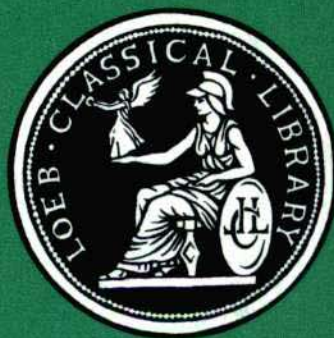


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ATHENAEUS
THE DEIPNOSOPHISTS
BOOKS VIII–X



Translated by
CHARLES BURTON GULICK

ATHENAEUS

THE DEIPNOSOPHISTS

BOOKS VIII-X
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WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
CHARLES BURTON LICK

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PREFATORY NOTE

In this volume I have made use of the collation of E by Clara Aldick, Münster 1928, and my own collation of C.

ABBREVIATIONS

- Allinson = *Menander*, in Loeb Classical Library.
 Aristoph. = Aristophanes.
 Aristot. = Aristotle.
 Athen. = Athenaeus.
 Brandt = *Parodorum Epicorum Graecorum Reliquiae*,
 ed. P. Brandt, 1888.
 Diehl = *Anthologia Lyrica*, ed. E. Diehl, 1922-1924.
 Diels = *Poetarum Philosophorum Fragmenta*, ed. Her-
 mann Diels, 1901.
 F.H.G. = *Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum*, ed. C.
 Müller.
 Frag. ep. = *Epicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, ed. G.
 Kinkel.
 Hort = *Theophrastus*, in Loeb Classical Library.
 I.G. = *Inscriptiones Graecae*.
 Kaibel = *Comicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, ed. G. Kaibel
 (for Epicharmus, Sophron, Sopater).
 Kock = *Comicorum Atticorum Fragmenta*, ed. Th. Kock.
 P.L.G.⁴ = Bergk, *Poetae Lyrici Graeci*, 4th edition.
 P.L.G.⁵ = 5th edition of the preceding work, Vol. i.
 (Pindar), by Schroeder, 1900, reprinted
 with a new appendix (P.L.G.⁶), 1923.
 Vols. ii. and iii. reprinted with indices by
 Rubenbauer, 1914.
 Powell = *Collectanea Alexandrina*, ed. J. U. Powell,
 Oxford, 1925.
 T.G.F.² = *Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, ed. A.
 Nauck, 2nd edition.

The references are to pages, unless otherwise indicated.

In the case of an ancient author whose work is known only through quotations, a proper name following a reference indicates the modern editor or compiler of the quoted fragments. Thus, "Frag. 200 Rose" means the edition of Aristotle's *Fragmenta* by Valentin Rose; "Frag. 72 Gaede," Gaede's edition of the *Fragmenta* of Demetrius of Scepsis, etc.

PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE

- AEMILIANUS MAURUS, grammarian.
ALCEIDES OF ALEXANDRIA, musician.
AMOEBEUS, harp-player and singer.
ARRIAN, grammarian.
ATHENAEUS OF NAUCRATIS, the author.
CYNULCUS, nickname of a Cynic philosopher, Theodorus.
DAPHNUS OF EPHESUS, physician.
DEMOCRITUS OF NICOMEDIA, philosopher.
DIONYSOCLES, physician.
GALEN OF PERGAMUM, physician.
LARENSIS (P. Livius Larensis), Roman official, *pontifex minor, procurator patrimonii*.
LEONIDAS OF ELIS, grammarian.
MAGNUS, probably a Roman.
MASURIUS, jurist, poet, musician.
MYRTILUS OF THESSALY, grammarian.
PALAMEDES THE ELEATIC, lexicographer.
PHILADELPHUS PTOLEMAEENSIS, philosopher.
PLUTARCH OF ALEXANDRIA, grammarian.
PONTIANUS OF NICOMEDIA, philosopher.
RUFINUS OF NICAEA, physician.
TIMOCRATES, to whom Athenaeus relates the story of the banquet
ULPIAN OF TYRE, Roman jurist and official.
VARUS, grammarian.
ZOÏLUS, grammarian.

