Noun Declension in Plautus

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ἔχων is due to the influence of ἔχω in the next sentence, just as πολλά there may be due to πολλά occurring twice in this. We may then adopt πίνων without scruple.

ib. 45 ὁ δὲ Καλλίας, νὴ τὴν Ἥραν, ἔφη, τά τε ἄλλα ζηλῶ σε (*i.e.* Antisthenes) τοῦ πλούτου καὶ ὅτι κ.τ.λ. Ἀλλὰ μὰ Δί', ἔφη ὁ Νικήρατος, μὴ ζήλου· ἐγὼ γὰρ ἥξω παρ' αὐτοῦ δανεισόμενος τὸ μηδενὸς προσδεῖσθαι, οὕτω πεπαιδευμένος ὑπὸ Ὁμήρου...ὡς πλείστου πλούτου ἐπιθυμῶν οὐ παύομαι.

Antisthenes *regum aequabat opes animis.* His wealth consisted mainly in his wanting nothing. It would be quite incoherent for Niceratus to say that he would borrow this frame of mind, as Homer had taught him such a taste for opulence that his desires were unbounded. Should this be thought to mean that, as he could not gratify his desire for wealth, he would try the other tack and, like Antisthenes, extirpate his desires altogether, the explanation is inconsistent with μὴ ζήλου, which he addresses to Callias and then justifies in these words. We must take ἐγὼ γὰρ ἥξω κ.τ.λ. as an indignant question of the kind illustrated in this *Review*, vol. 15, p. 386. What he says is 'Don't you have any such feeling towards him. Do you think that I, who love to count up my possessions and would fain be as wealthy as ever I can, am going to borrow his no-wants system?'

8. 1 Ἆρ', ἔφη, ὦ ἄνδρες, εἰκὸς ἡμᾶς παρόντος δαίμονος μεγάλου καὶ τῷ μὲν χρόνῳ ἰσήλικος τοῖς ἀειγενέσι θεοῖς, τῇ δὲ μορφῇ νεωτάτου, καὶ μεγέθει πάντα ἐπέχοντος, ψυχῇ δὲ ἀνθρώπου ἰσουμένου (Blomfield ἱδρυμένου), Ἔρωτος, μὴ ἂν ἀμνημονῆσαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπειδὴ πάντες ἐσμὲν τοῦ θεοῦ τούτου θιασῶται;

This also gives an absurd sense, 'is it right for us not to forget Eros?', *i.e.* we ought to forget him, when he means of course 'I hope we shall remember him.' It may be thought that the obvious remedy is to strike out μή, but the position of ἄν or any such particle, if right, then becomes very questionable, and in any case I think the remedy is to be found elsewhere. I have pointed out before now (*C.R.* 10, 103) that in *Oecon.* 4. 4 a similar ἄρα beginning a sentence has to be changed to ἀλλά to make sense, and that there is other evidence of the two words getting interchanged. Read then ἀλλά here and make the sentence a statement, not a question, 'but it is right that we should not forget.'

Ἄν before ἀμνημονῆσαι is usually bracketed and certainly is not right. Εἰκός ἐστι with an infinitive has two senses: (1) 'it is likely,' (2) 'it is reasonable' or 'right.' Even when it bears the first sense, the infinitive very seldom indeed has an ἄν; when it bears the second, ἄν can hardly be appropriate or right. In this place ἄν may very well be due to the first letters of ἀμνημονῆσαι. But it may also be a corruption of δή, which would be quite in place here. I will not attempt to decide between the two possibilities.

There is, however, still an error in the passage. The editors seem satisfied with Blomfield's ἱδρυμένου for ἰσουμένου, but they have been satisfied much too easily. The corruption is not a very likely one, nor is ἱδρυμένος, which applies usually to statues, temples, &c., not to the god himself, a very proper word. When we look at ψυχῇ...ἰσουμένου, we remember first that the dative in η (written ηι) and the accusative in ην are constantly confused: then that an ι and an ει are really convertible. So we get ψυχὴν... εἰσουμένου and thereupon it requires very moderate powers of divination to see that Xenophon wrote ψυχὴν...εἰσδυομένου, which is both more suitable in expression and in letters closer to the MS. tradition.

H. RICHARDS.

NOUN DECLENSION IN PLAUTUS.

THE following statistics are based on repeated reading of the small Götz-Schöll text, and have been verified from the apparatus in the Triumvirate edition, with some reference to the text of Leo. I have wished to bring together some facts of importance to students of Plautus. The information now available on Plautine usage is scattered and of widely varying value. Rassow's Index (1881) is useful, but it has gaps here and there; Neue has many omissions. I have aimed to make my statistics complete in each instance, but I cannot hope that nothing has escaped me in the range within which I have kept myself, and I shall be glad to have omissions pointed

out to me. I believe this account of Plautus' nouns will be found more extended than any that has hitherto been given, and I hope it will prove of service.

My aim has been, in general, to collect facts, rather than to explain or discuss them. It has served my purpose better to group them under the traditional five declensions, than to carry them one case at a time through the different stems.

FIRST DECLENSION.

1. With the question of -ā in the nom. s. goes that of -ā in the nom. and acc. pl. of all neuters. It has become customary to say that neither can be proved for Plautus. It is true that -ă predominates overwhelmingly (cf. *praêdă sĭt*, Cas. 114, *sĕruă sŭm*,
$\overset{5}{}\quad\overset{6}{}\qquad\overset{7}{}\quad\overset{8}{}$
Pers. 615, *ulmitrĭbă tŭ* [?], Pers. 278a, *condimĕntă sŭnt*, Ps. 834), but the number
$\overset{5}{}\qquad\overset{6}{}$
of places where the manuscripts give us -ā is, though limited, large enough to command attention and respect, and to make the usual summary dismissal of the matter unsatisfactory. The list in C. F. W. Müller's Plaut. Pros. pp. 3–13, is nearly complete, and includes some instances that even he rejects. If we neglect the places that show ◡, ◡ late in the verse, and others that are for various reasons unlikely or impossible, there still remain the following :—

(*a*) Greek nouns :—

> *epistulā*, As. 762.
> *Leonidā*, voc., As. 740.
> *Sosiā*, Am. 438.
> *Sosiā*, Am. 439.

(*b*) Latin nouns :—

> *familiā*, Trin. 251 (cretic).
> *filiā*, Men. 762.
> *ineptiā*, Merc. 26.
> *morā*, Curc. 461 (may be removed by hiatus).
> *tesserā*, Poen. 1052.
> Neuter pl., *facinorā*, Ps. 563.
> Very doubtful is *ancilla*, Cas. 655.

(*c*) Adjectives :—

> *alterā*, B. 1128 (bacchiac).
> *alterā*, Poen. prol. 85.
> *liberā*, E. 498.
> *meā*, Cas. 696 (bacchiac ; haplography ?).
> *meā*, Curc. 602.
> Neuter pl., *ceterā*, As. 199.
> *factā*, Pers. 761 (anap.).
> *omniā*, Men. 900.
> *omniā*. Mil. 1314.
> *omniā* Mil. 1338.

More doubtful is *auara*, Truc. 459 (bacchiac).

(*d*) We may add these pronouns :—

> *eāque*, Curc. 80.
> *illā*, S. 159.
> *istā*, Merc. 730.

Neuter pl., *istā* (so B), As. 860.

