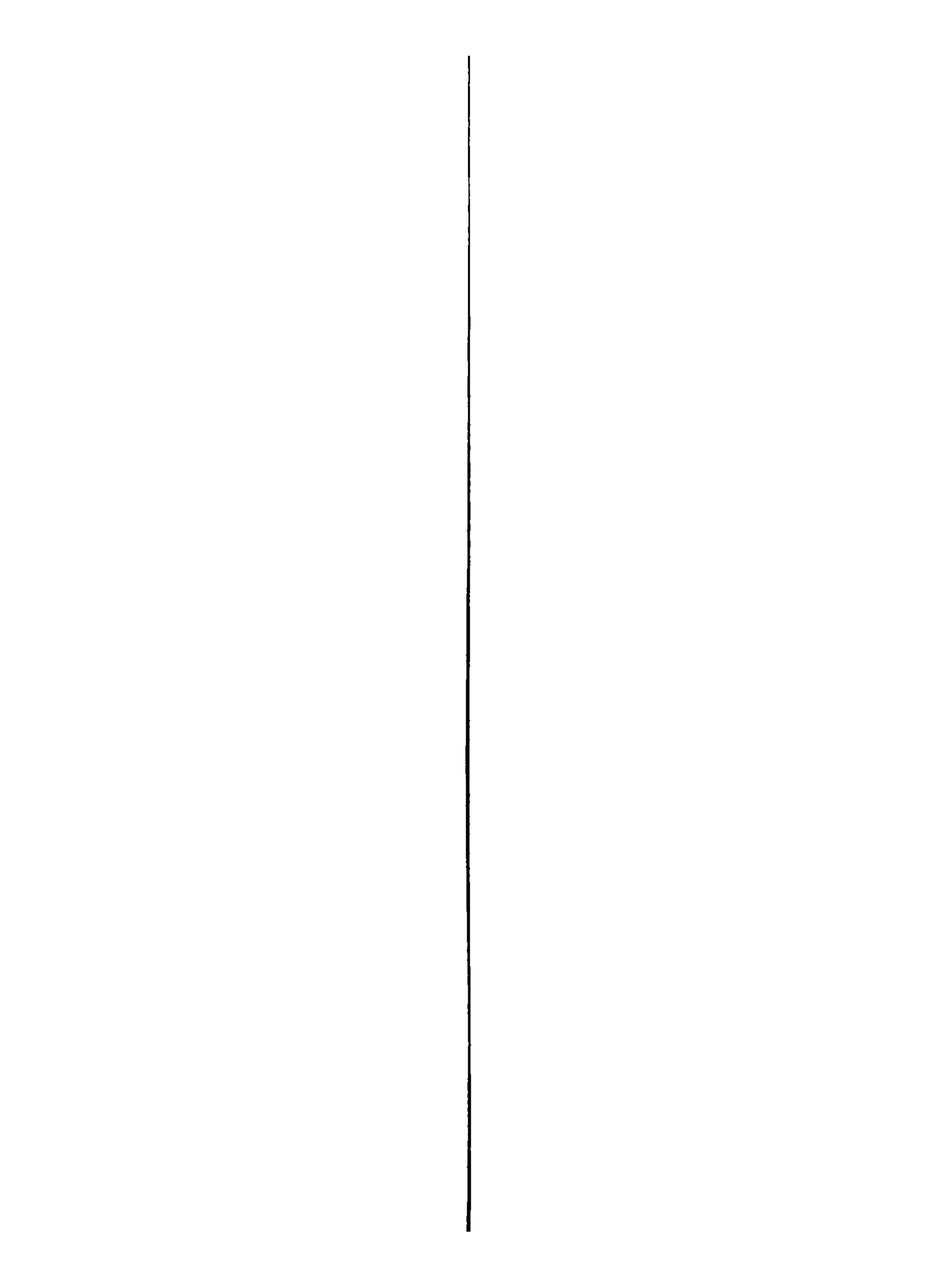


**SUPPLEMENT**  
to  
**THE MAGISTRATES**  
**OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC**

by  
**T. ROBERT S. BROUGHTON**  
**BRYN MAWR COLLEGE**



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## FOREWORD

I wish to thank most heartily the Directors of the American Philological Association for permission to add this Supplement to the new issue by photo-offset of Volume II of *The Magistrates of the Roman Republic*. The opportunity is the more welcome not only because the seven years which have intervened since publication have brought to light errors of commission and omission but also because new evidence has been accumulating and many important reviews and studies have appeared. Pressure of time and need for brevity have prevented me from doing justice to many of them, but I hope that these notes and the bibliography will enable all who are interested to find them.

In this Supplement the arrangement by years of the original volumes has been discarded in the interest of brevity and convenience, and, excepting a few pages of Errata which follow the pagination of the volumes, remarks and discussions have been organized about the names. These have been listed in the order of the Index of Careers and those which have been added are starred. Many dates must still remain in doubt, but in general, unless there is evidence for an earlier date, offices are listed under the latest one possible. Moreover, the terms of many pro-magistrates did not coincide with the official year but began late or extended on until a successor arrived. Many such partial years are ignored. Differences of opinion among numismatists on the attribution and the dating of much of the coinage suggest that the criteria for dating still require extensive review, though such recent contributions as those of A. Alföldi, C. Kraay, and H. B. Mattingly, show that progress is being made. The titulature of many provincial governors remains imprecise. It may be that many who are termed praetors in the texts really had an *imperium pro consule*, as Mommsen held and as R. E. Smith is the most recent to point out.

I owe much to many colleagues who have sent me offprints or have written me or have otherwise aided me to become aware of recent studies. I wish to make special acknowledgment to Sir Ronald Syme for the splendid contributions contained in his review in *Classical Philology* in 1955 and in his article on "Missing Senators" in *Historia* in the same year, and in a number of his other studies besides, to T. J. Cadoux who, at great expenditure of time and labor, sent me a long and detailed criticism embodying many of the results of his own researches on the Senate of the

## FOREWORD

late Republic, and to Lily Ross Taylor who discussed many points with me and generously allowed me to use material on senators whose tribes are known from her forthcoming book on the Roman Tribes.\* E. Badian's recent articles and his book on *Foreign Clientelae* (264–70 B. C.) have been important aids, F. R. Walton sent me corrections of references and other material on Diodorus Siculus, and J. Suolahti's study of *The Junior Officers of the Roman Army in the Republican Period* has helped me to complete the lists of them. To these and to many more I wish to express my gratitude. Responsibility for phrasing and conclusions remains with me.

T. Robert S. Broughton

Rome, Italy

November 15, 1959

\* Notes and items to which they have contributed are designated by the letters RS, CP; RS, MS; TJC; and LRT, respectively.

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## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

**VIBIUS ACCAUS** (\*2, now 8), Praef. soc. 212. He should be indexed under Accaus, since Vibius is here a Paelignian cognomen. (RS, CP)

**\*C. ACILIUS** (4). The historian was at least of senatorial rank (Gell. 6.14.9, *senatore*; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 2.2.4, ἀνὴρ ἐπιφανῆς; cf. Cic. *Off.* 3.113; Liv. *Per.* 52).

**\*M. ACILIUS M. f. VOL.** (1). Senator named in the S. C. of 170 (*SIG<sup>3</sup>* 646). Mommsen suggested that the mention of his tribe was a means of distinguishing him from members of the leading branch of the Acilii, the Glabriones (*EE* 1.288; see no. 36). He should be attributed to the Balbi, one of whom was consul in 150. (LRT)

**M. ACILIUS CANINUS** (15). Delete the entry "Q. ? Sicily, p. 478." The quaestor was M'. Acilius (11), listed earlier. See p. 285, note 3. The name of the urban quaestor before 28 (no. 28; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.810—*ILS* 892) favors the praenomen M. here. Grant (*FITA* 17) identifies the untitled quaestor in Sicily (p. 285, note 8) with the suffect consul of 33 (no. 16), but on p. 81 gives the consul his correct cognomen Glabrio. (TJC)

**M'. ACILIUS C. f. L. n. GLABRIO** (35), Cos. 191. An elegium, found at Luna, reads as follows: M'. Acilius C. f. |Scarpea cepi (R. U. Inglieri, *NSA* 1952, fasc. 7–12, 20—*ILLRP* 321 a). See 1.352.

**M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO** (37), Tr. pl. 122? In an important treatise (*Athenaeum* 31 [1953] 1–100), G. Tibiletti shows that repetition of the article in the formula in which the Rubrian and the Acilian laws are mentioned in the treaty between Rome and Astypalaea (*IG* 12.3.173—*IGRP* 4.1028) implies that they were two separate laws and may have separate dates. With this disappears the chief basis for dating the tribunate of Acilius in the same year with that of Rubrius (2, cf. 9), whose bill created the colony of Carthage, and one support for the claim that the law in part preserved on the Tabula Bembina is in fact the Lex Acilia de repetundis. Tibiletti holds that the law preserved on the Tabula was the Lex Sempronia itself, and that the Lex Acilia was carried later, superseding it, but must be dated before the use of the tablet for the text of the Lex Agraria of 111. The tribunate, or perhaps the praetorship, of M'. Acilius Glabrio should be dated between 121 and 111, and the law mentioned in the treaty with Astypalaea may be referred to the

same time. E. Badian on the other hand uses the apparent order of the Gracchan proposals, Cicero's statement in *Verr.* 1.51 regarding the Lex Acilia, and the stemma of the Acilii Glabriones, to hold that the law preserved on the Tabula Bembina was the Lex Acilia. He accepts the division between the Lex Rubria and the Lex Acilia, placing the tribunate of Rubrius in 123 and that of Acilius in 122 (*AJPh* 75 (1954) 374–384). See also on C.? Rubrius (2, cf. 9), Q. Servilius Caepio (49), and C. Servilius Glaucia (65).

\***M. AEFIOIUS CALVINUS** (1.475), Prefect in Samos, uncertain date. He was honored with his wife Magilia in a Samian inscription with lettering of the first century B. C. (*SEG* 1.388). His daughter Aeficia Calvinia was honored in Athens (*IG* 2<sup>2</sup> 4243; cf. *Suet. Gramm.* 3). (RS, CP)

**L. AELIUS LAMIA** (75) Pr. 42. Delete the notice of a praetorship in 43 on p. 338. On p. 359, refer also to Val. Max. 1.8.12. (TJC; RS, CP)

**P. AELIUS Q. f. P. n. PAETUS** (101), Leg., Amb., 196. On p. 337, refer also to *SIG<sup>2</sup>* 591, line 70, on this embassy.

\***L. AELIUS TUBERO** (150). Insert with the entries: Leg., Lieut. Asia 61–59, Pr.?, Promag., assigned Africa 49. (RS, CP)

**L. AELIUS TUBERO** (152). For the praenomen 'L.', read 'P.' On the chronological problem of his aedileship in 202, see below, on C. Servilius Geminus (60), Dict. 202.

\***Q. AELIUS TUBERO** (156). A son of L. Aelius Tubero (150); the famous jurisconsult to whom Dionysius of Halicarnassus dedicated his essay on Thucydides, husband of a daughter of Servius Sulpicius, with sons who attained the consulship in 11 and 4, respectively, he was almost certainly a senator before 31 (*PIR<sup>2</sup>* 1.25, no. 157, and 45, no. 274; De Laet, nos. 7 and 12).

**L. AEMILIUS Q. f. Q. n. BARBULA** (31), Cos. 281. P. Lévêque (*Pyrrhus* 281, note 5) credits the consuls of 281 with the stratagem described in Frontin. 1.4.1 (cf. 4.4.2), which is credited to Papus (Paullus) (112), Cos. 278, on 1.194.

**M. AEMILIUS L. f. Q. n. BARBULA** (33), Cos. 230. A tantalizing fragment of an *Elogium*, inscribed in letters of the first century after Christ, was found late in 1950 in Brundisium at the probable site of the ancient forum. It was published by F. Ribezzo (*Il Carroccio del Sud*, S. II, Vol. 4.2, Feb., 1951, not available to me) and more recently by G. Vitucci (*RFIC* 31 [1953] 43–61). The text, with Vitucci's admittedly uncertain supplements, reads as follows:

Primus senatum legit et comiti[a ordinavit M. Junio Pera M.]  
 Barbula cos. circumsedit vi [cepitque Tarentum praesi]  
 diumque Hannibal[is] et p[re]dam ingentem. Solus e viris]  
 militaribus praecipuum glor[iam cunctando sibi paravit.]

Vitucci considers it an elogium of M. Fabius Cunctator and would refer the first phrases to his censorship in 230 with the suggestion that they place the reform of the centuriate assembly at that date. L. R. Taylor (*AJPh* 78 [1957] 351–353) holds that the reform should be kept in the censorship of 241 (*Liv. Per.* 20) when the last two tribes were created, and that the phrase “Primus senatum legit et comitia . . .” refers rather to the achievement of the censor Fabius in completing these portions of his duties within one year or one consulship. Earlier censors had carried through lections of the Senate. The relationship of the inscription to the colony of Brundisium is not clear, nor yet the reason for omission of much of the material in other *elogia* of the Cunctator. Gabba’s view therefore that it honors a local magistrate of the first period of the colony seems preferable (*Athenaeum* 36 [1958] 90–105).

\***Q. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS** Pat. (78). Pliny (*NH* 7.181) includes him in a list of sudden deaths, taken from Verrius Flaccus, after the names of two senators and before that of C. Aufustius, *cum in senatum iret*. Possibly father of M. Aemilius Q. f. M. n. Lepidus (72), Cos. 78, or a son of M. Aemilius M. f. Q. n. Lepidus (73), the IIIvir r. p. c. (RS, MS)

**Q. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS** (79), Cos. 21. Read XV vir s. f., not X vir. His filiation was M'. f., and he may perhaps be identified with the Barbula named in App. *BC* 4.49 (Borghesi 5.289 ff.). (TJC) There is no sign however that the cognomen Barbula was included in *Fast. Cap.* for 21.

**P. AEMILIUS P. f. LEVIDUS** (not in *RE*), Proq. Crete 43–42. As the known Aemilius Lepidi did not use the praenomen P., the nomen of P. Lepidus remains uncertain. Syme suggests that he may be an Aemilius who had passed by adoption into another gens (*CPh* 50 [1955] 135).

**L. AEMILIUS Q. f. CN. n. PAPUS** (108), Cos. 225. Refer also to Diod. 25.13.

**L. AEMILIUS L. f. M. n. PAULLUS** (114), Procos. 190 and 189. The title Imperator on the inscription of Lascuta (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.614—*ILS* 15), which is dated a. d. XII K. Febr., shows that his victory was won in the consular year 190. Ernst Meyer (*Erasmus* 6, nos. 13–14, col. 480) notes that his imperium was not formally prorogued for 189. But he probably continued to hold it until his return to Italy. Paullus was sent to Farther Spain as a praetor in 191, but with the imperium of a proconsul (Plut.

*Aem.* 4.1). Jashemski is, I believe, correct in her view that throughout this period the governors of Spain, though sent as praetors, held the imperium of proconsuls (*Origin and History of the Proconsular and Propraetorian Imperium to 27 B. C.*, 41–47). A. H. MacDonald offers as an explanation of the inconsistencies in Livy's record of titles that one source treated them as praetors and another as proconsuls (*JRS* 43 [1953] 143 f.; and see his references to Kahrstedt and to Klotz, *ibid.*).

L. AFRANIUS A. f. (6), Cos. 60, Legate in Spain in 72: refer also on p. 49 to Val. Max. 7.6, ext. 2; Flor. 2.10.9.

\*L. AFRANIUS L. f. (not in *RE*). Honored as a patron at Magnesia on the Maeander (*I. v. Mag.* 143), and at Caunus along with his brother Aulus (G. E. Bean, *JHS* 74 [1954] 90, no. 26—*A. Epig.* 1957, no. 165). Perhaps a son of the consul of 60, but not specifically termed a magistrate or a senator.

\*P. AL. Officer at Octavian's naval base at Lipara 37–36, see p. 406. Grant (*FITA* 52–4) suggests P. Alfenus Varus, cos. 2 A. D., but Cadoux favors his father, P. Alfenus Varus, Cos. suff. 39. (TJC)

\*ALBIUS (2). Since Cicero, *De Or.* 2.281 reads *Albium*, there is no evidence for the praenomen of the possible quaestor of 120 (if that is the approximate date).

\*SEX. ALBESIUS (or ALBEDIUS) (1), senator in 43 (*Cic. Phil.* 13.28). An unattested nomen. Syme notes cases of Albisius and one example of Albidius (*RS, MS*) Albedius is read in three of the manuscripts.

ALFIDIUS, AEM. Maternal grandfather of Livia. A municipal magistrate of Fundi who held honores in Rome (Suet. *Cal.* 23, with the reading *Aufidium Lyrgonem*; cf. *Tib.* 5). The name of Livia's mother is given as Alfidia in *ILS* 125. (LRT) See additions and corrections, p. 647.

\*P. ALF(IUS?) or ALF(ENUS?) PRIMUS. Legatus pro praetore of the proconsul of Achaea, named in an inscription of Olympia (*I. v. Olymp.* 235) of the late republican or the early Augustan period (De Laet, no. 439 bis; *PIR<sup>2</sup>* A. 515). (TJC)

T. AMPIUS BALBUS (1), Procos. Asia 58. The reading *Ampio* in *Cic. Fam.* 3.7.5 (cf. 1.3.2) implies that Ampius Balbus, proconsul in Asia in 58–57, was also the immediate predecessor of Lentulus Spinther in Cilicia in 57–56. This cannot be due to the transfer of the three Phrygian dioceses from Asia to Cilicia at that time, for C. Fabius Hadrianus issued coins in Laodiceia and Apameia in that year (p. 203) as proconsul in Asia. Magie (*Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, 1247) suggests that he received

Cilicia the year after he was in Asia by a special grant, and Syme (*CPh* 50 [1955] 130; cf. *Anat. Stud. Buckler* 301) that this was arranged when Syria was substituted for Gabinius' original province of Cilicia, a better solution than the suggestion (p. 197 above) that *Ampio* in *Cic. Fam.* 3.7.5 may be an error for *Fabio*.

\*AN. An officer at the triumviral naval base at Lipara in 37–36, see p. 406, and p. 478, among possible quaestors.

\*M. ANICIUS (4). Praenestine praetor, commander of the Praenestines who served at Casilinum in 216 (*Liv.* 23.19.17). (RS, CP)

L. ANNI(US), Q. Sicily, uncertain date. See p. 406, where he appears among supposed officers of the triumvirs in 37–36 at the naval base in Lipara.

\*L. ANNIUS (not in *RE*). He was removed from the Senate by the Censors of 307 for divorcing his wife without having taken counsel with his friends (*Val. Max.* 2.9.2). (RS, MS)

Q. ANNIUS (18), senator in 63. The full name is Q. Annus Chilo (*Cic. Cat.* 3.14, accepting Helm's emendation of *Manlium* of the mss.).

SEX. ANN., Q. Sicily, uncertain date. See p. 406, where he appears among supposed officers of the triumvirs at the naval base in Lipara in 37–36.

\*P. ANNIUS ASELLUS (31, but with the praenomen C.). A senator who died in 75 (*Cic. Verr.* 2 1.104, with praenomen C., 107 and 113; 2.2.21, *senatoris*). Note the quaestor in Sicily, P. Ann. or P. Ani., p. 478. (RS, MS)

T. ANNIUS CIMBER (37), Pr. by 44: read Pr. 44.

T. ANNIUS RUFUS (78), Pr. 131. A milestone bearing the number CCLX, presumably the 260th milestone of the Via Popilia (see 132, Consuls), was recently discovered at S. Onofrio (Catanzaro) a little to the north-east of Vibo Valentia. The inscription, CCLX/T. Annus T. f./Pr., refers to the praetorship, not otherwise directly attested, of the Consul of 128. It should therefore be dated in or earlier than 131, but can hardly be earlier than 131 if C. Popillius Laenas was in fact the builder of the highway from Capua to Rhegium (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.637, 638—*ILS* 23) in 132, since the stone bears the name of Annus Rufus, not of Popillius. See L. Pitimada, *NS* 1953, fasc. 7 – 12, 343f., and for discussions of the road building, probably in connection with the program of the Gracchan Commission, of Popillius and Annus, A. Degrassi, *Inst. Ven. Sc. Lett. Art.* (Atti del Convegno per il Retroterra Veneziano) 1956 35 – 40; *Philologus* 99 (1955) 259 – 265. Degrassi attributes to Annus the Via

Annia which connected Aquileia with the south, Forum Anni in Lucania (Sall. *Hist.* 3.98 M), and the Via Annia in Etruria.

P. ANTISTIUS (19), Aed. or Iudex 86. He is termed *aedilicus* in Velleius' account of his death in 82 (2.26.3; see p. 57, note 3). (RS, CP)

\*(C. ANTISTIUS) REGINUS (39). The Reginus to whom Cicero refers in May, 49 (*Att.* 10.12.1), perhaps as a naval commander, may be identified with Caesar's Legate in Gaul, 53 - 50. (TJC) (RS, CP)

C. ANTISTIUS VETUS (47), q. pro pr. Syria 45 - 43. Perhaps quaestor in Syria in 45, then continued in command. (TJC) On p. 308, the reference to Velleius is 2.62.3, not 2.52.3. On his relationship to Caesar, see p. 214, note 2.

C. ANTIUS (4), Tr. pl. 68. The cognomen was almost certainly Restio (Macrobius 3.17.13). (TJC)

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (28), Cos. 99. Refer also to *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2305—*ILLRP* 209. From Cic. *Brut.* 304 it is reasonable to infer that he served in the Social War, and, as Badian thinks, was one of L. Caesar's legates (*Historia* 6 [1957] 341f.).

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30), Quaestor 52. On p. 236, refer also to Cic. *Mil.* 40. *Cos.* 44. On the bill of Antony and Dolabella to assign land to veterans (p. 316), refer also to Cic. *Fam.* 11.2.3; *Phil.* 5.7 and 9; Dio 45.9.1. He is mentioned, probably as III vir r. p. c., in an inscription of Ephesus which refers to honors for the deified Caesar. (*Forsch. Ephesus*, IV.3.280f., no. 4—*A. Epig.* 1952, no. 216).

\*Q. APONIUS (6). A Pompeian officer (Tr. mil.?) in Spain in 46 whom the soldiers placed in command against Trebonius (Dio 43.29.3).

L. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (29), Tr. pl. 103, 100. In Vol. 2, p. 645, I held that the continuance of the colony of Eporedia, founded in 100, showed that not all of the colonies of that year were annulled with the annulment of the laws of Saturninus, and that therefore the African settlements of Marius and the special commission to which the two Caesars belonged (1. 577, and 578, note 6) need not have preceded 100 B. C. Eporedia however was not founded as part of the Marian program but separately on recommendation of the X viri s. f. (Cassiod., *ad ann.* 100; see Fraccaro, *Opuscula* 3. 93 - 121). If the commission may be dated before 100, so also may the beginnings of the careers of Julius Caesar's father (130) and of C. Julius Caesar Strabo (135), since the African settlements and the appointment of the commission may have depended on Saturninus' legislation in 103.

C. APPULEIUS M. f. TAPPO (31). On p. 532, add the entry 'Tr. Pl., late republican or early Augustan date, p. 468.'

P. APUSTIUS (3), Leg. Amb. 161. On p. 444, refer also to Diod. 31.23.

M'. AQUILLIUS (11), Leg. lieut. 88. On his capture at Mitylene (p. 43), refer also to Diod. 37.27.1.

