from every region of the body (πανταχόθεν ἐκ τοῦ σώματος 67c7–8). Since the complete detachment is possible only at his death, he must wait for it by practice of dying.

The requirement of the detachment from every region of the body goes too far. Following this line of argument, the exact requirement is only the detachment from all senses; since sense-perceptions are the activities of sense-organs, the detachment from all sense-organs alone is sufficient to facilitate the philosopher to reach his goal in the present life. There is no need of the detachment from every region of the body, which is the separation of the soul from the body, or the death of the man; other life processes than the sensitive can still go on as ever when he pursues the knowledge he desires.

Because Socrates in the *Phaedo* does not see the difference of the exact detachment needed from the general and knows no adequate method for the acquisition in question *via* the needed detachment, the above said pessimism ensues. When attention is paid to life alone instead of to the contrast of life and death, as first in the *Symposium* and then in the central books of the *Republic*, the method missed in the *Phaedo* is found there. The vision of Ideas is attained *via* the new method and the pessimism in the dialogue simultaneously turns into its opposite, optimism. I made it clear earlier how it happened in the *Symposium* and shall do the same in the *Republic* on another occasion.

University of South Florida  
Ludwig C. H. Chen

**ENNIANA**

In what follows I shall examine a number of verses from the dramatic works of Ennius, as well as a number of lines from what we may conventionally call, since the 1933 edition of Ettore Bolisani¹), Ennius Minor, and compare them with corresponding passages from Greek literature in order to provide a fuller picture of the meaning of Ennian fragments²).

I. Neoptolemos is considered to be speaking in the following fragment (Sc. 376):

*Philosophari est mihi necesse, paucis: nam omnino haud placet.*

But if we accept as closer to the ancient reading of Ennius the fragment transmitted in the form: *philosophandum est paucis: nam omnino haud placet* as does H. D. Jocelyn in his 1967 edition\(^3\), there is nothing to persuade us that the verse unquestionably belongs to the *Andromacha* of Ennius. The observation of Vahlen (p. 191) “cuius fabulae philosophans iste Neoptolemus fuerit ignoratur” remains valid and the question as to which work of Ennius this verse belongs to must remain open, i.e. the possibility of its being newly interpreted can be entertained. It is very likely that Ennius composed a tragedy or a comedy concerning the mission of Neoptolemos and Odysseus to Lemnos to obtain the arms of Philoctetes. What is known for certain is that Epicharmus, whose works Ennius knew, did write a comedy entitled Φιλοκτητας\(^4\). The marked antithesis between *philosophari paucis* – *(philosophari) omnino* is an indication, I believe, that at this point in the work of Ennius Neoptolemos is found on the verge of some decisive action. Perhaps he is replying to Odysseus, who remarks to him in the *Philoctetes* of Sophocles (v. 119): οοφός τ’ ἂν αὐτός κάγαθος κεκλη’ ἄμα.

In Sophocles’ tragedy Neoptolemos’ rejoinder is exceptionally laconic. He wishes he says to be ὀφός, to act cunningly, but for only one reason and only in this particular circumstance – because he is compelled to do so. To Odysseus his reply is (v. 122): εἰσόπτας. In the line from Ennius Neoptolemos declares he does not desire to be ὀφός in each and every case\(^5\) (nam omnino haud placet) – he does not wish to be another Odysseus. I think that Ennius is here reversing the Heraclitean reflection VS 22 B 35 that: χεὶ γὰρ εὐ μάλα πολλῶν ἰστορας φιλοσόφους ἀνδράς εἶναι, a

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\(^4\) A. Olivieri, Frammenti della commedia greca ... I: I frammenti della commedia dorica siciliana, Naples 1946, 49.

\(^5\) Consequently, the verb *philosophari* here ought to mean “devise ingeniously, contrive”, a meaning which the Greek verb φιλοσοφέω also possesses. LSJ s.v.
technique which he again employs in his Satires (Var. 60)\(^6\). As for
the wisdom present in brevity of utterance, it is known that in the
*Epicharmea* this was present as characteristic of the thought of
Epicharmus (fr. 127 Ol = fr. 113 K).

