

CORRESPONDENCE

IN my note on *Hippolytus* 1189 in the last number of *C.R.*, I suggested that 'no editor' had pointed out the parallel between the clogs in the chariot and those in a modern racing boat. This may be literally true, but it involved an involuntary injustice to Mr. D. S. Colman, who made the comparison in *C.R.* for December 1948. I have no doubt that my inclusion of the point was an unconscious recollection of the kind which I mentioned at the end of my note, and that it was Mr. Colman's suggestion of twenty years ago that has kept me on the lookout ever since for corroborative evidence.

It is perhaps worth recalling that in the same note Mr. Colman proposed εἰ ταῖσιω for ἀνταῖσιω at the beginning of the line. In the next number of *C.R.* (May 1949), Professor G. B. A. Fletcher reminded readers that the conjecture had earlier been made by Hayley and recorded in Wecklein's edition (1900). That the solution should occur independently to two scholars is some indication of its value, and it is strange that the suggestion should have been so little regarded by subsequent editors.

Oxford

H. A. HARRIS

Plautus, *Rudens* 282

sed haec pauperes res sunt inopesque, puellae.
res B: om. CD

PROFESSOR W. G. ARNOTT (above, p. 129) is certainly right in rejecting *-que puellae* as an

ionic: at least since A. Spengel's *Reformwortschlüsse* (1882) has it been known that the 'split anapaest' law applies in full and even intensified rigour to initial double short in bacchiacs.¹ He is right again in rejecting both *puellae* and *puellae*: slurred conversational forms are almost totally excluded from cretic and bacchiac tetrameters, as was shown for *breuis breuians* by Jachmann, for synizesis by F. Crusius, and for apocope by myself.² But I am unable to accept his remedy: writing bacchiacs Plautus would never have thrown away the beautiful bacchiac *puellae*. If *puellae* is right, *-que* is wrong. Spengel put *o* in its place: a stylistic enormity. His deletion of *in-*, however, is splendid, and I should put *res*, which he deletes without need, after *opes*: that it was omitted by haplography after *pauperes* in CD is an easier assumption than that it was wrongly inserted there in B from an interlinear position, but the easier assumption is not necessarily the correct one. The asyndeton *opes res* sounds as right in bacchiacs as *res opes* would in cretics.

University College London

O. SKUTSCH

¹ Marx tried to escape from it by assuming that *-que* could be detached; but there are no other examples of *-que* breaking the law.

² *Gesetze der Iambenkürzung* (1934), 12 n. 2, with references to Jachmann and Crusius.

NOTES AND NEWS

The Proceedings of the Third Spanish Congress of Classical Studies, which was held at Madrid in the Spring of 1966, have been published in three volumes, and these have been closely followed by a *Bibliografía de los Estudios Clásicos en España, 1956-1965*, covering in its 480 pages both books and articles published in Spain and work by Spanish scholars published abroad and produced like the similar Bibliography for the years 1939-56, by the Sociedad Española de Estudios Clásicos under the general editorship of Professor Francisco Rodríguez Adrados.