Of these 24 Leo prints 14.

2. Gen. s. in -*as*.

matrem familias, Am. 831, Merc. 406, 415.

matres familias, S. 98.

Others advocated by Ritschl, metri gratia, have not met with approval.

3. In two places only have the MSS. of Plautus preserved any trace of the genitive ending -*āī* : in verse 51 of the prologue to the Poenulus B reads *comedi ais inodiosi* for *comoediai sin odiost* ; add Poen. 1045, *Antidama*[t]*i*—so A. This ending is, however, attested by the metre in many places ; the small, conservative text of Götz and Schöll prints 28 instances of it, in nouns of various kinds, as well as in adjectives and possessive pronouns ; *e.g. meai, tuai* (?), Aul. 121 ; *nostrai*, Mil. 519 ; *magnai publicai*, Mil. prol. 103 (attested by Marius Victorinus) ; *malai*, Merc. 692 ; cf. Rufinus, p. 561, 2, K. It is found even in Greek nouns : *Antidamai*, Poen. 1045 (but *Antidamae*, Poen. 1042, 1047) ; *Charmidai*, Trin. 359 (but *Charmidi*, Trin. 744) ; *Periphanai*, E. 246, 508, 635.

This -*āī* rarely suffers elision ; doubtful instances are cited by Lindsay, L.L. p. 381. The usual gen. ending -*ae* also is not liable to synaloepha, but the -*ae* of the dat. s. (of different origin) is elided (Leo, Plaut. Forsch. ch. 6).

4. Final *d*, as a means of avoiding hiatus, is now generally rejected in all ablatives, except in the pronouns *mēd* and *tēd* ; these are good accusative forms also. Lindsay is inclined to admit also *rēd* in Aul. 141, Merc. 629, Ps. 19 (Archiv f. L.L. 10 [1898] 550) ; to these add As. 224.

5. The dialectic termination -*as* for the nom. pl., proposed to help the metre in various places (*e.g.* Am. 275, Trin. 539), has now been abandoned.

6. We find no instance of -*abus* in our plays. Priscian (G.L. ii. 293. 12, K) quotes S. 567 as showing *filiis pro filiabus* [so also Poen. 1128] ; and he gives from an unnamed play of Plautus the words *de gnatabus suis* (Frag. Fab. Inc. v. 82).

SECOND DECLENSION.

1. Two *u*'s are avoided in the nom. and acc. s., so that we get e.g. *séruŏs ést*, Ps. 727 (B, C, D) and *Quom séruos sis serúom tibi*, Pers. 291 (A, B), but *oculus* (*e.g.* Truc. 579) and *oculum* (*e.g.* Truc. 881).

2. Men. 957 gives us the nom. *socerus*; verse 1046 of the same play has *socer*. A nom. *puerus* has been conjectured into Truc. 906 (MSS. *purus*).
   conciliabolum, Trin. 314, BCD.

3. The gen. s. of *-io* stems ends of course in a single *i*; e.g. *flágiti*, Merc. 417.

4. *Huic puello*, Frag. 92, Lenones Gemini. So Festus, 249. 15 ; Priscian, 231. 21, reads *hic puellus*.

5. Vocative singular.
   meus caseus, Poen. 367.
   huius caseus, Poen. 390.
   oculus, Poen. 394.
   oculus meus, Most. 311, Pers. 765.
   meus oculus, Cist. 53, S. 764.
   ocellus aureus, As. 691.
   meus ocellus, As. 664, Poen. 366. Compare Curc. 203, 392.

In As. 664 we find *mi anime* parallel with *meus ocellus*; cf. Cas. 137, 138.

The vocative *puere* is attested by MSS., by grammarians, or by limping metre.

(*a*) Needed for metre, *i.e.* before consonants or at the end of verse, 16 instances : As. 382 ; B. 577 ; Curc. 75 ; Merc. 912 (910) ; Most. 843, 947, 949, 965, 990, 991 ; Pers. 792 ; Ps. 170, 242b, 249, 252 ; Truc. 535.

(*b*) Not needed by metre, but given by MSS., *i.e.* before vowels, 5 instances : As. 891 ; Merc. 930 ; Most. 308 ; Pers. 771 ; Ps. 241b.

(*c*) Merc. 922 (921) has *púer, hoc pállium.*

(*d*) Merc. 976 shows *nouos amator, uétus, puér,* apparently vocatives but possibly nominatives in apposition. So *thensaurus*, As. 655.

6. The genitive plural in *-orum* occurs in about 60 different words—nouns, adjectives, pronouns—with a total of 111 instances. The genitive in *-um* or *-om* is found in some 21 words, 76 times. Both forms occur for 12 words :

deum 14	*deorum* 9 (synizesis in 8 of these).
duom 1	*duorum* 2
liberum 1	*liberorum* 5
meum 8	*meorum* 3
nostrum (pron.) 9	*nostrorum* (pron.) 3
„ (adj. 3)	„ (adj.) 1
nummum 12	*nummorum* 1
puerum 1	*puerorum* 1
seruom ? 1	*seruorum* 4
socium 1	*sociorum* 1
tuom 2	*tuorum* 7
uerbum 4	*uerborum* 6
uostrum (pron.) 7	*uostrorum* (pron.) 5
„ (adj.) 1	

Of the other words in *-orum* 36 occur once each, of the others in *-um*, 5 once each. The needs of the metre seem to be the only thing that determines the choice ; in Most. 120 we get *liberum*, but in the next verse *liberorum*—both verses are bacchiac.

THIRD DECLENSION.

1. Nominative singular.

(*a*) *-os* and *-or*.
   colos, Men. 828, Mil. 1179 ; *color*, Merc. 368.
   honos, Trin. 697, Frag. 101 Pagon ; *honor*, R. 195, Trin. 663.
   labos, Capt. 196, Merc. 72, Trin. 271, Truc. 521 ; *labor* Curc. 219, R. 202.
   lepos, As. prol. 13, Cas. 235 (voc.), Curc. 98 (voc.), R. 352 ; *lepor* is not found in Plautus.
   odos, Capt. 815 (814), Curc. 99 (Nonius only), 105, Ps. 841, 842 ; *odor* [Curc. 99 MSS.], Poen. 1179.
   Total, *-os* 17, *-or* 6.

(*b*) *-ōr*, *-ēr*.
   Amatōr, B. 1163 ; *amōr* [Cist. 72 doubtful], Merc. 590, Most. 142, Trin. 260*a* ; *auctōr*, Ps. 231 ; *exercitōr*, Trin. 226, 1016 ; *gubernatōr*, R. 1014 ; *honōr*, R. 195 ; *imperatōr*, Am. 229 ; *oratōr*, B. 981 ; *seruatōr* (change of speaker) Ps. 874 ; *sorōr*, B. 1140 a, E. 657 (so B, not A ; voc., change of speaker), Poen. 364, 406, (change of speaker), 895, S. 7*b* ; *uxōr*, As. 927, Merc. 800 (voc.), S. 140 ; *Iuppitēr* Am. prol. 94 (?) Curc. 27 (change of speaker) ; *patēr*, Aul. 779, As. 828 (voc., change of speaker). Total, *-ōr* 18 (22) ?, *ēr* 1 (4) ?

