

LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

OPPIAN
COLLUTHUS
TRYPHIODORUS



Translated by
A. W. MAIR

OPPIAN
COLLUTHUS

江苏工业学院图书馆

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
W. MAIR

藏书章



HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
LONDON, ENGLAND

First published 1928
Reprinted 1958, 1963, 1987, 2002

LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY® is a registered trademark
of the President and Fellows of Harvard College

ISBN 0-674-99241-5

*Printed in Great Britain by St Edmundsbury Press Ltd,
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, on acid-free paper.*
Bound by Hunter & Foulis Ltd, Edinburgh, Scotland.

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

FOUNDED BY JAMES LOEB 1911

EDITED BY

JEFFREY HENDERSON

EDITOR EMERITUS

G. P. GOOLD

OPPIAN
COLLUTHUS
TRYPHIODORUS

LCL 219

PREFACE

THE present volume forms the third instalment of those translations from the Greek poets on which, almost by an accident, I have spent no inconsiderable portion of the little leisure of my life. If now, contemplating that work dispassionately, I am moved by some misgiving and am tempted to consider it as being, however useful,

σπουδῆς γε μέντοι τῆς ἐμῆς οὐκ ἄξιον,

perhaps the same sober reflection occurs to most men in looking upon the finished labour of their hands : *fecine operae pretium* ? Be that as it may, if it should occur to any, otherwise approving, to regret that I have selected for my purpose a series of poets who, after all, dwell rather on the lower levels of Parnassus, I am not altogether without hope that I may hereafter find time to do similar homage to some choicer spirits, to Aeschylus, for example, and to Pindar : for which last, indeed, what I have hitherto written was in a sense and in the first instance merely preparatory. But for the immediate future another sort of work suggests itself which cannot wisely be postponed and which one might, when too late, regret to have left unattempted. *Vitae summa brevis spes nos vetat incohare longam*. Even as I write, while the September sea breaks at my feet on the grey stones

PREFACE

of Loch Ranza, not the least prominent thought in my mind is the moving memory of the vanished eyes—of Sir William Ridgeway, Sir John Sandys, J. S. Reid, Arthur Platt, J. S. Phillimore, to name but these, and of others nearer and unnamed—which would have looked upon these pages with a kindly interest, and, I would fain think, not wholly without approval :

ἔστι δὲ καὶ τι θανόντεσσιν μέρος
κὰν νόμον ἔρδομένων,
κατακρύπτει δ' οὐ κόνις
συγγόνων κεδνὰν χάριν.

Some little inconsistency in minor detail between one part of the book and another will be explained by the fact that Colluthus and Tryphiodorus—apart from the Index—were in type so long ago as 1921, while Oppian is only now completed.

This last, being largely pioneer work, has occupied more time and labour than one would have cared deliberately to contemplate. The identification of the animals mentioned, and of the fishes in particular, is a difficult and perilous task, and while I have done what I could by collation of the statements in ancient authors and by the use of such hints as could be derived from modern nomenclature or from the apparent etymological significance of the old names, I can hardly expect that my identifications, some of them novel, will command complete approval. But the statement of facts as here presented may lighten the labour of any future editor.

It only remains to thank all who have in sundry ways and at divers seasons helped me. Dr. Page, whose interest has been a great encouragement, has not only read my proofs with almost disconcerting
viii

PREFACE

vigilance, but has, in his capacity as one of the Editors, done perhaps some violence to his proper judgement in allowing me unusual space for explanatory or illustrative comment: *superest ut nec me consilii nec illum paeniteat obsequii*. Professor D'Arcy Thompson, ποτανδς ἀπὸ πατρός, has given me kindly counsel and—φίλων ἔλεγχον ἀψευδέστατον—the loan of books, and, in addition, read and annotated the proofs of the *Cynegetica*: those of the *Halieutica* he was unhappily prevented by circumstances from reading. Conversations at various times with some of my colleagues, Sir Edward Sharpey-Schafer, Emeritus Professor Cossar Ewart, Professor Ashworth, and with my brothers, have been helpful. Dr. James Ritchie of the Royal Scottish Museum has generously placed his knowledge at my service, and in these last days, when I have been beyond the reach of books, Mr. P. H. Grimshaw of that institution has supplemented some gaps in my knowledge of Natural History from Eels to Whales. In the same circumstances, Mr. W. R. Cunningham, Librarian of Glasgow University, has at some personal trouble supplied me with information otherwise inaccessible. My colleagues of the Greek Department in Edinburgh University, Mr. J. A. FitzHerbert, now Professor of Classics in the University of Adelaide, and Mr. P. B. R. Forbes, have rendered me helpful services of the most varied kind—μάλιστα δέ τ' ἔκλυον αὐτοί—and in particular have read the bulk of the proofs; in which matter some assistance was given also by Mr. C. J. Fordyce, of Jesus College, Oxford, as by my eldest son, C. G. R., in connexion with the Colluthus and Tryphiodorus Index. Nor must I