\*AQUILLIUS FLORUS (19). A partisan of Antony, listed among other distinguished men, who died with his son after Actium (Dio 51.2.5 – 6; but cf. Suet. *Aug.* 13.2, who without naming the victims reverses the order of their death and dates it after Philippi). See *PIR<sup>2</sup>* 1.193, no. 989. (TJC)

M. AQUINUS (or AQUINIUS) (Aquinus 2), Leg. lieut.? 46. He had held offices earlier (*Bell. Afr.* 57.3). He may be identified with M. Aquinus (5, cf. 2), Leg. lieut. under Cassius in 43 – 42 (p. 364, and insert under 43 on p. 352). Appian's reference in *BC* 2.119 to an '*Aκονίος* who joined the liberators after the murder of Caesar favors the identification. (TJC)

Q. ARRIUS (7), Pr. 73, Propr.? 72. If the notice of his death in Schol. Gron., p. 324 Stangl, is incorrect, he may be identified with the baseborn friend of Crassus (*Cic. Brut.* 242) and the potential candidate for the consulship of 58 (no. 8), and the giver of the banquet that made Vatinius notorious (Schol. Bob., p. 149f. Stangl). (RS, CP)

\*ARTICULEIUS PAETUS (see 2). When he was expelled from the Senate in 18 B. C. (Dio 54.14.3) he was old enough to have a son a senator at that time. Probably a senator by 31. (TJC)

ASELLIUS (not in *RE*), Pr. suff. 33, and L. Asellius (not in *RE*), Pr. 33. On p. 415, refer also to Acro on Hor. *Sat.* 2.2.50: Asellius praetor. (TJC)

\*M. ASELLIUS? M. f. MAE. (not in *RE*), senator in 44. The correct reading in Jos. *AJ* 14.220, favors the name given above instead of the emendation Gellius, P σέλλιος; AM ἀσέλλιος). See below, on M. Gellius (7). (TJC, LRT)

M. ATEIUS BALBUS (not in *RE*), Promag. Sardinia 38. Delete the entry in the Index, and on p. 535, delete the gentilicium Attius, keeping only Atius. (RS, CP)

C. ATEIUS CAPITO, Prefect agr. dand. assig. 44, is wrongly given as (8) instead of (7).

L. ATEIUS CAPITO (9). Perhaps identifiable with the CAP (q. v.) who issued coins as an officer of the triumvirs at Lipara in 37 – 36 B. C., p. 406. (TJC)

C. ATILIUS M. f. M. n. REGULUS (48), Cos. 225. Refer also to Diod. 25.13.

P. ATTUS P. f. (6). His tribe is attested as K . . . ιψα and should be listed as either Qui. or Col.

M. ATTUS BALBUS (11), Pr. 60. Correct the name to M. Atius Balbus, the form which appears in inscriptions of Aricia (see *CIL* 14.2179, 2180) and is proper for the maternal grandfather of Augustus. (RS, CP)

P. ATTUS P. f. OUF. (BALBUS?) (not in *RE*). Delete the cognomen, for which there is no evidence since the gentilicium of the family of the mother of Augustus was Atius and the tribe of Aricia was Hor. not Ouf. (RS, CP)

Q. ATTUS VARUS (33). See below, on Q. Varus (5). The praefectus equitum under Fabius in Gaul in 51, Q. Atius (not Attus) Varus, may be the same as the *praefectus* under Domitius Calvinus in 48, Q. Varus (5).

CN. AUF[idius], Vel. Delete 'Vel.' both in the Index and on p. 488.

\*CN. AUFIDIUS T. f. (not in *RE*), Pr. before 100. His title is given as στραταγός in *SIG<sup>3</sup>* 715 from Rhegium which Dittenberger dates from the lettering before 100. Perhaps identifiable with the Cn. Auf[idius . . .] named in 129 in the *SC de agr. Perg.* (RS, MS; LRT)

T. AUFIDIUS M. f. POP. See T. Ofidius.

\*M. AUFIDIUS SCAEVA (not in *RE*). An officer under the Triumvirs who issued coins at Lipara in 37 – 36, see p. 406. (TJC)

\*C. AUFUSTIUS (not in *RE*). A senator who died suddenly *cum in senatum iret* (Plin. *NH* 7.181). The date is uncertain. (RS, MS)

\*L. AURELIUS. Proconsul of Macedonia at an uncertain date. He is named in a recently discovered inscription of Thasos, when a leading Thasian, Dionysodorus son of Pempides, introduced envoys from Rhodes to him. The lettering favors a date in the late second or early first century B. C. Pouilloux passes in review the possible Aurelii but finds no sure identification in the absence of the cognomen. General indications however favor slightly the conjecture that he was L. Aurelius Cotta (102), Praetor 70, Cos. 65. He was available for a province in 69 after his praetorship and there is a gap in the list of governors of Macedonia between 71 and 67. See C. Dunand and J. Pouilloux, *Recherches sur l'histoire et les cultes de Thasos* II, 26–35, no. 172 (Paris, 1958).

C. AURELIUS L. f. C. n. COTTA (94), Cos. 252. A miliarium, discovered at Zaccharone in Sicily on the road from Agrigentum to Panormus with

the inscription, [C. A] urelius | [L. f.] Cottas | [C]onsol | LVII, is referred to him (A. di Vita, *Kokalos* 1 [1955] 10–21—*A. Epig.* 1957, no. 172).

**M. AURELIUS M. f. – n. COTTA** (107), Cos. 74. Named, almost certainly with L. Lucullus, in the inscription that dates the restoration of the pavement of the temple of Diana Tifatina (A. Ferrua, *A. Epig.* 1956, no. 37).

**M. AURELIUS SCAURUS** (215), Q. 117? See on L. Valerius Flaccus (176), Cos. 100. Perhaps the same as no. 216.

**M. AURELIUS M. f. VOL. (SCAURUS?)** (216), Tr. mil.? 89. He is listed here with the cognomen Scaurus from Cichorius, *RS* 149, but M. Aurelius Cotta (107), Cos. 74, is also a possibility. (LRT)

\***M. BAEBIUS** (18). Senator in 74, and a close friend of A. Cluentius Habitus (Cic. *Cluent.* 47 and 53). (RS, MS)

\*—— L. f. OUF. **BALBUS**. A senator named Balbus is listed in the *S. C. de Aphrodisiensibus* of 35 (—— υκίου νιὸς Ὁφεντέινα Βάλβο[ς], Viereck, *Sermo Graecus* no. XIX, p. 40, cf. p. VII, where the editor supplied the name of M. Attius). The gentilicia Lucilius, Octavius, and Paccius may be considered, as Syme has noted, and also the possibility that L. Saenius L. f., Cos. suff. 30, may be this man or a member of his family. Degrassi, although he omits Saenius from the text of his *Fasti Consolari*, lists him in the Index, p. 224, with the suggested cognomen Balbinus. (RS, MS)

**BARBA** (not in *RE*), Leg. lieut. 73. Possibly a Cassius Barba, a name found among supporters of Caesar and M. Antonius in and after 45 (Cic. *Att.* 13.52.1; *Phil.* 13.3). (RS, CP)

\***BARBARIUS PHILIPPUS** (not in *RE*). The runaway slave who became a praetor (Ulpian, *Dig.* 1.14.3; Suda Βάρβιος Φιλιππικός). See below, on M. Barbatius Pollio. (RS, MS) (TJC)

**M. BARBATIUS PHILIPPUS** (1) Q. 41. The cognomen is not Philippus but Pollio. The name of the quaestor of M. Antonius in 41 can be recovered from Cic. *Phil.* 13.3, *Barbatii Polliones* (removing the comma in Clark's text), and the praenomen from the coins (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.489–491—Sydenham, *CRR* 191f., nos. 1180ff.). He may therefore be M. Barbatius Pollio, curule aedile of uncertain date, who is named in *ILS* 9261; cf. *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 1.352, no. 50). Barbarius the pr. (above) and Barbatius have been wrongly identified on pp. 372 and 462. (RS, MS) (TJC)

\***L. CAE.** An officer under the triumvirs who issued coins at Lipara in 37–36, p. 406. Perhaps to be identified with L. Caecina L. f. (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2515). (TJC)

\***CAECILIUS** (not in *RE*). Senator in 44. A brother of (Caecilius) Bucilianus (Bucilianus 1) who was present in the senate at the murder of Caesar (App. *BC* 2.117), and one of the conspirators (App. *BC* 2.113). He may possibly be identified with Caecilius (1), Q. 59, or the uncertain tribune of 45 (see p. 307). (TJC)

\***CAECILIUS** Q. f. Curule aedile or curator of uncertain date (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.833: CUR). See below, on M. Popillius M. f. (9).

**CAECILIUS BUCILIANUS** (Bucilianus 1). Bracket the name Caecilius, which was the name of his brother (see above). On p. 488, refer also to App. *BC* 2.117; Cic. *Att.* 16.4.4; 15.17.2). One of the murderers of Caesar, he was a senator in 44. (TJC)

(**CAECILIUS**) **METELLUS** (70) and (**CAECILIUS**) **METELLUS** (see 70). Father and son. The father, an officer (*στρατηγῶν*) under Antony at Actium was saved by the appeal of his son, who had been an officer of Octavian there (*ἐστρατηγήκει*, App. *BC* 4.42, means 'had commanded,' rather than 'was an ex-praetor,' in this context, so the praetor of uncertain date, p. 463 and Index, should be deleted). Mommsen suggests that the father may have been the M. Metellus (79) who gave a gladiatorial show in 60 (Cic. *Att.* 2.1.1) and the son possibly C]aecilius M. f. M[etellus], pr. urb., procos. Sardiniae, named in *CIL* 10.7581 (*EE* 3.14). (TJC)

**Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS** (81), Leg. Amb. 185. On p. 373, refer also to Diod. 29.16 on these legates. He was consul in 206, not 205.

**L. CAECILIUS METELLUS DENTER** (92), Cos. 284. Syme, giving preference to the Polybian tradition over the annalistic, favors the view that Metellus perished while consul in 284 in battle with the Gauls at Arretium. M'. Curius Dentatus would then have become consul suffectus in 284. (RS, CP) This consulship was never recorded in the Fasti (see Degrassi, cited on 1. 188).

**Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. L. n. METELLUS MACEDONICUS** (94), Cos. 143. With Cn. Servilius Caepio, he crushed a slave uprising about 133 at Minturnae and Sinuessa, perhaps with a special command (Oros. 5.9.4; E. Badian, *Historia* 6 [1957] 321).

**Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS NEPOS** (96), Pr. 60, Cos. 57. He probably held some provincial command after his praetorship (Cic. *Att.* 2.5.2, Apr. 14, 59: *quoniam Nepos proficiscitur*). The provinces available are Farther Spain, Sardinia and Corsica, Cyrene (improbable), and possibly Cilicia. (RS, CP)

**Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. L. n. METELLUS PIUS** (98), Pr. 89. Possibly Pr. in 88: see below, on P. Gabinius (13). On his approach to Cinna as an Envoy in 87, refer also to Diod. 38—39.2. He continued in Africa with imperium until 84 when he was expelled by Fabius Hadrianus (82). The emendation of Λιγύστιδι to Λιβύστιδι in Appian, *BC* 1.80, probably correct, removes the evidence for a stay in Liguria (see pp. 54, 58). A possible reference to the Pont. Max. in Fest. 462—464 L.

**Q. CAECILIUS NIGER** (101). Q. 72. The date is 73 or 72 and the province Lilybaeum (*Cic. Div. in Caec.* 4 and 39). Refer also to *Verr.* 2.1.15.

**CAECINA** (4), Leg. envoy 41. He may well be the ‘Caecina quidam Volaterranus’ who came to Cicero as Octavian’s agent in the autumn of 44 (*Cic. Att.* 16.8.2; Syme *RR* 131, 208). The L. Caecina L. f. suggested on p. 276 may be later. (RS, CP)

**C. CAELIUS C. f. AEM.** Delete on pp. 488 and 540. See C. Coelius C. f. Aem.

**C. CAELIUS** (7), Tr. pl. 51. His full name was C. Caelius C. f. Rufus. He was honored as legatus pro praetore and tribune designate, probably in the latter part of 52, in an inscription from Demetrias in Thessaly (Γάιον Καιλιών Γαίον νιόν 'Ροῦφον πρεσβευτὴν καὶ ἀντιστράτηγον, ἀποδεδειγμένον δὲ καὶ δήμαρχον; T. A. Arvanitopoulos, *Polemon* 1 [1929] 204; see also *Arch. Eph.* 1916, 151; *Arch. Delt.* 10 [1926] par. 51; *Arch. Eph.* 1929, 142; Groag, *Röm. Reichsbeamten v. Achaia* 102, no. 411; S. Accame, *Dominio* 227, no. 3; Raubitschek, *JRS* 44 [1954] 66, note 6; Syme, *CPh* 50 [1955] 133). Add the entry: Leg., Lieut. Macedonia 52.

**P. CAELIUS** (13), Prefect 87. Refer also to Plin. *NH* 8.144, who terms him a senator. Insert on p. 488.

**M. CAELIUS RUFUS** (35), Tr. pl. 52. No ancient text reports his quaestorship. If Pliny (*NH* 7.165) is correct in dating his birth to May 28, 82, he should have held the quaestorship, on the analogy of Cicero, in 51, the year when in fact, after holding the tribunate, he was a candidate for the curule aedileship. Austin (*Pro Caelio*, ed. 2, 1952, pp. 144—146) points out that the date when he took the toga virilis, 66 (*Cic. Cael.* 9—11), tends to confirm a birth date in 82. The date of his praetorship is not sure evidence since many irregularities occurred during the civil wars. We must suppose that he either held the quaestorship after 56, since there is no mention of the office in Cicero’s speech, and, quite anomalously, before 52, or that he never held it, but began his senatorial career with the tribunate (Austin, *loc. cit.*). Another suggestion may however be made: Just as an Italian who prosecuted a Roman successfully

under the *Lex de repetundis* secured that Roman's citizenship and tribal registration (*FIRA* 1.101), and the successful prosecutor of an ex-magistrate secured the defendant's insignia of rank and place in the Senate (Dio 36.40.3–4; see p. 145, on Papirius Carbo (35)), so Caelius may possibly have secured exemption or early preferment through such action as his successful prosecution of C. Antonius in 59 (*Cic. Cael.* 74, 78; Schol. Bob. in *Flacc.* 5; see H. E. Russell, *Advancement in Rank under the Republic as a Reward for the Soldier and the Public Prosecutor* (Dissertation, Bryn Mawr College, 1950, microfilm).

P. CAESETIUS (3, cf. 5), Q. Sicily 72. Probably not to be identified with the senator of 43, Caesetius Rufus (5), since Antony would probably have known a senator of thirty years standing.

\*Q CALPENUS (3.1363). Senator *quondam actorque causarum* (*Suet. Iul.* 39.1), who fought as a gladiator in Caesar's games in 46.

\*P. CALP. An officer under the triumvirs who issued coins at Lipara in 37–36, see p. 406. The name may be Calpenus or Calpetanus or Calpurnius.

\*CALPURNIUS (see 97). Senator and ex-praetor in the period of the Social War (*Plin. NH* 33.21), therefore not no. 97. Being mentioned by his gentilicium, he was probably not a member of one the more distinguished branches like the Pisos. (RS, MS)

L. CALPURNIUS BESTIA (24), Tr. pl. 62, Aed. ca. 59, and L. Calpurnius Bestia (25) Aed. 57. Although Münzer distinguishes between L. Calpurnius Bestia, tr. pl. 62, and Bestia, aed. 57, the two should almost certainly be identified. See R. G. Austin, *Pro Caelio*, ed. 2, 1952, 152–154. The gentilicium of no. 25 is not given, and the aedileship precedes his prosecution in 56. In favor of two persons is Cicero's failure to mention the Catilinarian connections of the aedilicus (*Phil.* 11.11; 12.20; 13.26), in favor of one are dates, recorded political activity, and omission of praenomen (except in Sallust and Appian). (TJC; RS, CP).

\*P. CALPURNIUS LANARIUS (49). An officer, probably a legate, under C. Annus in Spain in 81, who defeated and killed L. Livius Salinator at the passage of the Pyrenees, and opened the way for Annus to attack Sertorius (*Sall. Hist.* 1.96M, cf. 97; *Plut. Scrt.* 7). Cicero mentions him (*Off.* 3.66) as of a date before 91 when the father of Cato Uticensis was still alive. Perhaps a son of the monetalis P. Calpurnius (17), whose praenomen indicates that he was not a Piso. (RS, MS)

L. CALPURNIUS (L. f. C. n.) Piso Caesoninus (88), Cos. 112. The prosecution of Piso, apparently for extortions in Gaul (*Cic. De. Or.* 2.265, a

Gallic witness named Magius was his prefect; cf. *De Or.* 2.285; *Pis.* fr. 11, *hominis furacissimi*), strongly suggests that he held a command in Cisalpine Gaul during his consulship and perhaps also as proconsul in 111. The prosecution must precede his death in 107 in Transalpine Gaul (see 1.552). (RS, CP)

**L. CALPURNIUS L. f. L. n. PISO CAESONINUS** (90). From Cic. *Pis.* 2 it appears that his public career progressed *sine repulso*. His quaestorship, aedileship and praetorship may therefore with reasonable certainty be attributed to the normal years, 70, 64 and 61, respectively. (TJC) On p. 188, on the law giving him command of Macedonia, refer also to Cic. *Att.* 3.1. See Syme, *Classica et Mediaevalia* 17 (1956) 129–134, who raises the suggestion that the unknown province after his praetorship was Nearer Spain.

**Cn. (CALPURNIUS) PISO FRUGI** (not in *RE*), Q. in Sicily, or officer under Sex. Pompeius, see p. 479.

**Cn. CALPURNIUS PISO (FRUGI)** (95), Cos. Suff. 23. It is probable that these two should be identified although there is no evidence that the Cos. suff. of 23 bore the cognomen Frugi. If no. 95 was Q. pro pr. in Spain in 49, he may well have been quaestor in 50, but not necessarily, since, for example, L. Antonius in Asia in 50, and probably Caelius Caldus in Cilicia in the same year, had this title when left in charge of the province by their superior officers. He should be entered as Cos. suff. 23 in the Index.

**L. CALPURNIUS PISO (FRUGI)** (98), Tr. pl. 89. Since Sisenna refers to him in Book III of the *Historiae*, his magistracy should be dated in 90, not 89. Syme questions the identification as a Frugi and suggests that he was a Caesoninus, a cognomen attested for the period of the Social war (Cic. *Pis.* 87), a son of the consul of 112, and possibly not tribune but praetor in 90. If so, he might also be identified with L. Piso, a *στρατηγός* in Asia in this period (see p. 463; *RE*, Supb. 3.231), whose activity he would date toward 83, not before 90, as on p. 463. If the tribune of 90 was a Caesoninus he of course cannot be the L. Piso Frugi who was praetor in 74. (RS, MS)

**C. CALVISIUS C. f. – n. SABINUS** (13), Cos. 39. Syme (*RR* 221; and in *CPh* 50 [1955] 134, after inspecting the stone) assigns *ILS* 925 to the consul of 39, not to his son the consul of 4 (*PIR<sup>2</sup>* 2.93, no. 353). Another priesthood, Curio Maximus, should be noted in the Index, and on p. 427f. his name as both Septemvir epulo and Curio maximus should be added to the lists for 31. The date when he attained them remains uncertain.

for T. Statilius Taurus was also Curio maximus (p. 424), probably after him, and survived until after 20. For the suggestion that he is the *Sabinus ille* of *Catalepton* 10, see Syme, *Latomus* 17 (1958) 73–80.

**L. CANINIUS L. f. GALLUS** (4), Pr. 40?, Cos. 37. To be added in the Index.

**C. CANINIUS REBILUS** (9), Cos. suff. 45. Perhaps the senator Rebilus, a supporter of Octavian who was captured and released by Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 5.101, and Viereck's note). He should be distinguished from the C. Caninius Re[bil]us (not in *RE*) who founded Cephaloedium (see p. 376), who is perhaps identifiable with *RE* no. 6. (TJC)

\***CAP.** To the list of officers under the triumvirs who issued coins at Lipara in 37–36, add CAP (Grant, *FITA* 52–54). Perhaps identifiable with L. Ateius Capito (9).

(D.) **CARFULENUS** (1), Tr. pl. 44. His action when in command of several cohorts in the battle of Alexandria on March 27 (Jan. 14), 47, was decisive (*Bell. Alex.* 31.1–3). Add the entry: Officer under Caesar at Alexandria, 47.

**P.? CARISIUS** (1), Leg., Lieut. or Praef. Class. 36. Read P.? or T.? Carisius. In Appian (*BC* 5.111) the reading is Καρκίω, emended to Καρισίω by Gardthausen (*Augustus* 2.138, note 19) as the name Carcius is not attested. He may be identified either with T. Carisius (see p. 434; monetalis ca. 45) or with P. Carisius the future legatus pro praetore in Spain (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> 2.99, no. 422, who is called Τίτος in Dio 53.25.8). (TJC)

**A. CASCELLIUS A. f. (not Q. f.)** (4), Q., and perhaps Pr., uncertain date in late Republic. Despite the phrase '*quaestorius sicut nec ultra proficere voluit cum illi etiam Augustus consulatum offerret*' in Pomponius (*Dig.* 1.2.2.45), his refusal under the Triumvirs '*ut formulam componeret*' (*Val. Max.* 6.2.12), and the attribution to him of the 'Iudicium Cascellianum' (*Gaius* 4.166a, 169) suggest that he was urban praetor at some time under the triumvirate. (TJC)

\***CASSIUS BARBA** (not in *RE*). Perhaps an officer in Caesar's guard when he set sentinels about Cicero's villa on the occasion of Caesar's visit in December, 45 (*Cic. Att.* 13.52.1). See also *Cic. Phil.* 13.3. (TJC)

\***L. CASSIUS (L. f. LONGINUS)** (15), Leg. Lieut.? or Prefect under Cassius 43–42. Complete the name on p. 352, add it on p. 364, with a reference to App. *BC* 4.135, and in the Index.

**C. CASSIUS LONGINUS** (59), Q. 53. On p. 229, refer also to *Liv. Per.* 108.

**C. CASSIUS PARMENSIS** (80), Q. 43. Although he terms himself *quaestor* in 43 he was present in the Senate among Caesar's murderers (Vell. 2.87.3). Had Caesar allected him? Or was he already a *proquaestor* in 43? (TJC)

\***CASSIUS SABACO.** Expelled from the Senate by the censors of 115 on suspicion of assisting the candidacy of his friend Marius for the *praetorship* by bribery (Plut. *Mar.* 5.3–4). (RS, MS)

**L. CESTIUS** (4), *praetor* 43. See below, on **C. Norbanus Flaccus** (9a).

\***CILLO.** A senator who was proscribed in 43 (App. *BC* 4.27, Κιλλων). Probably not identifiable with L. Flaminius Chilo (Flaminius, no. 7), but might be a Vettius, an Annius, a Toranius, or a Magius, or, if the cognomen was really Gillo, a Fulvius. (RS, MS)

**L. CINCIIUS ALIMENTUS** (5), *Promag.* Sicily 209. His *imperium* in Sicily in Hiero's former kingdom was prorogued in 208 (Liv. 27.12.16, and 28.13–17).

**CRISPIUS LAEVUS** (6,) *Leg.*, envoy 43. An error for Cispinus Laevus (6), who may be identified with L. Cispinus (3), *Praef. class.* 46.

\***L. CLAUDIUS** (22), Pr. 174. See I, p. 404.

