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Some Emendations in Statius' *Thebaid*

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relates to the sale as slaves of Romans who shirked service.

l. 210: this passage opens up the inquiry whether Scipio Aemilianus did not prosecute his enemy L. Aurelius Cotta (the *trico nummarius* of Lucilius) more than once. It is not easy to get over the repeated statement of Cicero that a trial took place after Scipio had been censor and twice consul (*Mur.* 58; *Div. in Caec.* 69); particularly as he knew speeches made in the case (*Brut.* 81-2). The language of Cic. in these passages (and in *Font.* 38) taken with App. *B.C.* 1, 22 proves the case to have been one of *repetundae*. But observe that Val. Max. 8, 1, 11, speaks of a trial before the *populus*; his language closely resembles that of O here.

l. 211: if *magnitudinem* is right, *per* was

in the preceding line; but perhaps read *magnitudine*. The whole phrase may have been [*fugit per*] *magnitudinem* nom[*inis eius*] or [*solutus*] *magnitudine*{*m*} n.e.

l. 211: probably *cae[de ingenti] Lusitani vastati*.

l. 217: the crossing of the river Oblivio (*Limia*, *Limaea*, or *Limius*, mod. *Lima*) was evidently regarded as important. The native name may have resembled *Oblivio* and this may have accounted for soldiers' superstitions. Though the name *Oblivio* (Ὀλίβη in Greek writers) often occurs, it is not given in recent maps of Ancient Spain. In spite of improvements, maps are still often unsatisfactory accompaniments to the study of ancient historical literature.

J. S. REID.

SOME EMENDATIONS IN STATIUS' *THEBAID*.

i. 172:

miseraque oculos in matre reliqui.

Perhaps *miserosque* 'that sinned in the matter of my mother'; *miseraque* arose by attraction to *matre*: similar cases of attraction are frequent in P: e.g. i. 223, i. 301, iv. 378. [In a fourteenth century MS. in the Phillips Library I find *maligni* as a variant (*sec. man.*) for *reliqui*.]

ii. 638:

etiamnum in luce codd. *plerique*.

et adhuc in nube Codex P. *Vlamingii*.

Read *leti iam in nube*.

iii. 231: *cuncta perosi*. Read *tuta*: 'let them, hating peace, love thee.'

iii. 378-379:

*licet optima conjux
auditusque iterum revocet socer*.

Perhaps

*licet optima conjux
suadeat usque torum, revocet socer*.

(In iii. 343: *saudet* for *suadet* P. v. 169. *audet* for *audit* P.)

iii. 522:

*Sed similes non ante metus, aut† astra
notavi
prodigiosa magis*.

What have *astra* to do with augury? I would suggest *tesca*. For the meaning of *tesca* in augury cf. Varro *L. L.* vii. 6, 'templum tescumque finito in sinistrum' (*sub. arbor*).

iv. 757-758:

*tu nunc ventis pluvioque rogaris
pro Jove, tu refugas vires . . (reple 759)*

Perhaps

*tu nunc undis—pluvioque rogaris
pro Jove—tu refugas etc.*

vi. 551:

*aluitque vultus } P.
latuitque in corpore virtus }
patuitque in corpore virtus. cett.*

Read *latuitque in corpore vultus*. 'The beauty of his body eclipsed that of his face.'

In x. 374 I believe a similar corruption to have arisen: the MSS. have

*absiliunt nubes, et fulgure claro
astra patent*.

The sense imperatively demands *latent*, which I would restore. Such was the brightness of the lightning that it put out the stars.

Gronovius at vi. 551 quotes from Sidonius Apollinaris:

*collata rubori
pallida blatta latet, depressaque lumine
vultus
nigrescunt vincto Baccharum volnera collo*.

Sidonius is probably directly imitating Statius vi. 551: but despite the exact parallel editors still read *patuit . . virtus*.

xi. 683: *anguste tantos*.

The Codex P. *Vlamingii* has a tempting variant *anguste latos*.

I may mention here that in the Phillips Library at Cheltenham there is an admirable MS. of the Thebaid, written in the tenth century—except lib. i. and lib. ii. 1–62, which are in a twelfth century hand. This MS. has never been collated. I have examined it at all the crucial places, and have collated the greater part of book ii. I judge it to be a MS. very closely related to G² = K, and, though it is rash to speak without a fuller knowledge of it, not inferior to K.

The fact that the first book and the beginning of the second are wanting, and

have been supplied by a twelfth century hand, had suggested to me that this MS. might be the same as the *Codex Behottii Vetustissimus*: but a very cursory examination of it shewed this to be impossible. At the end of the MS. there is the subscription:

LIBER REVEN^{ti} Dñi Dñi D///// (name erased)
CARDINALIS PRAEESTANISSIMI
CIARPALLEONE VULGARITER NUNCUPATUS (sic)
NICOLAUS FULGINAS DOC. ARTIUM.

H. W. GARROD.

ON STATIUS, *THEBAID* IX. 501.

By an oversight of the printers a reading of this line which I had thought suppressed stands in the text and notes of the just issued fasciculus of the *Corpus Poetarum Latinorum* and so I take the first opportunity of setting myself right with the public and the author. The passage runs as follows in the MSS

huius opem (nam qua terras inuaderet?)
unca
arripuit dextra; nec pertulit illa trahentem,
sed maiore super quam stabat pondere uicta
soluitur et, qua stagna subit radice quibus-
que
arentem mordebat humum dimissa, superne
iniecit trepido sese ripamque, nec ultra
(500)
passurum subitae uallauit ponte
ruinae,
huc undae coeunt et ineluctabile caeno
uerticibusque cauis sedit crescitque barathrum.

The relevant facts are simple. The river is in full flood round Hippomedon who tries to save himself by clinging to a *fraxinus*. The description is closely modelled on the river scene in *Il.* 21. 242 sqq. ὁ δὲ πετέλην ἔλεχερσὶ | εὐφυνέα μεγάλην· ἥ δ' ἐκ ῥιζέων ἐριποῦσα | κρημνὸν ἅπαντα διῶσεν, ἐπέσχε δὲ καλὰ ῥέεθρα | ὄζουσιν πυκινῶσι, γέφυρωσεν δὲ μὴν αὐτὸν | εἰς πᾶσ' ἐριποῦσ'. ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἐκ δίνης

ἀνορούσας κ. τ. ῥ. It is evident that in the words which I have spaced the Latin poet and his model represent the tree as damming the river, and a noun must accordingly be got out of the corrupt *passurum*. My discarded conjecture *passa* <ua> *dum* (*passa* is due to Barth) provided this; for *uadum* so used compare 458 'miratur creuisse *uadum* seseque minorem.' But it may be alleged against it that the word occurs in 494 and that it is not near enough to the letters. Accordingly I rejected it for *passa salum*, a noun elsewhere in the Thebaid used of a river in flood falling on a bridge or dam, 10. 864 'amnis ut incumbens longaeui robora pontis | adsiduis oppugnat aquis; iam saxa fatiscunt | emotaeque trabes; tanto uiolentior ille | (sentit enim) maiore salo quassatque trahitque | molem aegram' e. q. s. It has besides already been applied to the Ismenos 462 'non secus aequoreo iactat Teumesius amnis | Hippomedonta salo.' All the changes assumed are found in the MSS of the Thebaid. The haplography *passa* <sa> *lum* we may illustrate by *ui* <*gi*> *lantibus* P (5. 212) and *incre* <*bre*> *scere* P (ib. 490), *u* for *a* by *putria* P for *patria* (4. 241) and *r* for *l* by *atra* P for *alta* (11. 597).

J. P. POSTGATE.