ences to any discussion of the meaning of the name of Petronius' Trimalchio.

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1) I am most grateful to Dr. J. Diggle for his detailed criticisms of an earlier version of this opuscule.

2) The sentiment is expressed several times in this and similar phraseology in the course of Cobet's three articles on Eunapius in Mnemosyne 6 (1878), 315-36; 8 (1880), 1-20; 10 (1882), 27-41. Cf. M. Croiset, Histoire de la littérature grèque 5 (Paris 1899), 886, who dubs Eunapian style as "un jargon de rhétorique insipide, des hyperboles puériles, des partis pris évidents, des digressions incessantes".

3) Bibl. 77; Photius is otherwise more admiring of Eunapius' style than Cobet.

4) The reference should be P. Masp. 312.27, not (as LSJ) 451.42.56; the papyrus is sixth century.

5) Dial Tryph. 134.364 A. The adjective appeared as θεωρήτως in Otto's index, though not in his text.

6) S.v. (1, p. 524 Adler = Müller, fr. 11).

7) LSJ do give the Philo reference, but it is worth stressing here that it is Philo Judaeus in question, since they use the same abbreviation for Philo Judaeus and Philo Mechanicus, which can cause confusion and needless labour for the user of the Lexicon.

8) In the Proem. to Oribasius' Libri ad Eunapium; the full testimonium is conveniently printed in G. Giangrande's edition of the VS (Rome 1956), xxxvii.

9) FHG 4.7; for examples, see (e.g.) frs. 1, 23, 33, 41, 74, 75.1, 5.

10) See both Mnemosyne 8 (1880), 18, and Novae Lectiones, 513-14, 782. Cobet wanted to read συγκάμωπω in all cases.

11) In the register on p. 105 of his edition.

12) Ibid.

ON NAMING A CLAUSULA

Drexler, strongly opposed to an analysis that uses a pair of scissors to determine the beginning of a clausula, notes 1) that Quintilian does precisely that:

(IX 4, 101) Duo spondei non fere se iungi patiuntur, quae in versu quoque notabilis clausula est. Nisi cum id fieri potest ex tribus quasi membris: 'cur de perfugis nostris copias comparant contra nos?' una syllaba, duabus, una.

Quintilian apparently reads compar/ant contra nos, for he continues: una syllaba, duabus, una. Drexler rejects that solution and notes: "nach der ersten kretisch-trochaeisch ausgehenden Gruppe

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(peyfugis nostis) das was Zielinski die kretische Basis genannt hat (copias), dann ein Tritrochaeus’. The latter is apparently to be accentuated cómparánt contrd nos. Unfortunately it is by no means clear (a) that we possess the correct text in this case, (b) that in determining the clausula we may safely disregard the normal accentuation, and (c) that Quintilian (and Cicero) when using the names of metric feet are really intending metric feet and are not merely employing them as symbols to refer to certain sequences of longs and shorts, for want of a better system. Concerning (a) it should be noted that a recent editor of Quintilian prints with A cur de perfugis nostris copias comparat is contra nos (A has comparatis; whether the reading is right is, of course, highly uncertain, as Winterbottom admits, Univ. of London, Inst. of Class. Studies, Bull. Supplement 25, r970, r83. There is little to choose between the suggestions that a copyist took his Cicero and corrected Quintilian, or that a copyist read his Quintilian (una syllaba, duabus, una) and corrected him. The quotation of the same Cicero passage in Rufinus (Rhet. Lat. Min. ed. Halm, p. 579), who gives comparant contra nos, is hardly helpful, except in so far as it shows that during the 5th century there was someone who had both a Quintilian and a Cicero in hand). If Winterbottom is right Quintilian does not, in this case at least, use the scissors. If, however, we are to assume that Quintilian did not intend to change his Cicero, it should be noted that not to follow Quintilian also means not to follow Cicero, who remarks himself that the comprehensio quoted by Quintilian in spondeos cadit. (I do not understand why Drexler speaks of the sentence quoted by Quintilian as a colon: Cicero’s text plainly refers to it as a comprehensio consisting of two membra. To suppose that comprehensio here refers to the two questions starting with cur, in itself unlikely, is to assume a mistake on the part of Cicero; cf. Kroll ad loc. I do not see any reason to assume such a mistake.)

Concerning (b) it should be said that, though proclitic contra is certainly possible, we cannot possibly be certain that Cicero pronounced it here as a proclitic 2). Cicero’s own term does not exclude that accentuation.

Concerning (c) the following remark may be made. This is clearly the direction Quintilian’s own thought takes when he discusses the appropriateness of certain feet and disapprovingly quotes all manner of great authorities (Aristotle, Theophrastus, Dionysius of Halicarnassus and others) who have a preference for certain feet and condemn others. According to Quintilian, it is rather the particular mixture of longs and shorts that determines the character of a passage (ibid. 83, 87-93).