**L. CLAUDIUS L. f. LEM.** (23). This *praenomen* was usually avoided in the Claudian gens and suggests that he was father of L. Claudius the *rex sacrorum* in 57 (no. 21), who had become a member of the college of pontiffs ca. 62–60 (see p. 187). The name of the preceding *rex sacrorum* is lost in the lacuna in Macrob. 3.13.11, but he entered office between 74 and 69. Professor L. R. Taylor suggests that since the succession was often in the same family, there may be here a branch of the Claudii kept for this priesthood which barred one from a further political career. If so, the Claudius listed above owed his place in the Senate and on the *consilium* of 73, not to a *quaestorship*, but to his priesthood.

\***C. CLAUDIUS C. f. ARN. GLABER** (see 165), Pr. uncertain date. Since C. Licinius Sacerdos (154), Pr. 75, is listed after C. Claudius Glaber in the *consilium* of 73 (see p. 114f.), he is more probably father or an older brother, already a *praetorius*, of the Pr. of 73. His *praetorship*, though later than that of Marcellus, may precede 73 by several years. The *praenomen* of the Pr. of 73 is not known from other texts. (LRT)

**C. CLAUDIUS GLABER** (165), Pr. 73. The *praenomen* depends on the evidence of the *consilium* of 73. See the previous note.

**M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS** (223, 224), Pr. 188 or 185. On 1.372 and elsewhere, read 223 or 224. In Liv. 39.23.2 Sage (LCL) and Weissenborn read *Marcellinus*.

**M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS** (226). On p. 114, the numbers should be (226 or 227). As he is the senior praetorius listed in the consilium of 73 (*SIG<sup>3</sup>* 747) his praetorship probably precedes 73 by many years. Nor is it certain how the lower offices should be divided between nos. 226 and 227. (RS, CP)

**TI. CLAUDIUS TI. f. CLU.** (NERO?) (see 250, 251, 252). The tribe is not given for the other two witnesses in the S. C. ca. 164 (*SIG<sup>3</sup>* 664). Professor L. R. Taylor suggests that it is included to distinguish him from other branches of the Claudii, such as the Neones who were in the Arnensis. He may have been an Asellus.

**AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER** (295), Triumvir a. i. a. 133–130. See below, on C. Sempronius Gracchus (47).

**AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. C. n. PULCHER** (269), Cos. 79. On p. 82, refer also to Cic. *Har. Resp.* 2.

**AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. C. n. PULCHER** (196), Pr. 89. Possibly Pr. 88. See below, on P. Gabinius (13).

**AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. AP. n. PULCHER** (197), Cos. 54. A possible reference to his augurate in Fest. 462L.

**AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. PULCHER** (298), Cos. 38. He may be identified with the Appius who held command (title not attested) of the legions that Pompey withdrew from Caesar in 50 (Plut. *Pomp.* 57.4; cf. Cic. *Att.* 7.15.3, and 20.1). His position under Antony in 43 is not clear (Cic. *Fam.* 11.22). (TJC)

\***AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat.** (299, cf. 15). Since he assisted in the prosecution of Milo in 52 (Ascon. 34 C), he very probably entered the Senate before 31 and, if he is the ..]*πιον νιός* named in the S. C. de Mitylenaeis, was certainly there in 25 (*IGRP* 4.33). Mommsen and Münzer (*RE* no. 15) suggest that the senator of 25 was a son of no. 299, but the order of names, though fragmentary, is in favor of an older man. (TJC)

**C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER** (303), Procos. 55. On p. 218, add 'Pr. 56.'

**P. CLAUDIUS AP. f. P. n. PULCHER** (305), Cos. 184. On 1.374, refer also to Liv. 39.33.1, and 52.4–5.

**L. CLODIUS** (9, cf. 18), Praef. fab. 51, Tr. pl. 42? He may be identified with Clodius Bithynicus (Clodius 18) who was in the following of L. Antonius at Perusia (App. *BC* 5.49).

**P. CLODIUS PULCHER** (48), Tr. pl. 56. Almost certainly a XV vir s. f. by 56 (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 26, *Ne hoc quidem tibi in mentem veniebat, Sibyllino sacerdoti, haec sacra maiores nostros ex vestris libris expetisse?*).

\***C. CLUVIUS** (see no. 4), Pr.?, uncertain date in the late Republic. A certain C. Cluvius, who had been elected consul but had been unable to assume office, was advanced to consular rank by Augustus in 29 (Dio 52, 42, 4). Despite the irregularities of the period he had probably filled the lower offices. (TJC) Identification is uncertain since two Cluvii are known in this period (Groag, *PIR<sup>2</sup>* 2.286f., nos. 1213, 1214).

**C. COELIUS C. f. ARN.** (see 6, Supb. 3.255). Correct the tribe to Aem., both on p. 489 and in the Index.

**C. COELIUS C. f. C. n. CALDUS** (12), Cos. 94. Noting that the spelling Coelius has support in the MS tradition of Liv. *Per.* 73, E. Badian suggests that the C. Caelius (pp. 25, 27) who defeated the Salluvii may have been the Cos. of 94. Like Sentius in Macedonia and Valerius Flaccus in Spain he continued for several years, perhaps past 87, in Transalpine Gaul, and was anti-Marian. The P. Coelius (see Caelius 13; p. 51) who held command in Placentia in 87 was probably a P. Coelius Caldus (Caelius 16; Val. Max. 4.7.5, *Caelius*; Plin. *NH* 8.144, *Caelium senatorem*; Plut. *Soll. Anim.* 13.7, Καλδός; Aelian, *NA* 7.10, Καλβός) and may have been connected with him, perhaps as a legate (*Proc. African Class. Assoc.* 1 [1958] 12–15).

**C. COELIUS CALDUS** (13), son of the Cos. of 94. A pr. of uncertain date, probably also a promag., since he is termed IMP of the coins of his nephew (no. 14). See p. 485, and Index. (RS, CP)

**C. CONSIDIUS NONIANUS** (12), Monetal. ca. 63. H. B. Mattingly attributes his S. C. coinage (Sydenham, *CRR* 147, nos. 886–889) to a quaestorship in 63 and refers his types to the temple of Venus Erycina near the Colline gate; so he too celebrated the Ludi Victoriae Sullanae at Praeneste (*NC* 16 [1956] 200).

**CORDUS**, Monetal. 70–68: see below, Servius Cordus (3).

\***C. CORNELIUS C. f.** (not in *RE*). Placed in command as Prefect (ὁ καθεσταμένος ἐπὶ τὰς πόλιος [ἐπαρχ]ος) by M. Lucullus, imperator, of the city of Mesembria on the Pontic coast of Thrace, he was honored by the city as benefactor and patron (Detchev, *Bull. Arch. Inst. Sophia* 17 [1950] 59–64, known to me from J. and L. Robert, *Bull. Epig.* 1952, p. 156f., and 1954, no. 177; G. Tibiletti, "Governatori romani in città provinciali," *Ist. Lombard Sc. Lett.* 86 [1952] 64–100, esp. 70f.).

**CORNELIUS** (5), Scriba under Sulla, Q. urb. under Caesar.

**Q. (not L.) CORNELIUS** (51), Pont. minor ca. 69.

**Q. CORNELIUS** (52) Q. urb. 44.

Syme (*CPh* 50 [1955] 134) would identify nos. 5 and 52, while admitting the possibility of identifying all three. To identify nos. 5 and 51 is not unreasonable since minor pontiffs were once termed *scribae pontificii* (Liv. 22.57.3). Cadoux points out that Cicero (*Off.* 2.29, written in 44) uses the word *fuit* of the quaestorship of no. 5, while implying that it was a reward for supporting Caesar. This favors a date between 48 and 45 for the quaestorship of no. 5, but is against identification with no. 52.

**C. CORNELIUS M. f. STE.** (17)

**L. CORNELIUS M. f. ROM.** (30)

A combination of praenomina favored by the Cornelii Cethegi. One of these senators of 129, and more probably the former because of his apparent praetorian rank, was probably a son of M. Cornelius Cethagus (93), Cos. 160, but the difference of tribe excludes the other. A L. Cornelius might be a Sisenna, but the praenomen M. is not attested among them. (LRT)

**Cn. CORNELIUS Cn. f. PAL.**, Tr. mil.? 89; see nos. 134 and 135. This officer in the consilium of Pompeius Strabo, Cos. 89, could be an otherwise unknown son of Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. Cn. n. Lentulus (178) Cos. 97, Professor L. R. Taylor notes that L. Cornelius P. f. – n. Lentulus Crus (218), the patron of L. Cornelius Balbus of Gades, was also registered in a city tribe and probably in the Palatine.

**P. CORNELI.** Either an officer under the triumvirs who issued coins at Lipara in 37–36, see p. 406, or quaestor in Sicily of uncertain date, see p. 478.

**L. CORNELIUS** (51). For L., read Q. See above, on Cornelius (5).

**Q. CORNELIUS** (52). See above, on Cornelius (5).

**L. CORNELIUS L. f. BALBUS** (69). Praefectus fabrum under Caesar during his praetorship in 62 and his consulship in 59 (*Cic. Balb.* 63), perhaps also during Caesar's governorship of Farther Spain in 61–60.

\***P. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat.** (97). A senator in the period of Marius and Sulla, and in the decade before 70 very influential in the Senate and in the political intrigues of the time (*Ps.-Ascon.* on *Verr.* 2.2.8, p. 259 Stangl; *Plut. Luc.* 5–6; *Cic. Cluent.* 84–86; and especially *Paradox.* 5.40, a description which makes him comparable to a modern “party boss”). Identifiable with the monetalis Cethagus (p. 437), he may have attained office before the Social War (*Cic. Brut.* 178; cf. *Plut. Mar.* 40.3; *App. BC* 1.60, and 62, and 80; *Sall. Hist.* 1.77.20 M; *Val. Max.* 9.2.1.). See L. R. Taylor, *Party Politics* 70. (RS, MS)

L. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. CINNA (106), Cos. 86, 85, 84. In the entries on pp. 55, 57, 60, add the phrase 'Pr. by 90.' The college of two patrician consuls in 86 is discussed on p. 30, note 3. T. J. Cadoux suggests that this case, in view of the absence of record of protest at Caesar and Lepidus in 46 (p. 293) and at later examples such as Octavian and Messalla in 31 (p. 420), indicates, not disregard of *mos* and *ius*, but repeal or obsolescence of the old law.

P. CORNELIUS P. f. - n. DOLABELLA (141), Tr. pl. 47. The evidence for the transfer of this patrician to the plebs in 48 is found in Dio 42.29.1, and the name P. Lentulus is attested in Ascon. 5C; cf. Cic. *Att.* 12.28.3, and 30.1; Plut. *Cic.* 41.1; Macrob. 2.3.3.) (TJC) *Proconsul* 43. Named with title in a recently discovered inscription of Thasos, in which he confirms the rights and privileges they had enjoyed since Sulla (C. Dunand and J. Pouilloux, *Thasos* II, 45ff., no. 175).

C(N). CORNELIUS LENTULUS (177), Leg. Amb. 161. On 1.444, refer also to Diod. 31.23. He may be identified with *RE*, no. 175.

L. CORNELIUS P. f. - n. CRUS (218). Before Crus add his cognomen Lentulus.

CN. CORNELIUS P. f. - n. LENTULUS MARCELLINUS (228), Promag. Syria 59. His title is not attested. (TJC)

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS (232), Q. 48. The praenomen depends on the assumption that he was the father of the consul of 18 whose filiation is P. f. On p. 274, refer also to Oros. 6.15.19. (TJC)

\*P. CORNELIUS P. f. Cn. n.? LENTULUS MARCELLINUS (233), Cos. 18, Pr. 29. Named in a list (*CIL* 11.7412) of praetors in 29, he may be identified with Marcellinus, monetalis ca. 38 (p. 437), and was almost certainly a senator by 31.

P. (CORNELIUS P. f. L. n.) LENT(ULUS SPINTHER) (238, cf. 204), Q. urb. 74. H. B. Mattingly dates his S. C. coinage to 70, and connects it with his celebration of the Ludi Victoriae Sullanae in Praeneste (*NC* 16 [1956] 199f.).

\*P. CORNELIUS MERENDA Pat. (266). A candidate for the consulship of 217 (Liv. 22.35.1), he was almost certainly a senator by 218.

\*P. CORNELIUS P. f. SCAPULA (316, cf. 315), Pont. Max. A palombino sarcophagus, recently found in Rome at the Via Cristoforo Colombo, and now in the new epigraphical gallery of the Capitoline Museum, bears an inscription in early letters naming P. Cornelius Scapula as Pont. Max. This inscription may not be early enough to name either the pontifex maximus of 304 or his predecessor, or to confirm Livy's record of the con-

sul of 328 (see 1, p. 145, 168). See the summary description presented at the opening of the gallery to the members of the Epigraphical Conference in Rome in September, 1957, which dates it in the third century B. C.

P. CORNELIUS P. f. L. n. SCIPIO AFRICANUS (336), Leg. Lieut. 190. On p. 358, refer to Diod. 29.5, and 8, and 10. Cos. 205. On p. 301, refer also to Liv. 28.38.6.

L. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. SCIPIO ASIATICUS (338), Cos. 83. Diodorus also mentions his attempt to start a revolt against Sulla (see p. 65, note 1). See E. Badian on his command in Macedonia in 85, and his relation to Sulla (*Proc. African Class. Assoc.* 1 [1958] 6f.).

P. CORNELIUS P. f. CN. n. SCIPIO NASICA (CORCULUM) (353), Cens. 159. On p. 445, refer also to Plin. *NH* 34.30, dated to 158.

\*P.? CORNELIUS SCIPIO POMPONIANUS SALVITTO Pat.? (357). According to Pliny (*NH* 35.8) the true line of the Scipios became extinct during the lifetime of Messalla, Cos. 53, and the family was represented only by an adoptive Scipio called Pomponianus Salvitto. This Scipio should probably be identified with the unimportant Scipio whom Caesar, in derision of the claims of Metellus Scipio, treated as a commander in Africa in 46 (Plut. *Caes.* 52.2, a member of the house of Africanus called Sallustio; Suet. *Iul.* 59, Salvitoni; Dio 42.58). He may perhaps be identified with the officer under the Triumvirs who issued coins at Lipara in 37–36 (P. CORNELI, p. 406, cf. p. 478, and see above), and the suffect consul of 35, P. Cornelius, whose name is preserved only in an abbreviated form. The praenomen may be given by the filiation of the consul of 16, P. f. P. n., probably a son of the consul of 35, and his filiation in turn would be P. f. – n. (TJC).

FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA (377), monetalis ca. 62, Q. 54. Sydenham dates his S. C. coins in 62 (*CRR* 146, nos. 882–884), but H. B. Mattingly in 54, holding that they refer to the celebration of the Ludi Victoriae Sullanae at Praeneste by the urban quaestor (*NC* 16 [1956] 200f.).

P. CORNELIUS P. f. SULLA Pat. (387). L. Sulla P. f., Cos. 5, was probably a son of this man and a grandson of the consul designate for 65 (no. 386), though he could be descended from no. 385, the Catilinarian conspirator. It is unlikely that no. 387, who was a young man in 54 (Cic. *QF* 3.3.2, cf. *Sulla* 88–89) and alive in 46 (*Fam.* 15.17.2), failed to become a senator if he survived. (TJC)

L. CORNELIUS L. f. P. n. SULLA FELIX (392), *Pr.* 93, *Propr. Cilicia* 92. E. Badian (in a forthcoming article in *Athenaeum*, 1959) gives full value

to the word *εὐθὺς* in Plut. *Sull.* 5.1–2, and dates his first candidacy for the praetorship in 99, immediately after his military service, his praetorship in 97, and his command in Asia in 96. Perhaps rightly: it is consistent with his age at the time, though the order of events in Liv. *Per.* 70 and the interval before his consulship would look to a later date. Note that in Ruf. *Fest.* 15 his title is *proconsul*. *Leg. Lieut.* 89. On p. 36, refer also to Diod. 37.2.8, a *στρατηγός* under the consul Cato. See also *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup> 2828—*ILLRP* 224, ca. 85. B. C., in which he is termed *imperator* (Sicyon). *Consul II* 80. Named as consul in his recently discovered letter to the Thasians (C. Dunand and J. Pouilloux, *Thasos II*, 37ff., no. 174).

**L. CORNIFICIUS** (4), Senator in 52. Not called a senator in 52 (Ascon. 38 and 54 C) when he was one of the prosecutors of Milo. (RS, CP) Identifiable with no. 5. (RS, MS)

**L. CORNIFICIUS** (5), Tr. pl. 43. His tribunate, like that of Agrippa, depends on Niccolini's view that they were tribunes when the one prosecuted Brutus and the other Cassius. This is unlikely, since the actions were apparently taken before a quaestio. See below, on Agrippa.

\***P. CORNIFICIUS** (6). Senator in 52, who accused Milo of carrying a concealed weapon in the Senate (Ascon. 36 C, where Giarratano reads L., not P.; cf. *Mil.* 66). (RS, MS)

**Q. CORNIFICIUS** (8), Procos. *Africa* 44–43. On p. 345, refer also to Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.578; and Sydenham, *CRR* 212, no. 1352.

**C. COSCONIUS** (3), *Leg. Lieut.* or *Pr?* 89. On p. 33 and 36, refer also to Diod. 37.2.8 who, like Appian, terms him a *στρατηγός*.

**C. COSCONIUS** (5), *Pr.* 54? and Procos. *Macedonia?* ca. 53–52. The inscription in question (see pp. 230, and 233, note 1) is published in *IG* II<sup>2</sup> 4106. Groag (*Röm. Reichsbeamten von Achaia bis auf Diokletian* 14) gives a dating later than the period of the Republic, and Oliver (*AJPh* 68 [1947] 151f. and note; 69 [1948] 435) would place both it and the Marcellus inscription with which Broneer associates it in the Julio-Claudian period. (RS, CP) In this period a date based on the style of lettering must allow considerable chronological limits. Cosconius remains an attractive reading, but if the later date is correct Asconius and Paconius become names to consider. C. Cosconius may still be identified with the ex-praetor who was murdered in 47.

**M. COSCONIUS C. f.** (8), Procos. *Macedonia* 134–132(?). An inscription of Erythrae (*IGRP* 4.1537) probably refers to him, although it gives no title. See Münzer, *RE*.

**Q. CURIUS** (7, cf. 1), Pr. by 67. Omit the praenomen, which is not attested (also on p. 143). There is some manuscript authority for the reading *Turium* in Cic. *Att.* 1.1.2 (M<sup>3</sup>bd Σ; Torium Z<sup>6</sup>), and Syme's suggestion, L. Turius, is attractive since according to Cicero (*Brut.* 237) he almost won the consulship. Münzer puts the candidacy of Turius (*RE*, no. 2) in the more normal period between 73 and 71. See Syme, *RR* 81; *CP*.

**M'. CURIUS M'. f. M'. n. DENTATUS** (9), Pr. suff.? 283. See above, on L. Caecilius Metellus Denter (92), Cos. 284.

\***C. CURTIUS** (6). Adlected into the Senate by Caesar (Cic. *Fam.* 13.5.2). Cicero tried to save his estate at Volaterrae, on which his rank depended, from being distributed to veterans. (RS, CP)

**M. CURTIUS** (8), Q. 61

**M. (delete M')** (or C.) **CURTIUS PEDUCAEANUS** (23) Tr. pl. 57, Pr. 50

**C. CURTIUS PEDUCAEANUS** (23) Pr. 50

The name M. Curtius is clearly attested for the quaestor of 61, and from Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 21 (not 27) it appears that the Tr. Pl. of 57 was a Curtius Peducaeanus. The praetor of 50 is addressed (Cic. *Fam.* 13.59) as C. Curtius Peducaeanus, but Münzer (*RE* no. 23) supposes the C. to be due to dittography and identifies him with M., as both the Q. of 61 and the Tr. pl. of 57. It might also be that two Peducae were adopted by two Curtii or that if adopted by one they kept different praenomina. But most probably all three entries refer to one person. Index as follows:

M. Curtius (8), Q. 61

(M. or C.) Curtius Peducaeanus (23, cf. 8), Tr. pl. 57

C. (or M.) Curtius Peducaeanus (23, cf. 8 and 23, above), Pr. 50.  
(RS, CP; TJC)

\***P. CURTIUS (SALASSUS)** (10). A brother of Q. Curtius Salssus, who was probably an officer under Cn. Pompeius in Spain in 45 when he plotted to capture his commander and bring him to Caesar. He was discovered and put to death (Cic. *Fam.* 6.18.2; on the cognomen, see *CIL* 9.326,327). (TJC)

**C. (CURTIUS) POSTUMUS** (24), Q. 71, pr. cand. 63. Both the praenomen and the nomen of Murena's accuser remain unattested. See Cic. *Mur.* 54, 56–57, 69. Read (C. Curtius?) Postumus, candidate for the praetorship of 62. (RS, CP)

**M. CUSINIUS** (1), Pr.? 44. Delete the question mark. Two Cusinii are named in *ILS* 965—*CIL* 14.2604, a father who was not a senator, and M. Cusinius M. f. Vel., aed. pl., aerario praef., pr. The latter should be

identified with the praetor of 44, and both the aedileship and the quaestorship will then precede that date. The post of aerario praefectus must precede 28 (Dio 53.2.1) but if the offices are in chronological order the post is anomalous and suggests that he may have been one of the prefects of the city (*πολιαρχοι*, Dio 43.48), two of whom were in charge of finance (*ἐπί τῆς διοικήσεως*), whom Caesar left in charge in 45 (see p. 313). But see also the notes on L. Cestius (4) and C. Norbanus Flaccus (9a). (RS, CP; TJC; LRT)

**L. DECIDIUS C. f. SAXA** (4). Delete the filiation, which is unattested, and note that he served under Antony in Macedonia as well as Syria.

**C. DECIMIUS** (1), Leg. amb. 168. See the note on C. Popillius Laenas (\*7, now 18).

**P. DECIUS** (9), Tr. pl. 120, Pr. 115. E. Badian holds that he was a son of P. Decius Subolo (20), bore the cognomen himself (see Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 48; Cic. *De Or.* 2.253 and 277; Val. Max. 6.1.10), and was prominent with Marius in the post-Gracchan period (*JRS* 46 [1956] 91–96).

**L. DOMITIUS Cn. f. PUP.** (AHENOBARBUS), senator in 129. Delete the tribe both on p. 490 and in the Index. He may be identified as a son of no. 19, Cos. 162, and a brother of no. 20, Cos. 122. See 1.496f., note 1.

**Cn. DOMITIUS L. f. Cn. n. AHENOBARBUS** (23), Cos. 32. The inscription of Glanum, once referred to the consuls of 96 (p. 9) is now read (Teucer hic fuit|a. d. K. Apri[les]|Cn. Domitio C. Sossio|Co[s]) (*A. Epig.* 1958, no. 308).

\***DOMITIUS APULUS** (34). A partisan of Antony in 43 whom Cicero names in a list of senators, although he is not specifically termed one (Cic. *Phil.* 11.13; cf. 13.26–28, a list from which he is omitted).

\*(Cn.) **EGNATIUS** (Cn. f.) (2). Senator in 74, who was disinherited by his father for taking bribes in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 135, *Egnatius*). The description of the father as ‘Cn. Egnatius pater’ indicates that both had the same praenomen, and the son therefore should be distinguished from the monetalis C. Egnatius Maximus (no. 27, see p. 439 and 490). (RS, MS; LRT)

\***EGNATIUS VALE(RIANUS?)** (not in *RE*). A praetor in 28 (*CIL* 11.7412; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.70, no. 13), he was probably a senator by 31.