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ATHENAEUS

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥ ΝΑΥΚΡΑΤΙΤΟΥ ΔΕΙΠΝΟΣΟΦΙΣΤΩΝ

Η¹

Τὴν κατὰ τὴν Λυσιτανίαν (χώρα δ' ἐστὶν αὕτη
τῆς Ἰβηρίας, ἣν νῦν Ῥωμαῖοι Σπανίαν ὀνομάζουσι)
διηγούμενος εὐδαιμονίαν Πολύβιος ὁ Μεγαλο-
πολίτης, ἀνδρῶν ἄριστε Τιμόκρατες, ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ
331 καὶ τριακοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν φησιν ὡς αὐτόθι
διὰ τὴν τοῦ ἀέρος² εὐκρασίαν καὶ τὰ ζῶα πολύγωνα
καὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι, καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ καρποὶ
οὐδέποτε φθείρονται· “ ῥόδα μὲν γὰρ αὐτόθι καὶ
λευκία καὶ ἀσπάραγοι καὶ τὰ παραπλήσια τούτοις
οὐ πλεῖον διαλείπει μηνῶν τριῶν, τὸ δὲ θαλάττιον
ὄψον καὶ κατὰ τὸ πλῆθος καὶ κατὰ τὴν χρηστότητα
καὶ κατὰ τὸ κάλλος μεγάλην ἔχει διαφορὰν πρὸς
τὸ γινόμενον ἐν τῇ καθ' ἡμᾶς θαλάττῃ. καὶ ὁ μὲν
τῶν κριθῶν Σικελικὸς³ μέδιμνός ἐστι δραχμῆς, ὁ
b δὲ τῶν πυρῶν ἐννέα ὀβολῶν Ἀλεξανδρινῶν· τοῦ
δ' οἴνου δραχμῆς ὁ μετρητῆς καὶ ἔριφος ὁ μέτριος
ὀβολοῦ καὶ λαγώς. τῶν δ' ἄρνων τριώβολον καὶ

¹ Ἀθηναίου Ναυκρατίτου | δειπνοσοφιστῶν | τῶν εἰς λ' ἀρχὴ τοῦ ιε | η

² τοῦ περιέχοντος ἀέρος Meyer (cf. 196 d).

³ Schweighäuser : σίκλος AC.

THE DEIPNOSOPHISTS OF ATHENAEUS OF NAUCRATIS

BOOK VIII

My good friend Timocrates : Discussing the wealth of Lusitania, which is a country in Iberia, now called by the Romans Spain, Polybius of Megalopolis, in the thirty - fourth book of his *Histories*, says^a that in that region, because of the temperate quality of the air, animals and human beings alike are very prolific, and the fruits of the country never fail. “ For the roses in that country, the wall-flowers, the asparagus shoots, and similar plants leave off bearing not more than three months, while sea-food, in point of abundance, excellence, and beauty, far exceeds that found in our sea. The Sicilian *medimnos*^b (measure) of barley costs only a shilling, of wheat, eighteen-pence, Alexandrian currency. Wine costs a shilling for ten gallons, a kid of moderate size, two-pence, as also a hare. The price of lambs is six or

^a xxxiv. 8. 4 Hultsch.

^b About 1½ bushels. The commodities here mentioned cost from two to three times as much in Athens in the fourth century B.C.

τετρώβολον ἢ τιμή, ὅς δὲ πίων¹ ἑκατὸν μνᾶς ἄγων
 πέντε δραχμῶν καὶ πρόβατον δυεῖν,² τάλαντον δὲ
 σύκων τριῶν ὀβολῶν, μόσχος δραχμῶν πέντε καὶ
 βοῦς ζύγιμος δέκα. τὰ δὲ τῶν ἀγρίων ζώων κρέα
 σχεδὸν οὐδὲ κατηξιούτο τιμῆς, ἀλλ' ἐν ἐπιδόσει
 καὶ χάριτι τὴν ἀλλαγὴν ποιοῦνται τούτων.” ἡμῖν
 δὲ ὁ καλὸς Λαρήνσιος τὴν Ῥώμην Λυσιτανίαν
 ἐκάστοτε παρέχων ἐμπίπλησι παντοίων ἀγαθῶν
 ὁσημέραι, μετὰ τοῦ ἡδέος καὶ μεγαλοφρόνως φιλο-
 τιμούμενος, οὐδὲν φερομένοις οἴκοθεν ἢ λογάρια.

