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Note on Valerius Flaccus IV. 129—30

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cachinnorum I take as a cognate object of *ridete*. My interpretation of the first line agrees with that of Prof. Ellis; cf. too his note on 102, 3. But I wish it were possible to retain the *quoque* of the MSS. The epithet *Lydiae* is not really suitable, because the Lago di Garda is not in Etruria as commonly understood. Could not some epithet beginning with a vowel be suggested to follow *quoque*? *o meae* departs a good deal from the ductus litterarum. Possibly *albidae*, suggestive of the *fluctus fremitusque marinus* of these waters; cf. 63, 87 *umida albicantis loca litoris*. *Umidae* would perhaps be too colourless.

2. *domi habeo*: Plaut. *Mil.* 191-194; Ter. *Ad.* 413.

3. *domi* with other verbs: Plaut. *Cas.*

224, *Cist.* 204, Juvenal 13, 57 (*domi videre*). The usage is here well illustrated and its origin shown by Cic. *ad Fam.* ix. 3 *sed quid ego nunc haec ad te, cuius domi nascuntur?* γλαῦκ' ἐς Ἀθήνας. In Livy vi. 36, 9 *quod domi praeceptum erat* we have a slight departure from the original sense of the word ('what they had been told *before-hand*').

4. *domo* 'from one's own resources': Plaut. *Bacch.* 648, *Curc.* 685, *Amph.* 637 ('from within'), *Truc.* 454, *Poen.* 216, *Merc.* 355. Livy xxii. 1, 6 illustrates the origin of this use: *magistratus id a domo ferre* 'brought it from home' = 'had it as their own.' Numerous other instances could doubtless be quoted from Livy.

E. A. SONNENSCHN. E.

NOTE ON VALERIUS FLACCUS IV. 129-30.

nec iam nova morti
hinc erit ulla tuae: reges preme, dure, secundos.

Neptune apostrophizes his son Amycus on the eve of the latter's death at the hand of Pollux. Yielding to the higher power of Jupiter he resigns his son to his fate, and ends his farewell with the words above quoted. The words 'reges preme, dure, secundos' have given much trouble, some even applying them to Jupiter. But the change from *tuae* (Amycus) to *dure* (Jupiter) is intolerably abrupt.¹ Ellis (*Journal of Philology*, vol. ix. p. 56) cut the knot by proposing *treme* for *preme*. But the sense obtained is unsatisfactory, and no change is required. The words mean 'do thou crush

those princes only *who are not thy match*.' From v. 151 we learn that Amycus fought with those who were 'aequae uirtutis egentes,' probably not as the result of deliberate choice, but expressing the simple fact that no one was fit to cope with him. V. 111 indeed tells us that he selected to box with him only those who had 'forma praestantior.' I do not understand the remarks of Mr. Summers (*A study of the Argonauticon of V.F.* p. 74) on these lines: but I do understand that 'tortures' is a mistranslation of 'torquet agens' in v. 111 which surely means that Amycus hurled his victims into the sea. And surely the victims might have the 'forma praestantior' and yet be 'aequae uirtutis egentes,' relatively to Amycus.

J. A. NAIRN.

¹ So Bury, *Hermathena* 8, p. 407.

THE CARTHAGINIAN PASSAGES IN THE 'POENULUS' OF PLAUTUS.

THE recent discovery of a collation of the lost 'codex Turnebi' (*T*) in a Gryphius edition of Plautus in the Bodleian Library (*Class. Rev.* xi. 177, 246) makes it possible to provide a more certain text of the Carthaginian passages in the *Poenulus*. With the help of *T* we can trace the text of the 'Palatine' MSS. (*B C D*) further back than their common original (*P*). We can trace

it as far as an archetype (*P*⁴) apparently little inferior in age to the Ambrosian Palimpsest (*A*), the sole representative of the other tradition of the text of Plautus. And we can detect the errors (e.g. *lucui* for *luful*, v. 945) which were introduced into the text by the scribe of *P*, errors reproduced by all our extant minuscule MSS.

Of the Carthaginian passage of ten lines