(*c*) Unsyncopated nominatives singular.
   Opis, B. 893 ; *Ops*, Cist. 515.
   Polluces, B. 894 ; *Pollux* not found in Plautus.

sortis, Cas. 380 ; *sors* six times in the Casina, and also in Most. 631.

(d) Miscellaneous.

haec canes, Trin. 172 ; *Canes* (*i.e.* Hecuba) Men. 718 (Ba, C, Da). Cf. *fores*, Most. 507 (B'CD).

iuus, Merc. 985, CD.

nubis, Merc. 880.

lac, lact, lacte. Lacte is sure for B 19 (13), Men. 1089, Mil. 240 ; and it is possible for Truc. 903. On the other hand, a monosyllable is demanded in Am. 601 (MSS. all give *lac*); in B. 1134 (*lact* seems a trifle more probable than *lac*) ; and in Truc. 903 (here we may read *lacte* with elision, or *lact*, but probably not *lac*).

mers, merx, merces. In Plautus this word is usually found with an adjective, *mala, proba, tua. Mers* seems to be the common Plautine form, but it is nearly always changed to *merx* in some MS. or MSS. *Mers* seems sure in Cist. 727, Men. 758 (Nonius twice), Mil. 728 (Nonius only), Pers. 238, 586, Poen. 342 ; perhaps it is to be read in Mil. 894.

Mil. 1059 has *merces*, nom. s. ; Ps. 954 *mercist.* In S. 519, A gives *commersque.*

[*milis*?? Mil. 946 (C). Truc. 874 (BCD'); cf. *milix* in late inscrr.]

opos, S. 573 (B).

uatis, Mil. 911 (BCD').

2. Genitive singular.

su<er>is, Curc. 323, corr. Scaliger ; *sueris*, Frag. 49, Carbonaria, corr. Turnèbe ; *sueres*, Festus 330. 27. *sui<s>*, Most. 40.

[*neminis*, Capt. 764 ; similarly abl. *nemine*, Cist. 87, Mil. 1062].

3. Accusative singular.

(a) -*i* stems.

capparim, Curc. 90.

clauim, Most. 404 (F), 425.

cratim, Poen. 1025.

fartim, Most. 169.

usque ad fatim, Men. 91, Poen. 534.

febrim, Ps. 643.

ietim, Capt. 184.

[*imbrim*, Ps. 102 ; so A, Studemund, but not quite certainly ; by a curious interchange with a following word].

magudarim, R. 633.

messim, E. 718, Most. 161, Poen. 1019, Trin. 32 (A ?), but *messem*, R. 637 and perhaps Trin. 32.

nauim, Cas. 557, Men. prol. 25, Mil. 1187, 1188, 1300, 1303. In the Mercator (vv. 75, 87, 92, 187, 194, 218, 257, 259, 461) C and D regularly give *nauim*, where B has

nauem ; in 946 *nauem* alone is found. Elsewhere we get *nauem*, in 27 places.

rauim, Aul. 336, Cist. 304, Frag. 8 Artemo.

restim, Cas. 425, Pers. 815, Poen. 396, Ps. 88, R. 367 ; but *restem*, R. 1036.

securim, Aul. 95, Men. 858.

sitim, Curc. 116, Merc. 861.

strigilim, S. 230 (228), but -*em* Pers. 124.

turrim, B. 710.

(b) Miscellaneous :

itiner, Merc. 911, 929.

tenus, B. 793.

4. Vocative singular.

Harpage, Ps. 665, but *Harpax*, 653.

5. Ablative singular.

(a) Ablatives in -*i* :

adfini, Trin. 622.

aedi, Poen. 847, but *aede*, B. 312.

aetati, Poen. 509.

aui, Cas. 616, E. 184, Ps. 762.

bili, Am. 727.

calcari, As. 708.

[*Carthagini*?, Cas. prol. 71].

ciui. Pers. 475.

columbari, R. 888.

fini, Men. 859.

fusti, As. 427, Aul. 454, Capt. 896, Cas. 967, 971.

luci, Am. 165, Aul. 748, Cas. 786, Cist. 525, Men. 1006, Merc. 255, S. 364 ; but *luce*, Am. 547, Curc. 182, Truc. 574.

lupanari, B. 454.

mani, Am. 253 (Nonius), Most. 767 (B before corr.), Poen. 650 (? A) ; but *mane*, E. 273, 314, Men. 1157, Mil. 503, Most. 534, Pers. 113, 114 (bis), Poen. 806, R. 418 (Lambin). The grammarians quoted in the Triumvirate edition on Most. 767, are pretty consistent in declaring that the ablative is *mani*, and the adverb *mane*. Add *mane septimi*, Men. 1157.

mari, abl., occurs 30 times,—with faint traces of -*e* in 4 places. Priscian expressly testifies to an ablative *mare* in R. 981.

militi, Ps. 616 (A, B) shown also by metre. In Mil. 1290, B gives *militi*, at end of verse ; in Ps. 717 A has either *militi* or *milite*, with elision ; and in Truc. 87, BCD show *militi* at end of verse. Besides these 4 in -*i*, we find 7 ablatives of *miles* in -*e*.

naui, 31 times, the only form.

parti, Men. 479, Pers. 72, but *parte*, Poen. 1285.

pectori? Merc. 345 (D).

securi, Ps. 158.

senapi, Truc. 315.

siti, Cas. 154, Curc. 119, Most. 193, R. 312.

sorti, Cas. 428.

Theti, E. 32 (35).

Veneri, Poen. 256.

For *uesperi*, see p. 302.

(*b*) Apparent instances of -*ē*.

capitē, Most. 211.

carnē, Capt. 914.

faenorē, Curc. 508.

famē, As. 145, Cist. 45, Most. 193, Pers. 318, S. 216. The ablative of *fames*, occurs 16 times—11 times at the end of a verse or half-verse, and 5 times elsewhere, with a long ultima in all the five.

lucē, Merc. 255.

marē, R. 981, according to Priscian.

militē, Ps. 616 (C, D ; -*i*, A, B).

millē, B. 928.

mortē, Mil. 707.

Naucratē, Am. 860.

ordinē, Ps. 761, 1312.

parietē, Cas. 140.

patrē, S. 71.

pectorē, B. 628.

pumicē, Pers. 41.

temporē, E. 406.

tramitē, Frag. 108, Parasitus Piger.

uxorē, Cas. 318.

This length of the -*e* is probably only apparent ; Plautus doubtless wrote -*i*, confounding these with -*i* stems. Cf. *luci* and *temperi*; also Merc. 345 (D) (elided however), and B. 628.

(*c*) Miscellaneous.

iungere, Men. 913, abl. of **iungus*, a wagon ; cf. Plato. Euthyd. 299, b.

[*nemine*, Cist. 87, Mil. 1062].

in peregre est. Frag. 40, Caecus uel Praedones.

rete, abl., with quantity of ultima indeterminate, As. 100 (B, D), R. 914, 1020, 1292, Truc. 37. In R. 1071 *retī* must be the right form. Priscian expressly attests *rete* in R. 1020.

6. Nominative plural.

There are at least 98 instances (in nouns and adjectives) of -*is* in the nom. pl. attested by the reading of one or more of the MSS. A B C D. This number would be raised to 108 if we included some readings due to E or J, and Nonius' quotation of Capt. 164. Of the 96 the Miles shows 32, the Truculentus 14, the Poenulus 9. I have found at least one instance in every play except the Aulularia (and the Vid. and fragg.). The forms are attested as follows :

By A　　　5 (Cas. 720, Poen. 433 bis, 994, 1208).

