

THREE CATULLAN EMENDATIONS*

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TRES NOTAS CRÍTICAS A CATULO

A critical discussion of the text of three passages of Catullus (36.9; 51.8; 62.15), the last of which has rarely been suspected by scholars. Previous conjectures are discussed before new emendations are offered.

Se hace un análisis crítico del texto de tres pasajes de Catulo (36.9; 51.8; 62.15), el último de los cuales pocas veces ha sido puesto en duda por los estudiosos. Se discuten las conjeturas previas antes de ofrecer nuevas propuestas.

Keywords: Catullus; textual criticism; emendation.

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36.1-10:

Annales Volusi, cacata charta,
uotum soluite pro mea puella.
nam sanctae Veneri Cupidinique
uouit, si sibi restitutus essem
desissemque truces uibrare iambos, 5
electissima pessimi poetae
scripta tardipedi deo daturam
infelicibus ustulanda lignis.
et hoc pessima se puella uidit
iocose lepide uouere diuis. 10

9 *et hoc pessima* V : *et haec* p. rec. quidam : *et uos* p. Housman : *acceptissima* Richards : *nec uos* p. uel *nec hoc* p. Heyworth se V : *me* Bursian : *sic* Postgate : *si* Agar *uidit* V : *ludit* Nettleship : *uicit* Ellis : *dicit* Comfort : *credit* Diggle 10 *iocose lepide* V : *ioco se* l. Scaliger : *ioco se lepido* Heinsius : *iocosis* l. Palmer¹ : *iocose ac* l. Goold *uouere* V : *uouenda* Agar *se diuis* V : corr. zh 9-10 del. Trappes-Lomax

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¹ *iocosis* was conjectured by A. Palmer, «Ellis' Catullus», *Hermathena* 3, 1879, pp. 292-363, at p. 328; editors therefore do him an injustice in attributing the conjecture to A. Riese, who offered it independently five years later (*Die Gedichte des Catullus*, Leipzig, 1884, at p. 71).

Catullus' girlfriend (whom I take with most scholars to be Lesbia) has vowed to Venus and Cupid that she will burn the *electissima pessimi poetae / scripta* (6-7), by which she means certain poems from the hand of Catullus, if he returns to her and ceases to write poetry that is offensive (presumably against her, as exemplified by poem 37). Catullus' jest in return is purposefully to misinterpret Lesbia's words and to burn instead some sheets of Volusius' *Annales* (a work likewise derided at 95.7-8), what he takes to be «the choicest writings of the worst poet». Although it is the text of line 10 that has more often been suspected², I here follow in the footsteps of the few scholars that have sensed a problem at the close of line 9 alone³. Although the supposedly comprehensive commentary of Thomson⁴ contains no discussion of the verse, *uidit* presents an obvious difficulty: it cannot be taken literally ('saw') but must bear the force of *intellexit* 'realised' (the tense being preterite, like *uouit* in 4); yet it is wholly inappropriate (and an apparent untruth) for Catullus to say that the girl «realised that this was a witty and charming vow»⁵. It is Catullus' inversion of *pessimus poeta* that introduces the true wit.

There have been two responses to this obstacle, either emending *uidit* to another verb or changing the *et* that opens the verse to its negative counterpart *ne*. Heyworth⁶ took the latter option and offered two suggestions, either retaining *hoc* (sc. *uotum*) as the object of *uouere* or altering it, after

² It may not be necessary to alter the transmitted *iocose* and *lepide*, adverbs which are bound in asyndeton in the Catullan manner (cf. 32.10 and 46.11); C. J. Fordyce, *Catullus: A Commentary*, Oxford, 1973, ad loc., is therefore right to say that «the asyndeton cannot be regarded as impossible». Nonetheless, it is quite possible that a connective particle has been lost, and Goold's *ac* is a more Catullan supplement than the Renaissance *et*. It is worth noting, however, that E. Baehrens, *Analecta Catulliana*, Jena, 1874, at p. 15, paraphrased this passage thus: «Lesbia igitur, si Catullus sibi restitutus esset, tum uero pessimi poetae scripta pessima Uolcano se daturum uouerat. quod sane iocose ac lepide uouerat».

