If the traditions underlying such works as 'Marsanes' and the Mithras liturgy depend upon post-Nicomachean magical and mystical practices, this has significance as a *terminus post quem* for these traditions, a significance that becomes more important the later the dates of Nicomachus' career.

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## PHILOPONUS, DIODORUS, AND POSSIBILITY

Here, according to the standard text of Philoponus, is how Diodorus and Philo defined the possible:

Διόδωρος δὲ ἄλλα τινὰ τοῦ δυνατοῦ σημαινόμενα εἶναί φησι· φησὶ γὰρ δυνατὸν εἶναι ἢ τὸ ἐκβεβηκὸς ἥδη, ὅπερ φαμὲν ἡμεῖς ὑπάρχον, ἢ τὸ δυνάμενον ἐκβῆναι μήπω δὲ ἐκβεβηκός. ὁ δὲ Φίλων φησὶ δυνατὸν εἶναι ἢ τὸ ἐκβεβηκὸς ἢ τὸ δυνάμενον ἐκβῆναι μηδέποτε δὲ ἐκβαῖνον, ὥσπερ λέγομεν αἰσθητὸν εἶναι τὸ ἐν τῷ βυθῷ ὅστρακον.¹

I conjecture that instead of the first  $\delta v \nu \dot{\alpha} \mu \epsilon v o v$ , we should read  $\mu \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \lambda o v$ .

The definition here ascribed to Philo is entirely in line with what we know of Philo from elsewhere: Alex. Aphr. in APr. 184.6–10; Simp. in Cat. 195.33–196.5; Boethius, in de Int. 234.10–15. The same is not true of the definition here ascribed to Diodorus. For Diodorus, we are told elsewhere, defined the possible as that which either is or will be so: Cic. Fat. 13, 17; Plu. de Stoic. rep. 1055d–e; Alex. Aphr. in APr. 183.42–184.5; Boethius, in de Int. 234.22–4, 412.16–7. Something has therefore got garbled.

The garbling may be the fault, not of Philoponus or his source, but of his scribes. We know that the repeated  $\tilde{\epsilon}\kappa\beta\hat{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$  led to corruption in one manuscript: B omits everything from  $\mu\hat{\eta}\pi\omega$  to the second  $\tilde{\epsilon}\kappa\beta\hat{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$ , and thus has Diodorus define the possible in Philonian style as  $\tilde{\eta}$  τὸ  $\tilde{\epsilon}\kappa\beta\epsilon\beta\eta\kappa$ ος  $\tilde{\eta}\delta\eta$ ... $\tilde{\eta}$  τὸ  $\delta\nu\nu\dot{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ον  $\tilde{\epsilon}\kappa\beta\hat{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$  μηδέποτε δὲ  $\tilde{\epsilon}\kappa\beta\hat{\alpha}\nu$ ον. I suggest that the repeated  $\tilde{\epsilon}\kappa\beta\hat{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$  led to another corruption, which has affected all manuscripts: it led to the replacement of a  $\mu\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda$ ον, which by rights belonged before the first  $\tilde{\epsilon}\kappa\beta\hat{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$ , with a  $\delta\nu\nu\dot{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ον which by rights belonged only before the second. At any rate, the definition here ascribed to Diodorus can be ungarbled if we replace its  $\delta\nu\nu\dot{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ον by  $\mu\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda$ ον. This will have him define the possible as  $\tilde{\eta}$  τὸ  $\tilde{\epsilon}\kappa\beta\epsilon\beta\eta\kappa$ ος  $\tilde{\eta}\delta\eta$ ... $\tilde{\eta}$  τὸ  $\nu\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\beta\epsilon\beta\eta\kappa$ ος. And that definition will be the one familiar from the other sources.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Phlp. in APr. 169.17-21. This is fr. 136 in the collection of K. Döring, Die Megariker (Amsterdam, 1972); and part of fr. II F 27 in the collection of G. Giannantoni, Socratis et Socraticorum Reliquiae (Naples, 1990). Both Döring, pp. 39-43, and Giannantoni, i.429-33, reprint all the other passages here cited.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> I am grateful to Neil Hopkinson for helpful advice.