Πολλῶν δὲ λεχθέντων ἐπὶ τοῖς ἰχθύσι λόγων
 δῆλος μὲν ἦν ἀχθόμενος ὁ Κύνουλκος. καὶ ὁ
 καλὸς Δημόκριτος αὐτὸν προφθάσας ἔφη· “ἀλλὰ μὲν,
 ‘ἄνδρες ἰχθύες’ κατὰ τὸν Ἀρχιππον, παρελίπετε
 (δεῖ γὰρ καὶ ἡμᾶς μικρὰ προσοψωνῆσαι) τοὺς τε
 ὀρυκτοὺς ἰχθύας καλουμένους, οἳ ἐν Ἡρακλείᾳ
 γίνονται καὶ περὶ Τίον τοῦ Πόντου τὴν Μιλησίαν
 ἀποικίαν, ἱστοροῦντος περὶ αὐτῶν Θεοφράστου.
 ὁ δ' αὐτὸς οὗτος φιλόσοφος καὶ περὶ τῶν πηγνυ-
 μένων διὰ χειμῶνα τῷ κρυστάλλῳ ἱστόρησεν, οἳ
 οὐ πρότερον αἰσθάνονται οὐδὲ κινουῦνται πρὶν ἂν
 εἰς τὰς λοπάδας ἐμβληθέντες ἔψωνται. ἴδιον δὲ
 παρὰ τούτους συμβαίνει τὸ περὶ τοὺς ἐν Παφλα-
 γονίᾳ ὀρυκτοὺς καλουμένους ἰχθύς γινόμενον·
 ὀρύττεσθαι γὰρ κατὰ βάθους πλέονος τοὺς τόπους
 οὔτε ποταμῶν ἐπιχύσεις ἔχοντας οὔτε φανερῶν³
 ναμάτων, καὶ εὐρίσκεσθαι ἐν αὐτοῖς ἰχθύς ζῶντας.

“Μνασέας δὲ ὁ Πατρεὺς ἐν τῷ Περίπλῳ τοὺς ἐν

¹ δὲ πίων Casaubon : δειπνων AC.

² δυεῖν Kaibel : δυσὶν A : δύο C.

³ φανερῶν Kaibel : θερμῶν AC.

* Kock i. 685. The fishes, like Aristophanes' birds, are

eight pence, a fat pig weighing a hundred pounds is five shillings, a sheep two ; sixty pounds of figs may be bought for sixpence, a calf for five shillings, a yoke ox for ten. The meat of wild animals was hardly deemed to be worth any price ; on the contrary, they trade it off as a bonus for goodwill." Likewise to us the noble Larensis turns Rome into Lusitania on every occasion, filling us daily with all kinds of good things, and exerting himself pleasurably and generously for our benefit, though we bring nothing from home except dissertations.

The long discussion on the subject of fish was evidently irksome to Cynulcus. But the good Democritus anticipated his mood and said : " Nay then, Gentlemen Fish (to quote Archippus ^a), since we too must needs add something to the menu, you have omitted to mention the so-called ' dug out ' ^b fish which occur in Heracleia and near Tium in Pontus, the colony of Miletus. Theophrastus gives an account of them. ^c This same scholar has also told of the fish frozen in the winter's ice, which have no feeling and cannot move until they are put into the saucepans and cooked. But as compared with these, a very singular thing occurs in connexion with the so-called ' dug out ' fish of Paphlagonia ; for when places there which receive no water from rivers or visible springs are excavated to a considerable depth, live fishes are found in them. ^d

" Mnaseas of Patrae, in *The Voyage*, asserts ^e that actors in the play : cf. Athen. 329 b-c, and for the expression *ἄνδρες λυθύες* cf. *ἄνδρες τριτῶνες* 37 d.

^b i.e. dug out of the sand.

^e Frag. 171 Wimmer.

^d See [Aristot.] *Mirab.* 74.

^e *F.H.G.* iii. 150.

