

EMENDATIONS OF SENECA 'RHETOR'

SENECA 'Rhetor' was last critically edited by H. J. Müller in 1887; the editions of H. Bornecque (1902)¹ and W. A. Edward (*Suasoriae* only, 1928) lack an *apparatus criticus*, though the latter's notes give some attention to textual points. Whoever next addresses himself to the task can take heart from Eduard Norden (*Röm. Lit.*, p. 180): 'der Text ist schwer korrupt, für Konjekturealkritik noch viel zu tun.' It may be added that he will do a service by jettisoning a large proportion of what *Konjekturealkritik* has already produced—too much of this nature in Müller's text and *apparatus*, to say nothing of later contributions, is merely depressing.

Emendations of this, as of any other, author must be based on context. In a *controversia* the context is determined by an often complex 'argument', on which the declaimers drape their epigrams. To explain these 'arguments' being unduly tedious, I must ask anyone who wishes to assess the following proposals to read them with a complete text in hand.

The extracts are cited from Müller's edition which is generally regarded as standard, though in point of critical judgement that of A. Kiessling (1872) is often superior.

SUASORIAE

2. 1 hoc mare, quod tantum patet, ex vasto urguetur in minimum.

patet ex vasto Gertz: ex vasto patet codd.

I agree with Edward that the change of order is unnecessary. But should not *hoc* be *hic* (sc. *Thermopylis*)?

2. 18 decentissimi generis stultam sententiam referam Victoris Statori . . . <is huius> suasoriae occasione sumpsit contradictionem: 'at' inquit 'trecenti sumus'; et ita respondit: 'trecenti, sed viri, sed armati, sed Lacones, sed ad Thermopylas; numquam vidi plures trecentos'.

Bornecque's translation of *decentissimi* bewrays embarrassment: 'un trait aussi déraisonnable, mais de ton plus juste'. Edward explains: 'the rhetorical form, repetition of conjunction, Seneca approves of; the idea he thinks foolish'. But Seneca's comment clearly refers to the words *numquam vidi plures trecentos* which constitute the *sententia*—what precedes is mere trimming. Read *licentissimi*?

6. 7 proscriptus est ille, qui tuam sententiam secutus est: tota tabula tuae morti proluditur . . . ut Cicero periret, tot parricidia facta sunt.

Gertz changes *qui* to *quicumque*, omitting *ille*, Schulting to *si quis*. Edward improbably understands a reference to Antony's uncle, L. Caesar. I suggest *proscriptus* <*senatus*> *est, ille* sqq.

6. 8 hic cum dixisset: 'aliquid erit, quod Antonium offendat, aut factum tuum aut dictum aut silentium aut vultus', adiecit sententiam: 'aude perire, placiturus es'.

aude perire Müller: aut erit AB: haud enim VD

Müller's conjecture, as Edward remarks, has little to recommend it. One must also agree that 'if the text' (i.e. *haud enim*) 'is right the *sententia* does not

¹ His second edition of 1932 is not accessible to me, but from the review by F. Peeters in *Revue Belge de Phil.* 1933, pp. 1116 ff., it appears that it differs little from the first.

seem striking'. *erit* (*enim*) may be deleted as due to *aliquid erit* above, or replaced by *etiam*. *aut placiturus es* implies that for Cicero to *please* Antony would be worse than to offend him; the latter would be dangerous, but the former degrading.

6. 16 Read

et quidem, hoc si iam recta via consequi non potero, decipere vos cogar, velut salutare daturus pueris potionem absinthiati poculi.

quidem replaces *quia*, with Kiessling's *iam* for *tam* and the old (and obviously right) vulgate *absinthiati poculi* for *sum(p)ti (sāti) populi*.

6. 24 namque ad priscam severitatem iudiciis exactis maxima noxiorum multitudo provenit

a prisca severitate iudicis exacti maximorum *codd.*

From Asinius Pollio's summing up of Cicero.