II. Much has been written of the relationship of Ennius’ litera-

dary production to the writings of Euhemerus\(^7\)). Aside from schol-

arly disagreements, it is accepted that twelve fragments, whose
context testify to their belonging to the Ennian work *Euhemerus
sive Sacra Historia*, have been preserved in Lactantius\(^8\)). In what
follows I shall endeavor to validate the proposition that fragment
Sc. 384 of Ennius, which is preserved in Servius auctus Verg.
Georg. I. 12–13, could be from this work.

The fragment is as follows:

*Ager oppletus imbrium fremitu*

There is no ancient testimony regarding the work from which this
fragment might derive, nor for the broader context in which it
appeared. O. Ribbeck notes that ‘hoc (sc. fragmentum) ... referri
potest ad Andromacham...’\(^9\)). But this is mere surmise. We are
here dealing with a quite particularized description of a natural
setting. The landscape’s visual appeal entirely absorbs the reader’s
attention, *ager* being expressed in the nominative. I propose that
this fragment comes from Ennius’ *Euhemerus* and that it reflects
the same conception of Euhemerus as Diodorus 5, 43, 1 (FGrHist
63 F 3, p. 305, 18 ff.). The Greek text describes ... τὸ μὲν οὖν περὶ
τὸ ἱερὸν (sc. Διὸς τουφυλίου) πεδίων. It is likely that the wording
*ager oppletus imbrium fremitu* is equivalent to the reading of the
Greek text ... πλήθοντος τοῦ τόπου ναματιαίων ύδατων... Here
we are dealing with the gushing forth of a spring of water:
...πλησίον γὰρ τοῦ τεμένους ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἐκτίππει τηλικαύτη τὸ
μέγεθος πηγῆ γλυκέος ύδατος... (F 3, p. 305, 22). Ennius preferred
to represent by means of the words he chose not the actual flow of
the waters (ναματιαίων), but the echoing splash produced by the

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\(^6\) This is the well known verse *simia quam similis turpissima bestia nobis.* For the meaning of φιλόσοφος in this difficult fragment of Heraclitus, see W. Burkert, Platon oder Pythagoras? Zum Ursprung des Wortes “Philosophie”, Hermes 80, 1960, 171.

\(^7\) See A. Marrastoni, Studio critico su Ennio minore, Aevum 34, 1961, 8 f.

\(^8\) Fragment XIII, the word *gluma* is transmitted by Varro, see Vahlen p. 228.

\(^9\) 2TRF, p. 66.
spring's outflow (see Serv. Auct. Aen. 11, 299: *antiqui aquae sonitus fremitus dicebant*), preferring the word *imber* to *aqua* (see Serv. Auct. Aen. 1, 123: *veteres...omnem aquam...imbre m dicebant*).

III. We cannot be precisely certain what Ennius means by his use of the phrase *Cyprio bovi* in the fragment (Var. 26):

*Cyprio bovi merendam,*

apart from what is said in Paulus-Festus, where it is preserved\(^\text{10}\). What is certain is that in Greek \(βοῦς κυπριος\) was synonymous with \(σκατοφάγος\) or \(κοποφάγος\)\(^\text{11}\). In Latin, other than in this fragment of Ennius, the phrase is nowhere used in the entire history of the language. We may suppose, however, that the quality Ennius meant to describe by the phrase *bos Cyprius* would have been immediately apparent to the Romans, judging from the testimony of Pliny, N.H. 28, 266: *boves in Cypro contra tormina hominum excrementis sibi mederi*. Thus, in the fragment of Ennius with which we are dealing there is little doubt that some mean fare is being offered as an afternoon snack (*merenda*) to an unknown person with a propensity for consuming dung. In spite of the above *realia*, the meaning of the phrase *Cyprio bovi merendam* eludes us, mainly because its context is lost.

