fontem. 382 virides. 383 Et mea. 386 reme^sgentem. 390 preter. 393 Gramineam uiridi foderet. 397 leni

formans. 398 achanto. 399 crescent pudibunda ruborem. 400 Et uiole omne genus hic est et pastica mirtus. 401

Atque aciⁿ thos (sic). 402 decus surgens hic rododaphne. 403 roris non auia cura marini. 404 thuris opes piscis imitata sabina. 405 Chrisantusque. 406 bochus hic amaranthus. 407 Humastusque pinus. 408 Non illic narcissus abest cui.

409 proprios exarsit in armis. 411 Hic tumulus super infertur. 412 firmat quod littera. 414 redit.

P. VIRGILII. MARONIS. CVLIX. EXPLICIT.

P. VIRGILII. MARONIS. AETNA. INCIPIT.

ADDENDA.

The additions which follow have been obtained by a re-collation of the MS. :—

227 Iusticie prior. 241 Restat. 246 accendit. 271 Credidit aut. 312 Ida faces alatrix cupidis prebebat alumnis.

ROBINSON ELLIS.

TWO EARLY LISTS OF ST. CYPRIAN'S WORKS.

I.—IN the well-known life of St. Cyprian by his deacon Pontius occurs an enumeration of his chief literary productions, the full bearings of which do not seem to have been ever yet recognised. Pontius puts the case (§ 7 : ed. Hartel p. xcvi.) that Cyprian instead of retiring from his see into a voluntary exile during the persecution of Decius had been martyred then rather than under Valerian eight years later :

'Finge enim tunc illum martyrii dignatione translatus. quis emolumentum gratiae per fidem proficientis ostenderet? quis virgines ad congruentem pudicitiae disciplinam et habitum sanctimonia dignum velut frenis quibusdam lectionis dominicae coaceret? quis doceret paenitentiam lapsos, veritatem haereticos, schismaticos unitatem, filios dei pacem et evangelicae precis legem? per quem gentiles blasphemii percussis in se quae nobis ingerunt vincerentur? a quo christiani mollioris affectus circa amissionem suorum aut, quod magis est, fidei parvioris consolarentur spe futurorum? unde sic misericordiam, unde patientiam disceremus? quis livorem de venenata invidiae malignitate venientem dulcedine remedii salutaris inhiheret? quis martyres tantos exhortatione divini sermonis erigeret? quis denique tot confessores frontium notatarum secunda inscriptione signatos et ad exemplum martyrii superstitibus reservatos incentive tubae caelestis animaret?'

Of the identity of most of the references there has been and can be no reasonable doubt. I take the results as given by the latest writer on the subject, K. Goetz

uentis, seems to find support in this reading of Corsini. See *J. of Philology*, u.s. p. 156.

¹ I would read *adornans*.

Geschichte der Cyprianischen Litteratur (Basel 1891): ad Donatum, de habitu virginum, de lapsis, de unitate ecclesiae, de dominica oratione, ad Demetrianum, de mortalitate, de opere et elemosynis, de bono patientiae, de zelo et livore, ad Fortunatum de exhortatione martyrii, de laude martyrii. The sixth and the last of these identifications are the only ones on which a doubt might be raised. Under 'retorting on the heathen the charges they brought against the Christians,' Professor Sanday (*Studia Biblica* iii. 275) has proposed to see a reference to the Quod idola dii non sint; but I do not doubt that Goetz is right with the ad Demetrianum. On the other hand the de laude martyrii, which indeed is put forward with less confidence, cannot be allowed to figure in the list. Certainly it is quoted as Cyprianic by Lucifer of Cagliari in the fourth century, and about the same time obtains a place in the Cheltenham list. Nor can one doubt that some real connection with Cyprian enabled it to secure this position: Dr. Sanday says of it (*l.c.* p. 279) that it 'appears to be African in its origin,' and allusions in ch. 8, 14 to the great plague 'aut non cotidiana cernimus funera,' 'inter cruenta morborum populantium strage' etc. fix it as contemporary with Cyprian's episcopate. But the Biblical text employed differs decidedly from that of Cyprian, whose quotations are remarkably consistent with themselves; and even apart from the general evidence of style, this would be enough to justify the editors in relegating the piece to the appendix. And if so, while it is intelligible that it should have crept into the Cyprianic collection during the century which inter-