³ I follow the majority of critics who take *pessima* as feminine (cf. the similarly jocular use of *pessimae puellae* at 55.10), as the word order of the Latin naturally suggests.

⁴ D. F. S. Thomson, *Catullus: A Critical Edition*, Toronto, 1997, ad loc.

⁵ The comment upon the word by K. Quinn, *Catullus: The Poems*, London, 1973², ad loc., that «the tense implies she may have changed her mind», is irrelevant, for either way *uidit* imports the unwarranted sense of past «realisation» for Lesbia.

⁶ S. J. Harrison and S. J. Heyworth, «Notes on the text and interpretation of Catullus», *PCPhS* 44, 1998, pp. 85-109, at pp. 91-92.

Housman⁷, to *uos* (= *carta Annalium Volusi*). Diggle⁸, however, has rightly objected to both of these conjectures: the first (*nec hoc*) removes from Lesbia any credit for her joke and instead shifts the wit entirely onto Catullus; the latter (*nec uos*), Heyworth's preferred conjecture, inappropriately implies that Lesbia was mistaken about what part of the joke was *iocosum* and *lepidum* and renders Catullus' mode of expression unnecessarily convoluted.

If instead the transmitted *et hoc* is retained, Diggle has correctly pointed out that the required sense for the main verb of the sentence is 'thought' or 'supposed': the girl (wrongly) supposed that her actions were made *iocose lepide*. His own suggestion, *credit*, introduces the required semantics but also a problematic shift to the present tense, which comes as a surprise⁹. Diggle suggests that the present tense conveys the fact that the girl's belief still continues into the present. Yet it is hard to believe that this is the case when Catullus has now turned her words around in order to burn the work of Volusius, presumably in a mock ceremony carried out by both of the reunited pair¹⁰. In lieu of his *credit* I conjecture what I believe to be the only suitable verb that is metrically possible in the required past tense: *duxit* 'supposed', 'believed'¹¹. The verb is well attested in the sense of subjective (often mistaken) supposition among authors of the period¹²; Catullus himself writes *perditum ducas* at 8.2 («regard as lost») and *tu satis id duxti* at 91.9 («you supposed that this was enough»). Since *duxit* contains four of the five letters of *uidit*, corruption

⁷ Housman's own *et uos* (taking *pessima* as a neuter vocative plural) can be dismissed from the outset, since it wrongly demands that Lesbia realised that her vow meant the destruction of Volusius' not Catullus' work.

⁸ J. Diggle, «On the text of Catullus», *MD* 57, 2006, pp. 85-104, in his discussion of this passage at pp. 88-90, has shown that numerous translators have wishfully taken *uidit* as if it meant 'saw as' or 'supposed to be'.

⁹ Indeed *credit*, taken with Catullus' loose use of the present infinitive *uouere* in 10, would deprive the sentence of any reference to the past at all.

¹⁰ Nettleship's *ludit*, a conjecture presumably inspired more by the *ductus litterarum* than a purposeful wish to introduce the present tense, suffers from this same problem.

¹¹ Of course, H. Comfort's *dicat* could be adapted to *dixit* (a suggestion which one of the anonymous reviewers has approved), but the resultant sense would be undoubtedly weak as well as improbable: we would not expect Lesbia to have declared the actual wittiness of her amorous vow to Catullus or any other.

¹² E. g., Cic., *Q. Rosc.* 6; *Verr.* II 1.123; 4.72; *Cluent.* 12; *Att.* II 17.5; *Fam.* IV 7.1; Caes., *Gall.* I 3.2; IV 30.2; Sall., *Iug.* 93.5; Nep., *Alc.* 7.1; Prop. III 7.44; IV 11.92; Liv. VII 18.3; X 11.12; XXII 14.6 etc.

to the latter (commoner) verb in a single step would have been entirely possible. Lesbia's belief in the wittiness of her actions proved to be misplaced, since Catullus outsmarts her by his own witty reversal, as his words later in the poem effectively confirm: 16-17 *acceptum face redditumque uotum, / si non illepidum neque inuenustumst*¹³.