It is because of this difficulty, I suppose, that the contributor of the article *merenda* in the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, attempts to elucidate the Ennian fragment by stating that *merenda* here refers “de pabulo bestiarum”\(^\text{12}\). If this is so, however, one would have to accept that only here, in all the known Latin passages, the word *merenda* is used for the food of a cow, and that only in this passage the collocation *bos Cyprius* has a strictly literal signification. As a means of evading his difficulty I suggest that we test the following interpretive possibility: that there are two semantic units present in our fragment, that is, a mean kind of fare, *merenda*, is being served up to an individual of corresponding baseness, one for whom the appellation of *bos Cyprius* is fitting. For by means of this appellation the Romans denoted not only the consumption of excrement but physical deformity as well, and particularly hump-backedness, as is seen in the following passage (Serv. Auct. Georg.

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10) P. 51, 23\text{L}.
11) Cf. e.g. Zenob. 2, 82. Diogen. 3, 49. 5, 80. Apostol. 4, 100.
12) ThLL VIII 2, 802, 4.
I, 138): *quidam autem (sc. dicunt) non omnium boum ीβον, sed eorum tantum qui sunt, ita ut Cyprii, gibberi. By applying this interpretation to our passage, the characterization *bos Cyprius* possesses even greater force as a term of abuse in Latin than it does in Greek, thus strengthening the validity of the interpretation I propose.

IV. The characterization of the fish *scarus* as *cerebrum Iovis* in the following verse from the *Hedyphagetica* of Ennius is an *hapax legomenon* in Latin (Var. 40):

> *quid scarum praeterii cerebrum Iovis paene suprmi*

*Cerebrum Iovis* corresponds to the Greek formulation Διός ἐγκέφαλος used to describe a choice type of food, precisely which we do not know, since no explanatory passage has survived from the Greek13). Only in the Ennian verse is the specific food expressly mentioned, otherwise there is no evidence which convincingly explains the origin of the phrase Διός ἐγκέφαλος14). However, I think we can compare the phrase with the Homeric μνελός ἀνθρώπων used as an epithet for ἄριστα (β 220, υ 108). This food is called the “marrow of men” because in the Homeric epics it frequently figures as human nourishment, providing when converted into marrow exceptional strength to the human organism15). The σκάφος was food for the gods, as we read in these verses from Epicharmus’ comedy, Ἡβας γάμος, fr. 19 a Οι (= fr. 54 K): αὐτὸς ὁ Ποτ(ε)υδάν ἄγον γαύλοισιν ἐν φοινικικοῖς / εἰκε καλλίστος ... σπάρουσ / καὶ σκάφους τῶν υοδὲ τὸ σκάφος θέμιτον ἐκβαλεῖν θεοὶ. The fish itself was distinguished for its intellectual abilities16) as

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13) See Plato comicus, fr. 38 Kock: Ὕ δ’ ἐγκέφαλον Διός ἐξαύσως κατασώμην and Ephippus comicus, fr. 13, 6 Kassel-Austin. These are the only known fragments from Greek literature in which this phrase is used, apart from readings from documentary sources, which one may consult assembled in Chr. Theodoridis, Photii Patriarchae Lexicon, vol. I [Berlin 1982] π6 655. It should be noted that the phrase Διός ἐγκέφαλος in Plato Comicus’ fragment has been restored. Eustathius suggests (p. 757, 53) that Διός ἐγκέφαλος could refer to ... τὰ παρὰ τοῦ κοιμίου εὗ ἠπτυμένα θρία τοῦ ἐγκέφαλον. He certainly has in mind Aristophanes, Frogs 134.

14) See fragments 51 A Wehrli and 51 D Wehrli of Clearchus of Soloi where the phrase is Διός ἐμα καὶ βασιλέως ἐγκέφαλος.