　ABCD　1 (Truc. 182).

B　　　22.

BC　　　1 (Poen. 849).

BD　　　9.

BCD　　47.

C　　　2.

CD　　　8.

D　　　3.

Such forms as *puppis* and *restis* are attested by Varro, L. L. 8. 66. The 98 instances in Plautus occur in consonant, as well as in -*i* stems. They have generally been disregarded by editors ; but, aside from a few that may be open to suspicion, they are too numerous to be looked on as accidents or blunders. Plautus evidently confused the two kinds of stems elsewhere : cf. abl. s., pp. 297 *sq.*

FOURTH DECLENSION.

1. Genitive singular, 16 instances.

(*a*) *gemiti*, Aul. 722.

quaesti, Aul. 83, Most. 1107, Pers. 66, Poen. prol. 95.

senati columen, Cas. 536, E. 189.

sumpti, Cas. 425, Trin. 250.

tumulti, Cas. 649, Poen. 207.

uicti, Capt. 855.

(*b*) *cibus*, Capt. 826, according to the testimony of Priscian, is a genitive ; some take it as a nominative in apposition. Elsewhere we get only *cibi* (Cas. 778, Curc. 319, Vid. 42).

lectus, Am. 513, expressly attested as a genitive by Priscian.

quaestus, Ps. 1197, probably genitive, possibly nominative.

sumptus, Mil. 675, very doubtfully genitive.

The ending -*uis* seems not to occur at all in Plautus.

Total, -*i* 12 ; -*us* 4 ?

2. Dative singular, 27 instances :—

depeculatuí,[6] E. 520.

despicatui,[8] Men. 693.

extersuí,[8] Curc. 578.

frustratuí,[8] Men. 695.

gustuí,[2] Cist. 70.

ludificatuí,[8] Poen. 1281.

memoratuí,[8] B. 62.

pérdituí ét praedátuí,[1][4] Cist. 366.

quaestui, Poen. 626.

súmptui, Mil. 672.
3

sumptuí, Mil. 740.
6

sumptui, Most. 125 (bacchiac).

usuí, at verse end, Merc. 32, Mil. 600, 724, 771, Ps. 305 ; in interior of verse, Cist. 691, Curc. 501, Men. 358, Mil. 601, Ps. 1129.

anú, Aul. 466 ; *ánu*, Curc. 104.
2   5

quaéstu et cúltu, R. 294.
6   7

Total, *-ui*, at end of verse or half-verse, 13, elsewhere, 10 ; *-u* 4.

3. Accusative singular.

algum, masc., Vid. 103 (Priscian).

ueru, neut., R. 134 ; but *uerum*, neut., Truc. 628, and, nom., R. 1302, 1304.

4. Ablative singular.

angiportu, Cist. 384, Most. 1046.

ex hac domu, Mil. prol. 126 ; this is the only fourth declension form of *domus* in Plautus.

hac noctu, Am. 272, 404, 412, 731, Mil. 381, Trin. 869. *Noctu* stands alone as adverb in 25 places. Cf. *diu* (as in Cas. 823) and *nudius tertius* (as in Most. 956–7).

sine penu, Capt. 472.

5. Genitive plural.

mille passum, Men. 177, Truc. 334.

The form *fluctuom*, sometimes quoted as Plautine, does not occur in Plautus.

6. Accusative plural.

ártuá, Men. 855 (MSS., Priscian, Nonius, metre).
8

FIFTH DECLENSION.

1. Genitive singular.

reî, Cist. 144 (omitted by editors), Men. 764, Pers. 65, Poen. 745, 1405, Ps. 1120, S. 379, Truc. 145, 223.

rĕ-ĭ, Aul. 121, Merc. 692, Mil. prol. 103, Most. 89.

rĕ-ĭ, E. 203, Men. 323, 494, Merc. 964, R. 487.

rĕ(i), Aul. 68.

rĕ-i or *reî*, either possible, As. 855, Men. 812.

dieî, Capt. 800.

dié, Ps. 1158 (so B ; *diem* A).

di-ē-ī, As. 253, Poen. 217, Trin. 811.

Fideî, Aul. 617.
8

Fideî, Aul. 667.   Either here or in 617
1
Charisius read *Fide*.

Fidé-ĭ, Aul. 583.
2

fidé-ĭ, Aul. 121.
2

plebi, Ps. 748.

2. Dative singular.

reî. As. 182, 589, B. 947, Capt. 460, Cas. 773, Cist. 97, 184 (prol.), Curc. 532, Merc. 300 (*re*), 376 (379), 551, Mil. 764, 798, 802, 1093, Poen. 479, Ps. 58, 175, R. 1374, Trin. 38, 635, 757 (*re*), 930, 1123, Truc. 375, 394, 713.

r(eî), Am. 674 (*re*?), B. 297, Men. 234, Most. 92, Pers. 333, 372, 393, Poen. prol. 49, Poen. 815 (*re*), Ps. 783, 1115, R. 717, S. 720 (718), Trin. 119, 230, 522, 865, Truc. 231.

rĕ(i), or *reî*, either possible in Merc. 987.

dieî Am. 546.
8

dieî, Capt. 464.
3

dié, Am. 276 ; so Serv. Dan. expressly for
8
this verse ; the MSS. of Plautus have *diei*.

dií, Merc. 4 (13) ; so Serv. ; *die ex dii*, D,
6
die BCF.

dĭeî or *dĭeî*, either possible in Trin. 843.
2   2

fideî. Am. 391.
6

fidei, Aul. 615.
2

Fideî, Aul. 676.
6

fideî, Cas. 1007.

fideî, Cist. 245.
6

Fíde, Poen. 890 (*-e* BCD ; *-ei* AF).
5

fid(e), Pers. 193 (A) ; Trin. 117 (B).

fid(eî), Trin. 128, 142.

It is noteworthy how little evidence, relatively, we have for *-e* in the genitive and dative singular : gen. *die*, Ps. 1158 ; *Fide*, Aul. 617 or 667 ; dat. *re*, Am. 674, Merc. 300, Poen. 817, Trin. 757 ; *die*, Am. 276, Merc. 4 (13) ; *Fide*, Poen. 890, *fide*, Pers. 193, Trin. 117 ; and possibly *pube*, Ps. 126. Total in *-e*, gen. 2, dat. 10.

3. Ablative singular.

pube (dat. s. ?) Ps. 126.

rēd, see p. 295.

reapse, Camerarius in Truc. 815 ; cf. *rempsam*, Truc. 864 (so B), and Am. prol. 73.

4. Locative.

die crastini, Most. 881.

die septimi, Men. 1156.

die septumei, Pers. 260.

5. Genitive plural.

sorderum, Poen. 314.

VARIATIONS IN GENDER.

Nouns ordinarily masculine, appearing in Plautus as feminine, 4 :

Nulla Acheruns, Capt. 999 ; MSS. and Nonius expressly. This is the only one of the 17 instances to show gender.

ulla amnis, Merc. 859 ; MSS. and Nonius expressly. The other (four) instances do not betray gender.

capiundas crines, Most. 226 ; B ante ras., and Nonius expressly ; *-dos* other MSS. Mil. 792 the only other instance is indeterminate.

hanc rudentem, R. 938 ; MSS., Nonius expressly, gloss. The other instances (2) do not indicate gender.