τῷ Κλείτορι ποταμῷ¹ φησιν ἰχθῦς φθέγγεσθαι, καίτοι μόνους² εἰρηκότος Ἀριστοτέλους φθέγγεσθαι σκάρων καὶ τὸν ποτάμιον χοῖρον. Φιλοστέφανος δ' ὁ Κυρηναῖος μὲν γένος, Καλλιμάχου δὲ γνώριμος, e ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν παραδόξων ποταμῶν ἐν Ἀόρνῳ³ φησὶ τῷ ποταμῷ διὰ Φενεοῦ ῥέοντι ἰχθῦς εἶναι φθεγγομένους ὁμοίως κίχλαις· καλεῖσθαι δ' αὐτοὺς ποικιλίας. Νυμφόδωρος δ' ὁ Συρακόσιος ἐν τοῖς Περίπλοις ἐν τῷ Ἑλώρῳ ποταμῷ λάβρακας εἶναί φησι καὶ ἐγχέλεις μεγάλας οὕτω τιθασοὺς ὥς ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν δέχεσθαι τῶν προσφερόντων ἄρτους. ἐγὼ δὲ ἐν τῇ κατὰ Χαλκίδα Ἀρεθούσῃ τεθέαμαι, ἴσως δὲ καὶ ὑμῶν οἱ πλεῖστοι, κεστρεῖς χειροήθεις καὶ ἐγχέλεις ἐνώτια ἐχούσας ἀργυρᾶ καὶ χρυσᾶ, f λαμβανούσας τε καὶ λαμβάνοντας παρὰ τῶν προσφερόντων τροφὰς τὰ τε ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερείων σπλάγχνα καὶ τυροὺς χλωρούς. Σῆμος δ' ἐν ἕκτῳ Δηλιάδος 'Ἀθηναίοις,' φησί, 'θυομένοις ἐν Δήλῳ τὴν χέρνιβα βάψας ὁ παῖς προσήνεγκε κἂν τῇ φιάλῃ μετὰ τοῦ ὕδατος ἰχθῦς κατέχεεν. εἰπεῖν οὖν αὐτοῖς τοὺς τῶν Δηλίων μάντεις ὥς κυριεύσουσι 332 τῆς θαλάσσης.' Πολύβιος δ' ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν μετὰ τὴν Πυρρήνην φησὶν ἕως τοῦ Νάρβωνος ποταμοῦ πεδῖον εἶναι, δι' οὗ φέρεσθαι ποταμοὺς Ἰλλέβεριν καὶ Ῥόσκυνον ῥέοντας παρὰ πόλεις ὁμωνύμους κατοικουμένας ὑπὸ Κελτῶν. ἐν οὖν τῷ πεδίῳ τούτῳ εἶναι τοὺς λεγομένους ἰχθῦς ὀρυκτούς. εἶναί τε τὸ πεδῖον

¹ Ἀρκαδίας ἐν τῷ Λάδωνι ποταμῷ added in C, cf. 332 f.

² μόνους Musurus: μόνου A: μόνον C.

³ Ἀροανίῳ Schweighäuser (Pausan. viii. 21. 1).

the fish in the Cleitor river can utter sounds, although Aristotle declares^a that the parrot-fish and the river-pig are the only fish which can make a sound. And Philostephanus, a native of Cyrene and disciple of Callimachus, says, in his book *On Strange Rivers*,^b that in the Aornus river, which flows through Pheneus, there are fishes which make sounds like the note of the thrush ; they are called speckle-fish.^c Nymphodorus of Syracuse, in his *Voyages*, says^d that in the Helorus river there are bass and large eels so tame that they will take bread from the hands of persons who offer it to them. For myself I have seen in Arethusa, near Chalcis—and perhaps most of you have also—mulletts which were quite tame, and eels wearing silver and gold ear-rings, receiving food from those who offered it, bits of entrails from sacrificial victims, and pieces of green cheese. Semus, in the sixth book of his *History of Delos*, says :^e ‘ When the Athenians were sacrificing at Delos, the attendant dipped up the lustral water and brought it to them ; but in the vessel which he emptied over their hands were fish as well as water. The diviners at Delos, therefore, told the Athenians that they would have dominion over the sea.’ Polybius, in the thirty-fourth book of the *Histories*, says^f that a plain extends from the Pyrenees as far as the Narbo river, through which run rivers, the Illeberis and the Rhoscynus, flowing past like-named cities inhabited by the Celts. In this plain, then, are the fish called “dug out.” The plain has a thin soil

^a Frag. 272 Rose.

^c See Pausan. viii. 21. 1.

