

that of prose and verse, is owed directly to the influence of the Greek Menippus. Varro's title contains the paradoxical promise of *Greek satire*,<sup>13</sup> just as Petronius' *Satyricon* does;<sup>14</sup> and of course Lucian and Julian contributed to the genre as well. Neither the name of the genre nor its history can justify the current limitation of the study of Menippean satire to the handbooks on Roman satire.<sup>15</sup>

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13. Cf. C. A. van Rooy, *Studies in Classical Satire and Related Literary Theory* (Leyden, 1969), p. 56.

14. Cf. P. G. Walsh, *The Roman Novel: The "Satyricon" of Petronius and the "Metamorphoses" of Apuleius* (Cambridge, 1970), p. 72 and n. 2.

15. I should like to thank the anonymous reviewers of this article for numerous valuable suggestions.

#### A NOTE ON JUVENAL 16. 18

"iustissima centurionum  
cognitio est †igitur† de milite, nec mihi derit  
ultio, si iustae defertur causa querelae"

*igitur*] *exigitur* Bücheler: *inquis* vel *inquit*  
vel *sed enim* Housman: *agitur* Kilpatrick

Housman's suggestions here are as weak as any Clausen has seen fit to introduce into his apparatus; like Persius, Juvenal frequently omits verbs of saying from clear instances of an imaginary objector's words; cf., e.g., 1. 160 ff.; 2. 70, 132, 134; 5. 135, 166; 6. 136, 142, 161; 13. 174. If anything, Juvenal seems slightly to prefer this dramatic abruptness. I would therefore defend strongly R. S. Kilpatrick's emendation *agitur*, taken impersonally ("Two Notes on the Text of Juvenal: *Sat.* 12. 32 and 16. 18," *CP* 66 [1971]: 114–15), with the additional and paleographically plausible modification of *est* to *etsi*. We should therefore read:

"iustissima centurionum  
cognitio, etsi agitur de milite, nec mihi derit  
ultio, si iustae defertur causa querelae . . ."

There is another double elision later in the poem (line 35, *alia atque alia*). Some additional references may buttress the case. *Cognitio* is properly an investigation, and it is quite reasonably expanded by *etsi agitur*, meaning that the investigation will be fair, even though the matter concerns a soldier defending himself in an action brought by a civilian. Centurions might be appointed by the camp prefect (cf., e.g., *Fontes iuris Romani anteiustiniani* 3, nos. 64, 100, 170, 86, and *PFamTebt.*, no. 24) to decide quarrels between soldiers, but they were not limited to these.

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