51.1-9:

ille mi par esse deo uidetur,
 ille, si fas est, superare diuos,
 qui sedens aduersus identidem te
 spectat et audit
 dulce ridentem, misero quod omnes 5
 eripit sensus mihi: nam simul te,
 Lesbia, aspexi, nihil est super mi

* * * *

lingua sed torpet, ...

7 super mi V : suprema ed. 1473 8 adon. om. V : uoce locuta suppl. ed. 1473 : quod loquar amens Parthenius : uoce loquendum Corradinus de Allio : in fauce loquellae de Clerq van Jever : uocis in ore Ritter (quod sibi trib. Doering, qui corpore toto etiam ci.) : in pectore uocis Pleitner : (mi)rabile dictu Fröhner : gutture uocis Westphal : uocis amanti Maixner¹⁴ : mittere uocis uel Lesbia uiui Palmer : uocis amantis Goldbacher : Lesbia, uocis uel uocis anhelu Friedrich : uocis hianti Grebe (quod sibi trib. Agar) : uocis ut olim uel ut ante Schulhof : tum quoque uocis Lenchantin de Gubernatis : lenis in ore Leoni : uocis amatae Wills : postmodo uocis Della Corte : quod tibi dicam Cassata

Although the adonean closing Catullus' second stanza does not survive in our manuscripts, the corresponding part of Sappho's Greek original (31 fr. Voigt) is preserved by ps.-Longinus (*Subl.* 10). Until the early decades of the 20th century, Sappho was generally supposed to have written in the corresponding verses (7-8) ὧς με φώννας / οὐδὲν ἔτ' εἴκει [as if =Attic ἔκει]. Dan-

¹³ I therefore believe that changing only a single word can heal this pair of lines. I certainly cannot commend the dismissal of the distich as an interpolation inserted «by that well-meaning explainer of jokes whom we counter elsewhere», as asserted by J. M. Trappes-Lomax, *Catullus: A Textual Reappraisal*, Swansea, 2007, ad loc., who also rejects verses 15 and 17 from later in the poem. For my general disagreement with this scholar's spirited *Interpolationsforschung*, see my review of the book in *CR* 59, 2009, pp. 117-120.

¹⁴ A name which unfortunately suffered banalisation to «Meissner» in the note of Fordyce, *Catullus: A Commentary*, ad loc.

ielsson, Lobel, and Page, however, correctly rejected the transmitted φώνας (which had been taken as a partitive genitive) owing to the doubtful status of οὐδὲν φώνας as Greek and the inappropriate sense it conveys (implying as it does that no voice reaches, rather than leaves, Sappho)¹⁵. With Lobel's simple, and now widely accepted, emendation to φώνησ' (perhaps better supplied in its Aeolic form φώναισ', as suggested by Danielsson and adopted by Page), an aorist infinitive is restored (suffering elision of its final syllable). If therefore we take εἶκει more naturally as an impersonal form of εἶκω, here serving a similar role to impersonal παρείκει (as at, e. g., Pl., *Leg.* 734b.2-3), we can translate Sappho's original sentence thus: «for when I see you for a brief moment, it is no longer possible for me to say anything».