2. Nouns ordinarily masculine, appearing here as neuter.

artua, Men. 855 ; C, Nonius, Priscian, metre.

calor, acc. s., Merc. 860 ; BCD,[1] Philargyrius ; Nonius expressly says neuter, but his text reads *-em*. Occurs, in Plautus, only here.

capillum, nom. s., Most. 254 ; Nonius expressly ; Plautine MSS. have *-us*. Six other instances indecisive.

caseum, nom. s., Frag. 103, Parasitus Medicus ; Nonius expressly. The three other instances are masculine.

nasum, nom. s., Am. 444 ; MSS., Nonius. *sagax nasum*, acc. s., Curc. 110, MSS. *nasum*, nom. s., Men. 168 ; MSS., Nonius incidentally. *nasum*, nom. s. Mil. 1256 ; CD. Totals for this word, 4 neuter, 8 indeterminate.

pane, nom. s., Curc. 367 ; Nonius and Charisius, both expressly ; F ; *-em* B E J. On the other hand, *panem* six times, and *binos panes*, Pers. 471. Three indeterminate.

pugnum, nom. s., Capt. 796 ; Grammaticus de dubiis nominibus expressly says neuter, but the MSS. and Nonius have it masculine. Seven places show masculine gender, out of a total of 38.

sumbolum, Ps. 648 (*-us* A), 1001 ; clearly masc. in 5 places ; masc. or neut. in 11 others. The fem. form (4 instances) differs in meaning.

uterum, nom. s., Aul. 691 ; B E, Nonius expressly. Seven places do not show gender.

3. Nouns ordinarily feminine, appearing here as masculine.

hoc aetate, Trin. 1090 ; Nonius expressly, but our MSS. have *hac*, unquestionably right.

in suom aluom, Ps. 823 ; MSS., Nonius expressly. Three indecisive instances.

unum calcem, Poen. 908 ; Nonius expressly, but our MSS. show *unam*.

sedatum cupidinem, Am. 840 ; MSS.

seuero fronte, Mil. 201. So A ; other MSS. *-a*. R. 318 gives *contracta fronte*, and six places do not indicate gender.

coloratilem frontem, Frag. 110, Plocinum. Nonius, 204, 26, says masculine, quoting as above ; but in 149, 5 he quotes the verse for another purpose, giving *coloratum* ; metre affords no sure help.

hoc luci, Am. 165, B D E F J.

luci claro, Aul. 748 ; Nonius expressly says masculine and is followed by F, but B D E J give *clara*.

lucis tuendi, Capt. 1008 (*tuendae* only in F, J).

cum primo luci, Cist. 525 ; MSS.

hoc luce, Curc. 182 ; MSS.

This word is feminine in Am. 547, *luce clara*, MSS ; (and in Aul. 748 according to B D E J). There are 20 instances of *lux* and its cases ; 14 are indeterminate, 5 masculine, and 1 feminine.

4. Nouns usually neuter, here masculine :

ueitalem aeuom, Poen. 1187 ; A B C D F.

collus, Am. 445 ; Nonius expressly, followed by F ; MSS. have *collum*.

collus, Capt. 357 ; MSS., Donatus.

collus, R. 888, Priscian ; MSS. give *collum*, so Osbernus, and so apparently the metre ; cf. Leo on R. 888.

hunc in collum, Pers. 691 ; MSS.

collos, Capt. 902 ; MSS. Of 29 instances of this word, 4 are masc., 1 masc. or neut., 24 indeterminate.

unum conclauem, Mil. 140 (prol.), B ante ras. C D.

. . . . *clauē*, Cas. 881 ; so B. *clauem* without space, E F. Most. 843 has *conclauia*, and the two remaining instances are indecisive.

crassus corius redditust, Frag. Fab. Inc. 5 (18) ; Paulus expressly.

tris corios bubulos, Poen. 139 ; MSS. and Nonius expressly. Totals, 2 masc., 4 neuter, 11 indeterminate.

dorsus totus, Mil. 397 ; BC, Nonius expressly. *dorsum totum*, A F ; *dor sū totus*, D. Three instances indecisive.

gútturēm, Aul. 304 ; MSS., metre, Nonius,   5   6 Priscian.

gútturēm, Mil. 835 ; MSS., metre, Nonius.   5   6

gútturêm, Trin. 1014 ; MSS., metre.
 7   8

Capt. 468 has *guttur* nom. s., but gender is
not indicated here or in the remaining two
instances.

hi loci, Ps. 595.

quos locos, Trin. 931 ;
but *loca*, R. 227, Cist. 677, R. 111, Trin.
863, 864 ; add *locorum*, Capt. 385, and
locarum, Cas. 120 (so A), Poen. 144 (BCD),
Truc. 661 (BCDL).

pergrandem lucrum, Pers. 494 ; Nonius
expressly, against all our MSS.

papauerem, Poen. 326 ; MSS.

papáuerêm, Trin. 410 ; MSS., metre,
         5   6
Nonius, Charisius.

uuidum retem, R. 942 ; so Priscian, 332.
14, but in 270. 15 he gives *rete*.

retem, R. 984 ; CDF, Priscian, Lambin ;
further details about this word on page 302.

sinus, bowl, nom. s., Curc. 82 ; MSS.,
Prisc., gloss.

sinus, nom. s. R. 1319 ; MSS.
Two indecisive instances.

familiarem tergum, As. 319 ; Nonius ex-
pressly, followed by F ; *-are*, all other MSS.

tributus, nom. s. m., E. 227, 228.

uiscus, nom. s. masc. B 50 ; MSS., gloss.

uiscus, nom. s. masc. Poen. 479 ; MSS.,
and Charisius without quoting. Four other
instances indeterminate.

5. Nouns ordinarily neuter, here femi-
nine.

fulmentas, Trin. 720.

ad labeas, S. 721 ; *labiis*, Mil. 93, indeter-
minate.

locarum, see above.

e murteta, Vid. 100 ; so Priscian. Por-
phyrio gives *per murteta*, and *murteta*, acc.
pl., occurs in R. 732.

ramentá, B. 513, 518 [519 b], R. 1016 ;
but *cum ramento*, B. 680.

senapis scelera, nom. s. f., Ps. 817. Ex-
pressly attested as feminine here by Prisc.,
Serv., Mar. Sacerd., Probus. MSS. are
muddled, but agree with feminine gender.
One other instance, indecisive.

6. Nouns masculine and feminine.

angues, Am. 1108. Nonius expressly
says feminine, against our MSS. In 1116,
alterum [*anguem*], *u* ex *a*, D. The word
is masculine in Am. 1114, 1119, 1123, and
indeterminate in 3 other places.

araneorum, As. 425 ; so Nonius ; *-arum*
MSS.

araneorum, S. 348 ; MSS., Nonius.

araneas, Aul. 87.

araneas, S. 355 ; so C D F (*-as* or *-os* ? A)

araneis, indet., Aul. 84.

canis, and its cases, occurs 26 times ; 11
as fem., 2 as masc., 13 indeterminate. It is
therefore normally feminine in Plautus, and
is used as feminine even when it refers to a
man (Most. 41, Poen. 1236, Trin. 172). It
refers to a woman in Men. 838, 936 ; and
is feminine with only general reference in
Capt. 485, Most. 850, 854, Poen. 1234, Ps.
319 (Nonius has masc.), S. 139. It is masc.
only twice, and in both cases it refers to a
man (B. 1146, Mil. 268).

dies, as feminine, occurs at least 9 times :
As. 534, 838, E. 545, Ps. 58, 279, 301, 374,
623, Vid. 90.

feminam leonem, Vid. 111, 112, Philar-
gyrius. Similarly *ciui femina*, Pers. 475 ;
and with distinctly feminine adjectives,
rabiosa femina canis, Men. 838, and *musca
nulla femina*, Truc. 284.

scrobes, masc., Am. Frag. 6, Priscian
twice expressly, and other grammarians ;
also Aul. Frag. 3, Nonius expressly.

uesper, uespera, see p. 302.