**EXTITIUS** (1), Q. 43. Sex. Titius is a frequent and probable emendation for the name as given in Cic. *Phil.* 13.28. See Sex. Titius (24). Note however the name Tittius in *ILS* 3397, and in *IGRP* 1.1024: Μᾶρκος Τίττιος Σέξτου νιὸς Αἰμιλίᾳ. (TJC; LRT)

**Q. FABIUS Q. AEMILIANI f. Q. n. MAXIMUS ALLOBROGICUS** (110), Cos. 121. On p. 520, last line, after Strabo 4.1.11, add 'and 4.2.3.'

**Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS** (116). On both the censorship of 230 and the conship of 209, see the remarks on the new elogium above, under M. Aemilius Barbula (33).

**C. FABRICIUS C. f. C. n. LUSCINUS** (9), Leg. Amb. 280, 279. P. Lévêque (*Pyrrhus* 341–370) reviews in detail the evidence regarding the two supposed embassies each of Cineas and Fabricius before and after the battle of Asculum. He accepts the two of Cineas but rejects the second one of Fabricius as dependent on confusion of material in Justin and connected too closely with Roman annalistic anecdotes, such as the physician's plot to poison Pyrrhus, to be a reliable historical datum. See 1.193, note 3.

(**FABRICIUS**) **VEIENTO** (Fabricius 6). If Veiento was also the cognomen of M. Perperna (6) Fabricius becomes only one of the possible gentilicia for the legate whom Bibulus left in command of Syria in 50 (see p. 253).

**C. FANNIUS** (9). His praetorship should be listed as 'Pr. by 54 or in 50' on pp. 186, 206, 277, 351, and 365 (see the discussion on p. 222). The cistophori issued in Asia in 49–48 (p. 262) give his filiation, C. f., and confirm that he was a pontifex (PONT), while the legend PR may stand for Pr(o praetore). The title in Josephus (*AJ* 14.230) is given as ἀντιστράτηγος (mss ἀρχιστράτηγος) and also (14.233) quite strangely as στρατηγὸς ὑπατος. Mention of him by Cicero in November, 48 (*Att.* 11.6.6, de Fannio consoler te?) between the names of Pompey and Lentulus Spinther who had died, suggests that he too had been reported dead. Perhaps the report was mistaken, a solution which Cadoux prefers, since the legatus of 43 and 42 appears as an envoy (p. 351) with persons of considerable seniority, and the legatus of 42 (p. 365) continues in Sextus Pompey's entourage until 35 as a person of rank (App. *BC* 5.139, τιμώτατος). (TJC) The third place on a legation, however, often went to a younger man, so the possibility that the legatus of 43 and 42 (and probably till 35) was not C. Fannius (9) remains open.

**M. FAVONIUS** (1), Q. before 59. He was a candidate for the tribunate of 59 (Cic. *Att.* 2.1.9), so the quaestorship should date before 61. (TJC) Perhaps identical with the legatus named in *CIL* 10.6316—*ILS* 879. (LRT) Legate of uncertain date, honored by the people of Agrigentum (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.771—*ILLRP* 398).

\***M. FIDUSTIUS** (1). Proscribed by Sulla and once again as a senator by Mark Antony (Plin. *NH* 7.134, *senatorem*; Dio 47.11.4, Λούκιος Φιλούσκιος). (RS, CP; TJC; LRT)

\***Q. FISCILI[us]** (not in *RE*). The name which Bormann read in a list of praetors of 28 (*CIL* 11.7412; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.128, no. 167). Almost certainly a senator by 31.

**L. FLAMINIUS CHILO** (7). If the coins of L. Flaminius Chilo could be dated earlier than 43 or 42 (see p. 440, and Sydenham's dating) as in *RE*, it would be possible to identify him with the uncertain candidate Flaminius of 44 and the senator Cillo who perished in the proscriptions, but these identifications remain improbable. (RS, CP; TJC)

\***C. FLAVIUS** (13). Perhaps a senator (App. *BC* 5.49); put to death along with Cannutius after the capture of Perugia in 40. Identified by Gardthausen (*Augustus* 2.1.98, note 21) with C. Flavius Hemicillus (11), legatus or praefectus in 43–42 but he probably died at Philippi. (TJC)

**L. FLAVIUS** (17), Pr. 58. Perhaps the Flavius whom Atticus heard had been given command of a legion and of Sicily under Caesar in April 49 (Cic. *Att.* 10.1.2), the command that was given to Curio. See Syme *RR* 66, note 1. (TJC)

**C. FLAVIUS FIMBRIA** (99), Leg. Lieut. 86. Note that in the sources he has three different titles: praefectus equitum (Vell. 2.24.1), legatus (Liv. *Per.* 82), and quaestor (Strabo 13.1.27, *tauñas*).

\***P. F(LAVIUS?) SILVA** (180). Governor of Sicily before 27 (named on Sicilian coins, *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.94, no. 2), so almost certainly a senator by 31. (TJC)

**M. FOLIUS** (1, 2). For Pont., read Pont. Max.

\***FONTEIUS Q. f.** (3). Quaestor in Africa in the late republican or early Augustan period. He was honored by the mancup(es) stipend(iorum) ex Africa (*CIL* 6.31713—*ILS* 901). See *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.196, no. 462. (RS, MS; TJC)

**M'. FONTEIUS C. f. PAP.** (7a, supb. 3.528). Delete the tribe.

**C. FONTEIUS C. f. – n. CAPITO** (20), Cos. suff. 33. The unpublished inscription of Cos which names him as a priest (see p. 486; M. H. Lewis, *Official Priests of Rome* 62, suggests that he was a pontifex) also makes him an author of a popular measure ca. 39, presumably as tribune of the plebs (Münzer, *RE* Supb. 3.528, no. 20; cf. *PIR*<sup>2</sup> 3.197, no. 469). Insert with a query on p. 425 among the priests of 31.

\***L. FUFIDIUS** (3)

**L. FUFIDIUS** (4). The latter is possibly identifiable with no. 3, who was a friend of M. Aemilius Scaurus and an orator who attained the praetor-

ship (Cic. *Brut.* 112–113; Plin. *NH* 33.21), but more probably was a member of the next generation.

A. FULVIUS (see 94), senator in 63, p. 491. Perhaps identical with A. Fulvius A. f. Tro. in Pompeius Strabo's consilium in 89 (Cichorius, *RS* 175). (LRT)

\*L. FULVIUS (20, see 57 and 92). Expelled from the Senate by the censors of 174 (Liv. 41.27.2, with praenomen L.; Vell. 1.10.6, with praenomen Cn.; Val. Max. 2.7.5, like Liv.; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.32, without praenomen). On his identification, see 1.391, note 3.

M. FULVIUS FLACCUS (56), Tr. pl. 198. In Vol. 1, 331 read M. Fulvius (Flaccus).

M. FULVIUS M. f. Q. n. FLACCUS (58), Procos. 124–123. In Vol. 1, 512, read M. Fulvius Flaccus.

SER. FULVIUS Q. f. – n. FLACCUS (64), Cos. 135. On Vol. 1, p. 488f., refer also to *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.635—*ILS* 22.

\*FULVIUS POSTUMUS (103). An officer who served as *adiutor* with the quaestor Lentulus Marcellinus at Dyrrachium in 48 (Caes. *BC* 3.62.4). Perhaps a prefect. (TJC)

\*FULVIUS SEPINUS (108). A senator who was refused permission to fight as a gladiator in Caesar's games in 46 (Dio 43.23.5, reading Σεπίνος, rather than Σερίνος, with Boissévain). Syme suggests that he may have been confused with Furius Leptinus (62), a man of praetorian stock, who according to Suetonius (*Iul.* 39.1) did so fight. (RS, MS)

\*M. FURIUS C. f. (20, cf. 56), Tr. mil., uncertain date, but probably before 200. An early inscription from Tusculum reads as follows: M. Fourio C. f. Tribunos | militare de praiad Maурte dedet (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.49—14.2578—*ILS* 3142—*ILLRP* 221; cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.48). Münzer suggests that his cognomen was Crassipes (see no. 56) and that he was praetor in 187 and 173. See Suolahti 309, 405. (RS, CP; LRT)

L. FURIUS M. f. L. n. CAMILLUS (41). For Cos. 350, 349a, read Dict. 350, Cos. 349a.

\*FURIUS LEPTINUS (62). A man of praetorian stock (*stirpe praetoria*) who fought as a gladiator in Caesar's games in 46 (Suet. *Iul.* 39.1). Not certainly a senator then or earlier. See above, on Fulvius Sepinus. (RS, MS)

A. GABINIUS (7, 8, 9). E. Badian identifies the quaestor of 101–100 with the legate of 89 and suggests that he had held the praetorship in the meantime (*Philologus* 103 [1959] 86 f.).

**A. GABINIUS** A. f. – n. (10, 11). E. Badian would identify the tr. mil. of 86 and the legate of 81 with the Consul of 58: the interval would not be surprising in view of the late attainment of the consulship by two other supporters of Pompey, M. Piso and L. Afranius (*Philologus* 103 [1959] 87–99).

**P. GABINIUS** (13), Pr. 89. Starting with the possibility that the Lex Plautia Papiria was passed late in 89, E. Badian raises the question whether the three praetors who are recorded as registering citizens under it, Ap. Claudius, Metellus Pius, and P. Gabinius, did not more probably hold office in 88. He notes that Cicero's argument uses only these three, and that at least two of those in 88, Junius Brutus and Servilius, were removed from office (see above, pp. 40–41; the others listed are of uncertain date). If P. Gabinius were praetor in 88, he could have succeeded Sentius in Macedonia, and by his conduct there have laid himself open to prosecution by the Achaeans (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 64; cf. *Arch.* 9). See E. Badian, *Proc. African Class. Assoc.*, 1 (1958) 3–6.

**M. GALLIUS** (5), Pr. by 44. Read Pr. 44. On p. 321 delete the question mark and refer also to Cic. *Phil.* 3.26, where Clark's restoration of the name in place of M. Antonius appears to be mandatory. He may be identified with the M. Gallius Q. f., an officer under Caesar in August, 47, who was bringing troops to Sicily (Cic. *Att.* 11.20.2). (RS, CP; TJC)

**Q. GALLIUS** (7) Q.? or Leg. Lieut.? 47. The MSS readings in Cic. *Fam.* 13.43 favor *Quintio Gallo*, not *Quinto Gallio* (see p. 290). He should be listed under the name of Quin(c)tius Gallus. (RS, CP; TJC) On this name and the province to which Philomelium belonged in 47, see Syme *Anat. Stud. Buckler* 312ff.

\***GEGANIUS CLESIPPUS** (3), Lupercus. A freedman, termed *mag. Luperc.* in *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.1004—*ILS* 1924; cf. Plin. *NH* 34.11. The spelling Clesipus and the lettering favor a date in the late Republic (Münzer, *RE* no. 3). (RS, CP)

**M. GELLIUS** M. f. MAEC. (7), senator 44, p. 491. See above, on M. Asellius? M. f. Maec. The notice in Plutarch (Cic. 27.2) indicates that there was a senator of low birth named M. Gellius.

\***GEMINIUS** (2), Leg. Lieut.? 77. The officer, possibly a legate, although the title is not attested, whom Pompey sent to put Brutus to death (Plut. *Pomp.* 16.5; see p. 91, on Brutus). (RS, CP)

\***C. GEMINIUS, CAM.** (3, Supb. 3.542, cf. 528). He is named in an unpublished inscription of Cos (noted in *RE*, above) as the man who cast the first vote in the assembly for measures favored by Mark Antony (cf.

Fonteius, no. 20, above). Probably a senator, but the case of A. Gabinius Capito (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.2500) shows that casting the first vote is not proof. He was important enough to be sent in 32 to urge Antony to make peace with Octavian (Plut. *Ant.* 59). (RS, MS; LRT)

\***HATERIUS** (1). One of the proscribed in 43 (App. *BC* 4.29). Brother (see *PIR* H 17; *RE* 7.2513) or more probably father (so Syme) of Q. Haterius the orator, Consul suffectus in 5, whose family was senatorial (Tac. *Ann.* 4.61).

**C. HEDIUS C. f. THORUS** (3). The tribe is *Claudia*, and the dates of the *senatus consulta* that mention him 39 and 35, respectively.

**M. HELVIUS** (4). He served in 209 as a tribune of the soldiers under Marcellus against Hannibal at Canusium (Liv. 27.12.16). See Suolahti 308, 405. See below, on M. Licinius (20).

\***HELVIUS BLASIO** (10). As an old comrade in arms of Decimus Brutus, he may have attained senatorial rank, but it is not attested (Dio 46.53.3). (TJC)

\***C. HERENNIUS** (7, no. 2), senator in 74. Cicero (*Verr.* 1.39) mentions him as a senator who, like C. Popillius, was condemned for *peculatus*. The context indicates that he was one of the corrupt jurymen of the trial of Oppianicus in 74, and should be distinguished from C. Herennius (7, no. 3), the officer under Sertorius who was killed at Valencia in 75 (pp. 95 and 99). (RS, MS)

**C. HERENNIUS Q. f. OUF.** (not in *RE*; see 5). Delete the tribe both here and on p. 492.

**M. HERENNIUS** (M.? f. Ti.? n. PICENS?) (13, cf. 15), Cos. suff. 34. Cadoux holds that he may equally well be a descendant of other known Herennii, such as the consul of 93. But the consul of 1 A. D. M. Herennius Picens would more probably be derived from a prominent senator of this date. (LRT) If the consul suffectus of 34 is the father of the consul of 1 A. D. his filiation should be M.' f. See Degrassi 36, M.? f., and 251, T. f.

**T. HERMINIUS** (2), Leg. Amb. 508. See T. Lucretius (31), below.

\***HIRTIUS** (4). A refugee from the proscriptions who became an officer under Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 4.43, and 84) in 42. On p. 362, on Pompeius Bithynicus, note that the reading in App. *BC* 4.43 and 84 ("Ιπτιος") should be retained, nor is there evidence that Hirtius was a senator.

**L. HIRTULEIUS** (3), Q. under Sertorius 79

**\*Q. HIRTULEIUS L. f. SER. (4)**

There were two Hirtulei serving under Sertorius in Spain, brothers who died in the battle at Segovia against Metellus Pius in 75 (Flor. 2.10.7; *Hirtulei*; Oros. 5.23.12, *Hirtulei fratres interficti*; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 63, *Herculei fratres*). The brother of L. Hirtuleius may be identified with Q. Hirtuleius L. f. Ser. who was a member of the staff of Pompeius Strabo at Asculum in 89 (*ILS* 8888—*CIL* 6.37045); and one or other may be the Hirtuleius (1) who held a quaestorship in or soon after 86 (see p. 54). Q. Hirtuleius may well have been an officer too, but his title is not attested, and the deeds of the brothers are not fully distinguishable. See Münzer, *RE*, nos. 3 and 4; Cichorius, *RS* 167; E. Gabba, *Athenaeum* 32 (1954) 107; Maurenbrecher, pp. 44 and 71 in his ed. of Sall. *Hist.* (RS, CP)

**Q. HORTENSIUS (8)**, possibly quaestor in Asia in 51. If the verb 'decederet' in Cic. *Att.* 6.3.9 (not 6.6.2 as on p. 573) means 'leave his province' (see Balsdon, *CR* 51 [1937] 8–10; cf. Badian, *Athenaeum* 34 [1956] 104ff), he may have been quaestor in Asia in 51–50, preceding L. Antonius (Cic. *Fam.* 2.18) (RS, CP)

**C. HOSTILIUS (TUBULUS) (3)**, Leg. Amb. 168. See C. Popillius Laenas (\*7, now 18), below.

**TULLUS HOSTILIUS (7)**, Tr. pl. 42. Tullus is more probably a cognomen (see *CIL* 9.5560, the name L. Hostilius Tullus), and Cicero (*Phil.* 13.26) has just written 'Cotyla Varius.' (TJC)

**A. HOSTILIUS CATO (10)**, Pr. 207. In Vol. 1, p. 359, read A. Hostilius (Cato).

**L. HOSTILIUS CATO (12)**. In Vol. 1, p. 359, delete 'Pr. 207.'

**C., L. AND P. HOSTILII SASERNAE (22, 23, 24)**. Cicero implies that there were three Sasernae of about the same age in the period (*Phil.* 13.28) but only two were senators in 43. The tribune of 44 (see p. 324) was therefore more probably C. or P., who were officers under Caesar in 46. Delete the phrase 'or L.' on p. 324. (TJC)

**L. INSTEIUS (2)**. The officer under Sertorius in 76 (Cichorius, *RS* 167) is perhaps the same as the young member (no. 40) of the consilium of Pompeius Strabo in 89, L. Insteius L. f. Fal. (LRT)

**C. IULIUS CAESAR (130)**, X vir a. d. a. i, Procos. Asia. See above, on L. Appuleius Saturninus (29). He may have been a commissioner in 103 or 102. As proconsul in Asia, he was honored at Samos (*IGRP* 4.970—Raubitschek, *JRS* 44 [1954] 67 no. M, without title). According to his

elogium he held the tribunate of the soldiers before his quaestorship, both probably before 100 and perhaps before 103 (*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.7). See Suolahti, 312, 405.

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR (131), *Q.* 69. If Caesar was born before 100, the latest date proposed, and the one, I believe, most directly attested (see most recently, Syme, *CPh* 50 [1955] 131), he was of course eligible for the quaestorship before 69, but an earlier date seems unlikely if his tribunate of the soldiers and the Lex Plotia are correctly dated above. Cadoux accepts 102 as the year of birth and asks: "Does 'ante tempus' make it certain that he did not serve under two or more governor's instead of one, for some special reason? Must Vetus' governorship follow, and not precede that of Pupius Piso? Must the levy in Cisalpine Gaul be in 68?" I have no examples of quaestors who continued longer than through the interim between governors, though I know no reason why they might not have done so. Vetus was governor of the farther province, Pupius, probably though not certainly, of the nearer one. The date of Vetus depends on that of Caesar's quaestorship, of Pupius on that of his own triumph. The most probable time for the levy in Cisalpine Gaul is 68, since *Marcius Rex* (consul 68) left for his province of Cilicia either before the end of the year or early in 67 (see p. 148, on the capture of P. Clodius Pulcher by the pirates while serving under him). Caesar's return at the time of the levy and in time to support the Gabinian law, which was proposed early in 67, is strongly in favor of a date for his quaestorship in 69. *Curator of the Appian Way*. The date is uncertain, but if Plutarch has followed a chronological order in his notes on Caesar's extravagance (*Caes.* 5.5), it comes between his quaestorship and his aedileship (RS, *CP*; on the aid such public benefactions gave to advancement, see *Cic. Att.* 1.1.2). *Cos. I* 59. If born in 100, Caesar attained the consulship two years before the age prescribed by the *Leges Annales*. Deutsch suggested that he was granted some unrecorded exemption between his quaestorship and his aedileship (*TAPhA* 45 [1914] 23ff.), but Helen Russell White, noting how close to senators winners of the *civica corona* were placed both in honor and in line for lection into the senate (Liv. 23.23.6; Plin. *HN* 16.13), has suggested that Caesar's exemption was due to the winning of this crown in 80 (Suet. *Iul.* 2; *Advancement in Rank under the Roman Republic as a reward for the Soldier and the Prosecutor*, Bryn Mawr Diss., 1950, microfilm). *Cos. II* 48. On p. 272, note that *I. de Délos* 1587 has been republished by Raubitschek, *JRS* 44 (1954) 65, no. B. Refer also to *IGRP* 4.305, Pergamum; 4.928, Chios; and Raubitschek, *ibid.* 66, no. F, Athens. *Dict. II* 48-47. Refer also

also to A. E. Raubitschek, *ibid.* 67f., no. N, which should perhaps be dated late in 48 when Caesar was still Cos. II and already Dict. II. See also *IGRP* 4.304—1677, Pergamum (Raubitschek, *ibid.* no. O); *IG* 2<sup>2</sup> 3222 (Raubitschek *ibid.* no. P). on this dictatorship. *Cos. III 46, Dict. III 46–45.* Caesar's third consulship is noted without mention of the dictatorship in two inscriptions of Samos: *SEG* 1.382 (Raubitschek, *ibid.* 69, no. R) and Raubitschek, *ibid.* no. Q. Furthermore, an inscription of Thespiae as supplemented (*ibid.* 70f., no. S, emending Plassart, *BCH* 50 [1926] 439, no. 75; [v]πατόν[τε τὸ τρί][τον κ]αι δικτάτορα ἀπο[δεδειγμέ]||[νον τὸ τρίτον . . .]) supports the view that the third dictatorship began before his fourth consulship and at an interval after the second dictatorship. Whether Caesar assumed it soon after the battle of Thapsus, just as he assumed his second as soon as communications permitted after the battle of Pharsalus (p. 284, note 1), or waited until he returned to Rome late in July as Raubitschek suggests, it appears that his series was now counted from April, 46. Raubitschek adds the important suggestion that after the reform of the calendar in the autumn of 46 the third dictatorship would end February, 45 (that is, that though his dictatorships were now annual they were formulated in months in the traditional way), and the fourth in February of 44. If so, his change to the position of Dictator Perpetuo at that time (see p. 317f.) was not an irregular and sudden change in the middle of a term but one for which he prepared, as the occurrence of the title Dictator Perpetuo Designatus (see p. 318) would also suggest. This weakens considerably Alföldi's argument for a sudden decision late in February or early in March, made in view of the failure of his plan to become Rex at the Lupercalia (see p. 318; *Studien über Caesars Monarchie*, 4ff., 19ff.). Alföldi bases his arguments upon a restudy of the coinage of 44, and in particular interprets a symbol on a unique coin of M. Mettius as a representation of the diadem which Caesar refused at the Lupercalia and dedicated to Jupiter. The inscription on the coin read DICT. QUART., and this along with a study of its place in the series of coins of 44 leads him to date the assumption of the perpetual dictatorship to the end of February or the beginning of March. The identification of the symbol is a technical numismatic problem, since the straight ribbon of the supposed diadem may be the result of either chance damage or deliberate alteration (see C. Kraay, *NC* 14 [1954] 18–31), but it may be noted that Cicero (*Phil.* 2.87) implies that Caesar was already Dictator Perpetuo at the time of the Lupercalia on February 15. On p. 305, on Caesar's fourth dictatorship, refer also to *IG* 12.11.35, and suppl. 1939. On p. 317, last line, before 'February,' insert the word 'before.'

C. IULIUS CAESAR STRABO (135), X vir a. d. a. i. See above, on L. Appuleius Saturninus (29). The commission may date from 103. He was twice a tr. mil. (*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3, no. 6—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 198, no. 27), probably about 100. See Suolahti 312, 405.

L. IULIUS SEX. f. FAL. (CAESAR) (141). Being no. 7 in the consilium of 129, he may be of praetorian rank, a son of no. 148, Cos. 157, and father of no. 142, Cos. 90. A date in 129 makes identification with the monetalis of 133–126 (no. 29) less probable.

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO BRUTUS) (53). An inscription of 44 B. C. from the Athenian Agora indicates his use of the nomen Servilius (Raubitschek, *Atti d. III Congresso Internaz. Epig. Gr. e Lat.*, 1957, 15–21 (pub. 1959)).

M. IUNIUS D. f. (See 169). The author of the Lex Iunia de repetundis is so named in the Tabula Bembina. Date and content cannot be defined more closely, though identification of the author with various Junii, including M. Iunius D. f. Silanus (169), Cos. 109, has been suggested. See 1.513; Tibiletti, *Athenaeum* 31 (1953) 91.