The implication that judicial severity produced a great crop of criminals would be odd in an ancient writer; and any reader of Cicero's letters will raise his eyebrows at the statement that the courts of justice in his day operated *ad priscam severitatem*. Hence Kiessling: *namque prisca severitate e iudiciis exacta*, which, however, makes too many changes. Perhaps *namque a prisca severitate iudiciis declinatis* (or *inclinatis*).

ibid. iam felicissima consulatus ei sors petendi et gerendi magno, munere deum, consilio industriaque.

magna munera *codd.*

Read *magno munere deum* (so Ribbeck), *consilio* <*suo*> *industriaque*.

7. 2 si uti umquam consilio tuo voluissent, neque Pompeius Caesar<em deseruisset neque Pompeius Caesar>.

The supplement, found only in D and the margin of T, is clearly only a guess, and a highly inept one. The original will have run something like: *neque Pompeius Caesar<em aluisset neque Pompeium violasset Caesar>*.

7. 4 permittite populo Romano contra Antonium <pol>liceri. scripta <tua si> combusseris, Antonius paucos annos tibi promittit: at, si non combusseris, amor populi Romani omnes.

polliceri Müller: licet *codd.*

For *licet* read *legat*: cf. § 12 *in hac suasoria cum iusiurandum bellis sensibus prioribus complexus esset, adiecit: 'ita te legam'. contra Antonium legat* seems to me acceptable on the analogy of *dicat*, but if an object is required the stop can be placed after *scripta* (*tua* is unnecessary).

7. 14 Gargonius . . . in hac suasoria dixit duas res, quibus stultiores ne ipse quidem umquam dixerat; unam in principio: nam, cum coepisset scholasticorum frequentissimo iam more a iure iurando et dixisset multa, <ait> 'itaque primum tantum <Antonium> timeat, quantum potest; ita aut totus vivat Cicero aut totus moriatur, ut ego quae hodie pro Ciceronis ingenio dixero nulla pactione delebo.'

The MSS. have *ita quam primum tantum timeat quantum potest*. Müller's text is little better than nonsense; besides Gargonius seems to have begun with a series of oaths. Read . . . *et dixisset multa, ait, ut quam primum tantum timeat quantum potest, 'ita . . . delebo'*.

CONTROVERSIAE

1. 1. 7 volebam fratres in gratiam reducere. hoc tu obicis? at nisi impetravero ut boni fratres sint, impetrabo ne mali patres sint.

non impetrabo *Kießling*

Bornecque's translation is enough to show that something is wrong: 'du moins, si je ne parviens pas à les rendre bons frères, je réussirai à les empêcher d'être mauvais pères'. *nisi* cannot stand for *etiamsi* . . . *non*. I think the sentence is a rhetorical question. *qui* or *num* could be, but does not have to be, supplied before *impetrabo*.

ibid. 'fratrem', inquit, 'alere noluit'. invenisti quod possem defendere.

'You have found something I could say in your defence.' *Thes.* 5 (i). 304. 30 rightly understands *defendere*. But 'which I could allege in your defence (if I were defending you instead of answering your accusation)' is more than ordinarily hard to deduce from the Latin. Müller marks a lacuna before *invenisti*, supposing it, with Trabant, to have contained a rhetor's name. Better read *posses*. The point here is that Uncle could bring the foregoing argument (*fratrem alere noluit*) to defend his own conduct, but not to answer Son.

1. 1. 8 vides enim, liberalis in domo tua esse coepi! ille *sqq.*

In Kießling's proposal *ut deserui, liberalius in d. t. e. coepit?* I find nothing to the purpose. Perhaps *quid enim? liberalis in domo tua esse coepi?* Son reminds Uncle (his adoptive father) of his past generosity to Uncle himself before his adoption. What follows is a new point.

1. 1. 12 quisquis est qui me ulla calamitate simili effingit, perinde habeo, ac si gradu cognationis attingat.

simili *Schulting*: similem *codd.*

Bornecque translates this text 'tous ceux qui me ressemblent par quelque infortune, quels qu'ils soient'. Better keep *similem* and read *se* for *me*.