7. Masculine, feminine, neuter.

penus annuos, Ps. 178 ; Priscian.

omne penus, nom., Ps. 228.

aliud penus, acc., Capt. 920 ; six instances
indeterminate.

8. Nouns masculine and neuter.

algum, acc. s. masc., Vid. 103, Priscian ;
algu, abl., Most. 193, R. 582, indeterminate.

calamistrum meum, nom. s., Curc. 577,
MSS. and Charisius. Occurs nowhere else
in Plautus.

pilleum quem, Frag. Dub. 6, Nonius 220.
11, expressly ; *pilleum*, voc. neuter, Frag.
69, Cornicula ; so Nonius 220. 11 expressly.
Indeterminate in Am. 462.

9. Nouns feminine and neuter.

praesepis suas, Cas., prol. 57, MSS.

praesepem suam, Curc. 228. Expressly
stated to be fem. by Charisius and Nonius ;
B reads *suum*.

praesepis meas, R. 1038. Nonius quotes
it as fem. but assigns it to the Curculio. B
also has *meas*.

haec praesepes mea est. Frag. Inc. Fab.
67, Marius Sacerdos, expressly.

I have discussed this matter of Variation
of Gender from a different point of view in
the Proceedings of the American Philo-
logical Association, vol. 32, 1901, p. lxxxiii,
from which I may here quote the following
paragraphs :

We have coincident testimony of

Metre,	MSS.,	and	Grammarians	in 10	cases
Metre and MSS.				7	
Metre and			Grammarians	1	(+ 2 fragg.)
	MSS.	and	Grammarians	17	
	MSS.	alone		23	
			Grammarians alone	13	(+8 fragg.)
Metre 20	MSS. 57		Grammarians 51	71	(+10)

Of eighty-one instances of variation in gender in Plautus, all but six [*aetate*, m., *capillum*, n., *lucrum*, m., *murteta*, f., *pugnum*, n., *tergum*, m.], can be paralleled by testimony of various sorts, oftentimes coincident, more rarely of one kind alone. The evidence from other authors consists, overwhelmingly, of that of writers of plebeian Latin. We should be inclined to look with rather less suspicion than we might have imagined on the testimony of the later grammarians in this matter of gender. In particular, Nonius probably blundered in only four instances out of thirty-four. It would seem that, on the whole, the variations of gender in Plautus, are as well assured as most points in Plautus can be.

Singular Forms used for Plurals.

castrum Poenorum, Frag. Fab. Inc. 76, Servius. Plural forms occur five times.

mea delicia, Poen. 365. So Gellius and Nonius; -*ae*, A B C D.

me<a> delicia, Truc. 921, B C D.

deliciae, dat., R. 429.

As epithet in plural 5 times: Most. 15, Pers. 204, Ps. 180, 227, S. 742.

foris, nom. s., Am. 496, Aul. 665, B. 234, 1057, Cas. 163, 874, Merc. 699, Mil. 154 (prol.), 528, 985, 1198, Most. 507, 1062, Pers. 300, 404, S. 87, total 16.

forem, B. 833, Cas. 893.

This word occurs in the plural about 89 times, exclusive of the adverbs *foris* and *foras*.

Variations in Declension.

angiportum, neuter, Ps. 961, Most. 1045, Pers. 678, Ps. 961; *angiporto*, abl., As. 741, Ps. 971; *angiporta*, Cist. 384, Ps. 1235; *angiportis*, Pers. 444,—all these are apparently of the second declension; against them stand *ex angiportu*, Cist. 124, and *in angiportu*, Most. 1046 (in the latter place the reading of A is doubtful, -*u* or -*o*).

araneorum, As. 425; so Nonius; MSS. give -*arum*.

araneorum, S. 348, MSS. and Nonius.

araneas, Aul. 87.

araneas, S. 355, C D F; A doubtful.

araneis, Aul. 84, indet.

domu, Mil. prol. 126, is the only fourth declension form of *domus*, and occurs but this once; *domo* is very common.

fulmentas, fem. not neut, Trin. 720.

ad labeas, S. 721, (*labiis*, Mil. 93, indet.).

locus, in plural, see page 301.

murteta, see page 301.

hac noctu, Am. 272, 404, 412, 731, Mil. 381, Trin. 869; *nocte* is common.

paniculum, m. or f., Mil. 18.

pecus, n., 1; *pecudem*, etc., 4; *pecu, pecua*, 5.

penus annuos, Ps. 178.

peni, gen., Ps. 608, Trin. 254.

penum, acc. Capt. 771, Men. 120, 801;

but

omne penus, nom., Ps. 228,

aliud penus, acc., Capt. 920,

and

sine penu, Capt. 472.

On this word see Gellius, N. A. 4. 1.

ramentā, abl., B. 513, 518 (519*b*) R. 1016.

cum ramento, B. 680.

rete, and its cases, occurs 15 times; 8 of the instances are normal. For R. 942, Priscian attests a masc. acc. s, *uuidum retem*, though elsewhere he quotes the same verse with *rete*. In R. 984, C, D, F, Priscian, Lambin, give *retem*, acc. s. In R. 900 we get *retiam*, acc. s., in Priscian and in ed. princ., the MSS. giving *retia* acc. pl. In R. 1071 we find *retia prehendi* (so practically B C D), but the metre requires *retī apprehendi*. We have the ablative *rete* expressly attested for R. 1020 by Priscian, and it occurs also in R. 914, 1292.

In As. 238, B D F give *syngrapham*; in 5 other instances we get *syngraphum*, Nonius expressly stating that Cicero used the feminine, and that Plautus used the masculine in As. 746.

uasum, Truc. 53, 54; *uas*, B. 202, R. 986.

ueru, uerum, see page 299.

uesper hic, B. 1205.

uesperum, 10 instances (Mil. 503 -*am* F; Most. 767 -*am* grammatici).

uesperi, 5 instances.

de uesperi suo, Mil. 995.

prima uespera, Curc. 4 (cf. Mil. 503, Most.

767). Compare *uesperugo*, Am. 275, and *uesperna*, Frag. Fab. Inc. 45, Paulus.

Greek nouns show a good deal of wavering. They have been treated by H. M. Hopkins, in Harv. Studies, ix. 96, and I shall notice only a few here.

Achilles (3 instances), *Achillem* (2), *Achilli*, gen., B. 938. The first syllable of this word is thought to be long in Merc. 488 and Mil. 1054; and it may be long in the 4 other places.

architectus (4), *architecte* (2), *architectis* (1); *architéctoném* twice at end of verse. Text corrupt in Mil. 919.

