

holding the Capitol, Glaucia's neck was broken and that Saturninus fled to the Senate House where he was stoned. Orosius' version (5.17.9–10) is that Saturninus, Saufeius and Q. Labienus were forced by Marius to take refuge in the *curia* and were killed there; that Glaucia escaped to the house of a certain Claudius from which he was dragged forth and killed; and that Cn. Dolabella and L. Giganus were overtaken in the *forum holitorium*. Orosius' evidence suggests that Livy's fuller treatment recorded various fates for the *seditiones* and clearly implies that they were not taken into custody *en bloc* or at least that they were not all killed at the same time. Given his previous experience of Marius, Equitius had no reason to trust himself to pledges of good-will. The fact that he could be labelled 'sine tribu, sine notore, sine nomine' (Florus 2.4(16).1), a reference to his alleged lack of civil status which goes beyond the usual anti-*popularis* rhetoric in its specificity, made him more vulnerable.<sup>17</sup> Orosius' evidence might further suggest that Livy's account did not place Equitius' death on this occasion.<sup>18</sup> Equitius' tumultuous career continued, then, in expectation of a turn of tribunician office. It was terminated on his inauguration day.

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<sup>17</sup> cf. Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 20; *Sest.* 101; *de vir. ill.* 62.1; App. *Bell. Civ.* 1.32.

<sup>18</sup> No source referring to Equitius mentions him as having shared Saturninus' fate on the same day.

### ...F AND LIQUID

It used to be thought that, just as word-initial *fl*... and *fr*... behaved like *pl*..., *pr*..., *tr*..., etc., in not producing a long syllable when following a word-final short vowel,<sup>1</sup> just so word-internal ...*fl*... and ...*fr*... allowed both the short and, except for the pre-classical scenic poets, the long scansion. It was implied that these clusters oscillated with the same degree of freedom which is the well-known characteristic of the stop-and-liquid clusters.<sup>2</sup> The difficulty is, of course, that evidence can be no more than minimal since in truly Latin (i.e. neither dialectal nor foreign) material *f* occurs only at the beginning of words or after a compounding seam. In fact, the argument, explicit or implicit, has turned on Horace, *Sat.* 1.2.98: *custodes lectica ciniflones parasitae*; Horace, *Sat.* 2.2.131: *illum aut nequities aut uafri inscitia iuris*; Ov. *Ars* 3.332: *cuive pater uafri luditur arte Getae*; Martial 6.64.26: *stigmata nec uafra delebit*

<sup>1</sup> The few exceptions have been paraded tirelessly at least since Lucian Müller: *Cat.* 4.9 *Propontida trucemue*, 29.4 *ultima Britannia*, and indeed 4.18 *impotentia freta* (all of these in iambs), as well as Tib. 1.6.34 *seruare frustra* (W. S. Allen, *Accent and Rhythm* [Cambridge, 1973], pp. 140–1, and H. M. Hoenigswald, 'A Note on Latin Prosody', *TAPA* 80 [1949], 271–80, 'Language, Meter, and Choice in Latin', in U. Pieper and G. Stickel (eds.), *Studia linguistica diachronica et synchronica* [Berlin, New York and Amsterdam, 1985], pp. 377–83), while the Ennian *populea frus* may well have to be struck off the list (O. Skutsch [ed.], *The Annals of Quintus Ennius* [Oxford, 1985], p. 728). In what follows, 'long' and 'short', when applied to scansion (i.e. to syllables, not just to vowels), are interchangeable with 'heavy' and 'light', respectively.

<sup>2</sup> '...Plosive...+liquid... The evidence of early Latin verse...is quite clear that a syllable containing a short vowel followed by such a sequence was regularly *light* in quantity... At a later period, and under the influence of Greek practice, it became permissible to adopt for metrical purposes the alternative of treating syllables containing a short vowel followed by plosive+liquid as being of heavy quantity' (W. S. Allen, op. cit. [n. 1], pp. 137–8). Pace S. Timpanaro, 'Alcune particolarità prosodiche nell'Anthologia Latina', *SCO* 10 (1961), 156–60, and 'Muta cum liquida in poesia latina e nel Latino volgare', *RCCM* 7 (1965), 1075–1103, the long scansion is indeed far more probably a Greek importation than a Roman inheritance. O. Skutsch, op. cit. (n. 1), pp. 55–6, on Timpanaro and on G. Bernardi Perini, *Due problemi di fonetica latina* (Rome, 1974), pp. 17–18, 70–7, 82–96, 108–9, states the case.