1. 1. 23 his cum declamaret partem abdicantis, hanc summis clamoribus dixit sententiam: quis es tu, qui de facto patrum sententiam feras? ille tunc peccavit, tu nunc peccas. ad te arbitrum odia nostra non mittimus: iudices habemus deos.

The words '*ille . . . peccas*' should be in quotation marks. They are the sort of language Son is supposed to use (*ille* = *pater*, *tu* = *patruus*).

1. 2. 10 proclama ingenuam esse te; quid expectas? cum in lupanar veneris, iam tibi omnia templa praeclusa sunt.

Read *quid expectas dum in l. veneris?* Girl should have made her free birth known *before* she entered the brothel.

1. 2. 12 ita est? sic leno <te>, tamquam nos castam e castis?

Perhaps *ita est sic <legit> leno tamquam nos, castam e castis!*

1. 2. 23 Grandaus . . . dixit: εἰ δὲ φηλόαρρενα μοιχὸν ἔλαβον;

τί δ', εἰ Gertz

Perhaps ἐγὼ δὲ (a statement).

1. 3. 3 electus <is> potissimum locus, ut damnati saepius deiciantur.

Bornecque translates 'si l'on a choisi de préférence ce lieu, c'est pour n'avoir pas a précipiter deux fois les condamnés', i.e. *ut damnati <ne> s. d.*

1. 4. 5 pater occidere iussit: lex vetat.

False. The law did *not* forbid Son to kill Mother: cf. the Argument, *adulterum cum adultera qui deprehenderit, dum utrumque corpus interficiat, sine fraude sit* and § 8 *agedum ipsam legem recita: 'liceat et marito, liceat et patri, <liceat et filio>'* (the last words are added in the Excerpts). But neither did the law command. Read *lex <non> vetat.*

1. 5. 3 ex tribunis potentior est qui intercedit. non est invidiosa potestas quae misericordia vincit.

Perhaps *qua misericordia* (nom.).

1. 6. 5 omnes uxores divites servitutem exigunt. crede mihi, volet in suis regnare divitiis; et tamen aecum est eam <me> possidere domum, quae erum me agnoverit.

quae erum me is Müller's conjecture for *quam me agnoverit* of the paradosis. There are a number of others equally unsatisfactory. Ignore Haase's *me* and read *quam expugnaverit*. Pirate Chief's Daughter had *forced* a promise of marriage as the price of Son's freedom. The verb is suggestive of her father's vocation.

1. 6. 11 aiebat enim Cestius male deseri nunc orbam, <si per eam> etiam iurasset.

nunc is Bursian's unfortunate conjecture for *hanc*. Better *hanc orbam, <per quam> e. i.*

1. 7. 4 ut pretium piratae constituerunt, gavisus sum; 'quam locuples est pater!' poterat dare, etiamsi duplam poposcissent.

quam (Sander) replaces *inquam* of the MSS.; *namque* and *nam* have been proposed. Better *ut . . . gavisus sum. <'salvus sum'> inquam. 'locuples est pater. poterat . . . poposcissent'.*

2. 1. 4 pellis iterum potius filios quam recipis.

petis (codd.) is judged corrupt, but the conjectures *perdis, repetis, pellis* do not help. The point surely is that Rich Man, instead of taking back the sons he had disowned, looked for a son to adopt. The fault rather lies in *iterum*, for which perhaps read *interim*.

2. 1. 12 ad delicias dementis luxuriae lapis omnis eruitur, caeduntur <ubi>que gentium silvae; aeris ferrique usus, iam auri quoque, in extruendis et decorandis domibus, nempe ut *sqq.*

aeris sqq. is unsatisfactory in sense as in syntax—the use of bronze and iron in house construction and decoration would hardly count as luxury. Read <*viliis*> *aeris sqq.* People had come to despise not only these baser metals but gold itself, preferring precious stones, rare woods, etc. Other supplements to the same effect of course are possible, e.g. *sordet*.

2. 1. 27 et alias causas dixit—licet enim plura abdicato dicere, propter quae non <ab>leget<ur>.

