

**ARCTOS**

**ACTA PHILOLOGICA FENNICA**

**VOL. XXII**

**HELSINKI 1988 HELSINGFORS**

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## Five Notes on the Appendix Vergiliana

EDWARD COURTNEY

Culex 407 *semper florida pinus*.

This is usually emended to *tinus* for two reasons: (1) a pine is too large for the gnat's grave-enclosure; not very convincing, especially when one looks at some of the other things planted by the shepherd. (2) *semper florida* does not suit it. See however Paul. Nol. *carm.* 21, 298 *pinus enim semper florente cacumine perstans* (he certainly means the pine since he derives an etymology of the name Pinianus from it, and he uses its evergreen nature to make an allegorical point). This is perhaps a reminiscence of the Culex, and if anyone is still sure that that passage is corrupt, at least the corruption can be given a terminus ante quem.

Ciris 46 *dona meo multum vigilata labore*.

This seems to be imitated by Walter of Speyer, MGH *Poet. Lat. Aevi Carol.* 5, p. 23, 201 *dona soporis...multo vigilata labore* (noted in the index p. 770); he flourished around 1000 A.D. Could he have seen the Graz fragment when that was complete? Or the ancestor of the Z-group of manuscripts? Or something else?

Ciris 89 *quidquid et ut quisque est tali de clade locutus*

As Housman (addenda to note on *Manil.* 3, 103) explains, *ut* means *utut*. Since the parallels which Housman quotes are not particularly close, it may be worth while to adduce Plaut. *Bacch.* 1087 *quiquomque ubi* (*ubique*

B) *sunt, qui fuerunt quique futuri sunt posthac*, where *ubi* means *ubi ubi*; *ubi ubi* was in fact conjectured by Renaissance scholars.

Catalepton 13, 5-6 *valent, valent mihi ira et antiquus furor  
et lingua qua † assim † tibi.*

The best emendation of this (though Nemethy's *par sim* is not much inferior) is Scaliger's *sat sim*, 'a tongue to make me a match for you'; if this became *atsim*, the scribes would have thought that they were just modernising the spelling. Compare Lucil. 1147 *cui, si coniuret, populus vix totus satis sit*; Plaut. *Persa* 27 *quasi Titan cum is belligerem quibus sat esse non queam?*; Verg. *Aen.* 7, 470 (*Turnus ait*) *se satis ambobus Teucrisque venire Latinisque.*

Copa 5 *quid iuvat aestivo defessum pulvere abisse?  
quam potius bibulo decubuisse toro!*

This punctuation was adopted by Goodyear, *BICS* 24 (1977) 122, but with reservations about its Latinity, so it may be as well to list such occurrences as I can find of *quam* with a comparative where we might expect *quanto* (Hofmann - Szantyr, *Lat. Syntax* 164 restrict this to late Latin, e.g. Luxorius, *Anth. Lat.* 348 R. 1). These are Liv. 4, 57, 6 *exemplo fuit...quam gratia atque honos opportuniora interdum non cupientibus essent*; Val. Fl. 7, 336 *o nimium iucunda dies, quam cara sub ipsa / morte magis!*; Mart. 9, 34, 8 *cernite quam plus sit Caesaris esse patrem (quam plus is also in the manuscripts of Calp. decl. 47, but the text is corrupt)*; Stat. *silv.* 2, 2, 60 *o quam...fortior, Urse, fores!*, 5, 3, 219 *quam tuus ille dies, quam non mihi gloria maior!* (= *quanto minor gloria mihi*). This question verges on a similar problem at Hor. *carm.* 1, 11, 2 *ut melius*, where editors have long quoted Plaut. *Truc.* 806 as a parallel. I will not linger over the highly suspect text at Cic. 2 *Verr.* 5, 57, but one may note that *malle* can be modified by *ut, quam* or *quanto* (see *TLL* s. v. 203, 53-56).