15) As Eustathius observes (p. 1445, 61): Μνελόν δὲ ἀνθρόπων τὸ ἄριστα λέγει, ἀντί τοῦ μνελοσκόπα, θρεπτικά ... διὰ τοῦ ἐνδομυχινοῦ μνελοῦ, τὴν ὁλην παραδηλουν τοῦ θρεπτικοῦ ἐνέγειαν. See further p. 309, 45 (= p. 481, 11 Van der Valk): καλὸν δὲ καὶ τὸ μνελόν ἀνθρώπος ὀμηρικως λέγειν τὰ ἄριστα.

was Zeus on a different plane. One may therefore accept that with this phrase Ennius was alluding not only to the culinary appeal of the fish – on account of which it became a divine dish\(^\text{17}\), but also to the fish’s fame, in antiquity, for quick-thinking and good sense.

V. In the following fragment from Ennius’ *Epicharmus* the subject of the verse, according to Varro by whom the fragment is transmitted, is *Terra Ops* (Var. 48):

*Terris gentis omnis peperit et resumit denuo*

All recent editors of the fragment, Vahlen\(^\text{18}\), Bolisani\(^\text{19}\), and Olivieri\(^\text{20}\), in their remarks on this verse do not cite the fragment \(^\text{21}\) from the Antiope of Euripides\(^\text{22}\), a text which provides the closest reflection on the Ennian verse: έπιευγήνα τίόπει χρόνων πάλιν τε λαμβάνατε. The concept here expressed by Ennius that life (mostly of humans) springs from the earth is widely spread in Greek thought already in the 5th century B.C. Moreover, for Ennius as well as for Euripides the unity of body (σώμα) and spirit (πνεύμα) is not broken up by death. Both the above concepts, which cannot be traced back to a particular philosopher exclusively\(^\text{23}\), had, over the years, acquired the nature of commonplace as the two following Greek passages would indicate: Menander, Mon. 145 Jae: Γῆ πάντα τίόπει καὶ πάλιν κομίζεται, Men.-Phil. Comp. 1, 113 Jae: Ἀπὸ γῆς ἔφυ πάντα κείς γῆν οἴχεται. Of the two passages, the first even more closely corresponds in thought to Ennius than does the fragment of Euripides. At this point, however, I would like to draw attention to the appearance of *terris* in Var. 48, a choice of case which has passed unobserved by commentators on this verse. It is with the use of the *terris* that the verbal energy of *peperit* is actualized by the subject *Terra Ops*. This type of formulation, which is of certain significance in relation to the subject-ablative combination of *Terra Ops – Terris*, occurs only in the Ennian verse; it is not found in the Greek verses

\(^{17}\) For a similar reason, according to the Romans at least, certain plants also appear to have been eaten by Zeus, Lucil. 1188 M = 1209 K.

\(^{18}\) p. CCXIX.

\(^{19}\) E. Bolisani, p.80–1.

\(^{20}\) A. Olivieri, p. 114.

\(^{21}\) J. Kambitsis, L’Antiope d’Euripide... , Athènes 1972, 47.

\(^{22}\) On the contrary Nauck, p. 418, takes note of the Ennian passage.

I have presented above. A Latin formulation analogous to that of Ennius is that of Lucretius ... *terreno corpore terra / crescit ... 2, 1114/5*).

VI. In fragment Var. 50 from the same work of Ennius it is apparent that Ceres is introduced as the goddess of germination and fruitfulness:

*quod gerit fruges Ceres*

The etymology of the name *Ceres* from the verb *gero*, an etymology which could be with some certainty ascribed to Ennius*25*), does not find its Greek analogue in the passage from Euripides' *Bacchae* (275/6), which Vahlen and Olivieri compare with the Ennian verse*26*). In the Euripidean passage *Δημήτης* is thought of as a composite of the goddesses Λή and Μήτηρ*27*). Euripides is only concerned with identifying the parts which form the Demetorean whole. This line of approach is absent from the Latin verse, where the goddess’s name is etymologized on the basis of the actions she performs. In the following passage from Plato’s *Cratylus* 404 B

*Δημήτης μὲν φαίνεται κατὰ τὴν δόσιν τῆς ἐδώδης διδοῦσα ὡς μήτηρ ‘Δημήτης’ κεκληθαί the etymology of the goddess’ name from the verb δίδωμι in direct conjunction with the production of foodstuffs (ἐδώδη), displays the same intention on Plato’s part as is exhibited in the Ennian verse (gerit fruges).

