

Plautus employs a similar technique with adjectives and adverbs:

- Capt.* 176-77 A: sed si *pau-xillo* potes / contentus esse. B: ne *perpau-xillum* modo . . .
 289 A: *tenaxne* pater est eius? B: immo edepol *pertinax*!
Most. 1112 non *radicitus* quidem hercle verum etiam *exradicitus*.¹⁹

R. RENEHAN

*University of California,
 Santa Barbara*

19. Clausen (review of Enk, p. 98) cited two examples of compound-simplex iteration from Terence (*Heaut.* 404 *disperii perii*; *Phorm.* 265 *cognoris* [s.v.l.] . . . *noris*). Fraenkel ("Zum Text der Vögel," p. 441) added a third (*Eun.* 377 *abduc duc*). As an *epimetrum* I give here some more Terentian material:

- Ad.* 546-48 A: primu' *rescisco* omnia . . . B: . . . primum ait se *scire*.
 694-96 illam . . . in cubiculum iri *deductum* domum . . . *duces* uxorem.
Andr. 978-79 A: . . . *abi* domum . . . B: *eo*.
Eun. 537 A: amabo ut illuc *transeas* ubi illast. B: *eo*.
 584-86 *suspectans* . . . id *spectare* coepi . . .
 1063-66 *edico* . . . *dictumst*.
Hec. 484-85 A: . . . *inpulsus* ira . . . B: quibus iris *pulsu'* [s.v.l.] . . .
 486-87 *commeritast* . . . *meritam* scio.
 787 A: . . . vin ego *introeam*? B: *i*.

For the simplex-compound sequence, compare:

- Ad.* 178 A: *tetigin* tui quicquam? B: si *attigisses* . . .
Andr. 592 *oro* vixque id *exoro*.
Eun. 31-34 *negat* . . . *pernegat*.
 962 *dico edico* . . .

For a similar technique with nouns, see

- Hec.* 9-10 *orator* ad vos venio . . . sinite *exorator* sim.

LUCRETIIUS 3. 444

quippe etenim corpus, quod uas quasi constitit eius, 440
 cum cohibere nequit conquassatum ex aliqua re
 ac rarefactum detracto sanguine uenis,
 aere qui credas posse hanc cohiberier ullo,
 corpore qui nostro rarus magis † incohibescit? 444

The obelized MS reading *incohibescit* represents E. J. Kenney's judgment on conjectural emendations, too numerous to list here. With his encouragement I venture to suggest that the correct reading is *incohibentist*. Paleographically this presupposes the easiest of transpositional or "anagrammatic" corruptions, and is, I think, unexceptionable in syntax and style. *Incohibens* would admittedly be making its unique appearance here, not only in Lucretius, but in the whole of Latin literature known to the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*. But that need occasion no distrust in an author so often forced into neologisms: the same is true of, for example, the incontestable *inolens* at 2. 850. More diffidently, I suggest that the compound participle yields more pointed meaning if, as with *inolens*, the preverb negates rather than emphasizes, picking up *cohibere nequit* in 441, and giving to 444 the sense, ". . . which is more rarified than our own body, failing [*sc.* on the occasion of its dissolution] to hold it in."

P. T. EDEN
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