Calchas, nom., Merc. 945; *Calcha*, abl., Men. 748.

Callicles (10), *Callicli*, gen., Trin. 1183, *Callicli*, dat., Trin. 582, 899, *Calliclem* (6), *Callicle*, abl. (2),

Charmides (13), *Charmidai*, Trin. 359, *Charmidi*, gen., Trin. 744, *Charmidem* (4), *Charmide*, abl. (2).

Euripidi, gen., R. 86.

Herculis, gen., R. 161, *Herculi*, gen., Pers. 2, R. 822.

Philolaches (17)
Philolachetis (1)   *Philolachis* (1 ?)
Philolacheti (1) (2 ?)   *Philolachi* (1)
Philolachetem (2 ?)   *Philolachem* (3 ?)
Philolachete (1)   *Philolache* (1)
Thetis, Truc. 731, *Theti*, abl., E. 32 (35).

Tranio, nom. (18), *Tranioni* (1), *Tranione* (1); but *Tranium*, acc., Most. 560.

NOUNS, ADVERBS, AND PREPOSITIONS.

usque ad fatim, Men. 91, Poen. 534.

hoc commodum, Trin. 1136.

tueis ingratieis, Merc. 479.

amborum ingratiis, Cas. 315. *ingratiis* as an adverb, ten times.

a mani, Am. 253 (-*i* Nonius; -*e* B D E J); Most. 767 (gramm. testimony strong for -*i*, MSS. -*e*); *a mane*, Most. 534, MSS.; Mil. 503, MSS.; *mane septimi*, Men. 1157; and *mane* ten times as an adverb.

Meritissumo eius, As. 737; cf. *meritissumo* E. 430. *merito*, clearly a noun, 10 instances; clearly an adverb, Cas. 182; *merito magis*; indeterminate, 23. Similar is *immerito*.

hac noctu, Am. 272, 404, 731, Trin. 869. *noctu hac*, Am. 412, Mil. 381. *noctu* as adverb, 24 times.

nunc ipsum, B. 940.

in peregre est, Frag. 40, Caecus vel Praedones (Charisius).

osse fini, (*fini* as preposition), Men., 859.

intendi tenus, (*tenus* as noun), B. 793.

SYNCOPATED AND UNSYNCOPATED NOUNS.

balineae and its cases, As. 357, Merc. 127, Most. 756, Pers. 90, Poen. 976, R. 383, Trin. 406; *balineator*, R. 527. Total unsyncopated, 8; but *balneator*, Poen. 703, Truc. 325.

columen, Am. 367, Cas. 536, E. 189, Most. 765, Trin. 85; *culmen* seems not to occur.

contro[*uo*]*rsiam*, Men. 593.

disciplína, so accented, occurs 12 times. In As. 201 we find *disciplina*, with the second syllable apparently long; but mute and liquid cannot make position in Plautus, so it is necessary to read here *discípŭlina*. In Most. 154 the *u* is attested by Ba C D, though it is not needed for the metre. In 11 of the 13 instances the metre would permit the longer form; but in Cas. 652, 657, *disciplinam* ends a bacchiac tetrameter, so that -*u*- would be impossible there.

expurigationem, Am. 965, Merc. 960.

fauitores, Am. prol. 67, 78, 79.

laridum, Capt. 847 903, 907, Men. 210.

náuĭtis, Men. 226; *nauta* occurs only twice, Mil. 1335, 1430, where it must be trochaic.

opificina, Mil. 880.

populus, and its cases, occurs 45 times. Eleven times at the end of a verse (or hemistich) we get the forms *popli*, *poplo*, *poplum*, shown by metre, and by more or less clear proof of them in the MS. readings. *popli* As. 655 (hemistich), Aul. 285, Cas. 536, Most. 15, Pers. 408; *poplo*, Am. prol. 101, 190 (hemistich), 259, Ps. 126, R. 1251; *poplum*, As. prol. 4. In S. 490, Leo prints *popli*, on account of Meyer's Law; in Ps. 178 the Götz-Schöll edition prints *poplo* in the interior of an anapaestic verse; in Most. 124, Poen. 227, Ps. 1129, Leo reads *poplô* at the beginning of bacchiac verses—but all these seem unnecessary.

Quadrup<u>eator, Pers. 70.

uidulus occurs 53 times. In R. 1130 the metre demands the form *uidlus*, and in R. 936, 1106, 1127, *uidlum*.

perículum, and its cases, occurs 48 times. In 36 places we must read *periclum*. In 10 instances we find the full form at the end of an iambic verse or hemistich: As. 457 (hemistich), B. 599, Capt. 91, 687, 740, Men. 199, 201, Poen. 633, R. 349 (hemistich), Trin. 858. Twice we seem to get the longer form in the interior of a verse: in Pers. 524 A and F read *periculo*, but B C D give *periclo*; it would seem to be better to read *periclo* with following hiatus at penth. caesura [cf. Men. 841,—shall we read *oraculo* with B and avoid hiatus, or *oraclo* with hiatus?].

In Frag. Fab. Inc. 53 (Porphyrio) we get *perículúm*, apparently filling the second dipody of a senarius, but it is just possible that we have here parts of two verses, one ending with *perículúm*.

pōculum occurs 12 times, but it does not show the regularity of usage that *periculum* does. The full form ends verse or hemistich 4 times, lies within an anapaestic verse in Ps. 947, occurs in a corrupt passage in Pers. 775. We also find it four times in the interior of a verse (Curc. 368, S. 272, 725; Truc. 43), where we get twice what we should there expect, the shorter form (As. 771, Curc. 359).

saeculum is found 5 times; the full form occurs in Trin. 283, cretic verse, and the shorter (if we accept Leo's reading for Aul. 126) in the other four.

spectáculúm ends the senarius Poen. 209, and *spectacla* occurs normally in the interior of Curc. 647.

tabernáculúm, end of verse, Trin. 726; *tabérnaclô*, interior of verse, Am. 426, 428. This word is formed as if from **tabernāre*.

uehicla, Aul. 168, 502, Pers. 782, all med. versu.

uincla appears 10 times in the interior of the verse, and *uinculis* once in cretic verse, Capt. 204.

Other words with *-tlo-* suffix occurring at the end of a verse are *cenáculô*, Am. 863 (only here); *cubículô*, Am. 808, As. 767 (also in full form med. versu Cas. 965, 769, and—cretic verse—Most. 696); *iaientáculô*, Curc. 72, 73 (perhaps only twice); *propugnáculá*, B. 710, Mil. 334 (twice only); *redimículúm*, Truc. 395. The full form occurs, med. versu, in these words : *cubiculum*, see above; *curriculum*, 12 times; *deridiculi*, 3 times; *deuortaculum*, Capt. 523 ; *piaculum*, Truc. 223 ; *ridiculi*, etc., 3 times, and twice in anapaests ; and *adminiculum* in the corrupt Most. 130.