Notwithstanding this refinement of the Greek text, however, Catullan critics, somewhat surprisingly, have not returned with a critical eye to the textual supplement at 51.8. Instead, the partitive genitive *uocis* has continued to appear in editions, most typically with *in ore* following, a supplement attributed, either by general agreement or unthinking repetition, to Fr. Ritter¹⁶. Yet since Catullus' poem, though not an exact translation, clearly shows his general concern to render Sappho's words faithfully, I see no good reason why he would not have translated here the idea of «inability to speak», and therefore employed an infinitive dependent upon *est*, in the missing adon-ean.¹⁷ Over a decade ago, Thomson (*Catullus: A Critical Edition*, ad loc.) made the correct but curiously conservative observation, that «it is still pos-

¹⁵ The two passages from Plutarch (*Erot.* 18, *Demetr.* 38) cited by R. Ellis, *A Commentary on Catullus*, Oxford, 1889², ad loc., are not quotations of Sappho's poem but merely summaries of the fact that she depicted the loss of the voice on sight of her beloved. They therefore have no real bearing on the emendation of the transmitted text.

¹⁶ As is correctly stated by Trappes-Lomax, *Catullus: A Textual Reappraisal*, ad loc., this emendation is clearly recorded in the second edition of Doering (Altona, 1834), who records it as a conjecture that he had previously made but since rejected. Riese, *Die Gedichte des Catullus*, however, attributed it ad loc. to «Ritter 1828»; yet the suggestion certainly does not occur in Ritter's *De Aristophanis Pluto*, Bonn, 1828, and presumably still remains to be uncovered in its original location by modern scholars.

¹⁷ It seems an unnecessary improbability to suppose that the text of Sappho 31.7 had been corrupted to the partitive genitive by the time that Catullus composed his poem. The yet more extreme suggestion of J. B. Lidov, «The second stanza of Sappho 31», *AJPh* 114, 1993, pp. 503-535, at pp. 520-521, that Catullus left a gap in his composition because he could not understand the text, is beyond all bounds of plausibility. A variant of this theory had already been proposed by G. V. C. Pfeiffer, *Symbolae Catullianae*, Gotinga, 1834, at

sible that some scholar may suggest a new supplement, with an infinitive in C[atullus] corresponding to φώναις'. Since I have found no such conjecture yet made, I hope now to set the ball rolling.

The immediate question is whether *nihil* should be taken as the accusative object of an infinitive or rather as an adverbial accusative. With the text transmitted in 7, the latter seems to me a more attractive option. I suggest the following: *nihil est* («it is in no way possible»)¹⁸ *super mi* («for me in addition [sc. to the initial act of seeing you]»)¹⁹ *fundere uocem* («to emit a voice»). For this verb and object we can compare, e. g., Cat. 64.125; Verg., *Aen.* IV 621; XI 428; Cic., *Tusc.* III 42.5; *Progn. fr.* 4.2. The notion of speaking could be rendered in various ways in 51.8²⁰ but singular *uocem* seems more suitable than *uoces* or *uerba* and demands a dactylic infinitive preceding it²¹. My proposed text now renders the idea clearly expressed by Sappho: on seeing the object of one's passions, it is no longer possible to use another of the senses, that of speech: ὡς γὰρ ἔσ' σ' ἴδω βρόχε', ὡς με φώναις' / οὐδὲν ἔτ' εἴκει²². The third Catullan stanza, like that of Sappho, further enumerates the collapse of the senses as a whole. Of course any suggestion on this passage necessarily remains apparatus-bound in serious critical editions.

p. 49, who suggested that Catullus never came to complete the poem and therefore did not add line 8.

¹⁸ For adverbial *nihil* / *nil* in Catullus, cf. 6.12; 15.16; 16.6; 30.2; 42.21; 64.148; 93.1; for impersonal *est* used with an infinitive in the sense of possibility, see OLD s. u. *sum* §9.

¹⁹ It is not entirely impossible that Catullus had sought to introduce some temporal aspect into *super* (e. g., «any longer [than the moment of seeing you]»), as in Sappho's original adverb ἔτι.

²⁰ *fundere uoces* / *uerba*, *reddere uocem* / *uoces* / *uerba*, *mittere uocem* / *uoces* / *uerba*, *dicere quicquam* / *uerba*, *uerba referre*, *uerba* / *uoce profari*, *uerba ciere* etc.