When Ennius etymologizes, as here, he is basically composing in the spirit of Epicharmus, who according to traditional accounts and scholarly investigators, ancient and modern, also etymologized*28*). I would like to propose the following in regard to the question of the etymologies of Epicharmus. In those comic fragments which are genuinely thought to be from Epicharmus we are dealing with a kind of word-play based primarily on the sound

24) For this thought commentators generally refer to Empedocles, VS 31 B 37 = 31 Wright, cf. C. Bailey, II 975n., but the manner in which this growth occurs is not explained in the Empedoclean passage.

25) K. Kerenyi, Pythagoras und Orpheus..., Zürich 1950, 78. This etymology gained broad acceptance among the Romans, as one may see from the passages cited by A. S. Pease, M. T. Ciceronis De nat. deorum..., 1958, 722.


of syllables: fr. 19 Ol (= fr. 54 K): καὶ σκάρους, τῶν οὐδὲ τὸ σκάρ
θέμιτον ἐκβάλειν θεοίς, fr. 111, 3 Ol (= fr. 87 K): ἀλλ' οὔτι γέρανον,
ἀλλ' ἔρανον (γά) τοῦ λέγω. In the Epicharmeia when etymology is
employed it serves a didactic function: fr. 228 Ol (= fr. 246 K):
αὕτα φύσις ἀνθρώπων, ἀσκοὶ περιφυσικοί, Serv. Aen. 1, 8: has
musas Siculus Epicharmus non musas sed ὀμονοούσας dicit. The
etymology of the name Ceres given above also has a didactic tone,
as does that of Proserpina in Ennius' Epicharmus39).

VII. The longest fragment from the Epicharmus of Ennius, in
which our poet "physicam Graecorum doctrinam exposuerat"30),
is as follows (Var. 54–9):

_Istic est is Iupiter quem dico, quem Graeci vocant
aerem, qui ventus est et rubes, imber postea,
atque ex imbre frigus, ventus post fit, aer denuo.
haec propter Iupiter sunt ista quae dico tibi,
qua mortalis atque urbes belusque omnis iuvat._

The question is of course which Greek thinker this "physica
doctrina" represents. It has been thought that the ideas here presented
are of Pythagorean-Orphic derivation31). But this is simply an
hypothesis32) (relevant Greek testimonia have not been preserved),
based on Vitruvius De Arch. 8 Praef. 1: _Pythagoras, Empedocles,
Epicharmus, aliique physici et philosophi haec principia quattuor
posuerunt: aerem, ignem, aquam, terram._ Vahlen, more soberly,
merely compares, while expressing some reservations in admirable
Latin, the Ennian verses with a fragment of some lines of Menan-
der33) 614 K–T: _‘Ο μὲν Ἑπίχαρμος τοῦς θεοὺς εἶναι λέγει ἄνεμος
ἄν ἡν ἡμῖν πῦρ ἀστέρος... The Ennian fragment however is
only concerned with Jupiter, while that of Menander deals with all
the gods. Perhaps with Menander we have a comic generalization
of an Epicharmean idea, but we must still note that the difference
between Ennius' passage and Menander's is significant. Leaving
this difference aside we observe that the following ideas are ex-

29) In precisely the same spirit is the phrase _Iuppiter id est iuvans pater quem...
appellamus a iuvando lovem_, Cic. N.D. 2, 64 (A.S. Pease, supra, p. 712),
which F. Marx, De Ennii Epicharmo, RhM, NF 80, 1931, 207, attributes to the
Epicharmus of Ennius.

30) See F. Marx.


33) Vahlen, p. CCXVIII–IX.
pressed in the fragment of Ennius: 1) a Jupiter-Air equivalence, 2) the continuous transformation of Air (Jupiter) into different physical elements (ventus, nubes, imber, frigus) ever terminating in the dominant form, air, and that 3) it is to this interchange that man and beast owe their existence.