'In corruptis vocabulis *non leget* fortasse nihil aliud latet nisi *neget*' (Kießling). More likely, perhaps, *noluerit* (*nolit* Augustinus).

2. 1. 33 edidit quidem (*sc.* Iunius Otho pater) quattuor libros colorum, quas belle Gallio noster Antiphontis libros vocabat: tantum in illis somniorum est. et hoc vitium ab antiquis, qui artem dicendi tradebant, duxerat; illi enim colores probabant, qui non possunt coargui, non ut somnia, sed ut non esse<n>t aliquo nomine offensui.

The baffling words *non ut somnia, sed* are Bursian's, for the paradosis *non ut omniasset*. I would rather regard this as a dittography of *ut non esse(t)*, with *non* added for good measure.

2. 2. 4 nempe si quid acciderit viro, uxor peritura est; et, si bene filiam meam novi, [peritura est] si quid genero meo acciderit, filia mea moritura est: adiciam quod sit indignum: si quid filiae meae acciderit, vir eius victurus est.

uxor *Bursian*: aut *AB*: *om.* *VD*

Read and punctuate thus: *nempe . . . viro, aut <peieratura aut> peritura est; et . . . peritura est. si quid genero meo acciderit, filia mea moritura est; adiciam sqq.* For *peieratura* cf. § 9 *parce pater: non peieravimus* and § 10 *et litigavimus aliquando et cecidimus et, quod fortasse non putas, peieravimus*.

2. 2. 10 queritur periculum eius, qua paene caruit, hic, qui amare caute iubet.

qua paene caruit lacks point in the context. Lipsius proposed *quam paene necavit necat* (Gertz). Perhaps *qua paene <facile> caruit*.

2. 2. 11 non est, quod tibi placeas, uxor, tamquam prima peccaveris: perit aliqua cum viro, perit aliqua pro viro.

Wife's self-immolation was no *sin*. Read *tamquam prima haec ausa sis*.

2. 3. 1 'moriar', inquit, 'moriar.' dic ergo verum; non flebo.

So Wachsmuth for the paradosis (*h*)*odie ego verum non fleo*, from § 18 *Latro dixit, id quod inter sententias scriptum est: 'moriar'; dic ergo verum*. Perhaps <*dic ergo*> *verum. hodie ego non fleo. hodie* is essential. Father implies that when the thirty days are up he will take Ravisher's threat of self-destruction seriously.

2. 3. 10 non est, quod putetis legem in numero dierum angustam fuisse: <est> lex illius diu mori.

est (Bursian) is inadequate. Read *lex <mea me vult diu rogare, lex> illius diu mori*. The law, regarded as making in Ravisher's favour, imposes protracted petition; regarded as making in Ravished Girl's Father's favour, it imposes protracted death.

2. 4. 13 tanta autem sub divo Augusto libertas fuit, ut praepotenti tunc M. Agrippae non defuerint qui ignobilitatem exprobrarent. Vipsanius Agrippa fuerat, <at> Vipsani nomen quasi argumentum paternae humilitatis sustulerat et M. Agrippa dicebatur. cum defenderet reum, fuit accusator qui diceret: 'Agrippa Marce et quod in medio est'—volebat Vipsanium

intellegi—; fuit qui diceret: ‘concurrite! Agrippa, malum habebis <nisi> responderitis <ad ea>, Marce alterque.’

nisi responderitis ad ea *Gertz et Bursian*: respondit eam arce *B*: diis eam arce *A*: respondis diis eam arce *V*

How to resurrect the prosecutor’s joke?

fuit accusator qui diceret: ‘Agrippae, Marce et quod in medio est’—volebat Vipsanium intellegi— ‘concurrite!’ ‘Agrippa, malum habebis.’ responde. ‘quid est, Marce?’

The prosecutor conjures up two Agrippas, Marcus Agrippa (as he now chooses to be known) and Vipsanius Agrippa (with the *nomen* of which he had become ashamed), and pits them against each other. The new (Marcus) Agrippa menaces the old (Vipsanius): ‘Agrippa, you’re in for a beating.’ ‘Answer’ says the prosecutor, turning to Vipsanius, who replies innocently ‘Why, what’s to do, Marcus?’ (i.e. ‘Why are you so angry with your old name?’). The words *fuit qui diceret*, which follow *intellegi* in the MSS. were rightly bracketed by Kiessling as an echo of *fuit accusator qui diceret* above.