*Cinnamus arte*; 12.66.3: *arte sed emptorem uafra corrumpis Amoene*; Phaedrus 2.6.14: *inducta uafri* (cj. Festa) *aquila monitis paruit*; Silius 8.566: *et quos aut Rufrae* (cj. Heinse) *quos aut Aesernia quosue*, and Martial 4.71.1: *quaero diu totam Safroni Rufe per urbem*.<sup>3</sup>

These eight examples exhibit long scansion. This is not in itself remarkable, perhaps not even for the odd compound *cini-flo* (lit. 'blower of ashes').<sup>4</sup> The question is only whether the absence of short scansion, if indeed it is a fact, is accidental. W. S. Allen refused to think so. To him the formula that *uafri* may not only be syllabified (as the matter is often put) *uaf.ri* (like *pat.ri* --) but also *ua.fri* (like *pa.tri* --) was 'false doctrine'. In other words, he saw ...*fl*... and ...*fr*... as always 'making position'.<sup>5</sup>

This would be interesting because it would put the *f*-clusters with the *s*-clusters<sup>6</sup> which generate syllable length medially (*pes.tis*, *dis.pello*; even *anti.s.tes*) but, at first, not after a word boundary (Plautus, *Rud.* 198 *sed erile scelus* anap.; after Plautus and Terence such sequences tend to be avoided<sup>7</sup>). Still, as the number of cases is

<sup>3</sup> On *Afranius* see the end of the next footnote.

<sup>4</sup> E. J. Kenney, *CR* n.s. 15 (1965), 188; N. E. Collinge, *Collectanea linguistica* (The Hague and Paris, 1970), p. 195; W. S. Allen, op. cit. (n. 1), pp. 140–1. Words like *re-freno*, *re-fluit* with both heavy and light scansion in their first syllables would seem relevant. Plt. *Capt.* 918 *cellas refregit omnis intus reclusitque armarium* has an instructive coda; it was Lindsay who introduced ...*cc*... into the text. In the case of *muta cum liquida* orthographic sanction in the form of gemination is of course not required from the post-scenic point of view (Kenney, loc. cit., is not wholly informative). Since *ab-luit*, *ob-ruit* have a long first syllable everywhere one would expect the converse for *re-plet*, *re-primit*, and also for *re-flectit*, the compounding seam always determining the 'syllable boundary'. This, however, is not so, no doubt owing to the confusion – already Plautine – caused by syncope/reduplication in *re-p(e)peri*, *re-t(e)tuli*, *red-(i)do* and by the existence, however secondary etymologically, of the *red-* of *red-eo* etc. (see F. Sommer and R. Pfister, *Handbuch der lateinischen Laut- und Formenlehre*<sup>4</sup>, v.1 [Heidelberg, 1977], p. 158). Lucretius has heavy *re-f.l*... twice (3.502, 4.442; both incidentally, in *thesi*) and light *re-fl*... once, as well as six instances of heavy *re-f.r*... (four – 2.276, 1121, 4.440, 6.531 – in the thesis of a spondee and two – 4.703, 1085 – in *arsi*) against four instances of light *re-fr*... On the other hand, the more lucid and also more artificial Lucretian compounds of the type *largifluos*, *fluctifragus*, *ossifraga*, *siluifragus* show a light ...*i-fl/r*... – Vergil has nine cases of *re-fl*..., and one of *re-fr*..., all with light scansion (as well as *bi-frontis*, *bi-frontem* --). In Ovid *re-fl*... occurs six times and *re-fr*... five times; there are no heavy scansions. In Silius there are six light and three heavy (9.596, 15.738, 16.54, all in *thesi*) instances of *re-fl*... (there are none of *re-fr*...). In other words, aside from Lucretius (who, after all, also experiments not only with *liquidus* --... [hardly with *i*, i.e. with anomalous length by nature] but even with *re-lig*... --...), the *f*-clusters in these compounds actually tend to light scansion more than do the *muta-cum-liquida* ones. In this light Horace's *cinif.lo* becomes a little uncomfortable. Perhaps its compound nature was obscured. Perhaps, contrariwise, Horace, *Sat.* 1.2.98, with its tetrasyllabic cadence and feminine caesura, comically suggests a Greek hexameter with a compound word occupying the same metrical position, as Nicander, *Alex.* 605 ἀλὶβλαπτον Μελικέρτην||, as the Editors have suggested to me. It is even remotely conceivable that the interior vowel is not just the ubiquitous compounding vowel (as in the less opaque *largi-fl*..., etc.; ...*i* – either generalized instead of the expected \*...*e* – <\*...*o* –; see M. Leumann, *Lateinische Laut- und Formenlehre*<sup>2</sup> [Munich, 1977], p. 390, or reflecting an etymological \*...*i*...), and that we are instead dealing with a full-fledged \**cinis-flo* (cp. *cinisculus*) > *cini(f)flo* (cp., in a first syllable, *dif-fluo*); the MS. orthography of this virtual hapax – the word recurs once in Tertullian – hardly counts. The first syllable in *Afer*, *Africa* is long by nature, and so, presumably, is the middle syllable in *Venafrum*, whereas *uafra*, *uafri*... has *ā*. For *Afranius* the evidence, Hor. *Ep.* 2.1.57 || *dicitur Afrani*..., Lucan 4.4... *castris Afranius illis*||, 4.338... *supplex Afranius armis*||, is once again ambiguous.

