

Th. 15, 1 id N] in FE 2 pertica NF] perticam E 3 fine NF] finem E

Th. 18, 12 cum propensi] cur ea quae praemensum (per inmensum F¹) FE, hoc est cur ea quae per emensum N 13 soli NF] solis E consummamus F] consumamus E, consummavimus N ut FE] ad N 14 planam] plenam FE, plenaria N 15 cultellamus N] cultellamur FE 16 planitiae Th.] planitiei N, planitiam F, planitiem E 17 Hanc] haec FE, Hoc N monstravit E] monstrabit NF

Th. 19, 1 colligi NF] collegi E quod FE] quia N 4 si N] nisi FE 5 ordinata N] ordinato FE 6 metiremur La.] mererentur E, inse-
rentur N, hererentur F 7 quod FE] quot N 8 cultellabitur FE] cultellabuntur N.

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DE NATO ETHIOPE – A POSTSCRIPT

In *Rb. Mus.* n. f. iii. i (1968), 64–68 H. Walter has drawn attention to the reworking in a short elegiac poem (of unknown date and surviving in a manuscript of the 14th century)¹ of a theme which is touched upon by the elder Pliny (*n. h.* 7. 51): the embarrassments resulting from the transmission of hereditary characteristics from grandparent to grandchild, when these characteristics are not shared by the intervening generation. The poem runs as follows: a noble lady commits adultery with a negro slave; the daughter whom she bears shows no signs of its paternal origin; the daughter later marries and gives birth to a dark-skinned child; she is accused of adultery, but her mother intercedes with a confession of her own guilt. Walter quotes seven lines of this poem. These are the lines as he would print them:

- 23 implet eam. gravidata tumet, maternum in auras
iam parat aethereas fundere ventris onus.
25 hoc, metuens famae, stupri sibi conscia, Maurum
si pariat lecto, destinat efficere.

1) For the text of the poem see A. Vernet, 'Poésies latines des XII^e et XIII^e siècles', *Mélanges dédiés à la mémoire de Felix Grat*, vol. ii (Paris 1949), 258f.

evocat in lucem fau-trix Lucina puellam:
 ore refert matrem nata puella suam.
 nutritur: nutrita viro sociatur: ab illo
 30 concipit...

In line 29 *nutritur* is Walter's emendation for *nutritim* or *nutricim* of the manuscript. By this emendation, and by considerable re-punctuation, Walter has made these lines almost intelligible. But what is the meaning of lines 25–6? '*Hoc destinat efficere*', says Walter, 'weil sie fürchtet, entdeckt zu werden ... wenn sie *lecto*, d.h. "im Bett" oder genauer "zu Hause" ein Negerkind bekommt'. In other words, *hoc ... Maurum si pariat lecto destinat efficere* means 'she determines to do this ... if she should bear a Moorish child in her bed' (how "zu Hause" can be a 'more exact' translation of *lecto*, I fail to see). But what is it that she 'determines to do'? According to Walter, *maternum in auras ... fundere ventris onus*, in which words 'wird der Plan der Ehefrau umschreibend angedeutet, das Kind auf "freiem Feld" zur Welt zu bringen und es dort unter Umständen auszusetzen'. To expose it under certain circumstances, indeed! And where is any of that to be found in the Latin? Lines 23–4 mean no more than 'she prepares to bring forth into the light of day the maternal burden of her womb'. Certainly, we do require the idea that she will expose the child; but there is no need to conjure it up out of thin air when we can find it by removing the ridiculous 'bed'. Lines 25–6 are to be read as follows:

hoc, metuens famae, stupri sibi conscia, Maurum
 si pariat, leto destinat afficere.

The initial *hoc* refers to *onus*: 'she determines to put it to death, if she should bear a Moorish child'. Cf. Nep. *de reg.* 3. 2 *pari leto affectus est*, Liv. 22. 53. 11 *familiam remque meam pessimo leto adfacias*, Sil. 2. 184 *adfecit leto*; TLL i. 1210. 57–61.

I take this opportunity to correct a few more lines in this poem:

3–4 miles erat: genus hunc fert, hunc forma venustat,
 presinat probitas, copia dittant opum.

In line 4 *praesignat* and *dittat* are restored by H. Walther (*apud* Walter, p. 67 n. 10). Line 3 remains unmetrical. Vernet proposed to read *genus hunc fert* <et> *hunc forma venustat*: which restores neither metre nor sense. The simplest solution is <ef>*fert*, 'elevates, exalts'.

9 dum nequit hic sudare sibi creber(que) frequensque... That *sudare* may be used *in malam partem* is conceivable, but I do not know any example of such a usage. Perhaps the poet used a choicer verb, ignorant of its true scansion: *subare*. For another metrical error cf. 19 *nōlentem*.

23-4: I have quoted these lines above in the form in which they appear in Walter's article. Walter fails to tell us that *maternum* ... *ventris onus* is the emendation of Vernet, and that the manuscript gives *maternus* ... *ventus honus*. Therefore keep *maternus* and simply change *ventus* to *venter*.

35-6 Sic ait: 'Ethiopi consensi cuius avitum (avittum *cod.*) nascitur affectus ecce colore nepos'.

Walther (*apud* Walter, p. 67 n. 10) wishes to change *avitum* to *avita*. I do not know what meaning he proposes to extract from this conjecture. Read *avito*: 'I have consorted with an Aethiopian, and behold a grandchild is born, marked with his grandfather's colour'. For *consentire* used 'de re venerea' cf. *TLL* iv. 397. 30ff.

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ZUM TEXT DER ANAXIMENES-RHETORIK¹

I

24, 4. Hier weicht der Wortlaut der Hss beträchtlich von der Fassung des Papyrus (II) ab:

σκοπεῖν δὲ καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα ὁποῖον φανεῖται κατὰ μέρη διαιρούμενον ἢ (καὶ α) καθόλου λεγόμενον, καὶ ὁποτέρως (ὁπότερον FH²) ἂν μείζον ἦ, τόνδε τὸν τρόπον αὐτὸ λέγειν (Hss).

σ[κοπεῖν δε ...] ἢ [...] μὲν²) ποτερον μείζον φαινεται το πραγμα κατα

1) Die Vorschläge, die ich im Folgenden darlege und begründe, sind zum Teil schon von R. Kassel bekannt gemacht worden (*Philol.* 111, 1967, 126). Ich zitiere nach Seite und Zeile der neuen Ausgabe von M. Fuhrmann (*Anaximenes ars rhetorica quae vulgo fertur Aristotelis ad Alexandrum*, Leipzig 1966).

2) So in der Ausgabe von Grenfell-Hunt. Nachdem jedoch Hunt auf Bitten von F. Eisemann den Papyrus an dieser Stelle ein zweites Mal ein-