²¹ I prefer this line of thought to two others: (i) to take *est super* as *superest* (with most commentators) and insert an infinitive in 51.8 with *nihil* as its object: *uoce referre* or *reddere uoce* could mean «there remains nothing for me to say» but the idea of vocal inability is thereby lost and the implication that previous things had already been said is undesirable; (ii) to take *nihil* as the object of the infinitive and supply a dependent partitive genitive, at some considerable remove, at the close of the stanza: Palmer's *mittere uocis*, a suggestion seemingly overlooked by editors, seems to be aiming at this but the distance between *nihil* and *uocis* is difficult and we again miss the notion of incapacity (nonetheless, *fundere* or the other verbs suggested in n. 20 are, I believe, preferable to *mittere*).

²² The same inability was echoed by Theocritus (of Simaetha on first seeing Delphis): II 108 οὐδέ τι φωνῆσαι δυνάμαν.

62.13-16:

non frustra meditantur, habent memorabile quod sit,
 nec mirum, penitus quae tota mente laborant.
 nos alio mentes, alio diuisimus aures, 15
 iure igitur uincemur, amat uictoria curam.

15 *diuisimus* V : *diuidamus* sscr. G³ : *dimisimus* rec. quidam

So do the *iuuenes* call their attention back to the amoebean song contest that is about to get into full swing. The text of 62.15 has rarely been suspected and discussion of it has typically focused on whether the pair *alio... alio...* conveys directional contrast ('to one place'... 'to another') or rather emphasis on a single place ('elsewhere'... 'elsewhere'). On the former interpretation, *diuisimus* is difficult; on the latter, however, it seems to be almost impossible to interpret. To take the first instance, the Latin would mean: «we have split our minds in one direction and our ears in another». Disregarding the oddness of expression (for neither the *mentes* nor the *aures* have been split themselves)²³, this contrast could only have appropriate force if either the youths' *mentes* or their *aures* are currently fixed on the present situation and the other have been disjointed from it and thus have their focus elsewhere. Yet verse 17 soon below (*animos ... conuertite*) makes clear that the men's minds have at any rate wandered elsewhere. Therefore, in order for this first interpretation to stand, the ears of the youths must at this point be attending to the present situation. Two difficulties must then be faced. Firstly, it seems odd Latin to employ *alio... alio...* when the latter element refers to the immediate circumstances (as if = *alio/illuc... huc...*). Secondly, why would the youths' leader say that their minds have wandered elsewhere but that their ears are still focused on the imminent task? The singing contest proper has not yet begun but rather they have merely seen the girls leap up and begin to rehearse their song to themselves²⁴. I fail therefore to see the purpose of the youths'

²³ The interpretation of A. Agnesini, *Il Carme 62 di Catullo*, Cesena, 2007, in his note ad loc. («A nostro parere l'espressione potrebbe indicare la divisione tra il corpo e la mente, cioè la mancanza di concentrazione») seems improbable, for one does not speak of the mind or any of the individual senses as separated from the body.

²⁴ The fact that the girls are planning their song in thought rather than *uiua uoce* is depicted beyond doubt in verses 12 (*aspicite, innuptae secum ut meditata requirunt*) and 13-14 (cited above). The interpretation of J. Godwin, *Catullus: Poems 61-8*, Warminster, 1996, ad loc., therefore seems misconceived: «we have to imagine the young men hearing the girls practising

saying «we have let our minds wander but not our ears» when there is no obvious target for their aural attention. Rather, it seems that a stern rebuke is intended in order to set the young men on course for victory: although both mind and ears are necessary for the imminent contest, the youths, no doubt distracted by the preceding banquet and the general merriment, have turned their thoughts and their ears to matters other than the song at hand.

