

ψυχαι and σοφοί in this line have also been noted.⁶ His solemn awe culminates here in a coined word equally solemn, pompous, and, surely, absurd. K. J. Dover recognizes, though he leaves unexpressed, these qualities when he adopts the translation "Refectory."⁷ The aerobic Socrates maintains an equally lofty establishment, and we ought to recognize that fact.

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6. In detail, see G. Méautis, "La Scène de l'initiation dans les 'Nuées' d'Aristophane," *RHR* 118 (1938): 92-97; more recently, Dover, *Clouds*, pp. 130-33, and A. W. H. Adkins, "Clouds, Mysteries, Socrates and Plato," *Antichthon* 4 (1970): 13-24.

7. K. J. Dover, *Aristophanic Comedy* (Berkeley, 1972), p. 107.

DALMATIA AGAIN

In a previous volume of *Classical Philology* I argued that the province of Dalmatia was of praetorian rather than consular status for most of Domitian's reign.¹ Further evidence now available² strengthens that conclusion, but at the same time it invalidates one of the arguments advanced in that article.

The recently discovered *Fasti* of A.D. 100 revealed, inter alia, the existence of a second C. Cilnius Proculus (to be distinguished from the senator of the same name, cos. suff. 87) and of a —lius (or —cius) Macer, both suffect consuls in that year.³ It would appear likely that the C. Cilnius Proculus, cos. suff. 87, was the father of the consul of 100 and that it was the latter rather than the former who governed upper Moesia in May, 100.⁴ Furthermore, it is tempting to assign to the son the inscription listing a C. Cilnius Proculus as governor of Dalmatia.⁵ His career, then, would be not unlike that of Q. Pomponius Rufus—praetorian governor of Dalmatia, suffect consul, and governor of a consular province, viz.

<i>Q. Pomponius Rufus</i>	<i>C. Cilnius Proculus</i>
leg. Aug. pro pr. Dalmatiae 94 ⁶	leg. Aug. pro pr. Dalmatiae? 96
cos. suff. 95	cos. suff. 100
leg. Aug. pro pr. Moes. Inf. 99 ⁷	leg. Aug. pro pr. Moes. Sup. 100

1. "The Status of Dalmatia under Domitian," *CP* 59 (1974): 48-50. I am indebted to Dr. C. P. Jones for his comments on that article.

2. F. Zevi, "Nuovi frammenti dei Fasti Ostienses," *Akten des VI. Internationalen Kongresses für griechische und lateinische Epigraphik* (Munich, 1973), pp. 438-39; Dalmatia's praetorian status is suggested by Zevi.

3. On the younger Cilnius, see now W. Eck, s.v. "Cilnius (3a)," *RE*, suppl. 14 (1974): 97; and F. Zevi, *LF* 96 (1973): 133, n. 41. For Macer, see W. Eck, "Beförderungskriterien innerhalb der senatorischen Laufbahn, dargestellt an der Zeit von 69 bis 138 n. Chr.," *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt*, edited by H. Temporini, vol. 2: *Principal*, pt. 1 (Berlin, 1974), p. 171, n. 51; idem, s.v. "Macer (7)," *RE*, suppl. 14 (1974): 271.

4. *CIL* 16. 46 (8 May 100). The younger Cilnius' career pattern (suffect consul and governor of a consular province in the same year) would not be without parallels. Q. Petillius Cerialis Caesius Rufus, cos. suff. 70, was in the Rhineland before the end of the year and governed his second consular province (Britain) in 71 (A. R. Birley, *Britannia* 4 [1973]: 183 with n. 21; W. Eck, *Senatoren von Vespasian bis Hadrian* [Munich, 1970], pp. 115, 117). Sex. Julius Frontinus, who was almost certainly consul in 73 (A. R. Birley, *Britannia* 4 [1973]: 189, n. 56), appears to have been in Britain late in that year (A. R. Birley, loc. cit.; idem, *ES* 4 [1967]: 67; W. Eck, *Senatoren*, p. 119 with n. 36). Three other senators seem to have had similar career patterns, viz., the elder Trajan (cos. suff. and governor of Cappadocia-Galatia in 70), L. Ceionius Commodus (cos. ord. and governor of Syria in 78), and A. Cornelius Palma Frontonianus (cos. ord. and governor of Spain in 99): for the evidence, see W. Eck, *Senatoren*, pp. 115, n. 20 (Trajan), 125 (Ceionius), and 154 (Cornelius Palma).

5. *AE* (1926), p. 123.

6. *CIL* 16. 38 (13 July 94).

7. *CIL* 16. 44, 45 (14 August 99).

Again, the *Fasti* of 100 revealed the existence of yet another consular Macer in these years.⁸ He might well be identified with Martial's Macer, governor of Dalmatia in 98.⁹

One could then, with due diffidence, postulate the existence of three praetorian governors of Dalmatia in the last decade of the first century after Christ, i.e., Q. Pomponius Rufus, C. Cilnius Proculus and —lius (or —cius) Macer.

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8. There were also C. Calpurnius Macer Cauius Rufus (*PIR*² C 273) and Q. Baebius Macer (*PIR*² B 20), both suffect consuls in 103.

9. Martial's Macer (10. 78) was surely one of these three (it would be hazardous to postulate the existence of yet another Macer), and therefore held Dalmatia prior to his consulship. The consul of 100 is, perhaps, identical with the —cius Macer of *CIL* 10. 5397, who appears as (*trib. p*)*leb. cand.*, (*iuridic*)*us*, and *praetor*.