PREFACE

forget my nameless informants both among landward men and among them that go down to the sea in ships, τοῖσιν τε θαλάσσια ἔργα μέμνηεν, with whom, as occasion served, I have held illuminating converse.

Lastly, I would express my thanks, sincerely but briefly—for gratitude lies not in the much predication of it—to Mr. William Maxwell, Managing Director of Messrs. R. & R. Clark, to their accomplished Reader, and to the rest of their Staff, whose patience I have often tried, but never exhausted ; for indeed it seems to be inexhaustible.

A. W. M.

TO OPPIAN, COLLUTHUS, TRYPHIODORUS

Farewell awhile ! who somewhere dwelt with me
In sunny days and sullen, good and ill,
Discoursing still your measured minstrelsy,
Legends of lowly daring, craft, and skill,
Lore of dead men which yet hath power to thrill
Spirits attuned to Nature's mystery,
Things secret of the everlasting hill
And precious things of the eternal sea.

In other mood ye sang of him who chose
For Beauty's Crown the Daughter of the Foam,
Mistook for gain what proved his bitter loss
And prelude to an Iliad of woes—
Won Helen from her happy Spartan home
And drenched with blood the soil of Ilios.

A. W. M.

OPPIAN

INTRODUCTION

I. THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE POEMS

THE authorship of the *Cynegetica* and the *Halieutica* presents a problem of some perplexity owing to the impossibility of reconciling some of the external evidence regarding Oppian with the internal evidence presented by the poems themselves.

I. EXTERNAL EVIDENCE.—This consists in the ancient *Vitae* (Βίαι) preserved in various mss. of the poems, with a short notice in Suidas, and some references to and quotations from the *Halieutica*—there are no references to or quotations from the *Cynegetica*—in later writers.

Vitae.—Of the ancient Lives, which show at once considerable agreement and considerable discrepancy, Anton. Westermann, in his ΒΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΙ, Brunsvigae, 1845, distinguishes two recensions, which we shall here denote as *Vita A* and *Vita B* respectively.

Vita A, “quae narrationem praebebat omnium simplicissimam,” as printed by Westermann may be translated as follows:—

“Oppian the poet was the son of Agesilaus and Zenodotè, and his birthplace was Anazarbos in Cilicia. His father, a man of wealth and considered the foremost citizen of his native city, distinguished

OPPIAN

too for culture and living the life of a philosopher, trained his son on the same lines and educated him in the whole curriculum of education—music and geometry and especially grammar. When Oppian was about thirty years of age, the Roman Emperor Severus^a visited Anazarbos. And whereas it was the duty of all public men to meet the Emperor, Agesilaus as a philosopher and one who despised all vain-glory neglected to do so. The Emperor was angered and banished him to the island of Melite in the Adriatic. There the son accompanied his father and there he wrote these very notable poems. Coming to Rome in the time of Antoninus,^b son of Severus—Severus being already dead—he read his poetry and was bidden to ask anything he pleased. He asked and obtained the restoration of his father, and received further for each verse or line of his poetry a golden coin. Returning home with his father and a pestilence coming upon Anazarbos he soon after died. His fellow-citizens gave him a funeral and erected in his honour a splendid monument with the following inscription:

“‘I, Oppian, won everlasting fame, but Fate’s envious thread carried me off and chilly Hades took me while still young—me the minstrel of sweet song. But had dread Envy allowed me to remain alive long, no man would have won such glory as I.’”

“He wrote also certain other poems and he lived for thirty years. He possessed much polish and

^a Emperor 193-211 A.D.

^b i.e. Caracalla, Emperor 211-217.