Alcumena, 29 instances, all with help vowel. [The only occurrence of the short form is in the non-Plautine Arg. I, cf. *Alcumenas*, Arg. II.] *Alcumeus*, Capt. 562. *Coculitum*, Curc. 393. *Cucino*, Men. 854. *drachuma*, Ps. 86, 88, 91, 93 (808 ？？), Trin. 425 ; *drachmám*, Merc. 777. *mina* occurs very frequently and is the only Latin form of the word. *techina*, B. 392, Capt. 642, Most. 550, Poen. 817. Cf. Ps. 1096, *cóntechnátus*.

lárŭa, etc., Am. 777, Aul. 642, Capt. 598, Cas. 592, Merc. 981, 983 a ; so *lárŭátus*, adj., Am. Frag. 7, Frag. 12, Men. 890, Frag. Inc. Fab. 75.

mīlŭŏs, Aul. 316, 319, Poen. 1292, R. 1124 ; and adj. *mīlŭīnus*, Men. 212, Ps. 852.

ăuōncŭlus, Aul. prol. 35 ; *ăuŏnculus*, Aul. 685, 778, 782, 799.

cau[ ]lator, Truc. 683 ; *cáuĭllator*, Mil. 642 ; *cauĭllátiones*, S. 228 (226), Truc. 685

clauator, R. 805 (cf. Poen. 530).

nauis, B. 797, Men. 344.

diuitiaé, i.e., either the full or the syncopated form possible, 13 instances ; *dítĭis*, at verse end, 4 instances (Capt. 170, Poen. prol. 60, R. 542, Trin. 682) ; *diuĭtĭae*, i.e. surely unsyncopated, 23 instances.

duelli, etc., As. 559, Capt. prol. 68, Truc. 483 ; *duellatores*, Capt. prol. 68 ; *duellica*, E. 450 ; *perduelles*, Am. 250, 642 ？ Cist. 201 (prol.), Mil. 222, Ps. 583, 589. Against these stand *dŭéllo*, Am. 189 ; and *bella* (10 instances), *bellator* (10), *Bellona* (2).

MISCELLANEOUS QUANTITY.

Acheruns and *Acherunticus* show the first syllable long in 17 instances; short (but possibly so only by iambic shortening) in 2 : Poen. prol. 71, 831 ; indeterminate in Truc. 749. This is thought to be a result of some peculiar pronunciation of the Greek chi : some editors write *Accheruns*.

On *Achilles*, see page 303.

bacchanāl, acc. s., Aul. 413 (411) ; *-al* indeterminate in Aul. 408, B. 53, Mil. 858.

Castōris Curc. 481.

coĕpulónus, Pers. 100 : cf. *coémptiónalem*, Bacch. 976 (B, *com-* CD).

cōr., voc. s., Poen. 390 b (cf. Lindsay, L.L. p. 215).

Hannibālem, Hasdrubālem, Hamilcārem, Frag. Inc. Fab. 46 ; cf. *Muthumbālis*, Poen. 997.

homĭnis, homōnis, etc. :
Total instances of oblique cases of *homo*, 518—

Must have *homĭn-*	... 382
May have *homĭn-* or *homōn-*	... 71
homōn- with transposition or change of words restores metre	... 33
homōn- alone restores metre	... 32
	518

The 32 instances are As. 473, 779 ; Aul. 111, 226 ; B. 573, 633, 981 ; Capt. 333 ; Men. 82, 89, 98, 223, 304, 489, 709, 713, 958, 961 ; Mil. 452 ; Most. 781 ; Poen. 89, 671, 730 ; Ps. 153, 873 ; R. 11, 829 ; S. 171, 576 ; Trin. 1018 ; Truc. 607 (？), 957.

messīs ? nom. s., R. 763
milēs, Aul. 528.

We find the words *Philippus* (rex) 3 times, *Philippi*, coins, 15 times, *Philippi*, adj. 15 times, and *Philippei*, adj. 6 times, 39 instances in all. The name of the man occurs twice (Aul. 86, 704) with the scansion *Phĭlĭpp-*, and once (Pers. 339) with the scansion *Phīlipp-*. Of the second, third, and fourth words all 36 instances show the measurement *Phĭlĭpp-*, which evidently reproduces the accentuation of the Greek original.

pōlypum, R. 1010 ; indet. in Aul. 198.
rūbrica, Truc. 294.
rūdentem, R. 1015.
[*sincĭpūt* ?, Men. 506].
stătue, Mil. 1389 ; cf. Mil. 206.
strīgibus, Ps. 820.
[*Surăcŭsas*, Men. prol. 37].
[*Tărenti*, Men. prol. 39].
tēgillum, R. 576.

terrunci, Capt. 477.
trapezita, and its cases, occurs 14 times— in 11 places with the accentuation *trapézita* (As. 438, Capt. 193, 449, Curc. 345, 420, 559, 618, 721, E. 143, Ps. 757, Trin. 425), and in 3 with the accentuation *trápezita* (Curc. 341, 406, 712). To account for the length of the first syllable in these three places, Ritschl suggested that the word should there be written *tarpezita* In the same way we get *ăd phrȳgionem*, five times in the Menaechmi, but *phrȳgio*, Aul. 508. Cf. *proculenam*, Mil. 1060, and *prĭstinum*, 3 instances (and even *pristrinum*, 6), for *pistrinum*, 2 ; here no difference in quantity results from the metathesis. *Praestigiae*, etc. (4) is still different—merely a reduction from *praestrigiae*, etc. (3).

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PLAUTINUM.

Stichus 353–4 :

PIN. Age tu ocius,
pinge, humum consperge ante aedis.

Multa sunt de hoc loco scripta, neque minus multa quae critici coniecerunt ; *finge* : *terge* : *stringe* : *tinge* ; quorum nullum satis probatum videtur ; quam ob rem in editionibus recentioribus revocata est librorum lectio (cf. Leo, Goetz-Schoell edit. stereot.), quamquam sine dubio haec depravata est.

Nobis videtur Plautus scripsisse :

' age tu ocius ;
perge, humum consperge ante aedis '......

Verbum *pergere* praeter solitam vim (iter vel aliud quippiam iam coeptum continuare, prosequi, perseverare) habet etiam

illam festinandi facere aliquid, quod nondum coeptum est, sed quod iam coeptum, ne effectum dicam, esse volumus, ut locus similis e Bacchidibus docet, v. 870 sq. ' Em illuc pacisce, si potes ; *perge* obsecro, pacisce quid vis. ' cf. 695 : ' *perge*, ac facile ecfeceris.' —Vocabulum *perge* cum sequente *consperge* conficit adnominationem, quae figura apud Plautum usitatissima est. Stich. 295 : ' *a portu adporto.*' 404 ' simul *Mercurio* qui me in *mercimoniis* iuvit.' Men. 257 : ' *geminum* dum quaeres *gemes*.' 610 : ' *palla pallorem* incutit.' Poen. 137 : ' tuae blanditiae sunt mihi *gerrae germanae*, σαὶ δὲ κολλῦραι λύραι ' : et aliis locis sescentis (cf. Leo, Analecta Plautina II.).

THEOPHANES KAKRIDIS.

Athenis.

ON HORACE, *EPODE* XV., 1—10 ; AND ON VIRGIL, *AENEID* IX., 339.

I WONDER whether Mr. Housman's ' elucidation ' of Horace, Epode xv., 1—10 (at pages 404–6 of the last volume of *The Classical Review*) has commended itself to many of his readers, already dissatisfied, I presume, with the various interpretations which he has justly condemned.

To me ' lupus,' in the line ' dum pecori lupus et nautis infestus Orion,' seems corrupt. What have the predatory habits of a *wolf* to do with celestial appearances or with atmospherical conditions, extremes of which are here illustrated by allusions to Orion and to Apollo ? I can imagine only a mad

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