We must therefore follow the second option, in which *alio* is repeated with the same referent²⁵. This interpretation was rightly taken by Turnebus, Baehrens²⁶, Grebe, Kroll and Thomson among others. *alio* therefore plays a clearly emphatic role, denoting any matters other than the competitive situation about to begin. The repetition of *alio* (at root the masc./neut. dative singular of *alius*) with the same referent finds a close parallel in the last line of the following poem as transmitted (63.93), in which Attis offers the following demand to Cybele: *alios age incitatos, alios age rabidos*, where both instances of *alios* denote the same hypothetical victims²⁷. The fact that both the mind and the ears have been turned away from the matter at hand seems supported by verse 17: *quare nunc animos saltem conuertite uestros*, where *saltem* is typically taken with *nunc*. If, however, natural Latin word order is followed, we could translate «therefore now turn your minds at any rate back», i. e. the youths must at least turn their thoughts back to the task of delivering their song or they stand no chance of victory²⁸.

their song (*meditata requirunt*): they only realise after hearing some of it how good it is (*habent memorabile quod sit*) and here they regret that they have not paid closer attention to the whole song, bemoaning the fact that they have been hearing but not taking note of what was sung». Yet the proper singing contest has not yet begun (it does so with the girls at 20) and it is highly improbable that Catullus wishes to depict the men as watching and hearing the girls singing (to the extent that they can make value judgments) but not actually listening to what they are singing!

²⁵ Such verbal repetitions in the poem are rife: *Vesper* 1 (*bis*), *iam* 3 (*bis*) and 4 (*bis*), *exsiluere* 8 and 9, *meditata* 12 alongside *meditantur* 13, *complexu ... auellere* 21 and 22, *pepigere ... pepigerunt* 28, *multi ... multae* 42, *nulli ... nullae* 44, *numquam* 50 (*bis*), *iam iam* 52, *nulli* 53 (*bis*), *multi* 55 (*bis*), *dum* 56 (*bis*), *pater* 60 and 61, *tertia pars ... pars ... tertia* 63.

²⁶ E. Baehrens, *Catulli Veronensis Liber Vol. II*, Leipzig, 1885, ad loc., did well to warn «caue ne interpreteris 'in alia re mentes quam aures sunt occupatae'».

²⁷ Another conspicuous parallel is Ter., *And.* 189: *nunc hic dies aliam uitam affert, alios mores postulat* (a line thought to be intelligible enough by Cicero, who quoted it at *Fam.* XII 25.5).

²⁸ This possible reading seems to render less probable the otiose alteration by Trappes-Lomax, *Catullus: A Textual Reappraisal*, ad loc., of *saltem* to *tandem*.

To return to 62.15, I see no way of rendering *diuisimus* on this second interpretation without forcing it to mean something that it does not. To translate literally: «we have split our minds elsewhere and we have split our ears elsewhere». Yet there is here no division taking place, either among the *mentes* and the *ures* themselves or, as I have argued, of the *mentes* from the *ures*. Commentators have been quick to point to a line of Virgil to provide a parallel for the use of *diuidere* with the mind, namely *Aen.* IV 285 (=VIII 20): *atque animum nunc huc celerem nunc diuidit illuc*. But this apparent parallel proves to be illusory, for Virgil is here referring specifically to the division of the verbal object, the *animus*, between various simultaneous thoughts: he [Aeneas] sends some of his panicking mind to one thought, some of it to another, *nunc huc... nunc illuc...* expressing the constant chopping and changing of his troubled mind²⁹. The «parallel» that is really sought is of *diuidere* used in the sense of *deuertere* or similar³⁰. Unsurprisingly, the corpus of extant Latin literature provides no evidence of such a sense.

It seems to me clear that a different verb is required. *dimisimus*, found in various *recentiores*³¹ and conjectured independently by Pleitner, does have the advantage of being removed by only one letter from the paradosis. Although *dimittere* cannot generally provide the appropriate sense of ‘diverted’ or ‘directed’, Pleitner compares *Ou., Met.* III 381 (*hic stupet, utque aciem partes dimittit in omnes*) and VIII 188 (*dixit et ignotas animum dimittit in artes*). Neither seems to me satisfactory: in the two passages the eyes and the mind respectively are divided between a *plurality* of directions (all parts of the environs; [various] unknown arts), thereby allowing *di-* to bear its appropriate separative force. In 62.15, by contrast, no notion of separation has

²⁹ Commentators have rightly noted that this is presumably Virgil’s attempt to render the Homeric notion encapsulated in *διάνδιχα μερμήριξεν* (*Il.* I 189; VIII 167; XIII 455); a similar idea is found at Verg., *Aen.* IV 630; V 701-702; X 680; the expression is also imitated by Stat., *Ach.* I 200. Ovid’s *secta... mens* (*Rem.* 443) of a mind torn between two potential female lovers is also unsuitable for comparison.