^c ‘Οππιανος κλέος εἶλον ἀείδιον· ἀλλὰ με Μοίρης | βάσκανος ἐξήρπαξε μίτος, κρυερὸς τ’ Ἀΐδας με | καὶ νέον ὄντα κατέσχε τὸν εὐεπίης ὑποφήτην. | εἰ δὲ πολὺν με χρόνον ζῶν μίμνειν φθόνος αἰνὸς | εἶας, οὐκ ἂν τίς μοι ἴσον γέρας ἔλλαχε φωτῶν.

INTRODUCTION

smoothness coupled with conciseness and nobility—a most difficult combination. He is particularly successful in sententious sayings and similes.”

Vita B, which is “referta interpolationibus,” is given by Westermann in its most interpolated form. In the main it agrees with *Vita* A and we merely note the discrepancies, apart from those which are only verbal.

1. The birthplace of Oppian is first given as “either Anazarbos or Corycos” and afterward it is referred to as Corycos.

2. The Melite to which his father was banished is described as an island of Italy, whereas in *Vita* A it is said to be in the Adriatic. This points to a confusion of the Adriatic Meleda with Malta—both anciently Melite.

3. While *Vita* A describes the poetry written at Melite quite vaguely as τοιαῦτα τὰ ποιήματα ἀξιολογώτατα ὄντα, *Vita* B says, τὰ ποιήματα τὰ κάλλιστα ταῦτα ἐν ἐ' βιβλίῳ [i.e. the *Halieutica*].

4. While *Vita* A says no more of his other writings than merely: ἔγραψε δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ποιήματά τινα, *Vita* B has; συνέταξε δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ποιήματα θαυμαστὰ παῖς ὢν ἔτι, τὰ τε Ἰξευτικά καὶ Κυνηγετικά, ἑκάτερα ἐν ἐ' (sic) βιβλίῳ παρὰ μέρος περιλαβών. ἐν τούτοις δὲ [sc. the *Halieutica*] μάλιστα διέπρεψεν, ἅτε δὴ περὶ τὴν ἀκμὴν τοῦ φρονεῖν γεγενημένος.

Westermann prints also a Life of Oppian in στίχοι πολιτικοί by Constantinus Manasses which is merely a paraphrase of *Vita* A.

Lastly, we have the notice in Suidas s. Ὀππιανός· Κίλιξ ἀπὸ Κωρύκου πόλεως, γραμματικὸς καὶ ἐποποιός, γεγονὼς ἐπὶ Μάρκου Ἀντωνίνου βασιλέως. Ἀλιευτικά ἐν βιβλίῳ ἐ', Κυνηγετικά ἐν βιβλίῳ τέσσαρσι,

OPPIAN

Ἰξευτικά βιβλία β' (*sc.* ἔγραψεν). He adds a single sentence about his being rewarded by the Emperor—as he does not specify what Emperor, doubtless he means Marcus Antoninus as above.

Other references or quotations

Athenaeus 13 b (in a list of verse Ἀλιευτικά): καὶ τὸν ὀλίγῳ πρὸ ἡμῶν γενόμενον Ὀππιανὸν τὸν Κίλικα. The precise date of Athenaeus is not certainly known. Suidas has *s.* Ἀθήναιος Ναυκρατίτης γραμματικός, γεγονὼς ἐπὶ τῶν χρόνων Μάρκου. The contemptuous reference to the Emperor Commodus in Athen. 537 f τί οὖν θαυμαστὸν εἰ καὶ καθ' ἡμᾶς Κόμμοδος ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀχημάτων παρακείμενον εἶχεν τὸ Ἡράκλειον ῥόπαλον ὑπεστρωμένης αὐτῷ λεοντῆς καὶ Ἡρακλῆς καλεῖσθαι ἤθελεν suggests that the *Deipnosophistae* was not finished till after the death of Cominodus (A.D. 193).

Suidas [10th cent.] *s.* Ἀσφάλιος Ποσειδῶν Ἀσφάλιος ῥιζοῦχα θεμείλια νέρθε φυλάσσων τελευταῖος οὗτος τοῦ ε' τῶν Ἀλιευτικῶν Ὀππιανοῦ [*Hal.* v. 680].

Geoponica [10th cent.] xx. 2 gives Oppian as the authority for that chapter: Ἰχθὺς εἰς ἓνα τόπον συναγαγεῖν. Ὀππιανοῦ.

