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A Question in Accentuation

W. M. Ramsay

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(3) Comm: Prof. Victorio Subdoctori xxii. 3.
Exesas tineis opicasque evolvere chartas. Juv. iii. 207.

(4) Sap. Ludius 6.
Finem intueri longae vitae quo iubes. Juv. x. 274.

(5) *Epitaphia Heroum*. xv. Astyanacti. Flos Asiae.

(6) *Monosticha de ordine* xii. Imperatorum. (12) Frater, quem Calvum dixit sua Roma Neronem. Juv. iv. 38.

(7) Ausonii villula 25. Fons propter, puteusque brevis. Juv. iii. 226.

(8) *Idyllia* iv. 46. Conditor Iliados. Juv. xi. 180.

(9) *Id.* xiii. *ad fin.* The line is quoted and the author named.
Curios simulant, et Bacchanalia vivunt. Juv. ii. 3.

(10) *Id.* xv. Votisue optata malignis.
In Epigram xl. ἀκίνδυνος is pronounced by accent as in modern Greek.

The following approximations to Romance seem interesting.

Epigram lxxii. 2. Testa = tête.

Gregorio epistula. Mulieres...non hae de nostro saeculo quae sponte peccant. = 'de notre siècle.'

Gratiarum Actio. 'O de pectore candidissimo lactei sermonis alimoniam!

He uses the following Gaulish words:—
paradas, mannos, veredos.

H. A. STRONG.

A QUESTION IN ACCENTUATION.

THE personal name Deidas or Didas caused some doubt in my *Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*, Pt. II. no. 294; and among the *corrigenda* at p. 353 the variation of opinion is noted between Schubart, who has Διδας in Paus. v. 21, 15 (as I have written), and Dittenberger-Purgold, who read Δειδās in the *Inscriptions of Olympia* no. 228. I notice that the same difficulty has been felt by at least one of the editors of the *Berlin Urkunde (Griech.)*, Dr. Viereck, who in no. 78 reads Διδᾶ, but in no. 88 Δειδᾶ, without giving any explanation of his change of view—perhaps it is merely due to a slip, but, then, which accentuation represents his mature opinion? Similarly Διδᾶ no. 138

(Wilcken), but Δειδᾶ no. 155 (Krebs); apparently treating Deidas and Didas as two distinct words; but they are mere varieties of spelling. Kretschmer, I think, has Διδας in his instructive *Einkl. in d. Gesch. d. gr. Spr.*; but I cannot quote the page. Pape has Διδας. The name is known in Egypt (*Berl. Urk. II. cc.* and Paus. v. 21, 15), Syrian Antioch (*Inscr. Olymp.* no. 228), Apameia of Phrygia (*Cit. and Bish.* no. 294–295), and Julia-Gordus of Lydia (*Bull. Corr. Hell.* 1884, p. 382). Pape mentions only the Egyptian use. Perhaps some evidence unquoted by the authorities above mentioned may be known to some reader of the *Classical Review*.

W. M. RAMSAY.

CORRECTION TO NOTE ON P. 206.

It has been pointed out by a correspondent that of the Ciceronian passages to which Prof. Mayor refers in the May number of the *Classical Review* (p. 206) the first is from Cicero's speech for Ligarius § 11, and the

second is given at the end of the text of the speech for Flaccus in the editions of C. F. W. Müller, Baier (Orelli, ed. 2) and in some others.