The first idea can be traced back to Diogenes Apolloniates (VS 64 A 8): Διογένης ἐπισκόπηκε τὸν Ὄμηρον ὡς οὗ μυθικὸς ἄλλος ἄλλος ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ διελεγμένον. τὸν ἀέα γὰρ συνὸν Δία νομίζειν φησίν, ἐπειδή πᾶν εἰδέναι τὸν Δία λέγει. We do not know precisely which Homeric passage Diogenes is referring to here, and in the Homeric texts as they have been transmitted the poet nowhere explicitly equates Zeus with Air. It is in my opinion quite possible however that the reference is to the hapax legomenon Homeric epithet of Zeus at Θ 250: ἐνθά πανομφαίῳ Ζηνὶ δέξεσκον Ἀχαιοί, due to the fact that the following scholium on the epithet has been preserved: πανομφαίῳ: τινὲς τῷ ὑπὸ πάντων φυσικῶς, Erbse II, 351. This doctrine of Diogenes, which is the starting point for the allegorical interpretation of the Homeric texts, had a wide impact in antiquity and was also given a comic treatment in subsequent literature. Of the many relevant reflections the well known passage of Philemon is of particular interest to us here: ὅν οὐδὲ ἔχει λέγηθην οὐδὲ ἐν ποιῶν / οὐδὲ οὐ ποιήσον οὐδὲ πεποιήκεις πάλαι, / οὔτε θέος οὕτ' ἄνθρωπος, οὐτός εἰμ' ἐγώ, / Ἄρης, ὅν ἐν τις ὄνομάσει καὶ Δία. / ἔγω ... εἰμὶ πανταχοῦ, / ... ἐν ὑμῖν πάσιν οὐκ ἔστιν τόπος, / οὗ μὴ 'στιν Ἀρη' ὁ δὲ παρὼν ἀπανταχοῦ / πάντ' ἔχ ἀνάγκης οὔτε πανταχοῦ παρὼν, fr. 91 Kock. This same idea, that god as air (Zeus) knows everything and the actions of everyone, and that no one can escape his observation, is also found in the Epiccharmeia, fr. 232 Ol (= fr. 266 K): οὐδὲν ἐκφέυγει τὸ θείον τούτο γινώσκειν τυ δε. Although in the remainder of the passage, which has been preserved, it is not stated why nothing escapes the god's inspection, one might easily hypothesize that god is here being thought of as air, since this idea was not unknown in these

35) F. Buffière, Les mythes d'Homère et la pensée grecque, Paris 1956, 90 n. 20, repeats the opinion of Diels-Kranz in their note on the passage above that perhaps Diogenes is referring to Ω 88.
37) H. Schwabbl, RE Suppl. XV (1978) 1325, 45.
38) See VS 64 C 1–4.
text as is evident from the fragment of Menander I have presented above (614 K–T). Further weight is also given to this hypothesis by the well known passage of Vitruvius (8 Praef. 1).