2. 5. 3 veniunt in domum crudelissimi carnifices, in quorum vultibus tormenta erant: iactatur misera inter satellitum manus et toto itinere non ducitur, sed trahitur. hanc aliquis, <etiam>si torta non sit, mirabitur non peperisse, cum cogitaverit iste de tyrannicidio? ‘audacter iam consilium indicamus; iam enim, puto, licet: nupsit isti propter liberos, sed infelices nuptias cito tyrannus oppressit; hoc publicum divortium fuit. rapitur in arcem mulier, inter satellitum manus vexatur atque distrahitur. hanc aliquis, etiamsi non torqueatur, non parere miretur?’

cogitaverit iste *Schulting*: cogitur isti *codd.*

The last two sentences *rapitur . . . miretur?* are an echo or alternative version of *iactatur . . . peperisse*, perhaps an earlier draft of Seneca himself, included by mistake. *hanc aliquis* sqq. had better be printed thus: *hanc aliquis . . . peperisse? cum cogitat iste de tyrannicidio*: ‘audacter ineam consilium. indicamus; iam enim, puto, licet.’

2. 5. 14 quaeris, quare non peper<er>it? tyrannis erat; nemo non cum parentibus suis querebatur, quod natus esset. hoc <adice>, quod torta est haec, quod maritus occupatus tyrannicidio non vacavit in uxoris voluptates.

hoc (= huc) *Müller*: hic *codd.* adice *add.* *Gertz* haec *Müller*: hic *codd.*

The text provides substantially what is required. More neatly: <adde> *huc quod torta est, huc quod* sqq.

2. 5. 17 Albucius . . . prius egit iniusti repudii, deinde ingrati: †inquit putat emet an ullum beneficium, a quo tamquam inique dimissa.

in quibus putat esse an *VD*

The sense seems to require something like *quaerendum putat etiam an ullum beneficium <ab eo receperit> a quo tam inique dimissa*. Cf. § 12 *etiamsi dedit beneficium, an receperit*.

2. 6. argumentum quidam luxuriante filio luxuriari coepit. filius accusat patrem dementiae.

Similarly in the Excerpts. This leaves out an essential: *filius luxuriari desiit*.

2. 6. 3 quid? gaudi<orum taed>ium cepisti? vere luxurior.

So Müller for the paradoxis *quid gaudium accepisti*, one of several unsuccessful attempts. Here, as sometimes elsewhere, Kiessling was wiser to obelize. Read *quid? gaudium accepi. iure luxurior*. Father pretends to be celebrating Son's reformation.

2. 6. 12 a parte patris Glycon Spiridion dixit "ἐγὼ μὲν ἄρχομαι δαπανῶν σὺ δ' οὐ πᾶν".

ἄρχομαι Wilamowitz: *APXIN vel APXIN codd.*

Perhaps ἐγὼ μὲν ἄρχομαι δαπανῶν (or ἄρχων δαπανῶ?), σὺ δ' οὐ πᾶν (Son *had stopped*).

2. 7. 2 poteram ego salvo pudore meo nihil de hereditate suspicari, in qua etiam nomen auctoris ab uxore edoctus sum?

qua . . . edoctus *Schulting*: quam . . . dictus *BVD*: quam ductus *A*

The text is quite astray. Read *in quam etiam nomine* (Kiessling) *auctoris ab uxore ductus sum*. Husband, as Wife's tutor, took the bequest on her behalf. For *auctoris* see *Thes.* 1. 1195. 31.

2. 7. 6 'sola heres esto.' quid ita? habes, inquit; scripsit causas: 'quia . . . non corrupti.'

Perhaps 'sola heres esto.' quid ita? 'habeo' (*Schulting*) *inquit* [*scripsit*] 'causas.'