<sup>5</sup> W. S. Allen, *Vox latina* (Cambridge, 1965), p. 90; op. cit. (n. 1), p. 137.

<sup>6</sup> This would not be entirely unnatural since *f* and *s* are both fricatives, though their privileges of occurrence differ as greatly as do their prehistoric antecedents. Still, there are ties: \**sr*, \**bhr*, \**dhr* all merge into *fr/br*, etc. See also R. A. Zirin, *The Phonological Basis of Latin Prosody* (The Hague and Paris, 1970), p. 41.

<sup>7</sup> In Vergil (see below) and Ovid the avoidance is practically complete. Otherwise, in permitting himself exceptions, a given poet will use either the light (e.g. Hor. *Sat.* 1.10.72 *saepe*

minuscule, Allen's claim can never be proved by pointing to long scansion in classical poetry. It could only be disproved by finding short ones.

Such short scansion exists. We can adduce Vergil, *Aen.* 7.739: *quique Rufras Batulumque tenent*, and Martial 11.103.1: *tanta tibi est animi probitas orisque Safroni*.<sup>8</sup> Moreover, in old<sup>9</sup> senarii and scenic trochees the practice seems to be short scansion, exactly as with stop and liquid: *Carm. epigr.* 94.1 Buecheler: *Ephesia Rufria ma[ter et coniu]x bona*, with B.'s comment,<sup>10</sup> and Pomponius 85 Frass. *uetulae uaricosae uafrae* (MSS. *afrae*) and 135 *linguam uafra*, each, it appears, in the coda of a septenarius.<sup>11</sup> We conclude that the old formulation was correct: *f*-clusters did fall in with *muta cum liquida* after all even though they lacked a Greek model.<sup>12</sup>

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*stilum uertas* ... etc. [Satires only]; so also Lucilius, Lucretius, the *Culex*, Vergil [once only, *Aen.* 11.309, ... *ponite. spes* ... with 'punctuation'], Propertius, Manilius; on Phaedrus, see H. M. Hoenigswald, op. cit. [n. 1], p. 381) or the heavy scansion (Cat. 17.24 *pote stolidum* etc.; also, Cicero, Tibullus, Grattius, Lucan, Statius, Silius, Juvenal, Martial, the *Aetna*; on Seneca, see H. M. Hoenigswald, op. cit. [n. 1], p. 381) but not both, except only for certain specific Homerisms like *unda Scamandri* at end of line, Cat. 64.357, etc. – an indication of the seriousness of the aesthetics involved. D. S. Raven calls the heavy scansion, together with their exceptions, 'studied imitation[s] of Greek lines' (*Latin Metre* [London, 1964], pp. 24–5). The details are in H. M. Hoenigswald, art. cit. (n. 1); see also J. P. Postgate, *Prosodia latina* (Oxford, 1923), pp. 31–2; N. E. Collinge (who is to be thanked for the reference to Plt. *Rud.* 198), op. cit. (n. 4), pp. 192–218, with important and somewhat different conclusions; W. S. Allen, op. cit. (n. 1), pp. 139–40.

