

need for a pun could be the cause and justification of the awkwardness; and Lactantius' paraphrase is not incompatible with this meaning.

(1) is probably to be preferred; in that case, *ruit* echoes both the sound and sense of *ῥύμη*. But if (2) is right, it still echoes its sound.

In *Epode* 16.1 Horace forcefully recalls, with some bitterness, Virgil's words in *Eclogue* 4.4:<sup>1</sup>

Altera iam teritur bellis civilibus aetas  
Ultima Cumaei venit iam carminis aetas

Yet more forceful, and yet more bitter, if his following line recalls a *Cumaeum carmen*. And the authority of *Epode* 16.2 comes not merely from oracles, but from a familiar pattern of historical explanation for the fall of states; cf. Livy 30.44.8: 'Nulla magna civitas diu quiescere potest; si foris hostem non habet, domi invenit, ut praevalida corpora ab externis causis tuta videntur, suis ipsa viribus onerantur.'<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Which poem came first is still under discussion: for references, see Ableitinger-Grünberger, *op. cit.*, p.66 n.1.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Cic. *De rep.* 5.1; Florus 3.12.6; Lucan 1.70–2; Aug. *C.D.* 18.45 (lines 61–4). Also comparable in various ways

are Hdt. 7.49; 8.16.2 (cf. Thuc. 1.69.5; 6.33.5); Thuc. 6.18.6; Hor. *Od.* 3.4.65; Prop. 3.13.60. See also T. J. Luce, *Livy* (Princeton, 1977), p.288.

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### A NOTE ON LIVY 21.2<sup>1</sup>

Mors Hamilcaris peropportuna et pueritia Hannibalis distulerunt bellum. Medius Hasdrubal inter patrem ac filium octo ferme annos imperium obtinuit, flore aetatis, uti ferunt, primo Hamilcari conciliatus, gener inde ob aliam indolem profecto animi adscitus et, quia gener erat, factionis Barcinae opibus, quae apud milites plebemque plus quam modicae erant, haud sane uoluntate principum, in imperio positus. (Livy 21.2.3–4)

Hamilcar's first awareness of Hasdrubal took the form of a homosexual attraction, or so at least it was said, and he remained favourably disposed towards Hasdrubal in view of his other qualities, promoting a marriage between Hasdrubal and his daughter. The other qualities are defined by the words 'profecto animi'. These two words have the appearance of a prudish addition intended as a sober redressing of the balance after an uncalled-for lapse. Without them 'aliam indolem' would have a wider frame of reference than purely mental qualities, extending to all round ability, capability in a wide area of activities and situations. This would suit the picture of Hasdrubal given in the rest of the chapter, which is that of a shrewd diplomat. The combination 'indoles animi' occurs elsewhere in Livy (1.23.10, 9.17.10, 29.31.2), and 'profecto' is a favourite word of his (see the *Concordance*, p.1163). When one adds the consideration that Livy was a very prudish man (cf. R. M. Ogilvie, *A Commentary on Livy Books 1–5*, p.4),

<sup>1</sup> Brief as it is, this note could not have stood without the generous help of Professor R. M. Ogilvie.

it seems highly likely that the addition was made by Livy himself, to his source. If it is asked why Livy should add a qualification to shed, as he saw it, a better light upon Hamilcar, I would suggest that the desire for moral rectitude outweighs considerations of personality etc.

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## A NOTE ON PLINY'S IRESIA

In his account of the Northern Sporades, Pliny names the islands of Iresia, Solymnia, Eudemia, and Nea as lying off the Gulf of Salonica,<sup>1</sup> but gives no clue as to the individual identity of each island.

Iresia has been variously identified as Peathoúra,<sup>2</sup> Yioúra,<sup>3</sup> and Pipéri.<sup>4</sup> An unexpected source supports the identification with Pipéri. The Turkish chart of the Aegean by Mehmed reis ibn Menemenli, dated 1590/1,<sup>5</sup> calls this island Hırsız (حیرسن), although his name does not occur in any other Turkish sources. Hırsız may be a corruption of the ancient name Iresia. If this is so, the original toponym has been corrupted so as to form a recognizable Turkish word, as 'hırsız' is the Turkish for 'thief'. This is not an uncommon feature in Turkish place-names, the change from Greek Monemvasia to Turkish Benefşe/Menekşe ('violet') being a better known example.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Natural History*, iv.72.

<sup>2</sup> C. Burian, *Geographie von Griechenland* (Leipzig, 1862), 2.390; *RE*, Suppl. iii (1918), 'Iresia'.

<sup>3</sup> G. B. Grundy, *Murray's Small Classical Atlas* (London, 1904), map no. 11.

<sup>4</sup> H. Kiepert, *Twelve Maps of the Ancient World* (Berlin, n.d.), map no. 5.

<sup>5</sup> W. Brice, C. Imber, R. Lorch, *The Aegean Sea-chart of Mehmed reis ibn Menemenli* (Manchester, 1977).

<sup>6</sup> P. Wittek, 'The Castle of Violets: from Greek Monemvasia to Turkish Menekşe', *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, 20 (1957), 601–13.

## IMPERATORIA NOMINA (Tac. *Ann.* 1.3.1)

'Tiberium Neronem et Claudium Drusum priuignos imperatoriis nominibus auxit [sc. Augustus]', i.e. honoured them with salutations as 'imperatores'. So I took it in my commentary (Cambridge, 1972), supposing argument needless. I must now defend my view against R. Syme, *Historia antiqua, Commentationes Louanienses in honorem W. Peremans* (Louvain, 1977), p.239. Syme asserts 'Avoiding a technical term, he [Tacitus] describes the stepsons of the Princeps as invested with *imperatorii nominibus* (3.1). That is, a grant of *imperium proconsulare* (after the campaigns of 11 B.C.).' He adds in a footnote 'As emerges clearly from Dio 54.33.5 (Drusus), cf. 34.4 (Tiberius). The matter must be stated firmly, since both Koestermann and Goodyear are totally inadequate.' Let me make amends.

If a Roman historian, tired of writing *consulatus*, substitutes *summus honor*, he plays the stylist. If he substitutes *praetura*, he plays the fool. Such foolery,