^e *F.H.G.* iv. 494.

^b *F.H.G.* iii. 32.

^d *F.H.G.* ii. 376.

^f xxxiv. 10 Hultsch.

ATHENAEUS

λεπτόγειον καὶ πολλὴν ἄγρωστιν ἔχον ἐμπεφυκυῖαν¹. ὑπὸ δὲ ταύτην διάμμου τῆς γῆς οὔσης ἐπὶ² δύο καὶ τρεῖς πήχεις ὑπορρεῖν τὸ πλαζόμενον
b ἀπὸ τῶν ποταμῶν ὕδωρ· μεθ' οὗ ἰχθύες κατὰ τὰς παρεκχύσεις ὑποτρέχοντες ὑπὸ τὴν γῆν χάριν τῆς τροφῆς (φιληδοῦσι γὰρ τῇ τῆς ἀγρώστεως ῥίζῃ) πεποιήκασιν πᾶν τὸ πεδίον πλήρες ἰχθύων ὑπογείων, οὓς ἀνορύττοντες λαμβάνουσιν. ἐν Ἰνδοῖς δὲ φησι Θεόφραστος τοὺς ἰχθύς ἐκ τῶν ποταμῶν εἰς τὴν γῆν ἐξιόντας καὶ πηδῶντας πάλιν εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ ἀπιέναι καθάπερ τοὺς βατράχους, ὁμοίους ὄντας τὴν ιδέαν τοῖς μαξείνοις³ καλουμένοις ἰχθύσιν. οὐκ ἔλαθεν δέ με οὐδὲ Κλέαρχος ὁ ἀπὸ
c τοῦ περιπάτου ὅς⁴ εἶρηκε καὶ περὶ τοῦ ἐξωκοίτου καλουμένου ἰχθύος ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ περὶ τῶν ἐνύδρων. εἶρηκε γὰρ—κρατεῖν δ' οἶμαι καὶ τῆς λέξεως οὕτως ἐχούσης· ὁ ἐξώκοιτος ἰχθύς, ὃν ἔνιοι καλοῦσιν ἄδωνιν, τοῦνομα μὲν εἴληφε διὰ τὸ πολλάκις τὰς ἀναπαύσεις ἔξω τοῦ ὕγρου ποιεῖσθαι· ἐστὶ δὲ ὑπόπυρρος καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν βραγχίων ἐκατέρωθεν τοῦ σώματος μέχρι τῆς κέρκου μίαν ἔχει διηνεκῇ λευκὴν ράβδον. ἐστὶ δὲ στρογγύλος, ἀλλ' οὐ πλατὺς ὢν κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος ἴσος ἐστὶ τοῖς
d παραιγιαλίταις κεστρινίσκοις· οὗτοι δ' εἰσὶν ὀκταδάκτυλοι μάλιστα τὸ μῆκος. τὸ δὲ σύνολον ὁμοιότατός ἐστι τῷ καλουμένῳ τράγῳ ἰχθυδίῳ πλὴν τοῦ ὑπὸ τὸν στόμαχον μέλανος, ὃ καλοῦσι τοῦ τράγου πώγωνα. ἐστὶ δ' ὁ ἐξώκοιτος τῶν πετραίων καὶ βιοτεύει περὶ τοὺς πετρώδεις τόπους· καὶ ὅταν ᾗ γαλήνη, συνεξορούσας τῷ κύματι κεῖται ἐπὶ τῶν πετριδίων πολὺν χρόνον

¹ ἐμπεφυκυῖαν Meineke : πεφυκυῖαν AC.

and considerable grass grows there. Under the sandy soil below the grass, at a depth of two or three cubits, flows water which strays from these rivers. With the water fish follow its outlets and swim under the soil to get food, since they like the roots of grass, and so have filled the entire plain with underground fish which the inhabitants catch by digging them up. In India, Theophrastus says^a fish come out on land from the rivers and leap back again exactly like frogs, being similar in appearance to the fish called *maxeini*.^b And I have not forgotten, either, what the Peripatetic Clearchus has to say about the fish called 'out-lying,' in the book entitled *Water Animals*.^c He says (I think I can remember his statement, which is as follows): 'The out-lying fish (called by some adonis) has this name because it often takes its siestas out of water. It is rather reddish, and extending from the gills, on each side of the body as far as the tail, it has a single white stripe. It is round, but since it is not broad, it has the same size as the smaller mullets found near the shore, which are eight inches, at most, in length. In general appearance it is most like the so-called buck fish, except for the black spot under the gullet, which they call the buck's beard. The out-lying belongs to the class of rock fishes, living as it does near rocky shoals. When it is calm, the fish leaps out with the surf and lies a long time on the pebbles,

^a Frag. 171 Wimmer.