3. prae. 14 diligentissime me tibi excusarem, tamquam huic rei non essem natus, nisi scirem et Pollionem Asinium et Messalam Corvinum et Passienum, qui nunc primo loco stat, minus bene videri <dicere> quam Cestium aut Latronem.

me tibi *Bursian*: sibi *MP*

I prefer Kiessling's *diligentius me tibi*. For *videri* he proposed *audiri*; better *audire*.

nunc . . . stat suggests that Passienus had overtaken two seniors, which does not fit the chronological evidence. He died in 9 B.C., the other two about twenty years later. Read *stant*.

- Exc. 3. 3 non est, quod excusatione aetatis utaris: potes navigare.

If Father says he was too old to go to sea he is not to be flatly contradicted by Son, without point or evidence. Read *potes <per filium> navigare*—he could go to sea by proxy. Son *had* sailed to rescue his brother (captured by pirates), but of his own, not Father's, volition.

- Exc. 4. 3 scis me civem debere reipublicae.

Bornecque makes this part of Father's letter to Son. But like what precedes it is part of Ravished Girl's Father's address to Father. Read *te* for *me*.

ibid. multa nobis extorquentur, quae nolumus scribere.

Bornecque's translation 'on nous fait consentir à écrire bien des choses contre notre gré' is evidently wrong. And the natural sense of the Latin, 'many things are wrung from us which we do not want to write about' does not fit the context, which is that, according to Son, Father had written his letter under duress. *facere* in cod. Admuntanus acknowledges the difficulty; to remove it, better delete *scribere*.

Exc. 6. 5 quid potestis, inquit, queri? quod vobis obsidem adduxi?

The second question refers to the armed Thracians. Read *obsides*.

7. 2. 3 si damnatus esses, carnifex te culleo tum insuisset.

tum] tortum *Seyffert*: olim *Gertz*

Read *totum*. Popillius the parricide, had he been convicted, would not have been mutilated as was Cicero, his defending counsel and subsequent victim.

7. 3. 7 si hoc colore dici placet pro adulescente quo dixit Latro, ut nihil mutaret voces, sed diceret: 'mori volui *sqq.*'

Read *vices*: cf. *Thes.* 8. 1727. 75.

7. 5. 14 Gallus Vibius improbam dixit sententiam, cum caedem describeret: occidit, inquit, maritum, novercam laesit, puero pepercit: etiamnunc putabat suum.

etiam hunc *D*

hunc is right, the implication being that Stepson was the lover of Stepmother and the father of Son.

7. 7. 4 non est, quod dicas: quem misi ad hostes? tamquam ipse ire non possis.

quod *D*: qui *AB*: quid *V*

The choice lies between *non est quod* and *non es qui*. I prefer the latter.

7. 7. 5 de hoc utrum volet dicat: 'inimicus est' <vel 'filius est'>: hunc indicavit.

Read 'inimicus est': <*proditorem non nominavit*. 'filius est':> *hunc indicavit*.

7. 8. 1 praeterquam quod in omni discrimine periculosa libertas est, meruit puella, ut taceremus: misericors in nos, etiam antequam rogaremus, fuit. inhumana libertas est, si vincimus adversus iudicem.

iudicem refers to Ravished Girl, who, if she wins the case, will decide whether Ravisher marries or dies. Read *inhumana libertas est si vincimus*, <*periculosa si vincimur*,> *adversus iudicem*. If Ravisher wins the case he has nothing to fear from Ravished Girl, but to speak his mind about her would still be cruel (*inhumana*); on the other hand, if he loses, it would be dangerous (*periculosa*) as well, for she will then be in a position to take her revenge.

7. 8. 6 si iam tibi de stupro tuo liquet, est quaedam proxima innocentiae verecundia, praebere se legibus: tu vero nunc quidem meruisti mortem illa infitiatione.

nunc quidem meruisti *Gertz*: ne meruisti quidem *codd.*

Perhaps simply delete *ne*: *tu vero meruisti quidem*.