On the basis of these observations I believe we can accept, with additional evidence of its correctness, the conjecture of Schwabl\textsuperscript{39}) that the lines Var. 55–56 from the Epicharmus of Ennius reflect the ideas of Diogenes Apolloniates. This conjecture is further strengthened by an assessment of the second line of thought present in the Ennian fragment above, which concerns the alternation in the forms of air. This idea, too, seems to derive from Diogenes: τὸν τε ἀέρα πυκνούμενον καὶ ἀρσενίκας εἶναι τῶν χόσμων ... VS 64 A 1. For, in fact, the sequence ventus – nubes – imber – frigus – aer as formulated by Ennius is basically an expression of the successive rarefaction and densification of the vaporous elements of the air. And it is to this ἐτεροίωσις, to use Diogenes’ term, that the existence of things is owed\textsuperscript{40}). As Ennius expresses it: haec propter Iupiter sunt ista quae dico tibi. Unfortunately, in the Epicharmeia a relevant passage reflecting the thought of Diogenes has not been preserved, so we are unable to ascertain how Ennius, by echoing his predecessor’s ideas, set out to express his own. Nevertheless, how Jupiter as air mortalis – urbes – belusque invat, can be explained if we return again to Diogenes VS 64 B 5: καὶ μοι δοξεί τὸ τὴν νόθην ἔχον εἶναι δ ὁμώνυμον ὕπτο τῶν ἄνθρωπων, καὶ ὑπὸ τούτου πάντας καὶ κυβερνάσθαι καὶ πάντων κρατεῖν. Regarding men and animals specifically Diogenes wrote ... ἄνθρωποι γὰρ καὶ τὰ ὄλλα ζώα ἀναπτύνοντα ἦσσε τῷ ἀέρι καὶ τούτῳ αὐτοῖς καὶ ψυχῇ ἔστι καὶ νόθησις ... (VS 64 B 4). This idea is reflected in the Epicharmeia. The internal air which is found within living beings is called by Hippocrates, in a passage undoubtedly influenced by Diogenes Apolloniates, φύσα: πνεύμα δὲ τὸ μὲν ἐν τοῖς σώμασι φύσα καλεῖται ... (VS 64 C 2). Also, in the Epicharmeia, the internal, bodily air is called φύσα αὐτά φύσας ἄνθρωπον, ὅσοι πεφυσαμένι, fr. 228 Ol (= fr. 246 K). There exists for this fragment

\textsuperscript{39} H. Schwabl, RE Suppl. XV (1978) 1326, 41.

\textsuperscript{40} See VS 64 B 2 ...πάντα τὰ ὄντα ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἑτεροιοῦσα καὶ τὸ αὐτὸ εἶναι ... 64 B 5 ...καὶ ἄλλα πολλά ἑτεροιοῦσες ἔνεια. The idea of difference in air temperature being productive of birth is an intellectual concept originating with Diogenes, VS 64 B 5: ἔστι γὰρ πολύτροπος, καὶ θερμότερος καὶ ψυχρότερος καὶ κυμὸτερος καὶ ψυχρὸτερος καὶ ψυχρότερος καὶ γύρωτερος, J. Zafiropoulo, Diogene d’ Apollonie, 1956, 48. Cf. Enn. Var. 46: frigori miscet calorem atque humori artidimen and VS 64 A 1: ... τῆν γῆν ... τὴν σύστασιν εἰληφύισαν κατὰ τὴν ἐκ τοῦ θέμου περιφοράν καὶ πιείν ὑπὸ τοῦ ψυχροῦ.
An inquiry which has as its object texts in such a fragmentary state cannot arrive at conclusions. It was rather an attempt to reduce the interpretive difficulties.

University of Ioannina  Alexander Kessissoglu

KRITISCHE KLEINIGKEITEN ZU STATIUS

1. Silv. 2,2,100–103

saepe per autumnum iam pubescente Lyaeo
conscendit scopulos noctisque occulta sub umbra
palmite maturo rorantia lumina tersit
Nereis et dulces rapuit de collibus uvas.

Die reizende Vignette der Nereide, die des Nachts das felsige Ufer ersteigt und sich in Pollius’ Weinberg an den süßen Trauben gütlich tut, fand ihren Nachahmer bereits in der Antike1); dem Auge des Kritikers entging sie offenbar bis in jüngste Zeit. Daß dem Vers 102 kein befriedigender Sinn abzugewinnen sei, äußerte zuerst A. Ker (ClQu n.s.3, 1953, 3); ihm folgte L. Håkanson (Statius’ Silvae, Lund 1969, 59–61). Beide stoßen sich am Ausdruck lumina tersit, der für sich genommen („sie wischte sich die Augen ab“) zwar verständlich ist2), hier und zusammen mit palmite maturo aber Schwierigkeiten bereitet, „one may ask ... why the Nereid chose a wine-stem ... to brush her eyes, rather a peculiar instrument for that purpose. And one may perhaps also


2) Håkanson a.O. 61 verweist auf silv. 1,2,92f.; 3,3,7; Ov. met. 13,132 f.; Moretum 107.