^b Athen. 315 f, where it is identified with the cod. See critical note.

^c *F.H.G.* ii. 325; Athen. 317 c.

² ἐπὶ Schweighäuser: ὑπὸ AC.

³ μαζίναις Theophrastus (cf. 315 f). ⁴ δσ' Kaibel: δς A.

ἀναπαυόμενος ἐν τῷ ξηρῷ καὶ μεταστρέφει μὲν
 ἑαυτὸν πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον· ὅταν δ' ἱκανῶς αὐτῷ
 τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἀνάπαυσιν ἔχη, προσκυλινδεῖται τῷ
 ὕγρῳ, μέχρι οὗ ἂν πάλιν ὑπολαβὸν αὐτὸν τὸ κῦμα
 κατενέγκῃ μετὰ τῆς ἀναρροίας εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν.
 ὅταν δ' ἐγρηγορῶς ἐν τῷ ξηρῷ τύχῃ, φυλάττεται
 τῶν ὀρνίθων τοὺς παρευδιαστὰς¹ καλουμένους, ὧν
 ἐστὶ κηρύλος, τροχίλος, καὶ ὁ τῇ κρεκὶ προσεμ-
 φερῆς ἐρωδιός². οὗτοι γὰρ ἐν ταῖς εὐδαίαις παρὰ
 τὸ ξηρὸν νεμόμενοι πολλάκις αὐτῷ περιπίπτουσιν,
 οὓς ὅταν προΐδῃται φεύγει πηδῶν καὶ ἀσπαίρων,
 ἕως ἂν εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ ἀποκυμβήσῃ. ἔτι ὁ αὐτὸς
 Κλέαρχος καὶ ταῦτά φησι, σαφέστερον τοῦ Κυ-
 ρηναίου Φιλοστεφάνου, οὗ πρότερον ἐμνήσθην·
 'ἐπεὶ τινες τῶν ἰχθύων οὐκ ἔχοντες βρόγχον
 φθέγγονται. τοιοῦτοι δ' εἰσὶν οἱ περὶ Κλείτορα
 τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἐν τῷ Λάδωνι καλουμένῳ ποταμῷ·
 φθέγγονται γὰρ καὶ πολὺν ἦχον ἀποτελοῦσιν.'
 Νικόλαος δ' ὁ Δαμασκηνὸς ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ πρὸς
 ταῖς ἑκατὸν τῶν ἱστοριῶν 'περὶ Ἀπάμειαν,'
 φησί, 'τὴν Φρυγιακὴν κατὰ τὰ Μιθριδατικὰ σεισμῶν
 γενομένων ἀνεφάνησαν περὶ τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν
 λίμναι τε³ πρότερον οὐκ οὔσαι καὶ ποταμοὶ καὶ
 ἄλλαι πηγαὶ ὑπὸ τῆς κινήσεως ἀνοιχθεῖσαι,
 πολλαὶ δὲ καὶ ἠφανίσθησαν, τοσοῦτόν τε ἄλλο
 ἀνέβλυσεν αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ γῇ πικρόν τε καὶ γλαυκὸν
 ὕδωρ, πλείστον ὅσον ἀπεχούσης τῶν τόπων τῆς
 333 θαλάσσης, ὥστε ὀστρέων πλησθῆναι τὸν πλησίον
 τόπον ἅπαντα καὶ ἰχθύων τῶν τε ἄλλων ὅσα
 τρέφει ἡ θάλασσα.' οἶδα δὲ καὶ πολλαχού
 ὕσαντα τὸν θεὸν ἰχθύσι· Φαινίας γοῦν ἐν δευτέρῳ

¹ παρευδιαστὰς Anon. in Dalechamp's ed.: παρευδιστὰς AC.