³⁰ Although F. W. Grebe, *Studia Catulliana*, Amsterdam, 1912, at p. 66, rightly comments that «alioqui *vertimus* sententiae sufficit», he wrongly believes that *diuisimus* can stand.

³¹ The reading is found in the following mss—in parentheses is the numerical reference from Thomson’s table of manuscripts (*Catullus* cit., pp. 72-91)—: Voss. lat. O. 59 (40), Brix. A vii 7 (10), Vic. G. 2.8.12 (122), Wolf. 332 Gud. lat. (128), Voss. lat. O. 81 (42), Ambr. H 46 sup. (56), Hamb. 139.4 (38), Laud. lat. 78 (75), Marc. 12.81 (116), Marc. 12.153 (118), Chis. H. IV.221 (107), Vat. Pal. lat. 910 (103), Vat. lat. 1608 (108).

been found to be intelligible³². I therefore believe that correction of the verb *diuisimus* requires the replacement of the inappropriate prefix *di-* ('apart') by *de-* ('away').

The text of 15 already contains the emphatic idea of focus on another place in *alio... alio*, so the verb desired is one of directing or turning. Catullus' verb for such direction of the mind and its senses appears to be *derigere*: cf. 63.56 *cupit ipsa pupula ad te sibi derigere aciem*. The verb is used of directing the mind, ears and eyes by various writers of the first centuries B.C. and A.D.³³. I therefore suggest that Catullus wrote *dereximus*: although the girls are rehearsing their song *tota mente*, the youths by contrast have «directed their minds elsewhere and their ears elsewhere»³⁴. Any editor of a Classical text soon becomes aware that the forms *derigere* and *dirigere* are perpetually confused in Latin manuscripts, even in our great Virgilian codices³⁵, and it is accordingly not a particularly difficult supposition that *diriximus* suffered corruption to the much commoner *diuisimus*³⁶.

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³² I do not find attractive the notion that each *alio* means 'elsewhere' but that the two refer to distinct other locations. This reading seems to ask too much of the Latin, i. e. that both adverbs be taken as referring to matters separate from the contest and that the separative force of *di-* lies between the mind and the ears, not between them and the present circumstances. The chorus leader would have no obvious reason to claim or object that the mind and the ears lie on other, distinct matters.

³³ Mind: e. g., Cic., *Ac.* II 66; V. Max. III 7ext.4; VIII 14.4; Sen., *Ben.* VI 16.3; 19.3; *Nat.* II 32.6; ears: Sen., *Ep.* 123.16; eyes: Man. II 514; Sen. mai., *Con.* VII 6.19; Sen., *Ep.* 88.45; *Dial.* XI 12.3. More general is *Culex* 90-91 *omnes / derigit huc sensus*.

³⁴ The exactly opposite expression can be found in Cicero's demand for increased attention at *Sull.* 33: *erigite mentes auresque uestras*.

³⁵ In the primary Virgilian mss forms of *dirigere* are found for *derigere* in the following places: *Aen.* I 401 (MR²); V 162 (M); VI 57 (mss); VI 195 (M); VII 497 (MF²); VII 523 (R); X 140 (M); X 401 (M²P); cf. O. Ribbeck, *Prolegomena critica ad P. Vergili Maronis Opera Maiora*, Leipzig, 1866, at pp. 400-401.

³⁶ *deuertimus* is also possible but places too much focus on turning away from a situation rather than towards another; *demisimus*, by contrast, is impossible.