Etymologicum Magnum [c. A.D. 1100] *s.* ἀφύη . . . ἡ μὴ πεφυκυῖα, τοῦ ᾧ κακὸν σημαίνοντος. Ὀππιανός. Ὡδε καὶ ἡπεδανῆς ἀφύης ὀλιγηπελὲς ἔθνος | οὔτινος ἐκγεγάασιν ἀφ' αἵματος οὐδὲ τοκῆων [= *Hal.* i. 767 f.]. καὶ μεθ' ἐτέρους <σ'>* ζῆται στίχους· ἐκ δὲ γενέθλης | οὔνομ' ἐπικλήδην ἀφρήτιδες αὐδάωνται [= *Hal.* i. 775 f.]. γράφεται ἀφύητιδες. *s.* Κωρύκιον . . . καὶ Ὀππιανὸς ἐν τρίτῳ Ἀλιευτικῶν Πανὶ δὲ Κωρυκίῳ βυθίην παρα-

* Added by Editor.

INTRODUCTION

κάτθεο τέχνην | παιδὶ τεῶ [= *Hal.* iii. 15]. *s.* λάβραξ·
 . . . ἔστιν οὖν παρὰ τὸ λάβρως ἐσθίειν· ἀδύνατον γὰρ
 ἔστι τὸ ζῶον, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Ὀππιανὸς ἐν τοῖς Ἀλιευτικοῖς
 [= *Hal.* ii. 130].

Eustathius [12th cent.] on Dion. P. ii. 270 τοῦ
 εὐρωποῦ, ὅπερ δηλοῖ τὸν πλατὺν ἢ σκοτεινόν, ἐξ οὗ
 καὶ σπήλαιον παρὰ τῷ Ὀππιανῷ εὐρωπόν [apparently
 thinking of *Hal.* iii. 19 f. ἐκ τε βερέθρου | δύμεναι
 εὐρωποῖο]; on 538 οἱ δὲ περὶ Κίζικον καὶ Προκίνησον
 τὸν Μέλανα κόλπον τιθέμενοι δοκοῦσιν ἀμάρτυρα λαλεῖν,
 εἰ μὴ ἄρα ἐκ τινος χωρίου βοηθοῦνται κειμένου ἐν τοῖς
 τοῦ Ὀππιανοῦ Ἀλιευτικοῖς, ὅπου περὶ τῆς τῶν πηλαμύδων
 ἄγρας ἐκεῖνός φησι [= *Hal.* iv. 115]; on 772 Ὀππιανὸς
 δὲ καὶ τοὺς περὶ Τίγριν Ἀσσυρίους καλεῖ, οὓς καὶ
 πολυγύναικας ἱστορεῖ [= *Hal.* iv. 204]; on 803 καὶ
 τὸ ἀλγινόεις παρὰ τῷ Ὀππιανῷ [= *Hal.* iv. 73]; on 916
 καὶ Ὀππιανὸς τοῦ ἀλγινόεις ἀπισχνάνας τὴν δίφθογγον
 εἰς μονόφθογγον διὰ τοῦ ι γράφει ὡς προερρέθη τὴν
 προπαραλήγουσαν [= *Hal.* iv. 73]; on 1055 ὅτι εὐρηται
 ὦδε τὸ ἀέναος διὰ ἐνὸς ν μετὰ ἐκτάσεως τῆς ἀρχούσης.
 φησὶ γάρ, καὶ πόρον ἀενάων ποταμῶν . . . εἰ μὴ τις
 τὴν τῶν ἀντιγράφων αἰτιώμενος φανλότητα φυλάσσει
 μὲν τὴν διὰ τῶν δύο νν γραφήν, θεραπεύει δὲ τὸ πάθος
 τοῦ μέτρου διὰ συνιζήσεως, ὡς καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ τῶν
 Ἀλιευτικῶν Ὀππιανοῦ [= *Hal.* i. 24].

Eustathius on Hom. quotes Oppian thus: on
Hom. Il. xxi 337 οὕτω δέ πως καὶ Ὀππιανὸς τὴν λέξιν
 λαμβάνει, φλέγμα λέγων τὴν θερινὴν φλόγῳσιν [= *Hal.* i.
 20]; on *Hom. Od.* xxii. 468 διδάσκει δὲ (ὁ Ἀθηναῖος)
 ἀκολούθως τῷ Ὀππιανῷ καὶ ὅτι ἡ τρίγλη τριγόνοις
 γοναῖς ἐπάνυμος οὖσα [= *Hal.* i. 590]; on *Hom. Od.*
 xviii. 367 ἰστέον δὲ καὶ ὅτι Ὀππιανὸς μὲν καὶ τὸ αἶμα
 ἔαρ ἔφη διὰ μόνου τοῦ ε ψιλοῦ [= *Hal.* ii. 618]; on *Od.*
 ii. 290 ὁ τρόφις, οὗ αἰτιατικὴ μὲν παρὰ Ὀππιανῷ ἐν

