

eight lines; more, e.g., than the crucifixion of a Roman centurion (51–2), more than the use of Tiberius' money for a donative in Piso's name (54–6), about as many as are devoted to the fomenting of war with Parthia (37–45). And if Tiberius' speech in Tacitus' *Annals* explains portions of the senate's verdict in the *SCPP*, Tacitus' composition must reflect something of the substance of Tiberius' actual *oratio*.

Amherst College

CYNTHIA DAMON
cdamon@amherst.edu

TACITUS, *DIALOGUS* 13.4

At *Dialogus* 13.4, Tacitus makes Maternus decry the good fortune of the orators Vibius Crispus and Eprius Marcellus: 'Nam Crispus iste et Marcellus, ad quorum exempla me uocas, quid habent in hac sua fortuna concupiscendum? Quod timent, an quod timentur? Quod, cum cotidie aliquid rogentur, ii quibus praestant indignantur? Quod alligati *cum* adulatione nec imperantibus umquam satis serui uidentur nec nobis satis liberi? Quae haec summa eorum potentia est? Tantum posse liberti solent'.

In my *OCT* apparatus I commented on the italicized *cum*: 'vix sanum'. And indeed the preposition in such a context seems impossible. Others have agreed, without suggesting a convincing change. *omni*, a favourite substitute, adds nothing. *omnium*, conjectured first by Schulting, is better. But it may be that we should follow a different approach. In this highly antithetical passage¹ Tacitus may have balanced a *cum* clause with a *tum* clause.² If that is right, exactly what he wrote can hardly be recovered. But *exempli gratia* I suggest 'cum <metu tum> adulatione'.³

Corpus Christi College, Oxford

MICHAEL WINTERBOTTOM

¹ Lipsius thought that a second clause might be added to fill out the period in 'ii quibus praestant indignantur'.

² As at *Dial.* 5.2 'Saleium Bassum, cum optimum uirum tum absolutissimum poetam'.

³ For the contrast cf. e.g. *Hist.* 2.87.2 'quidam metu, multi per adulationem'.

AN EMENDATION IN CALPURNIUS FLACCUS

The theme of the second declamation of Calpurnius Flaccus is 'Matrona Aethiopem peperit. Arguitur adulterii'. In one of the excerpts (ed. L. Håkanson [Stuttgart, 1978], pp. 2, 6–10), the accuser is arguing that for a white woman with a white husband to produce a black child is certain proof of adultery, for individual races have fixed physical characteristics to distinguish them. I give the text as argued for by W. S. Watt (*Erano* 94 [1996], 123).

Sua cuique genti etiam facies manet: rutili sunt Germaniae vultus et flava proceritas; Hispaniae <incolae> non eodem omnes colore tinguntur? Ex altera parte, qua convexus et deficiens mundus vicinum inficit orientem, hic effusiora corpora, illic collectiora nascuntur. Diversa sunt mortalium genera, nemo tamen est suo generi dissimilis.

incolae *suppl.* Watt inficit *Schulting*: mittit MSS hic *Schulting, favente Watt*: illic MSS

'Each race has its permanent appearance. Germany exhibits red faces and tall bodies capped by blond hair. Are not the peoples of Spain dyed with one and the same colour? In the other