M. IUNIUS D. f. D. n. SILANUS (169), Cos. 109. See above, on M. Iunius D. f. (see 169).

M. IUNIUS M. f. D. n. SILANUS (172), Leg. Lieut. 43. If the officer (*στρατιάρχω*) under Lepidus in 43 (p. 353) may be identified with the consul of 25, he might better be listed as a tribune of the soldiers, although the case of Atticus (Nep. *Att.* 6.4) shows that non-senators could be legates. But the fact that the consul of 25 appears as a quaestor so late as 34 suggests that the legate of 43 may be an older man and identifiable with Caesar's legate in Gaul in 53 (p. 231; no. 171), although the fact that he had the rare title of quaestor pro consule (p. 412) suggests that he was beyond normal rank and age in 34. There was also the M. Silanus, 'vir clarissimus' who had served under Sextus Pompey and was restored by the peace of Misenum in 39 (Vell. 2.77.3; *RE*, no. 172) who might be the legate of 53, or, if Velleius' phrase is prospective, the consul of 25. (TJC) As Münzer remarks, it is difficult to determine to which of the various M. Silani the different notices refer.

IUSTULEIUS (10.1340). Prefect in Pompey's camp, probably at Dyrrachium in 48 (Val. Max. 3.2.23).

\*IUVENTIUS (not in *RE*). The father of M. Iuventius Laterensis (16), pr. 51. Cicero's reference (*Planc.* 51; *quid imaginibus tuis, quid ornatisimo atque optimo viro, patri tuo*) implies that he had attained both senatorial and curule rank. (RS, MS)

**\*M'. (IUVENTIUS) L. f. LATERENSIS** (not in *RE*). He is named as praetor (*στρατηγός*) or praetorian governor on a statue base found at Calymnos along with a base bearing the name of P. Servilius P. f. Proconsul (*ἀνθύπατος*) (*AE* 1940, no. 129; *Ann. d. Scuola Arch. di Atene* 22/23 (1952) 158ff., nos. 130, A, C, D, and E, above the name of Servilius in D). The date remains uncertain, but the praenomen distinguishes him from M., the praetor of 51. (RS, MS)

**M. (IUVENTIUS) LATERENSIS** (16), Monetalis ca. 72. H. B. Mattingly attributes this S. C. denarius to his quaestorship in 64 or 63 when he gave games at Praeneste, probably the Ludi Victoriae Sullanae, and would attribute his absence in Cyrene to a proquaestorship in the following year (63?) (*NC* 16 [1956] 198f.; see Cic. *Flacc.* 63; cf. 13). The stamp from Praeneste can hardly refer to the same man since the reading is *M'. Later. Q.* (*CIL* 14.4081.12).

**KALENUS**, monetalis ca. 70–68. Probably to be identified with Q. Fufius Calenus (10), Cos. 47.

**C. LAELIUS C. f. MEN.** Since he occupies second place in the senatorial consilium of 129, he is most probably the consul of 140 (3).

**Q. LAENIO(s) Q. f., PRAEFECTOS** (1). See now *ILLRP* 302. Mommsen (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.398) thought him a prefect like those sent to Capua and Cumae, but Tibiletti suggests that he was one of the prefects left by a commander in charge of a town (*RIL* 86 [1953] 82).

**L. LAETORIUS** (7), Aed. Pl. 202. See below, on C. Servilius Geminus (60), Dict. 202.

**SP. LARCIUS (FLAVUS?)** (4), Leg. amb. 508. See below, on T. Lucretius T. f. – n. Tricipitinus (31).

**Q. LEPTA** (1). For the possibility that his nomen was Paconius, see *CIL* 10.4654—*ILS* 5779; and Cichorius, *RS* 79.

**C. LICINIUS C. f. TER.** (14), senator 129. His comparatively early place (no. 16) in the consilium of 129 and the date invalidate attempts to identify him with C. Licinius Nerva (134), Tr. pl. between 120 and 111. Professor L. R. Taylor suggests C. Licinius Crassus (52), Tr. pl. 145.

**C. LICINIUS C. f.** (16). Add the tribe: Pom.

**M. LICINIUS** (20), Tr. mil. 209. Killed while serving under Marcellus at Canusium in 209 (Liv. 27.12.16). See Suolahti 308, 405.

**M. LICINIUS M. f. M. n. CRASSUS** (58), Cos. 30. He had served under Sextus Pompey and had probably been restored after the pact of Misenum (cf. Vell. 2.77.3; App. *BC* 5.72; Dio 48.36.4). (TJC)

P. LICINIUS M. f. P. n. CRASSUS (61), Leg. lieut. 87. The sources are contradictory regarding the circumstances and the order of the deaths of him and his son (p. 50).

P. (LICINIUS) CRASSUS M. f. (63). Sydenham dates his issues of S. C. coins ca. 54 (*CRR* 155), but H. B. Mattingly attributes them to his quaestorship which he dates in 55. He suggests that the type refers to his father's part in Sulla's victory and that he gave the *Ludi Victoriae Sullanae* at Praeneste as q. urb. (*NC* 16 [1956] 20f.).

M. LICINIUS P. f. M. n. CRASSUS DIVES (68), Cos. 70, 55. The cognomen Dives does not appear on any official lists that are preserved (see Münzer, *RE* 13.1.245, against Gelzer on no. 68), but Cicero in *Att.* 2.13.2 uses it on a par with Pompey's Magnus (*Quanto in odio noster amicus Magnus! Cuius cognomen una cum Crassi Divitis cognomine consenescit*; cf. *Fin.* 3.75). *Aedile?* 76. The remarks of Sicinius (9), Tr. pl. 76, may imply that Crassus was in office that year (*Plut. Crass.* 7.9; see T. J. Cadoux, *G and R* 3 [1956] 154, note 5). *Pr.* 73?, *Procos.* 72. Note also (p. 121, note 2) that Plutarch (*Crass.* 10.6) implies that by mid-winter the campaign had been in progress for a considerable time. It had ended by April 1, 71 (T. Rice Holmes, *Rom. Rep.* 1.161, note 2).

P. LICINIUS P. f. P. n. CRASSUS DIVES (69), Cos. 205. In Vol. 1, p. 301, refer also to *Liv.* 28.38.6.

P. LICINIUS P. f. P. n. CRASSUS DIVES MUCIANUS (72), III vir a. i. a. See below, on C. Sempronius Gracchus (47). In Vol. 1, p. 500, the order of cognomina should be as above.

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES IUNIANUS (75), Tr. pl. 53. The cognomen Dives is unattested. The filiation is P. f. (*BCH* 14 [1891] 232). He may have held the praetorship in 51 (Cic. *Att.* 5.3.2: *Edictum P. Licini*). Willems (*Sénat* 1.515, no. 303) believes that this phrase refers to a praetor of this year and to this man. (TJC)

\*LICINIUS LENTICULUS (OR DENTICULA) (80). A *calamitosus* whom Mark Antony restored in 49, so probably a senator (Cic. *Phil.* 2.56, with the reading Denticula in some mss; Dio 45.47.4, Λευτίκουλον). (TJC)

L. LICINIUS L. f. L. n. LUCULLUS (104), Cos. 74. Note on p. 106ff. that the order of the fragments of Diodorus which places the siege of Cyzicus after the account of the death of Sertorius in 72 suggests that Diodorus placed the siege in the winter of 73/72 rather than 74/73. I believe that on balance the evidence favors the earlier date. *Aed. Cur.* 79. On p. 85, note 2, add that, according to *Plut. Luc.* 1.6, L. Lucullus waited for his brother's year, which according to the normal working of

the *Leges Annales* was 79. L. Lucullus advanced more rapidly *legis praemio* (Cic. *Acad.* 2.1). (TJC) See above on Caesar's early advancement to the curule magistracies.

L. LICINIUS L. f. L. n. MURENA (123), Praef. fab. before 74. Delete the entry both on p. 484 and in the Index, since Cicero in *Mur.* 73 refers to another (unnamed) person. (RS, CP)

\*LICINIUS REGULUS (149). As his son was a senator, and remained a member of the Senate, when he was expelled in 18, it is probable that he entered the Senate before 31 (Dio 54.14.2). See De Laet 59, no. 218. (TJC)

\*L. LICINIUS STOLO (not in *RE*). Named in a list of praetors of 28 (*CIL* 11.7412), he was almost certainly a senator by 31.

\*P. LIGARIUS (3). He had served in Pompeian forces in Spain, Greece and Africa in 49–46, and as an officer had been released after his capture in Spain in 49 upon promise not to serve against Caesar again (*Bell. Afr.* 64). His title is not attested. (TJC)

Q. LIGARIUS (4)

T. LIGARIUS (5)

The praenomina were transposed in the Index and are given correctly above. Q. Ligarius yielded his command to P. Attius Varus in 49 (Cic. *Lig.* 20; see p. 260) and so continued as a legate into that year. His status until his capture in 46 (*Bell. Afr.* 89.2; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl) is not attested. (TJC)

L. (LIVINEIUS) REGULUS (see 2)

L. LIVINEIUS REGULUS (3)

The coinage bearing the legends L. REGULUS IIII VIR A. P. F., L. LIVINEIUS REGULUS, REGULUS PR, and REGULUS F. PRAEF UR, is now generally dated after the death of Caesar (see p. 443, and Sydenham, *CRR* lvii, lxviii, 182f.; cf. C. Kraay, *NC* 14 [1954], 18–31), and Sydenham prefers 42. It is clear that two persons are named since the IIII vir (Sydenham, nos. 1103–1105) cannot be the PR (nos. 1108–1113) at the same time. The coin with L. REGULUS PR. on the obverse and REGULUS F. PRAEF. UR. on the reverse (no. 1113) is decisive and implies that the PR(aetor) was the father. The date of the father's praetorship thus celebrated by the son remains uncertain but the prefect at Hadrumetum in 46 (p. 303) may well be the praetor of the coinage. (TJC) On p. 464, under praetors of uncertain date, on Livineius, refer also to Sydenham, *CRR* 183, nos. 1108–1113. The PRAEF. UR. appears to be the son and the monetalis himself. On p. 368, under 42, add the

heading Prefect of the City and the name (L. Livineius) Regulus f., and refer to Sydenham, *CRR* 183, no. 1113. In the Index under no. 2, add 'Prefect? Hadrumetum 46' and under no. 3 'Prefect of the City? 42,' and correct III vir to IIII vir. T. H. Buttrey suggests that he was a IIII vir monetalis in 42 with P. Clodius (10), L. Mussidius Longus (3), and C. Vibius Varus (20) (*Num. Notes and Monogr.* no. 137).

**C. LIVIUS** (not in *RE*), Leg. lieut. Spain, uncertain date, perhaps 40? See below, on C. Livius L. f. Ocella (26).

**M. LIVIUS DRUSUS CLAUDIANUS** (19). Although no title is attested, he would probably have had high position under the command of Brutus and Cassius in 43 and 42. He died at Philippi. See Vell. 2.71.1; Dio 48.44.1. (TJC) On his name, refer also on p. 248 to *ILS* 124, 125.

**L. LIVIUS OCCELLA** (25, 26). Delete the number 26 in the Index and on p. 464. The identification of L. Cella (see p. 476; *Bell. Afr.* 89.1), L. Pella and L. Iulius Mocilla with L. Livius Ocella is due to Cichorius (*RS* 253–257), and is accepted by Münzer. If he was L. Pella he should be distinguished from L. Livius Ocella (26), the quaestor in Spain, since Plutarch (*Brut.* 35) makes L. Pella a praetorius. (TJC)

**C. LIVIUS L. f. OCCELLA** (26), Q. Spain, late Rep. Correct the praenomen to L. both in the Index and on p. 476. He should not be identified with the moneyer of Vesci whose praenomen was C. (TJC)

(L.) **OLLIUS (PALICANUS)** (20). Rather than identify Palikanus the monetalis ca. 47 (p. 444) with L. Ollius the governor of Cyrenaica and Crete ca. 35 (p. 408), Cadoux suggests that he is a senator named in the S. C. de Panamareis (see p. 498), M. —— f. Pob. Pallacinus (taking Παλλακένος of the text to represent Palicanus). (LRT)

\***M. LUCANIUS M. f. HOR.** (1). See pp. 37, 39, note 4, and the Index on Lucanus.

**L. LUCCEIUS** (6). The filiation is C. f. See below, on Lucius — (not in *RE*), Leg. envoy? 43. Münzer (*RE* no. 6) suggests the identification. (TJC)

**C. LUCILIUS** (6), III vir cap., uncertain date. He may be a son of C. Lucilius Hirrus (25).

**L. LUCILIUS L. f.** (8, not 18), Pr.? or propr.? Asia ca. 90. Cicero mentions *duo Balbi* in *De Or.* 3.78, and names L. Lucilius Balbus (19) in *Brut.* 154, along with C. Aquillius Gallus (23). He also mentions them together in *Quinct.* 53–54. \*L. Lucilius Balbus (19) may be the L. Lucilius L. f. (8) named above. (*RS, MS*)

M'. LUCILIUS M. f. POM. (11), senator in 129. The praenomen is more probably M. as in the document from Smyrna. Correct on p. 492 and in the Index. The difference in tribe from no. 25 suggests that he may be a Lucilius Rufus, perhaps uncle of M. Lucilius Rufus (31), monetalis ca. 100–95. See A. B. West, *AJPh* 49 (1928) 240–252. (LRT)

\*LUCILIUS (BALBUS?) (see 18). He is cited by his son, Q. Lucilius Balbus, an interlocutor in Cicero's *ND*, regarding a session of the senate in 162 and the "double sun" in 129 (2.11 and 14, and notes in Pease's edition). Probably a senator (RS, MS, against Münzer, *RE* no. 18).

\*L. LUCILIUS BALBUS (19), see above, L. Lucilius L. f. (8).

\*Q. LUCILIUS BALBUS (20). Interlocutor in Cicero's *ND* (1.15), and perhaps a senator since he is grouped in a dialogue attributed to 76 with C. Aurelius Cotta (75) and C. Velleius, who is designated a senator. Perhaps one of the *duo Balbi* of *De Or.* 3.78. (RS, MS)

\*LUCILIUS (HIRRUS), senator, brother of the poet C. Lucilius. Use of the cognomen by C. Lucilius C. f. Pup. Hirrus (25), Tr. pl. 53, a descendant of the senatorial brother of the poet, and its occurrence in the epigram from Corinth that mentions the legatus pro praetore of 102–100 (1.569f.) suggest the name given above for the poet's brother. See Cichorius, RS 67–70; above, 1.570, note 7. (LRT)

C. LUCILIUS (25), Tr. pl. 53. The full name is given in Cic. *Fam.* 8.8.5: *C. Lucilius C. f. Pup. Hirrus*.

\*Q. LUCRETIUS (12, see 36), Prefect? at Sulmo, 49. The officer who fled from Sulmo before Caesar's advance in 49 (p. 270) is identified by Münzer with Q. Lucretius Vespillo (36), a commander in Pompey's fleet 49–48 (pp. 270–271, 283). This identification is probable, although Caesar's use of two forms of the name may indicate two different persons (*BC* 1.18, *Q. Lucretio senatore*, therefore of at least quaestorian rank; 3.7.1, *Lucretius Vespillo*).

T. LUCRETIUS T. f. – n. TRICIPITINUS (31), Cos. 508. E. Meyer (*Erasmus* 6, nos. 13–14, col. 480) notes that for 508 Tribunes of the soldiers is an inexact title, and that quotation of Dion. Hal., who dates these persons and events to 507, creates inconsistencies, since Lucretius as a result appears as a consul in some sources and as an officer in others in the same year, and the only evidence for the legates T. Heiminus and Sp. Larcius (Flavus?) is dated by the source to 507.

Q. LUCRETIUS VESPILLO (36). See above, on Q. Lucretius (12).

**Q. LUTATIUS Q. f. Q. n. CATULUS** (8), Cens. 65. Refer also to Plut. *Cat. Min.* 16.4–6, on the dispute between Cato Uticensis as quaestor and Catulus before he abdicated his censorship. (RS, CP)

\***MAGIUS** (1), Prefect in Cisalpine Gaul in 112 or 111 or in both years under a certain Piso, probably the consul of 112 (see above, on Calpurnius, no. 88), and a witness at his trial for extortion (Cic. *De Or.* 2.265, cf. 285). (RS, CP)

**M[AIA]NIUS**, Tr. mil.? 89. The reading of Cichorius (RS 154f.) is [M]aia[nius]; but Bang read the traces of the letters as M. Fab[i] M. f. [Se]r. (*CIL* 6.37045—*ILS* 8888). The reading remains uncertain. (RS, CP)

**MALLII.** Among the names given in this Index the evidence for the gentilicium Mallius is sure only for *RE* no. 13, consul in 105, and no. 10, quaestor urbanus in 99. The names of the others depend primarily on the forms in Greek inscriptions, in which Dittenberger in 1871 (*Hermes* 6.153, note 2) knew of no occurrence of the form Μάνλιος, or in literary references which render the name Manlius by such forms as Μάλλιος, Μάλιος, Μάννιος, and Μάνιος. These all should probably be rendered in Latin as Manlii. (LRT)

**L. MALLIUS (MANLIUS?) L. f. MEN.** (6). Senator in 126. Read L. Manlius. The tribe may be Men. or Tro. (LRT)

**T. MALLIUS FA(B.)** (Mallius 10), senator 161. Read T. Manlius Fab. or or Fal. The name as written on the stone (*SIG<sup>3</sup>* 679, II) is Τίτος Μάλλιος Φα . . . , perhaps the same as Τίτος Μάνιος of *II Maccab.* 11.34. Probably a patrician. (LRT)

**CN. MALLIUS CN. f. MAXIMUS** (13), Cos. 105. Named in inscriptions relating to the construction of a theater at Capua (*Studi A. Calderini e R. Paribeni*, 3.353ff.—*A. Epig.* 1958, no. 267).

\***MALLIUS MALTINUS** (Manlius 59), Leg. amb. 89–88. Read as Manlius Maltinus, a name supported by the reading of one 11th cent. MS of Iustin (38.3.4), and by the occurrence of the name at Interamnia Praetuttiannorum in an inscription of uncertain date (*CIL* 9.5073, Manlius Maltinus pr.). (LRT) See on T. Manlius Mancinus (61), and p. 39, note 19.

\***MAMURRA** (*RE* 14.966), Praefectus fabrum under Caesar in Gaul (58–50) and probably in subsequent years (Plin. *NH* 36.48, from Nepos; cf. Catull. 29, 41, 43, 57; Hor. *Sat.* 1.5.37; Suet. *Jul.* 73; Cic. *Att.* 13.52). From Catullus 29 it appears that he had been an officer under Pompey in the Mithridatic war and had served under Caesar in Farther Spain in

61–60. For the possibility that his gentilicium was Vitruvius, see Münzer, *RE* 14.966, and *ILS* 5566. See Suolahti, 324, 371, 406. (RS, CP)

**Q.? MANILIUS CUMANUS** (24) Tr. pl. 52. Delete the praenomen, which is not given by Asconius (37 C).

**A. MANLIUS Q. f. SER(GIANUS?)** (63), monetalis ca. 100.  
**T. MANLIUS T. f. SERGIA(NUS?)** (64), possibly legate in Spain ca. 42. Against Kubitschek and Münzer, L. R. Taylor holds that the forms SER and SERGIA on the coins issued by these two men (pp. 444, 365, resp.) represent the name of their tribe and are included to distinguish them from the patrician Manlii who also used the praenomina A. and T. (though not Q.). Q. Manlius (34), Tr. pl. 69, may well be a later member of the family of no. 63. On p. 365, delete '(Torquatus).'

**CN. MANLIUS** (21), Pr. 72. Both he and Arrius are termed *praetor* in *Liv. Per.* 96. Arrius however as the intended successor to Verres in Sicily probably held the praetorship in 73 and was a promagistrate in 72. On Manlius we have no such evidence, but his career may be parallel, especially as the praetors had charge of courts in Rome. He is listed at the latest possible date, but 73 may be more probable.

\*(**MANLIUS**) **ACIDINUS** (see 44). Cicero's mention of his son in connection with the style of living that the younger Calpurnius Bibulus, Valerius Messalla Corvinus, and the younger Cicero could keep up at Athens in 45 (*Cic. Att.* 12.32.2; cf. *Fam.* 4.12.2), suggests that his rank was comparable with that of their fathers. (TJC)

**CN. MANLIUS VULSO** (91), Cos. 189. Envoys were sent from Apollonia Salbace to Apameia to him, as proconsul, and the ten legates (J. and L. Robert, *La Carie* II, 303–312—*A. Epig.* 1955, no. 280).

**MARCIUS** (not in *RE*), Cos. suff. 36. He may possibly be identified with Q. Marcius Crispus (52), who refused to continue in service under Cassius when he surrendered his forces to him in 43 (p. 347), or with L. (Marcius) Figulus (64), who was prefect of the fleet under Dolabella in that year. (TJC)

**Q. MARCIUS CRISPUS** (52), Pr. 46. Read Pr. by 46. It is probable that he was one of the aedilicii among the legates of L. Piso in Macedonia in 57–55 (not 54) (*Cic. Pis.* 88: *quaestor aediliciis reiectis praepositus*). If so, his aedileship should be dated by or before 58 and his praetorship might be as early as 54. In any case, 46 is almost certainly too late. (RS, CP) On p. 299, the praenomen should be Q., not A.

**L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS** (77), Pr.? 44. Delete the question mark. On p. 322, refer also to Cic. *Fam.* 12.2.2, and the note in Tyrrell and Purser's edition.

(MARCUS) REX (not in *RE*), Leg. Sicily, uncertain date. The date of Cic. *Fam.* 13.52 in which he recommends the interests of A. Licinius Aristoteles of Melita to Rex must fall between 48 and 43, and September, 46, is suggested in OCT. He need not have been in Sicily. As Münzer suggests that he may have been either Marcus Rex (88), or P. Rupilius Rex (10), these names and numbers should be substituted for 'not in *RE*'. (TJC)

**L. MARCIUS** (101), Tr. mil. 211. The name is L. Marcus Septimi filius (Liv. 25.37.2). Correct on 1, p. 275, and in the Index.

**C. MARIUS** (14, Supb. 6), Tr. mil. 124 or 123; Q. more probably 122 than 121. Sall. *Iug.* 63.3; Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3, no. 83—*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1, no. 33—*ILS* 59; *CIL* 10.5782; cf. Val. Max. 6.9.14; Plut. *Reg. et Imp. Apophth.* 202 B.

At some time after his service at Numantia (Vol. 1.492, note 3), probably after several campaigns but before his tribunate of the soldiers, he was defeated for municipal office at Arpinum (Val. Max. 6.9.14; Plut. *Mar.* 3.2). The tribunate of the soldiers was apparently the beginning of his political career (Sall. *Iug.* 63.4; Plut. *Reg. et Imp. Apophth.* 202 B). If Valerius Maximus is correct in stating that he was defeated in his candidacy for the tribunate of the plebs before attaining it in 119, his quaestorship should be dated by or before 121, perhaps better in 122 (see Vol. 1.521), and his tribunate of the soldiers in 124 or 123 at the latest. I wish to thank M. Maurice Fiévez for drawing my attention to this omission and sending me his comments. He accepts 121 for the quaestorship and 122 or 123 for the tribunate of the soldiers. See Suolahti 312, 405.