OPPIAN

τῷ “ἱερὸν τροφὴν (v.l. τροχὴν) Ἐννοσιγαίου,” εὐθεία δὲ πληθυντικὴ παρὰ τῷ Ἡροδότῳ ἐν τῷ ἐπὶ γένωνται τροφίαις (Herod. iv. 9) [= *Hal.* ii. 634]; on *Il.* iv. 20 ὅτι μύξα οὐ μόνον περίττωμα τὸ ζωικὸν ἀλλὰ καὶ τις ἑτεροία ἢ παρὰ τῷ Ὀππιανῷ γλαγέσσα (cf. Eustath. on *Il.* ii. 637) [= *Hal.* iii. 376]; on *Il.* iii. 367 ἔστι καὶ ὄνομα (i.e. adjective) παρὰ τῷ Ὀππιανῷ ὀφέλλιμος, ὃ τινες ὀφέλιμος ἔγραψαν Αἰολικώτερον [= *Hal.* iii. 429]; on *Il.* iii. 54 Ὀππιανὸς οὖν λατύσσεσθαι πτερυγίοις [= *Hal.* i. 628 λατυσσομένη πτερύγεσιν] ἰχθύας καὶ ἔλαφον πτώσσειν ἡλέματον [= *Hal.* iv. 590 ἔλαφοι ἡλέματα πτώσσουσι]. Schol. BV on *Il.* xiii. 443 quotes *H.* i. 134 f.

II. INTERNAL EVIDENCE.—*Cynegetica*. 1. The *Cynegetica* is dedicated to Caracalla (more correctly Caracallus), one of the two sons (the other being Geta) of L. Septimius Severus, Roman Emperor, A.D. 193–211, by his second wife, Julia Domna of Emesa in Syria: *Cyn.* i. 3 f. Ἀντωνίνε· | τὸν μεγάλη μεγάλη φιλύσατο Δόμνα Σεβήρῳ. Caracalla (this is only a nickname), born at Lyons in A.D. 188, was first called Bassianus. He was made Caesar in 196, Imperator under the name of M. Aurelius Antoninus in 197, and Augustus with tribunician power in 198. On the death of Severus at York in 211, his two sons shared the imperial throne till the murder of Geta in 212. The most natural date for the *Cynegetica* is after Caracalla became sole Emperor, i.e., after 212.

2. The poem is in any case dated after 198 by the allusion in i. 31 ἐφρασάμην Παρθῶν τε δῆας καὶ Κτησιφώοντα to the capture of Ctesiphon by Severus in that year, when Caracalla was but ten years of age.

3. The author of the poem belongs to Apamea on

INTRODUCTION

the Orontes in Syria, as is shown by *Cyn.* ii. 125 ff. where, speaking of the Orontes he writes :

αὐτὸς δ' ἐν μεσάτοισιν ἐπαιγίζων πεδίοισιν,
αἰὲν ἀεξόμενος καὶ τείχεος ἐγγὺς ὁδεύων,
χέρσον ὁμοῦ καὶ νῆσον,^a ἐμὴν πόλιν, ὕδατι χεύων

and just below 156 f. (after mentioning the Syrian tomb of Memnon) he says :

ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν κατὰ κόσμον αἰίσομεν εὐρέα κάλλη
πάτρης ἡμετέρης ἐρατῇ Πιμπληϊδὶ μολπῇ.

Halieutica.—1. The author of the *Halieutica* is a Cilician as is proved by two passages :

(a) *H.* iii. 7 ff.—

σοὶ δ' ἐμὲ τερπωλὴν τε καὶ ὕμνητῆρ' ἀνέηκαν
δαίμονες ἐν Κιλικίεσσιν ὑφ' Ἑρμαίοις ἀδύτοισι.
Ἑρμεία, σὺ δέ μοι πατρώϊε κτλ.

