Romulus gives the signal for the rape of the Sabine women:

*rex populo praedae signa *petenda* dedit

*petenda* ROS._A ("i. signa prede petende" Schol. Haun.): *petita* Bentleius, Madvig: *notamque* o^1^.

so Kenney's Oxford Text. The consensus is that *petita* is the most likely correction; this supposes deliberate scribal meddling. Kenney himself, however, considered *praedam petente^1^). I would like to propose the reading *pudenda*. This word suits not only *praedae* and *signa* but also the context. Elsewhere Ovid writes *victor erat praedae praeda pudenda suae* (Ars 2.406); *nec Cephalus rosae praeda pudenda deae* (Ars 3.84); *vidit in immundo signa pudenda toro* (Rem. 432^2^). Read

*rex populo praedae signa pudenda dedit*

'the king gave the people the shameful signal for the plunder', or rather, by transference, 'the signal for the shameful plunder'. For *praeda* in the sense of *praedatio* see Hollis (loc. cit. n. 1).

The note of disapproval in *pudenda* is not, of course, seriously meant; Ovid is mischievously tipping his hat to those who did indeed feel uncomfortable with this story and its place in Rome's history. The poet's approbation of Romulus' action at the close of the episode, *Romule, militibus scisti dare commoda solus: / haec mihi si dederis commoda, miles ero* (Ars 1.131–32), is now even more humorous.

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2) Goold, who prints *petita* in his revision of the Loeb edition (Cambridge, Mass. 1985), suggests a number of phrases where *signa* appears with a gerundive as possibly encouraging the corruption in the present passage; Rem. 432 is included (art. cit. n. 1, 61).