**L. MARIUS** (4), Q. Syria 50. Read (L.) Marius. The praenomen depends on identification with *RE* no. 20. See Ascon. 19 C, where an accuser of Scaurus in 54 is named L. Marius L. f. (TJC)

\***T. MEFU . . . , III vir.** *CIL.* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.802—*ILS* 2994: . . . jo Iovei victor | T. Mefu[. . .] M. f. | IIIvir [resti]tuit. An early date. The name is probably Mefulanus, formed like Mevulanus (see no. 1). Such a commission for restoring buildings is recorded in Livy (25.7.5–6, without names). (RS, CP)

**L. MEMMIUS C. f. MEN.** (11), senator in 129. Being no. 5 in the consilium of 129 he was probably a praetorius and an older man, perhaps a son of the praetor of 172 (*RE* no. 4), and can hardly be identified with the L.

Memmius (no. 11) who visited Egypt in 112 (see Vol. 1.539, note 5). Professor L. R. Taylor points out that two lines of Memmii should be distinguished, one registered in the Menenia tribe, the other in the Galeria. The latter, who record the tribe on their coins, probably do so in order to differentiate themselves from the senior branch.

\***L. MEMMIUS L. f. GAL.** (14). The monetalis of ca. 103–102, who is combined on p. 446 and in the Index with the monetalis of the same name in 86, should be listed separately.

**M. MINATIUS SABINUS** (3). Probably the M. Minatius M. f. Pom. Sabinus who superintended building of a tower and a wall near Tegianum of Lucania (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.1686—*ILS* 5321. (LRT)

\***M. (MINUCIUS) BASILUS** (39). A juryman in 74 in the case of Oppianicus (*Cic. Cluent.* 107). He was perhaps a brother of L. Minucius Basilus (*RE* no. 37; *Cic. Off.* 3.73f.; cf. *Verr.* 1.115ff.). Note also L. Minucius L. f. Vel., a youthful member of Pompeius Strabo's consilium at Asculum in 89 (*Cichorius, RS* 175f.) (RS, MS; LRT)

**Q. MINUCIUS C. f. C. n. RUFUS** (22, 55), *Leg. Amb.* 189. In Vol. 1.363, refer also to Diod. 29.11, on him and his colleagues in this embassy.

**M. MINUCIUS C. f. C. n. RUFUS** (52), *Dict.* 217. In *JRS* 45 (1955) 91–96, T. A. Dorey argues that the reading in Plutarch *Marc.* 5.4, Minucius, referring to the dictator who was compelled to abdicate because of the squeaking of a rodent when he was appointing C. Flaminius as his master of horse, is correct and he was not Fabius Maximus as Valerius Maximus has it. (So also J. Bleicken, *Volkstribunat* 30). He would refer to this dictatorship the inscription with the title Dictator (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.607—*ILS* 11). Fabius, who had held a dictatorship before 217, would then have been appointed in Minucius' place. The inscription therefore would not necessarily refer to the co-dictatorship in 217 (Vol. 1.243). The date of this dictatorship remains uncertain but must be after 222 and before 218. Dorey suggests that it was before the elections for 220 (see Vol. 1.235) when the first pair of consuls had failed to take office. Livy may be right in preferring a measure *de aequando magistro equitum et dictatoris iure* which did not actually confer the title of dictator on Minucius. But Polybius (3.103.1–5; see p. 243) quite clearly states that there were two dictators simultaneously in 217, Fabius and Minucius. See however Walbank, *ad loc.*

**M. MINUCIUS Q. f. – n. RUFUS** (54), Cos. 110, Procos. 109–106. Inscriptions of Demetrias (*IG* 9.2.1135; J. and L. Robert, *Bull. Epig.* 1954, no. 182; 1955, no. 136a) and of Europus (*Bull. Epig.* 1934, p. 230) may refer to his victories in Thrace.

**Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA** (22), Pr. ca. 98, Procos. Asia 97, Cos. 95. E. Badian (*Athenaeum* 34 [1956] 104–123) argues strongly, and perhaps rightly, for a return to the traditional date of 94 for his Asian proconsulate, pointing out (with Münzer) the improbability that an elderly consular, Rutilius, would serve as legate under a praetorian governor. He holds that Mucius was a special consular appointment to meet a crisis in the province, that the situation in Rome was favorable to prompt action to try Rutilius on his return, and that a date in 94 makes the pattern of political development during the decade more intelligible. These are important points. Yet the uses of *deponere provinciam* (Asconius 15 C; cf. Cic. *Pis.* 5; *Phil.* 11–23) favor the view that Mucius did renounce a province, and the question remains whether the text of Asconius, with the pluperfect *deposuerat*, as a whole refers primarily to his consulship or may refer back several years to his praetorship. For he could have renounced his province early in his year as consul and vetoed Crassus' claim to a triumph toward the end. Governors of Asia in this period were regularly praetorian. The crisis in the east had been somewhat known since 104 (Diod. 36.3, referring to Bithynia), and trials, like that of Norbanus, were sometimes deferred till political conditions were ripe several years after the alleged offense. The rank of Rutilius is a good point, though conceivably the claims of friendship and long association might have overridden those of rank.

**L. MUNATIUS L. f. L. n. PLANCUS** (30), Procos. Gaul 44–43. The evidence of the excavations of the Fourvière at Lyon, which show that the decumanus of the colony makes an angle of nine degrees south of true east, indicates that it was founded in the autumn of 43 (on October 11). See P. Wuilleumier, *Fouilles de Fourvière* (*Gallia*, Supplement IV), Paris, 1951; *Lyon, Métropole des Gaules*, 12ff., where previous studies by A. Audin are cited.

**P. —— NASO** (not in *RE*), Pr.? 44. Read *RE* 16.1792 (1), no. 4, and delete the question mark. The choice of possible nomina is quite wide. (TJC)

**P. NIGIDIUS FIGULUS** (3), Tr. pl.? 59, Pr. 58. The preparations mentioned in Cic. *Att.* 2.2.3 (Dec., 60) envisage a trial in 59 with *iudices*. So Niccolini's conjecture of a tribunate is not entirely satisfying (see p. 193, note 5). If Nigidius were perhaps aedile of the plebs in 60, iudex *quaestionis* in 59 and praetor in 58 (see the conjecture of Kroll, not Münzer, in *RE*) we should have a normal series of offices and dates. To the references cited on p. 193, note 5, add Dio 45.1. (TJC) The number (3) is omitted in *RE*, apparently unintentionally.

**L. NONIUS** L. f. T.? n. **ASPRENAS** (14), Pr.? 47, Procos. with Caesar in Africa 46. The S. C. de Aphrodisiensibus and the S. C. de Panamareis (Viereck nos. 19 and 20) give the tribe as Vel. The title in *Bell. Afr.* 80.4 is pro consule, but *ILS* 884 from Valentia in Gallia Narbonensis reads as follows: [——]io L. fil. | [——]renati prop(r) | , and implies a command as propraetor there. Since Hirtius held office there in 45, the dates of both Asprenas' governorship and his praetorship remain uncertain. (RS, CP; TJC) His father was perhaps L. Nonius T. f. Vel., a member of Pompeius Strabo's consilium as Asculum in 89 (Cichorius, RS 170).

(**M. NONIUS**) **SUFENAS** (see 52), Monetalis ca. 63. H. B. Mattingly attributes his S. C. coinage (Sydenham *CRR* 146, no. 885) to a quaestorship in 63 or 62 (*NC* 16 [1956] 189ff.).

**SEX. NONIUS** (**SUFENAS**) (53), Pr. 81. H. B. Mattingly holds that the inscription PR. L. V. P. F. on the denarii of Sufenas does not mean Pr(aetor) L(udos) V(ictoriae) P(rimus) F(ecit) but Pr(aeneste), etc., and that he gave the Ludi Victoriae Sullanae for the first time at Praeneste as quaestor urbanus in 81 (*NC* 16 [1956] 189ff.; cf. Sydenham, *CRR* 146). Mattingly holds that these games were regularly given at Praeneste by the urban quaestors (Cic. *Att.* 12.2.1–2; 12.3.2; *Planc.* 63; cf. *Cat.* 1.8), and identifies several series as the coinage of these quaestors: (**M. Nonius**) Sufenas, M. Plaetorius Cestianus, M. (Iuventius) Laterensis, P. (Cornelius) P. f. L. n. Lent(ulus Spinther), C. Considius Nonianus, P. (Licinius) Crassus M. f., and Faustus Cornelius Sulla.

**C. NORBANUS** (5), Pr. 88?, Promag. Sicily 87. These dates, which are the latest possible, should probably be revised upward to 90 and 89. The date of his successor remains uncertain. See E. Badian, *Proc. African Class. Assoc.* 1 (1958) 9.

**C. NORBANUS** C. f. **FLACCUS** (9a), Pr. 43, Cos. 38. Alföldi interprets the gold coinage of L. Cestius (4) and C. Norbanus (9a), praetors in 43, as legionary and holds that it refers to the three legions, two of them from Africa, that joined Octavian in August 43 (App. *BC* 3.92; *Hermes* 86 [1958] 480–496). See Sydenham, *CRR* 187, nos. 1153–1155.

**Q. NUMERIUS Q. f. VOL. RUFUS** (5). For Vol., read Vel. on p. 184 and in the Index.

\***C. NUNNULEIUS** C. f. **NUDUS** (14.1474). Described as Leg. pro praet. in an inscription from Tibur of late republican or early Augustan date (*CIL* 14.3546—*ILS* 3414). (RS, MS)

OCTAVIUS (see 34), senator in 43. Delete on p. 493 and in the Index. See below, on M. Octavius Marsus (71).

CN. OCTAVIUS CN. f. (17), Cos. 165, Legate 169. Honored in a decree of Argos when sent with Gaius (Popillius) (18) as an envoy by the consul Aulus (Hostilius) (16) about Greece and the Peloponnese (see 1. 426). The embassy should be listed under both 170 and 169 as it set out about October and returned in Jan. after the Ides of March of the Roman official year at that time. See P. Charneux, *BCH* 81 (1957) 181–202.

CN. OCTAVIUS (20), Pr. 90?, Cos. 87. E. Badian believes that the inscription of Delos (see p. 26; *I. de Délos* 1782) refers to an earlier Octavius, not necessarily a magistrate when he was honored (*Proc. African Class. Assoc.* 1 [1958] 18, note 162).

\*T. OCTAVIUS (not in *RE*), Procos. Asia? 32–31? Grant (*FITA* 373, and 395f.) reads 'Επ(ι) Τ. Ὁκτ(αονίου), Κλε(οπάτρα) on a unique coin of Alabanda in Berlin with a portrait of Cleopatra (Imhoof-Blumer thought it was Livia), and would identify T. Octavius as a relative of M. Octavius (34) the naval commander at the battle of Actium (p. 422), and suggests that he was proconsul in Asia in 32–31. There is no title preserved as in the case of Asinius (p. 411). Grant holds that the custom of dating local magistrates of Greek cities with the preposition *ἐπί* arose somewhat later. The praenomen T. is rare in the Octavian gens, and both the identification of the figures on the coin and the reading remain unconfirmed. Perhaps he was a local magistrate of Alabanda with the name T. Octavius Cleomenes or Cleandros.

(OCTAVIUS) BALBUS (43), Praef. eq.? 82. Read Octavius? both in the Index and on p. 72.

\*L. (OCTAVIUS) LIGUS (68). Probably a brother of M. Octavius Ligus (69), and like him, a senator (*Cic. Verr.* 2.2.23).

M. OCTAVIUS MARSUS (71). A legate who served under Dolabella and preceded him to Asia (*Cic. Phil.* 11.4). He was besieged along with Dolabella at Laodiceia of Syria and died there (*App. BC* 4.62, *Mάρπος*; Dio 47.30.5, *Mάρκος Ὁκτάονιος ὑποστράτηγος αὐτοῦ*). (RS, CP) Delete Octavius (34) on p. 493; and on pp. 329 and 354, insert the above as a Leg. Lieut. in 44 and 43. The praenomen is attested in the MSS of Dio.

T. OFIDIUS (AUFIDIUS?) M. f. Pap. The tribe is Pop., not Pap.

Q. OPPSIUS (21), Pr(ocos.?) Syria 32–31. On p. 419 refer also to Sydenham, *CRR* Ixix, 200.

**SP.? OPPSIUS** (5, cf. 22). On p. 302, under 46, Legates, delete the phrase "On Q. Oppius . . . Praetors." Also remove the question mark in "Pr.? 44" both on p. 302 and in the Index. The praetor's praenomen is certain.

\***L. ORBIUS** (1). Sent, probably as prefect, by Scipio to take charge of Heracleia under Latmos in 190–189 (*SIG<sup>3</sup>* 618).

\***M. ORFIUS** (1). Tribune of the soldiers under Caesar in Gaul in 54 (Cic. *QF* 2.12.3). See Suolahti, no. 224, pp. 314, 405.

\***Q. OVINIUS** (2). A senator whom Octavian put to death after Actium because he had served under Cleopatra in charge of her wool and textile works (Oros. 6.19.20). (RS, MS)

\***PACCEIUS** L. f. (18.2060f.), Q. pro pr., uncertain date. Named in an inscription of Tibur, probably early Augustan in date: Pacceio L. f. | q. pro pr. | Ostienses | navicularei (*CIL* 14.3603—*ILS* 6171—*Inscr. Ital.* 4.4.1, no. 119). (RS, MS)

**PACCIANUS** (1). Münzer (*RE* no. 1) notes that the tradition of the name in Plutarch (*Sert.* 9.2–3; cf. *Crass.* 4.2) is uncertain, and suggests that the name may be (Vibius) Pac(c)iaecus. See *RE* s. v. *Paciaecus*; and Vol. 2.634, on L. Vibius *Paciaecus*.

\***C. PACCIVS C. f.** (7). Recorded in an inscription of Tarracina of comparatively early date: C. Paccivs C. f. . . . | X vir ad hastam [quaestor?] | ludos Honoris e[t] Virtutis fecit (*CIL* 10.8260—*ILS* 5051; *PIR* P 7). (RS, MS). See now H. W. Benario (*Historia* 8 [1959] 496–8) for the view that he was C. Paccivs Africanus, Consul ca. 66 A. D. and later Proconsul in Africa.

\***C. PACCIVS C. f. BALBUS** (12), Pr., Procos., uncertain date. Named in an inscription of Teanum Sidicinum of late Republican or early Augustan date (*E. Epig.* 8.217, no. 883; *PIR* P 10). Syme notes also . . . cius Balbus (see p. 483), a legatus pro praetore named in an inscription of Cos (*A. Epig.* 1934, no. 85). Perhaps the same man since there is space for about eight letters. (RS, MS)

**M. — f. PUB. PALLACINUS.** See (L.) *Lollius (Palicanus)* (20).

\***C. PAPIRIUS C. f. CLU. CARBO** (36), Tr. mil., XXVI vir, q. pr. pr. in the early Augustan period (*CIL* 6.1317—*ILS* 909). Possibly a son of the praetor of 62 (*RE* no. 35) and a senator by 31. (TJC) See Suolahti 316, 406; De Laet, no. 277.

\***C. PAPIRIUS C. f. VEL. MASSO** (60; cf. 17.2039 on his wife Ofania), Tr. mil., Aed. Pl., Q. Iud., Cur. Fru. (*ILS* 907—*CIL* 6.1480, 1481). In the

triumviral or early Augustan period, so possibly a senator by 31. Cf. *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2526—6.39770. See Suolahti 316, 406; De Laet, no 278. (TJC; LRT)

**M. PERPERNA VENTO** (6), Pr.? Sicily 82. The cognomen Vento, given in Plutarch (*Sert.* 15) should be corrected to Veiento (see *CIL* 6.38700; and Münzer, *RE* no. 6).

\***PETRONIUS** (85). Took part in the murder of Caesar, so probably a senator in 44 (App. *BC* 5.4).

\***L. PETTIUS** (3) Named in a Pergamene decree about 132 B. C., reported by Josephus (*AJ* 14.251). Syme, against Münzer (*RE*) and Marcus (in LCL), considers him a Roman senator (RS, *MS*).

**L. PHILO**, Q.? 102. Possibly, but not certainly, a Veturius (see now *RE* no. 21).

**PLAETORIUS** (1). On p. 472 refer also to F. Schultz, *Class. Roman Law*, 191, who favors the name Laetorius.

**L. PLAETORIUS**. The man to whom Cicero refers as a senator in 66 (*Cluent.* 165) is very probably L. Plaetorius L. f. (Cestianus) (14), Q. ca. 72.

**M. PLAETORIUS M. f. CESTIANUS** (16), Q. by 70? H. B. Mattingly distinguishes his S. C. coins (Sydenham, *CRR* 132f., nos. 799–807, with the figure of Sors on nos. 801 and 802) from those he issued as curule aedile (nos. 808 and 809; see p. 143), and attributes them to his quaestorship, when presumably he gave the Ludi Victoriae Sullanae at Praeneste as urban quaestor. He suggests a date in 73 or 72, since he sees also a reference to the Lex Terentia Cassia. See *NC* 16 (1956) 197f.

**PLAUTIUS** (3). R. E. Smith suggests that 70/69 was the date of the tribunate of the author of the Lex Plautia Agraria and that the lex dealt with the reward for Pompey's Spanish veterans. This Plautius may be the A. Plotius or Plautius (no. 8; see p. 149) who served as a legate under Pompey in 67. See *CQ* 7 (1957) 82–5.

**P. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS** (23), Pr. by 55. Refer also to *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.1359—*ILLRP* 386: [P.?] Plauti Hypsaei | [praet] or(is).

\*—— **PAL. PLAUTUS** (3). A senator whose name is only partially preserved in the S. C. de Aphrodisiensibus (Viereck, no. 19). (RS, *MS*)

**Q. POMPAEDIUS (POPPAEDIUS) SILO**, Leg., Lieut. 39–38. Read Q. Poppaediis Silo (22.81). See Syme, *PBSR* 14 (1938) 21.

\*A. POMPEIUS A. f. CLU. (4), Quaestor. Date uncertain, but probably before 80 if the danger from which he rescued Interamna Nahars was confiscation of land by Sulla (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2510—11.4213—*ILS* 6629). His branch of the Pompeii took the cognomen Bithynicus (*Cichorius, RS* 185—180), and being in the Clustumina tribe were more closely related to the Magni than to the Rufi in the Arnensis. (LRT) See *SIG<sup>3</sup>* 1125, and below on Q. Pompeius Bithynicus (25).

Q. POMPEIUS A. f. — n. (12), Cos. 41. Refer also to Vell. 2.21.5 in Vol. 1.477.

Q. POMPEIUS A. f. BITHYNICUS (25). Refer also to *SIG<sup>3</sup>* 1125, which is dated by Cichorius (*RS* 187) to the early first cent. B. C., a dedication by him and his brothers A. Pompeius (4) and Sex. Pompeius (16), at Eleusis.

(A.) POMPEIUS BITHYNICUS (26), governor of Sicily 44—42. Delete the praenomen, for which there is no evidence unless he is identified with the quaestor (4).

A. POM (p. 479; Grant, *FITA* 26, note 19).

CN. POMPEIUS CN. f. SEX. n. MAGNUS (31), Propr. Sicily and Africa 82—79. The variations in the tradition regarding Pompey's age when he celebrated his first triumph leave the year in dispute. March 12, 79, is the latest possible date. E. Badian (*Hermes* 83 [1955] 107—118) presents a strong case for a date either in 80 or, preferably, in 81. The order of the triumphs in Granius Licinianus is strongly in favor of an earlier date than 79. Yet the interval of time after his departure from Italy in 82 needed for the logistics of his campaigns in Sicily and Africa and for negotiations about his triumph seems short, even with the help of an intercalation, for a triumph on March 12, 81. Yet he did move speedily, and 80 is not without difficulties since both in 80 and in 81 the significance of the attitude of Servilius, who became consul in 79, is not apparent. Moreover, it is difficult to attribute the fragment from the *Histories* of Sallust (2.21 M) to Pompey's father, for the phrase in Gellius (10.20.10), *de Cn. Pompei reditu*, would more naturally refer to Pompey himself. See Gellius 15.4 for the form of a reference to Pompey's father. Even so, the balance of evidence seems to favor a date earlier than 79.

Pompey is termed imperator in an inscription from Philadelphia of Lydia (*A. Epig.* 1957, no. 18) and im[p. iter.] in one from Tarraco (*ibid.* no. 309—*Hisp. Ant. Epig.* 4—5 [1953—4] no. 487).

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (33). He was consul designate for 33, not 34. Correct on pp. 348 and 362.

**CN. POMPEIUS SEX. f. CN. n. STRABO** (45), Pr. by 92. Refer also to *IG<sup>2</sup>* 2/3 4101 on pp. 18 and 19, note 3. If he governed Macedonia (for which there is no direct evidence), he preceded C. Sentius who went in 93. See Gelzer, *APAW* 1941, no. 6; *Pompeius* 27.

**M. POMPONIUS, Praef. eq. 72.** Read (M.) Pomponius (1). The praenomen depends on Willems' identification of the praef. eq. with M. Pomponius (10), legate under Pompey in 67 (*Senat* 1.509, no. 277). In Appian, *Mith.* 79 the readings vary between Pomponius and Pompeius, but Pomponius is sure in Plut. *Luc.* 15.2. (RS, CP)

#### C. POMPTINIUS

**C. POMPTINUS.** Combine the entries under these two names as C. Pomptinus (21.2421), since the text of Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.7 on the legate of 71 should be emended to Pomptinus.

**L. PONTIUS AQUILA** (\*12, now 17), Leg. Lieut. 43. On p. 354, refer also to Cic. *Ad Caes. Iun.* I, fr. 13. For Cic. *Fam.* 11.31.1, read 11.13.1.

**C. POPILLIUS** (\*15, now 5), Tr. mil. 71. Münzer dates this office in 72, but it must be placed in the same year as Caesar's. Easily identifiable with the tr. pl. and curator, no. 4, if he is dated in 68 (see pp. 138 and 141, note 8).

\***M. POPILLIUS M. f. (9).** Named on a milestone near Gabii with Caecilius Q. f. (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2.833). The letters CUR appear on the stone, which may be dated to the third or the early second century B. C. A curule aedile or a curator of uncertain date. (RS, CP)

**C. POPILLIUS LAENAS** (16), Tr. mil. 43. On p. 350 refer also to App. *BC* 4.19–20; Sen. *Suas.* 6.20; *Contr.* 7.2.8; Dio 47.11.1–2; Jerome, *Chr.* p. 156 ed. Helm.

**C. POPILLIUS LAENAS** (18), Cos. 172, Leg. Envoy 169. See above, on Cn. Octavius (17). S. E. Oost points out the difficulties involved in reconciling the Polybian and the annalistic traditions regarding this embassy and other events in 170 to 168, and suggests that in 170 the Roman official year ended in the autumn. This casts doubt on the Flavian date, Sept. 3, 168, for the eclipse of the moon before the battle of Pydna on June 21 (Julian) (*CPh* 48 [1953] 219ff.). Yet this eclipse was visible in Rome (Ginzel, *Spezieller Kanon d. Sonnen- und Mondfinsternisse* 192) and such events were above all others likely to be recorded in the annals of the pontiffs (see Cato fr. 77 Peter). See now P. Charneux, *BCH* 81 (1957) 181–202.

\***M. POPILLIUS (M. f.) LAENAS** (23), Legatus pro praetore, uncertain date. Described as a legatus pro praetore on an early first century

inscription of Cos (unpublished, but reported by Herzog, *RE* 22.61). Probably a son of the consul of 139 (\*9, now 22), and father of Paulla Popillia M. f. (no. 33), wife of the Cn. Piso (69) who was involved in the Catilinarian conspiracy. See Münzer, *Klio* 24 (1931) 338. (RS, CP)

**M. POPILLIUS P. f. P. n. LAENAS** (\*6, now 24), Cens. 159. In Vol. I, 445f., refer also to Plin. *NH* 34.30, from Piso.