(b) *H.* iii. 205 ff.—

Ἀνθιέων δὲ πρῶτα περίφρονα πεύθεο θήρην,
οἷον ἡμετέρης ἐρικυδέος ἐντύνονται
πάτρης ἐνναετῆρες ὑπὲρ Σαρπηδόνοσ ἀκτῆς

^a χέρσον ὁμοῦ καὶ νῆσον = Χερσόνησον, “quod versu dicere non est,” one of the names of Apamea or Pella on the Orontes. Cf. Steph. B. s. Ἀπάμεια, Συρίας πόλις, ἀπὸ Ἀπάμας, τῆς Σελεύκου μητρὸς· ἐκλήθη καὶ Χερρόνησος, ἀπὸ τῆς περιοχῆς τῶν ὑδάτων, καὶ Πέλλα, ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ ; Strabo 752 ἢ δ' Ἀπάμεια καὶ πόλιν ἔχει τὸ πλεόν εὐερκῆ· λόφος γάρ ἐστιν ἐν πεδίῳ κοίλῳ τετειχισμένος καλῶς, ὃν ποιεῖ χερρονησίζοντα ὁ Ὀρόντης καὶ λίμνη περικειμένη μεγάλη καὶ ἔλη πλατεῖα λειμῶνάς τε βουβότους καὶ ἵπποβότους διαχεομένους ὑπερβάλλοντας τὸ μέγεθος· ἢ τε δὴ πόλις οὕτως ἀσφαλῶς κεῖται (καὶ δὴ καὶ Χερρονήσος ἐκλήθη διὰ τὸ συμβεβηκός) καὶ χώρας εὐπορεῖ παμπόλλης εὐδαίμονος [cf. C. ii. 150 ff.], δι' ἧς ὁ Ὀρόντης ρεῖ . . . ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ καὶ Πέλλα ποτὲ ὑπὸ τῶν πρώτων Μακεδόνων διὰ τὸ τοὺς πλείστους τῶν Μακεδόνων ἐνταῦθα οἰκῆσαι τῶν στρατευσόμενων.

OPPIAN

ὅσσοι θ' Ἑρμείας πόλιν, ναυσίκλυτον ἄστυ
Κωρύκιον, ναίουσι καὶ ἀμφιρύτην Ἐλεοῦσαν.

These passages certainly suggest that the author of the *Halieutica* came from Corycus, but they by no means prove it. The poet is describing a method of fishing, and Anazarbos as an inland town (Ptolem. v. 8. 7 among inland [μεσόγειοι] towns in Cilicia is *Καيسάρεια πρὸς Ἀναζάρβῳ*) would not be in point. Nor is Ἑρμεία, σὺν δέ μοι πατρώϊε conclusive, as Hermes appears on coins of other Cilician towns, e.g. Adana and Mallos.

2. The *Halieutica* is dedicated to a Roman Emperor, who is addressed as Antoninus^a (*H.* i. 3, etc.) without further specification.

3. That Emperor's son, whose name is not indicated, is several times in the poem coupled with his father: *H.* i. 66, the fish in a royal preserve are a ready spoil σοί τε, μάκαρ, καὶ παιδὶ μεγανχίῃ; i. 77 ff. σὺν δ' ἰθύνειας ἕκαστα, | πότνα Θεά, καὶ πατρὶ καὶ υἱεὶ παμβασιλῆος | θυμήρη τάδε δῶρα τεῆς πόρσυνον ἀοιδῆς; ii. 41 σοί τε, μάκαρ σκηπτοῦχε, καὶ ἀγλαόπαιδι γενέθλῃ; ii. 682 Justice prevails among men ἐξ οὗ μοι κραινονοσι μέγαν θρόνον ἐμβεβαῶτες | ἄμφω θεσπέσιός τε πατήρ καὶ φαίδιμος ὄρπηξ; iv. 4 ff. ἀλλὰ σὺ μοι, κάρτιστε πολισσοῦχων βασιλῆων, | αὐτός τ', Ἀντωνίνε, καὶ υἱέος ἡγάθεον κῆρ, | πρόφρονες εἰσαίτοιτε κτλ.

Suidas, as we have seen above, puts the Cilician Oppian ἐπὶ Μάρκου Ἀντωνίνου βασιλέως, which most naturally means Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Emperor 161–180, in which case the son will be L. Aurelius

^a The ambiguity is sufficiently great since the name Antoninus was borne by Antoninus Pius 138–161, M. Aurelius Antoninus 161–180, Commodus 180–192, Caracalla 211–217, Opellius 217–218, Elagabalus 218–222, etc.