9. 1. 7 redemptum me protinus appellare coepit de filiae nuptiis. 'statim'. inquam, 'Callias experitur, an gratus sim: †habes in Callias sine Cimonem.'

gallian *BTV*: calliam *D*: cimonem *B*

Perhaps *habes en, Callia, generum Cimonem!* (*habes en Callian sine Cimonem* Schott): cf. below *filia tua abstulit tibi generum Cimonem*. Cimon implies that by consenting to marry Callias' daughter he has fully discharged the debt of gratitude for his liberation from prison.

9. 2. 1 obicio luxuriam, obicio histrioniam, iocos? an vos in convivio nihil nisi occiditis?

histrioniam *E*: histrionum *codd.*

Read *histrionum* (with Kiessling), delete comma, and put a full stop after *iocos*.

9. 4. 18 et testis productus cum interrogatus esset 'an accepisset a patre * * * sestertia', dixit accepisse; 'an haberet': negavit; deinde interrogatus, 'an calumniam haberet', ipse, inquit, neglegentiam meam nosti: an habeam, nescio, accepisse me scio.

an habeam nescio points to <scire se> *negavit*.

9. 5. 14 'redde', inquit. non ego asper.

non *Müller*: suo *codd.*

Father says to Grandfather, who has kidnapped Son: 'Give him back to his own', i.e. to Father himself (*redde suo*). Grandfather retorts *ego avus, pater!* (i.e. 'I too am *suus*').

10. 1. 13 memini illum declamantem controversiam de lenone, qui decem iuvenibus denunciavit, in lupanar accederent, et foveam igne repletam terra superiecta obruit, in quam adulescentibus lapsis et consumptis accusatur reipublicae laesae.

The old Vulgate *ne in lupanar* (or *in lupanar ne*) is right. Obviously *leno* warned the young man *not* to come to the brothel: cf. below *admirabantur hanc Bassi sententiam: non mehercules te ferrem, si canem ad ostium alligasses*. This would be clear enough, even if it were not proved by Calp. Flacc. *Decl.* 5, adduced by J. J. Wiles (*C.R.* xxxvi [1922], p. 69).

10. 1. 14 idem Latronis illas sententias aiebat tumidas magis esse quam fortes . . . et illam: produc<ite> iam, sacerdotes, <vic>tumam.

productam (-ta *V*) sacerdotes tuam *codd.*: depraverunt *Novak et Müller*

Read *produc* <is>*tam* (or <cas>*tam*) *sacerdotem tuam! sacerdotem* ('paragon of purity') is the declaimer's ironical term for the girl in the brothel whom *leno* must be assumed to have been protecting from the young men: cf. Calp. Flacc. *Decl.* 5 'iniuriam' inquit 'faciebant mancipiis meis.' *quid enim aliud in his vendis?*

10. 2. 8 deinde: utatur sua quisque lege; tibi illud licuit et mihi hoc licet. abdicare liberos liceat. est aliqua lex, quae filio patrem praeferat?

The punctuation destroys the sense. *est* . . . *praeferat* is a statement. There is a law which favours fathers as well as one which favours sons (as to the latter law, see the context and § 11 *miraris si patri hac lege subducitur qui <ei> et comparatur et praeferatur?*).

10. 4. 2 sua quoque calamitas tamquam ars adsignatur. huic recta membra sunt . . . ita frangantur, ut humo se adlevare non possit, sed pedum crurumque resolutis vertebis reptet. huic <eximii oculi sunt>: extirpentur radicitus.

The supplement (by Emil Thomas) is good as far as it goes. But there will have been something about the tongue as well as the eyes (cf. § 4 *surge tu, debilis* . . . *surge tu, mute* . . . *surge tu, caece* and § 5 *hic caecus est, hic debilis, hic mutus*), e.g. *huic* <lingua velox, oculi acuti>.

10. 5. 18 Gallio ad neutrum se alligavit nec dixit, quo animo emisset. <sed>
Gallionis color intolerabilis: dixit enim, <se> senem ex noxiis Olynthiis
emisse.

sed et se *add. Müller*

Read *Gallio . . . emisset. Gavi Silonis color* sqq.

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