A Euclidean Expression in Lucian

In Lucian's *Dialogue of the Dead* between Menippus and Chiron (26 Jacobitiz), the Centaur explains to the Cynic that he voluntarily renounced immortality and came to the House of Hades to avoid the monotonous regularity of pleasures in the world above. Menippus cautions him that he may fall into the same trap down below – and might then start looking for a change ἐνεθέθην ἐς ἄλλον βίον, ὀπερ, οἴμαι, ἄδωντον.

Neither Hemsterhuys nor Jacobitz ad loc. has noted that Menippus' conclusion is formulaic: it is the triumphant reductio ad impossibile, ἢ ἔλεγκτο ἄδωντον ἀπαγογή, of Euclidean geometry: e.g. Eucl. *Elem.* 3.7 (1.182.9 Heiberg) ὀπερ ἄδωντον; cf. 1.7, 3.8, 3.10 (1.26.5 f., 1.188.19 f., 1.194.14 f. Heiberg).

The influence on Lucian's work of the *grammaticus* and the *rhetor* is, of course, abundantly clear; apparently no notice has as yet been taken of this slight echo from the lecture-hall of the *mathematicus*.

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Charmides Son of Glaukon

I am prompted by W.E. Thompson's article, 'Attic Kinship Terminology' 1), to set straight once and for all the family relationship between Charmides son of Glaukon and Kritias son of Kallaischos, a relationship which, as will become evident below, is misstated in two recent publications of importance.

First let us consider the evidence of Plato *Charmides*. At 154a where Kritias son of Kallaischos is speaking to Sokrates, he refers to Χαυκλίδην