<sup>8</sup> W. Schulze, *Zur Geschichte lateinischer Eigennamen* (reprinted Berlin, Zürich and Dublin, 1966), and D. C. Swanson, *The Names in Roman Verse* (Madison, Milwaukee and London, 1967) are on the whole useful guides, although Schulze, see above, p. 223, is awkward on the quantity in Martial 4.71.1.

<sup>9</sup> i.e. to the exclusion of Phaedrus.

<sup>10</sup> This reading of the metre avoids a split anapaest.

<sup>11</sup> So Frassinetti *ad loc.*

<sup>12</sup> Apparently, the *f*-clusters were perceived as close to the stop-and-liquid clusters with which they share their second, 'liquid' component, while *qu* did not fall in with the *c*-and-liquid clusters with which it could be said to share the first, or stop component. Instead, *qu* functioned as though it had no Greek model of any sort, and it was not allowed, except for Lucretius' occasional experimentation (n. 4), to make position (just as the *su-* of *suadeo* does not suffer avoidance as do the other word-initial *s*-groups; see n. 7). That there were, as there had to be, Greek transcriptions for *qu*, *f*, etc. is another matter; see F. Sommer, *Handbuch der lateinischen Laut- und Formenlehre*<sup>2</sup> (Heidelberg, 1914), p. 284; F. Sommer and R. Pfister, op. cit. (n. 4), p. 209. As *Tarquinius* is *Ταρκύνιος*, so *Fabius* is *Φάβιος*, and it is against that background that the MSS. spelling (two against one) *Saphroni* Martial 11.103.1, to which Professor M. D. Reeve has had the kindness to call my attention, must be seen in turn. This is also how M. Leumann, op. cit. (n. 4), p. 162, judges sporadic early renderings of 'φ' by 'f' in genuine Greek words and names. Such spellings, especially in words not yet entrenched, become more frequent later (2nd century A.D. according to W. S. Allen, *Vox graeca*<sup>3</sup> [Cambridge, 1987], pp. 22–6; 3rd/4th century A.D. according to M. Leumann, loc. cit.) when the Greek aspirates turn into fricatives. (O. Skutsch, op. cit. [n. 1], p. 703, may have in mind such things as the word-initial *fr...* of *Fryg...* *Frug...* *Froeg...* in the transmission of Apuleius, *Met.* 10.32, Siculus Flaccus, *agrim.* p. 101, Turpilius 103 Rychlewska [*frigus* MSS.], Accius, *trag.* 178 [?], when he speaks, neutrally, of 'alternation' to throw doubt on the use of Livy's *phalarica* [= *fal...*] as a sure argument for provenance from Fabius Pictor.) At the time, however, when the prosodic conventions were developed that accommodated *Ruf.rae*, *uaf.ri*, *Saf.roni* along with *Ruf.ria*, *Ru.fras*, *ua.fram*, *Sa.froni*, there was no real symmetry: Greek φ was, to put it crudely, closer to Latin *f* than any other Greek sound, but *f* was not the nearest available Latin rendering of Greek φ, witness *Aprodite* [Praeneste], then *Aphrodite* ..., and finally the familiar *phl*, *phr* and all the rest; see M. Leumann, op. cit. (n. 4), pp. 160, 162; W. S. Allen, see above (1987), p. 22. I thank Professors W. S. Allen, G. N. Knauer, M. D. Reeve and O. Skutsch for reading versions of this note, and Professors J. A. Farrell and W. D. Smith for assistance with the resources of the Packard Humanities Institute, CD-ROM, at the Department of Classical Studies, University of Pennsylvania.