**P. POPILLIUS C. f. P. n. LAENAS** (\*10, now 28). On the Via Popillia from the Via Appia at Capua to Rhegium, see above, on T. Annius Rufus (78), Pr. 131.

**P. POPILLIUS P. f. TER.** (now 29)

**Q. POPILLIUS P. f. ROM.** (30)

Either of the men (nos. 32 and 37, respectively, in the consilium of 129: see pp. 494, 495) could be a son of P. Popillius Laenas, consul in 132, but the difference in tribe excludes one. Since the praenomen Q. does not appear among the Popillii Laenates the probabilities favor the first. (LRT)

\***D. POR.** Officer under the triumvirs who issued coins at Lipara in 37–36, p. 406.

**C. PORCIUS CATO** (\*18, now 6), Tr. pl. 56. On his special bills (p. 209), refer also to Cic. *QF* 2.4.5.

**M. PORCIUS CATO** (\*17, now 12), Tr. mil. 99. Miltner in *RE* follows D.-G. in attributing this tribunate to L. Porcius Cato (7), Cos. 89. See p. 3, note 6.

\***M. PORCIUS CATO (SALONIANUS)** (15), Pr., uncertain date. He died as praetor in an unknown year (Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 27.9).

**M. PORCIUS CATO (UTICENSIS)** (\*20, now 16), Q. 64. To the evidence regarding the date of Cato's birth, add Cic. *Fam.* 16.22.1, *de quadrimo Catone*. According to the anecdote in Plut. *Cat. Min.* 16.3–6, Cato was in office as quaestor while C. Lutatius Catulus was still censor (see 65, Censors). Catulus and his colleague Crassus quarrelled soon after taking office, according to Plutarch (*Crass.* 13.1) about a proposal to annex Egypt, according to Dio (37.9.3) about admitting the Transpadanes to citizenship, and resigned their office without accomplishing any of their other duties. If they were elected early in the year this evidence would be in favor of 65 rather than 64 for the date of Cato's quaestorship. We do not know with certainty the time of year when censors were elected, although spring seems probable (Mommsen, *StR* 2.352), nor yet how long the deadlock between the censors lasted before they abdicated. They

may still have been in office when Cato, if 64 is the correct date for his quaestorship, entered office on December 5, 65,—and the fact that the anecdote refers to the beginning of Cato's quaestorship supports the later date,—but resigned either before the end of the year or in time for other censors, who were equally futile, to be elected in the spring or summer of 64 (see p. 165, note 5). See L. Renders, *Ant. Class.* 8 (1939) 111–125. (RS, CP)

L. PORCIUS L. f. M. n. LICINUS (\*2, now 23), Cos. 184. In Vol. 1, p. 374, refer also on the consuls to Liv. 39.33.1, and 52.4–5, and on Licinus in Liguria to Liv. 39.45.3; 40.34.4.

(A.?) POSTUMIUS (ALBINUS?) (\*48, now 8), Leg. envoy 48. Münzer (*RE* no. 8) suggests that he was (Rabirius) Postumus, not a Postumius at all. He would emend the name Postumius in Cicero *Fam.* 6.12.2 in a list of Caesar's friends to Postumus and identify him with the Postumus associated with Matius in *Att.* 15.2.3. See also *B. Afr.* 8.1; 26.2, on Rabirius Postumus.

L. POSTUMIUS (13), Pr. 90. Münzer (*RE* no. 13) favors 91 as the date of his praetorship, and Albinus as his cognomen. He would then be a promagistrate when he was killed at Nola early in 90 (p. 26).

(L.) POSTUMIUS (\*45, now 15). Münzer (*RE* no. 15) considers him of quaestorian rank, but the importance implied in the reference in Sall. *Ad Caes.* 2.9.4, however ephemeral, suggests a higher rank. On his death, see Cic. Brut. 269, where the praenomen T. is probably an error for L., since it is foreign to the gens Postumia (see no. 26).

\*TI. POSTUMIUS (25), Tr. mil. c. p. 414 (Diodorus). See Vol. 1, p. 75, note 1, and P. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus Regillensis (\*10, now 60, cf. 1 and 51).

A. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS (\*33, now 31), Leg. amb. 146–5. Münzer suggests that honors paid to him at Olympia (*I. v. Olymp.* 322) and at Delphi (*SEG* 1.152) indicate that A. Postumius was a senior member of the embassy.

A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS (\*36, now 32, cf. 33 and 34), Leg. lieut. 110. In Vol. 1, p. 544, refer also to Schol. Bern. on Lucan 4.319f., p. 131U; Sall. *Jug.* 55.1; Ammian. 25.9.11; Veget. *RM* 3.10, p. 93, 8 Lang. Münzer (*RE* no. 32, cf. 33 and 34) holds that this disgrace ended the legate's career and he should not be identified with the consul of 99 (no. 33) or Sulla's legate in 89 (no. 34). Note however that there is no record that Postumius was among the persons condemned by the Mamilian com-

mission (1.546), and that in 100 reaction against the popular leadership might have enabled him to press his claim to advancement.

L. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS (\*22, now 40), Cos. III 215. In Vol. 1.253 on his consulship in 215, refer also to Cic. *Tusc.* 1.89; Liv. 26.2.13; Cn. Gell. fr. 26 Peter.

L. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS (\*29, now 41), Pr. and procos. Farther Spain 180–178. *Castra Postumiana* (*Bell. Hisp.* 8.6) may be a foundation of his governorship. Cos. 173. In Vol. 1.407, on his consulship, refer also to Liv. 43.2.9.

L. POSTUMIUS SP. f. L. n. ALBINUS (\*32, now 42), Cos. 154. In Vol. 1.449, on his consulship, refer also to Athen. 12.547 a; Aelian *VH* 9.12.

SP. POSTUMIUS L. f. A. n. ALBINUS (\*25, now 44), Cos. 186. In Vol. 1.370–1, on his consulship, refer also to Liv. 40.36.10.

SP. POSTUMIUS – f. – n. ALBINUS (\*35, now 45), Procos. 109. In Vol. 1.547, refer also to Val. Max. 2.7.2. For Sall. *Igu.* read Sall. *Iug.*

A. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS (LUSCUS) (\*26, now 46), Leg. Amb. 175. The embassy listed under 175 (Vol. 1.403) may have been appointed in 176. *Cens.* 174. In Vol. 1.404, refer also to Liv. 45.17.1.

SP. POSTUMIUS SP. f. SP. n. ALBINUS MAGNUS (\*48, now 47), Cos. 148. In Vol. 1.461, on the Via Postumia, refer also to ILS 5366, 5946.

L. POSTUMIUS L. f. L. n. MEGELLUS (\*20, now 56), Cos. 262, Cens. 253. Under *RE* no. 56 (cf. 48) Münzer holds, on the strength of *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.*, that the cognomen Albinus preceded Megellus in the name. It does not appear in *Fast. Cap.* which are preserved entire for 262 and 253.

SP. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS PAULLULUS (\*28, now 49). Münzer suggests that he was one of the unknown curule aediles of 185 (see 1.372; cf. Plin. *NH* 18. 41–43, from Piso) for whom Sp. Postumius Albinus, Cos. 186, held the elections. There is no other ancient evidence.

M. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS REGILLENSIS (\*8, \*11, now 50). In *RE* nos. 17 and 50, Münzer argues that the fine levied on M. Postumius, Tr. Mil. c. p. of 426 (no. 17) in 423 (Liv. 4.40.4, and 41.10) ended his public career and so precludes him from being identified with M. Postumius Albinus Regillensis (50), Censor 403.

P. POSTUMIUS Q. f. – n. TUBERTUS (64), Cos. 505. In Vol. 1.7 refer also to Cic. *Leg.* 2.58.

**L. PROCILIUS** (\*1, now 1), Tr. pl. 56. Read Procilius. The praenomen depends on the uncertain identification of the tr. pl. with the moneyer L. Procilius f. (see p. 450). Possibly also the writer, no. 2.

**\*PUBLILIUS.** The Publilius whose allowance to his son, along with that of the flamen Lentulus to his, was a subject of discussion between Cicero and his son was perhaps another senator (Cic. *Att.* 12.7.1). (TJC)

**\*PUBLIUS —.** The Publius named in Diod. 37.8.1 with the legate C. (Sempronius) Longus (64) in 96 was perhaps a legate. See below, C. (Sempronius) Longus (64).

**M. PUPIUS M. f. - n. PISO CALPURNIANUS** (\*2,100; Pupius \*2), Leg. Lieut. 67–62. He was honored as a legatus at Samos (*IGRP* 4.1709, cf. Münzer, *RA* 334) and at Miletus (Wiegand, *Milet* 3.393, no. 173—*AE* 1914, no. 211) at some time between 67 and his return in 62. Wiegand is inclined to date the Miletus inscription in the latter part of the period when Pompey was organizing the results of his victories. Pupius Piso is not mentioned after his consulship in 61, so the legatus at Delos under Pompey in 49 (see p. 269) should be identified with his son, M. (Pupius) Piso, Pr. 44. See below. (RS, CP)

**M. (PUPIUS OR CALPURNIUS) PISO, Pr. 44.** Delete the gentilicium Calpurnius in the Index and on pp. 319 and 434. He was a son of M. Pupius Piso Calpurnianus (see above). He was probably the monetalis, M. Piso M. f. Frugi, of ca. 68 (p. 434), the legate of 49, M. Piso (p. 269) and praetor in 44. See above, on his father. (RS, CP)

**L. (QUINCTILIUS?) VARUS** (\*11), officer under Cassius at Rhodes 42, perhaps praetor of uncertain date, p. 465. The praenomen L. does not appear in the record of the gens Quinctilia. The officer whom Cassius left at Rhodes (p. 368) should be listed as L. Varus (see Syme, *Historia* 5 [1956] 208). The man who died at Philippi in the insignia of his offices (Vell. 2.71.2) was a Quintilius Varus and may be identified with Sex. Quinctilius Varus (\*10), quaestor in 49 (p. 259). It is uncertain whether he attained the praetorship, but at least the plural is used of his *honores* by 42 (Vell.). (RS, CP)

**SEX. QUINCTILIUS VARUS** (\*10), Q. 49. Add that he held other *honores*, perhaps the praetorship, between 49 and 42. See above, on L. Varus.

**QUIN(C)TIUS GALLUS.** See above, on Q. Gallius (7).

**L. QUINTIUS** (not in \*RE), senator before 43. Read L. Quin(c)tius. (TJC)

**M. QUINTIUS (QUINCTIUS) M. f. PAL. PLANCINUS**, senator in 44. The Latin name, given as Κύντιος in Josephus, was surely Quinetius. In the

MSS of Josephus (*AJ* 14.220) the tribe is given as Πολλία or Ποπλία. Read Pol. or Pub. (TJC)

\***L. QUINCTIUS** L. f. **RUFUS**, Pr., Procos., uncertain date. Named in an inscription of Tenos as proconsul (*IG* 12.5.924, ἀνθυπάτων), a governor more probably of Macedonia than of Asia. If he was the L. Quinctius (\*IV, 4, see 5) who was Tr. pl. in 74 and pr. in 69 or 68 (p. 138) he could have been governor of Macedonia in 68 or 67 (but see on Rubrius, pp. 138 and 147, whose offices would have to be shifted to 69 and 68, respectively, and above, on \*L. Aurelius). Cicero in 66 implies that he had died (*Cluent.* 110). The date of the proconsul at Tenos may be later. (RS, MS)

\***T. QUIN(C)TIUS SCAPULA**. A Pompeian officer in Spain in 46 whom the soldiers placed in command against Trebonius (*Dio* 43.29.3).

**C. RABIRIUS** C. f. (see 6), Procos., probably of Asia, uncertain date. On p. 481, refer also to Josephus (*AJ* 14.241). The reading 'Ραβιλλίω in the text was emended by Homolle to 'Ραβηρίω, and υπάτω to ἀνθυπάτω. (RS, CP) The time when he might have been proconsul in Asia begins just after Pharsalus in 48 and runs to the arrival of Servilius Isauricus in 46, since the title and authority of Domitius Calvinus, though wide and general (*Bell. Alex.* 34.1), is not completely defined. See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1586. (RS, CP)

**L. RACILIUS** (2), Tr. pl. 56. The *RE* no. is 1 not 2. Probably the member of the staff of L. Cassius Longinus (65), the Caesarian governor of Spain in 48, who was killed for plotting against him (*Bell. Alex.* 52.3; 53.3; 55.2). (TJC)

\***REGINUS**. He held a command in Syria before 43 when he was proscribed (*App. BC* 4.40). He may be identified with Caesar's legate in Gaul, C. Antistius Reginus (39).

\***T. RESIUS** T. f. AIM. (2), Leg. pr. pr., uncertain date. He is named with this title in an inscription of Mevania (*CIL* 11.5029) of late republican or early Augustan date. He perhaps earned the gratitude of Mevania for services in the period of Caesar's settlements of veterans (cf. Q. Valerius Orca, p. 312) or under the triumvirate. (RS, MS)

\***ROSCII** (1), Leg. Envoys 53. The two Roscii were sent by Crassus to parley with the Parthians at Carrhae (*Plut. Crass.* 31.2; 32.3).

**C.? RUBRIUS** (2, cf. 9), Tr. pl. 122. Tibiletti has shown that the law of Rubrius to establish a colony at Carthage, being no longer associated in date with the tribunate of Acilius, should probably be placed early in 123 in order to allow time for the physical preparations for the colony and

for the trip of Gracchus in 122 (*Athenaeum* 31 (1950) 1–100, esp. 31–33). See above, on M'. Acilius Glabrio (37). The Lex Rubria mentioned in the treaty between Rome and Astypalaea in 105 is probably his. (Tibiletti, *op. cit.* 18, note 2). The praenomen depends upon identification with no. 9.

**C. RUBRIUS C. f. PUB.** (9), senator in 129. Being no. 15 in the list of the consilium of 129 he was probably above the lowest rank, perhaps a praetorian. If so, he should be related rather to Rubrius (1), Tr. pl. 133, than to C.? Rubrius, (2), Tr. Pl. 123 or 122. (LRT) The tribe is given as Pupinia in the copy from Smyrna, but see *ILLRP* 341.

**RUBRIUS** (13), officer under Cato at Utica 46. Add the praenomen M. both in the Index and on p. 303, as given by Plutarch.

\***RUBRIUS RUGA** (23). One of Caesar's murderers, therefore probably a senator in 44 (App. *BC* 2.113, and see the app. crit. 'P̄γγa or 'P̄γγa; cf. Nic. *Dam.* 24).

\***RUFIO (OR RUFINUS)** (*RE* s. v. Rufio no. 3), Prefect Alexandria 47. The freedman to whom Caesar gave command of the three legions he left at Alexandria in 47 (Suet. *Iul.* 76.3). (RS, CP)

\***L. RUFUS** (see Sextilius 24), Prefect under Cassius 43. He captured Tarsus for Cassius (Dio 47.31.3). See below on L. Sextilius Rufus (24). (TJC)

**P. RUPILIUS REX** (10), Pr.? 43. Add officer? Africa 49; and officer? Asia 42. The scholiast Porphyrio on Hor. *Sat.* 1.7 reports that he served under P. Attius Varus in Africa in 49 (see p. 260), Ps.-Acro and Porphyrio that he served under Brutus in Asia in 42 (see p. 361). His title is not attested. (TJC)

\***P. RUTILIUS P. f. NUDUS** (30), Q. Macedonia, probably before 74. An inscription found at Aigion of Achaia reads as follows: Italicei | quei Aegei negotiantur | P. Rutilium P. f. Nudum | q. (J. Bingen, *BCH* 78 [1954] 83–85). He was the father-in-law of L. Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus, Cos. 58 (Ascon. 5 C). (RS, CP)

**P. RUTILIUS P. f. – n. Rufus** (34), Cos. 105. Named in inscriptions relating to the construction of a theater at Capua (*Stud. A. Calderini e R. Paribeni* 3.354ff.—*A. Epig.* 1957, no. 267).

\***SACER(DOS)**. Officer under the triumvirs who issued coins at the naval base on Lipara 37–36, see p. 406. (TJC)

\***L. SAENIUS L. f. (BALBINUS)** (2), Cos. Suff. 30. The consuls suffectus of 30 could hardly have failed to be a senator before 31. He was probably

a son of the senator in 63, L. Saenius (p. 496). Appian (*BC* 4.50) mentions a Balbinus, one of the proscribed, who returned after the pact of Misenum and later became consul. As Appian mentions his attitude at the time of the conspiracy of Lepidus in 30, he should be identified with the suffect consul. See also above, on the senator Balbus. (RS, MS)

**†CANINI SALLUSTIUS.** Revise the entry to read (1A.1913 and 1919; Caninius no. 14). Münzer (Caninius no. 14) suggests the cognomen Sallustianus. As he was proquaestor in 50 he may very well have been quaestor in 51, proquaestor in 50. (TJC)

**M. SATRIUS** (1), Leg. lieut. 43. Delete the praenomen which depends on identification with the supposed heir of L. Minucius Basilius (*RE* s. v. Minucius, no. 38). He probably began his service under Trebonius in 44, and so might appear in the list on p. 331. (TJC)

**C. SCRIBONIUS** C. f. - n. **CURIO** (10), Pr. by 80, Cos. 76. In the recently discovered decree which Sulla reported to Thasos in 80 the name of a senator who was present to witness it is given as follows: Γά[ιος] . . . . . | . . . ]ΕΤΙΝΑΣ Κουρι [ . . . Professor L. R. Taylor suggests the name of the elder Curio, taking *Kouρι* as the cognomen and . . . ετίνας as the tribe, possibly Oufe(n)tina or Teretina or Pometina (Pomptina), and explains the younger Curio's appearance in the Pupinia as possibly due to a successful prosecution. See C. Dunand and J. Pouilloux, *Thasos II*, 37ff., no. 174.

**C. SCRIBONIUS** C. f. **CURIO** (11), Q. and proq. in Asia, ca. 54–52. He is named without title in an inscription of Caunus of Caria (G. E. Bean, *JHS* 74 [1954] 89, nos. 23, 24) along with C. Scribonius C. f. Curio who is probably his son, and Memmia C. f., probably his son's wife, or, if the date is before 52, his own.

**\*L. SEIUS** (1). The proconsul in Sicily between 27 and 23 (*BMC, Sicily* 128, no. 13) was almost certainly a senator by 31.

**A. SEMPRONIUS** C. f. **FAL.** (3), senator by 140. In view of the known tribe of other Sempronii, for example, nos. 5 and 6, the reading in the S. C. of 140 (*SIG<sup>3</sup>* 674, Φα|[ . . . ]) is more probably Fal. than Fab.

**C. SEMPRONIUS** C. f. **FAL.** (6), senator in 129 (no. 9 in copy B of the consilium of 129, no. 24 in A).

**C. SEMPRONIUS** Cn.? f. **FAL.** (5), named second in a S. C. of 126, reported in Josephus (*AJ* 13.260).

The praenomen of no. 5 appears in the text tradition of Josephus as τενναιον, πεννέον, πενναιον, possibly as a corruption of Cnaeus, but this is

unlikely since the Sempronii of the Republic do not use this praenomen. More probably the two should be identified. As none of the known Sempronii Gracchi or Tuditani of the period appear to suit, he may be a Sempronius Longus, son of the X vir s. f. of 174 (no. 63) and father of the legatus of ca. 96 (no. 64). (LRT)

**C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS** (47), III vir a. i. a. 133–121. Another boundary stone inscribed with the names of the Gracchan land commission was found recently at Polla (Forum Popillii) in Lucania, and must be dated between the death of Tiberius Gracchus in 133 and that of Appius Claudius Pulcher in 130 (V. Bracco, *NS*, 1953, fasc. 7–12, 337f.). A similar stone was found in 1929 at Sicignano in the Ager Volceianus (A. Marzullo, *Rassegna storica salernitana* 1 [1937] 45ff., and Guariglia and Panebianco, *ibid.* 68ff. (neither available to me); notices in Magaldi, *Lucania romana* 216ff.; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.2, p. 834). *Tr. Pl. 123, 122.* In *Athenaeum* 31 (1953) 1–100 (esp. 19–38), G. Tibiletti argues that the law preserved on the Tabula Bembina was not the Lex Acilia de repetundis but the Sempronian law itself as a piece of legislation separate from the former, and that Acilius should be dated later. He would date it about July of 123. See however E. Badian (*AJPh* 75 [1954] 374–384) in support of the older view that the date is 122 and the Lex Acilia Gracchan.

**Ti. SEMPRONIUS Ti. f. Ti. n. GRACCHUS** (51), Procos. 212. On Volume 1.269, refer also to Diod. 26.16.

**Ti. SEMPRONIUS P. f. Ti. n. GRACCHUS** (53), Pr. 180. On p. 388, refer also to Diod. 29.26.

**C. (SEMPRONIUS) LONGUS** (64), Leg. Lieut. ca. 96. On p. 10, delete the question mark, for Diod. 37.8.1 calls him πρεσβευτήν τε καὶ σύμβουλον. The Publius named in the same passage of Diodorus (see above), a Roman knight resident in Syracuse, should perhaps be noted as a possible officer. Since this section of Diodorus retrospectively lists examples of good and evil the dating is less orderly than usual but the limits are given by references to the slave revolt in Sicily and to Livius Drusus.

**M. (SEMPRONIUS) RUFUS**, Procos. in Asia Minor, uncertain date. Delete the entry. The cognomen, read on the coins by Grant (*FITA* 238–242), is Rutilus, not Rufus (so also p. 481). Identification with Caesar's legate, M. Sempronius Rutilus (82), is very probable, but the title proconsul is against considering him, as Grant does, an appointee of Dolabella in 44–43. Syme suggests that he may have been governor of Cilicia after Volcatius Tullus (45/44, see p. 310) in 44 before Dolabella came through on the way to Syria. (RS, CP)

C. SEMPRONIUS C. f. C. n. TUDITANUS (92), Cos. 129. An inscription recently discovered at Duino in the Venezia reads as follows: [C. Se]mpron[iu]s C. f. | [C. n. Tu]dita[nus] Cos. (*Fasti Archaeologici* 5 [1950] 322—*AE* 1953, no. 95; cf. *ILLRP* 334).

C. SENTIUS C. f. (3), Propr. 93. On p. 15, refer also to Diod. 37.5a. On the reasons for the length of his term, see E. Badian, *Proc. African Class. Assoc.* 1 (1957) 2–3.

C. SENTIUS C. f. (4), senator? 49. The entry probably should read C. Sentius C. f. Sab. (4, see 9), unless there was a lacuna in Jos. *AJ* 14.229. As he is listed last in the consilium of the consul in 49 (Jos. *AJ* 14.229), he probably was not a senator then (cf. the position of the Tr. mil. in the list in 14.239), but was almost certainly a tribune of the soldiers Münzer (*RE* no. 4) identifies him with Saturninus (see 9) the envoy in 40 (p. 384; App. *BC* 5.52) and with Sentius Saturninus Vetulo (see 9), named in Val. Max. 7.3.9 (but cf. App. *BC* 4.45, where a similar story is told of a Pomponius) and with the father of C. Sentius C. f. C. n. Saturninus (9), Cos. 19 (see Groag, *RE* no. 9). On p. 384, read (Sentius) Saturninus (Vetulo) (see 4 and 9). (TJC)

SENTIUS SATURNINUS VETULO (see 9), Leg. envoy 40. Read (C. Sentius) Saturninus (Vetulo) (see 4 and 9). The full name may be C. Sentius C. f. Sab. Saturninus Vetulo. See above.

\*T. SEPTIMIUS SABINUS (50), Pr. urb. 28. He is named in a list of praetors of 28 (*CIL* 11.7412), and as curule aedile in *CIL* 6.31759—*ILS* 5921, cf. 7856 and in an inscription quoted by Pliny (*NH* 34.93), so he should be listed as at least a senator by 31.

\*SERGIUS (3). One of the proscribed, restored by M. Antonius. Before the Actium campaign he was the only senator to vote against declaring him a public enemy (so App. *BC* 4.45), or stripping him of his powers (so Dio 50.4.3, and 6.1). (RS, MS; TJC)

\*Q. SERGIUS (21), senator in 90. He held in his *ergastulum* in the Ager Gallicus the young M. Aurius of Larinum, who had been captured in the Social War (Cic. *Cluent.* 21: *qui inter sicarios damnatus est*). The praenomen indicates that he did not belong to the patrician line. (RS, MS)

L. SERGIUS CATILINA (23), Propr. Africa 67–66. On p. 155, refer also to Cic. *Cael.* 10, in connection with his trial for extortion in Africa.

(Q. SERVILIUS) CAEPIO (40–42), Tr. mil. 72. Münzer suggests that he was going to Asia as quaestor, probably under Pompey, in 67 when he died at Aenus. See p. 121, note 3.

CN. SERVILIUS Cn. f. Cn. n. CAEPIO (46), Cos. 141. In Vol. 1, p. 477. refer also to Vell. 2.21.5. See above, on Q. Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus (94), on the possibility that he held a special command ca. 133 to put down a slave rising at Sinuessa and Minturnae (Oros. 5.8.4).

Q. SERVILIUS Cn. f. Cn. n. CAEPIO (49), Cos. 106. G. Tibiletti holds that a fragment of his *lex iudiciaria* may be preserved in the Fragmentum Tarentinum (*Athenaeum* 31 [1953] 1–100, esp. 38–57, 73–75).

C. (SERVILIUS) CASCA (52, cf. 53), Tr. Pl. 44

P. SERVILIUS CASCA LONGUS (53), Tr. Pl. 43

T. J. Cadoux believes that the evidence in our sources points to the existence of three rather than two Cascas, the two members of the conspiracy, and C. Casca, Tr. Pl. 44, who announced his innocence claiming that the name Casca was all that he had in common with the conspirator (Dio 44.52). Cadoux's note reads as follows: "I feel that the evidence points to three Cascas: (1) the brother of Publius who shared in Caesar's murder (praenomen nowhere stated); (2) C. Casca, Tr. Pl. 44, who announced his innocence of the murder; (3) P. Casca Longus, Tr. Pl. 43, the prominent conspirator. Münzer (see 53) and you unite the first two: but it was notorious that the two Cascas, brothers, were involved in the murder, and therefore only a third could have established his innocence. This naturally gave rise to confusions: thus Appian (*BC* 2.113) wrongly applies the praenomen Gaius to his one Casca, probably intending the more prominent Publius (it is of course possible that his brother was in fact also a Gaius, which would aid the confusion); and Dio, who knows of only one Casca among the murderers, Publius, wrongly makes him tribune of the plebs in 44 (44.52.2) as well as in 43 (46.49.1). Suetonius' words 'alter e Cascis' (*Iul.* 82) refer to the two guilty brothers and by no means exclude a third contemporary Casca; Eutropius is simply naming the four most prominent murderers." The claim that the tribune of 44 had only the name Casca in common with the conspirators provides an important support for the distinction, and suggests that his gentilicium may not have been Servilius. The entries in the Index would then be:

(Servilius) Casca (52, cf. 53), brother of the conspirator, probably senator in 44

P. Servilius Casca Longus (53), Tr. Pl. 43, officer under Brutus 42

C. Casca, Tr. Pl. 44

C. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. GEMINUS (60), Dict. 202. A. Aymard (*REA* 46 [1944] 242ff.) and Scullard (*Roman Politics* 80f., note 1) are inclined, in spite of the rarity of examples of plebeian magistrates who had to resign because of faulty election (Mommsen, *StR* 3.364f.), to hold to the tradi-

tion as given in Livy that the plebeian aediles of 202 put on the Ludi Plebeii in November and then resigned at this late date. In that case the dictatorship of Servilius Geminus did not end with March 15, 201, but continued through the time of the Ceralia in April until regular magistrates were elected. If so, the games reported in Livy 30.39 under 202 were actually held in April, 201.

C. SERVILIUS GLAUCIA (65), Tr. pl. 101, Pr. 100. Tibiletti considers the Latin *Lex Tabulae Bantinae* as probably a portion of the *Lex Servilia Glauiae*, and favors a date early in 100 (*Athenaeum* 31 [1953] 1–100, esp. 66–73, 83–85). Since Glauia was a senator in 102 (App. *BC* 1.28) at a time when the quaestorship did not yet provide automatic entrance to the Senate (Mommsen, *StR* 3.862f.) he is inclined to date Glauia's tribunate before the previous censorship in 108–107 (an impossible date for the law which must be later than the *Lex Servilia Caepionis* in 106), and to admit the possibility that the confused notice in Appian (*BC* 1.28; see 1.573, note 2) may refer to a second tribunate rather than a praetorship in 101. But E. Gabba is inclined to accept the view that Glauia had entered the Senate in virtue of having held the quaestorship before 108 (*Athenaeum* 33 [1955] 218ff., and on App. *BC* 1.28).

P. SERVILIUS VATIA ISAURICUS (93), Pr. 90? E. Badian suggests that in this period of prolonged provincial commands his praetorship and his command may have been as early as 93 and 92, respectively. Sardinia is a likely propraetorian province, especially if Sextilius was in Africa before 88. See *Proc. African Class. Assoc.*, 1 (1958) 8.

\*SERVIUS CORDUS (3), Q. or Proq. 48. The man who buried Pompey the Great in Egypt (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.12, *Servius Cordus*; Lucan 8.715–717: . . . *Cordus. | Quaestor ab Icario Cinyreae litora Cypri | infaustus Magni fuerat comes.* Hardly identifiable with the monetalis of 70–68 (p. 436) if the dating of the coins is correct. (RS, MS)

L. SESTIUS (2). Read L. Sestius P. f. L. n. Alb(inianus) Quirinalis (3), and give the full name on pp. 326, 349, and 362. Filiation and descent are given in Cic. *Sest.* 6–7, and *Fast. Cap.* (Degrassi 137). The form Quirinus as cognomen depends on MSS readings in the title of Hor. *Carm.* 1.4, but the correct forms appear in *CIL* 15.1445, and in a recently discovered inscription of Thasos which has the form Κυριαλ[ις . . . , and probably refers to the period when he was proquaestor under Brutus (C. Dunand and J. Pouilloux, *Thasos*, II, pp. 55ff., no. 176). Appian's error (*BC* 4.51; see p. 349) may be due to the filiation Λεύκιος Ποπλίου νῖος. On p. 349, correct 15.445 to 15.1445, and on p. 362, delete 'Pat.' (RS, CP; TJC)

P. SESTIUS (6). His position in 45 when Cicero, without using the praenomen, termed him *parochus publicus* (*Att.* 13.2.2) and his relationship to Caesar at that time (*Att.* 13.7.1) are the basis for the very uncertain suggestion that he was one of the prefects whom Caesar left in charge of Rome during the Spanish campaign (see p. 313; Münzer, *RE* no. 6; D.-G. 3.569, note 8; E. Meyer, *Caesars Monarchie* 430, note 2).

P. SEXTILIUS (12), Pr. Africa 89 or 88, Promag. 88 or 87. E. Badian holds that his command probably began before 89 and continued until the arrival of Metellus Pius (*Proc. African Class. Assoc.* 1 [1958] 1).

P. SEXTILIUS P. f. OUF. (14), Senator 39, pp. 477, 496.

P. SESTUILLIUS (SEXTILIUS?) P. f. OUF. (Sextilius 14), Senator 39 (not 35), p. 496. Both notices refer to the same person, and the reading of the text in the S. C. de Panamareis of 39 is Sestuillius, a name which appears to be unattested, although Sextilius and Sestullius are variant forms of the name (Cic. *Flacc.* 84, 89; Schol. Bob. 106 Stangl; see Sextilius *RE* no. 18). Of the tribe the letters *εντινα* are preserved, so it may be Oufentina or Tromentina. Delete the first entry both in the Index and on p. 477. On p. 496 and in the Index, read Ouf. or Tro. for the tribe. (TJC; LRT)

C. SEXTILIUS RUFUS (23), Q. Cyprus 47? Note that Cic. *Fam.* 13.48 (cited on p. 287) cannot be later than 47 when the island was given to Ptolemy and Arsinoe (Dio 42.35.5) nor earlier than Cicero's governorship of Cilicia to which the letter refers. (TJC)

L. (or C.) SEXTILIUS RUFUS (24, cf. 23), Praef. class. 43. The officer in charge of part of Cassius' fleet is called Sextilius Rufus. He should more probably be identified with the officer L. Rufus (Dio 47.31.3; see above) than with C. Sextilius Rufus (no. 23). On p. 356, add the words "rather than the quaestor in Cyprus between 50 and 47, C. Sextilius Rufus (23)." (TJC)

\*SEXTIUS NASO (33), senator in 44. He was one of Caesar's murderers (App. *BC*. 2.113). (TJC)

C. SILIUS SEX. f. CAM. (not in *RE*), senator in 129. Delete the notice both on p. 496 and in the Index.

C. SOSIUS C. f. T. n. (2), Q. 39? In the inscription on the coins minted at Zacynthos (C. SOSIUS Q. ZA), the Q. marks his quaestorship which cannot be later than 39, when M. Antonius became IMP II (see Sydenham, *CRR* 199, no. 1271) and Sosius consul designate (App. *BC* 5.72), but may be slightly earlier. His province as quaestor, perhaps Macedonia, is not indicated. *Consul* 32. See above, on Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus (23), Cos. 32.

\***M. SPURIUS** (2), senator in 44. He was one of Caesar's murderers (App. BC 2.113, Μάρκος Σπύριος). (TJC)

\***STATILIUS** (2), senator in 44. A young follower of Cato (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 65.4: νέος) who was considered for membership in the conspiracy against Caesar but was not included (Plut. *Brut.* 12.3; cf. *Cat. Min.* 73.4). (TJC)

**MARIUS STATILIUS** (7), Praef. soc. 216. As Marius is a praenomen he should be indexed with the Statili. (RS, CP)

\***Q. STATILIUS** (8). A tribune designate of the plebs for 29 or 28, probably 28 (Dio 52.43.3), so almost certainly a senator by 31.

**SER. SULPICIUS** (20, cf. 19), senator in 49. Read "(21, cf. 20.)"

**SER. SULPICIUS** (20, cf. 21), Monetalis ca. 54, p. 453 (not 452). If the coins are dated correctly he cannot be identified with no. 61, the praetor of 54.

**SULPICIUS GALBA** (not in *RE*), Pr. by 48. Read (Sulpicius) Galba. He was one of two ex-praetors, Galba and Cosconius (see above, on no. 5) who were murdered by Caesar's mutinous legions in 47 (Plut. *Caes.* 51.1; cf. Dio 42.52.2). He cannot be identified with no. 52, the historian and grandfather of the future emperor, who attained the praetorship in the late Republic (see p. 465), since the latter was a son of Caesar's legate and murderer (no. 61), who held the praetorship as late as 54 and survived until 43. Galba might possibly be the monetalis (no. 20, p. 453) or the senator (no. 21) who was with Juba in 49 (p. 497; *Caes. BC* 2.44.3) but neither of these was demonstrably a Galba. (Cf. RS, CP; TJC)

**SER. SULPICIUS GALBA** (60). The filiation is C. f. (*CIL.* 1<sup>2</sup>.709—*ILS* 8888).

**SULPICIUS RUFUS** (not in *RE*). Grandfather of the jurist, perhaps a senator in the mid-second century. Note the contrast implied in Cic. *Mur.* 16: *pater enim fuit equestri loco, avus nulla inlustri laude celebratus.* (RS, MS)

**P. SULPICIUS P. f. – n. RUFUS** (93). Change the entries in the Index to read as follows:

P. Sulpicius (Rufus?) (15, cf. 93), Q. 69

P. Sulpicius Rufus (93, cf. 15), Q. 69?; and continue as in the Index now. The interval of time from 69 to 48 casts doubt on the identification. On p. 132, for (9), read (93). *Censor 42.* The first censor since 209 who was not a consularis (see Mommsen, *StR* 1.549). Cadoux suggests that perhaps Caesar had given him consular rank in a lection of the Senate (see Suet. *Iul.* 76.3; Dio 43.47.5). The only evidence for the filiation is a

unique coin of Sinope on which Grant reads P. SVLP. Q. F. RVF. (*FITA* 252).

\***SER. SULPICIUS SER. f. RUFUS** (96), son of the jurist, perhaps a senator in 43. Cicero attributes his absence from the senate meeting in honor of his father to grief (*Cic. Phil.* 9.12, *adfictus luctu non adest*). He may have survived Philippi, and continued as husband of Messalla's sister, father of the poetess Sulpicia, and himself a poet (Jerome, *Adv. Iovin.* 1.46, from Seneca, *De Matrimonio*, ed. Haase, 3, p. 432, 77; Hor. *Sat.* 1.10.85f.; Ovid *Trist.* 2.441; Plin. *Ep.* 5.3.5). (RS, MS)

**M. TEIEDIUS M. f. PAL.** (1), Tr. mil.? 89. For 'Pal.' read 'Pol.' both in the Index and on p. 35.

**TERENTIUS** (2). Delete the reference to nos. 91 and 92. See below.

**M. TERENTIUS M. f. – n. VARRO LUCULLUS** (Licinius 109), Aed. Cur. 79: see above, on L. Licinius Lucullus (104). *Procos. Macedonia and Thrace* 72–71: He is termed imperator in a Greek inscription from Mesembria (Detchev, *Bull. Arch. Inst. Sophia* 17 [1950] 59–64; known to me from J. and L. Robert, *Bull. Epig.* in *REG* 65 [1952] 156f. no. 87; 67 [1954] 150f., no. 177; G. Tibiletti, *Ist. Lombard. Scienze e Lettere* 86 [1953] 70f.). See above, on C. Cornelius C. f.

**A. TERENTIUS VARRO MURENA** (91, cf. 92), Aed. Cur. 44. Note that while the spelling of *ILS* 6075 appears to favor a relatively early date both Dessau and Münzer remain uncertain whether the aedile in question was the consul of 23 (no. 92) or his father (no. 91). Reference to Terentius (2), Tr. pl. 54, is probably irrelevant, since a Varro Murena would hardly be referred to simply as Terentius. (TJC)

\***TERENTIUS M. f. PAP. VARRO** (86), probably a senator by 31. He appears in a praetorian position near the beginning of the list in the S. C. de Mitylenaeis (*IGRP* 4.33) of 25. (TJC; LRT)

**SP. THORIUS** (2), Tr. Pl. 111? A. E. Douglas, while accepting in general the views of D'Arms regarding the organization of material in Cicero's Brutus referring to this period, returns to the view that the law of Thorius (App. *BC* 1.27) was the Lex Agraria of 111 (*AJPh* 77 [1956] 376–395; cf. 78 [1957] 89). E. Gabba however (*Appiano* 69–73, and ed. of Appian, book 1, *loc. cit.*) thinks that it was the second of Appian's three, the third being the Lex Agraria of 111. Douglas would refer the *Appius ille maior* of Cic. *De Or.* 2.284 to the consul suffectus of 130 or to one of his family (*AJPh* 78 [1957] 89).

\***THORIUS FLACCUS** (5), probably a senator by 31. Proconsul in Bithynia ca. 27 (*BMC*, Bithynia 179; Head, *HN<sup>2</sup>* 517).

\***Tillius** (1), senator before 35. In Hor. *Sat.* 1.6.24–25 (cf. 106–111), written before 35, there is mention of a Tillius who had regained the senatorial stripe he had lost and had attained the tribunate, and Porphyrio (*ad loc.*) explains it as restoration to senatorial rank after Caesar's death. Demand for the restoration from exile of a brother of L. Tillius Cimber was used to begin the attack on Caesar on the Ides of March (Nic. Dam. 24, *FGrH* 2A, p. 408; Plut. *Caes.* 66.3; *Brut.* 17.2; App. *BC* 2.117). It is difficult to believe that a brother of one of Caesar's murderers would have been advanced under the triumvirate, but he might have returned in 44 to be Tribune in 43.

**M. TITINIUS** (14), officer under Licinius Nerva in Sicily, 104. A. Roes and W. Vollgraf identify the cantharos of Stevensweert as booty from this Sicilian war, and refer the inscription on it (M. Titini) to this officer (*Mon. et Mém. Fondation Piot* 46 [1952] 61–67—*A. Epig.* 1953, no. 156).

\***TITIUS** (see 13), senator before 46. A senator who had received his rank from Caesar before 46, when Metellus Scipio put his sons to death (*Bell. Afr.* 28.2, *quorum patrem Caesar in senatum legerat*; cf. *Bell. Alex.* 57.1). Perhaps from Spain, as his sons are called “duo Titii Hispani.” (RS, MS)

**SEX. TITIUS** (24). See above, on Extitius.

(L.) **TITURIUS (SABINUS)** (2). The name of the moneyer is certain: L. Titurius L. f. Sabinus.

\***T. TONGIUS** T. f. Clu. (1), Tr. mil. in 49. Listed in second place in the two consilia reported in Josephus (*AJ* 14.228 and 238). The name is suspect as it depends on a corrupt text in Josephus. (LRT)

**C. TORANIUS** (4) Aed. pl. 64? Münzer, after first rejecting the identification of the colleague of C. Octavius in the aedileship, ca. 64, with C. Turranus (4), Pr. 44, reversed his position in his article in *RE* on the latter. Valerius Maximus (9.11.5, *Toranius*), Orosius (6.18.9, *Thoranius*) and Appian (*BC* 4.18, Θωράνιος) all refer to an aged ex-praetor who was proscribed and killed. There is no evidence that the colleague of C. Octavius attained the praetorship, but Suetonius (*Aug.* 27.1) reports that Octavian proscribed C. Toranius, his guardian and his father's colleague in the aedileship, while Appian (*BC* 4.12) refers to the same event and gives the name Θωράνιος. Against the identification there are also the MSS tradition of Cic. *Phil.* 3.25 (Turranus) and the long interval between an aedileship ca. 64 and a praetorship in 44. Despite Willems (*Sénat* 1.566, cf. 466, no. 105) the notices regarding the ex-praetor should be referred to C. Turranus (4) and the others to C. Toranius (4).

Conceivably C. Toranius could have held a praetorship, but if so Suetonius ignores it. Nor is it probable that the Toranius to whom Cicero wrote a letter of encouragement in 45 (*Fam.* 6.20, and 21) received a praetorship in 44. (RS, CP; TJC)

\*TREBO[NI]. An officer under the triumvirs who issued coins at Lipara in 37–36. See p. 406.

M. TULLIUS M. f. M. n. CICERO (30), Cos. 63. Possibly a legate under C. Piso in Cisalpine Gaul during the latter part of 65 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.2).

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31), Aed. pl. 65. On p. 158, refer also to Cic. *Att.* 1.1.3. *Procos. Asia* 62–58. Honored at Claros (J. and L. Robert, *Bull. Epig.* 1958, no. 390; cf. *AJA* 62 [1958] 98); cf. on honors to him and others of the family at Samos (*Bull. Epig.* 1958, no. 390).

L. TURIUS (2), perhaps a praetor before 67. See above, on Q. Curius (7, cf. 1).

T. TURPILIUS SILANUS (10), Praef. Soc.? 109. Plutarch (*Mar.* 8.1–2, see p. 547) refers to him as a praefectus fabrum.

C. TURRANIUS (4), Pr.? 44. Delete the question mark. See above, on C. Toranius (4).

D. TURULLIUS (1), Prefect under Antony at Cos, 32–31. He sacrilegiously cut down much of the sacred grove of Aesculapius at Cos in order to get timber for the fleet (Val. Max. 1.1.19; Lactant. *Div. Inst.* 2.7, both with the title praefectus). Dio (51.8.2) has the praenomen P., but D. Tur. is the inscription on the coins he issued under Antony about 31 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.531; Sydenham, *CRR* Ixix, 195, 110.1211). (RS, CP)

C. URBINIUS (not in \*RE), Q. Spain 74. On p. 103, restore the MS reading in Sallust: C. Urbinus. He is conjecturally identified with the Urbinus mentioned in Macrobius (*Sat.* 1.11.16), a man who was proscribed and saved by his slave, and is named Urbinius Panapio in Valerius Maximus (6.8.6; cf. Dio 47.10.2). See Klövekorn 78; Ribbeck 466; Willems, *Senat* 1.505). (TJC)

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS (168), Pr.? 96. He was praetor urbanus (Cic. *Balb.* 55). *Promag. Spain* 92, *Gaul* 85? to 81. E. Badian has expressed the reasonable view that his command in Spain continued uninterrupted until his return in 81 and that Transalpine Gaul was added to it about 85, although for several years the evidence is completely lacking. More doubtful is the suggestion that his command included the two Spains and Gaul. See *Proc. African Class. Assoc.* 1 (1958) 11–15.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS (176), Cos. 100. E. Badian holds that the cases listed by Cicero in *Div. in Caec.* 63 must all come in order near the end of the century and therefore the M. Aurelius Scaurus concerned was not the consul of 108 but a later Scaurus, and the Flaccus may well be the future consul of 100, praetor and provincial governor ca. 104 or 103 (*Proc. African Class. Assoc.* 1 [1958] 10). If so, Flaccus and Scaurus should be deleted from Vol. 1, p. 529.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS (either 178 or 179). L. Robert reports (*La Carie* 2.380) the discovery near the sacred way at Claros of an inscribed base for an equestrian statue of L. Valerius Flaccus, but it remains uncertain whether it was in honor of the governor of ca. 92 (see p. 18; no. 178) or his son the proconsul of 62 (no. 179).

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS (179), Pr. 63. On p. 177 refer also to *Caes. BC* 3.53.2: *qui praetor Asiam obtinuerat*. L. Valerius, XV vir s. f. 76, may be L. Valerius Flaccus (179), but if so Flaccus did not continue as Tr. mil. with Servilius Isauricus throughout his campaign. E. Badian in *Philologus* 103 (1959) 90 f. points out that the attribution to him of a tribunate of the soldiers under C. Flaccus in Gaul depends on an unnecessary emendation of *militem* to *tribunum militum* in Cic. *Flacc.* 63. A fragment preserved in Schol. Bob. confirms that he served in his uncle's army. His appearance at Massilia while quaestor under Pupius Piso may indicate that Piso's province included both Nearer Spain and Narbonese Gaul.

\*L. VALERIUS LAEVINUS (212), Senator before 35. Named as a candidate for some office in Hor. *Sat.* 1.6.12–20, which was written before 35. Porphyrio (*ad loc.*) says that he was not able to go beyond the quaestorship. (TJC)

M'. or M. VALERIUS MESSALLA (\*57 or \*56, now 248 or 249), Leg. lieut.? 90. Münzer (*RE* no. 248) points out that traces of two Valerii Messallae in office appear in the generations between the consul of 161 (no. 253) and the consul of 61 (no. 266). A Valerius Messalla was prosecuted by Metellus Numidicus, probably early in the latter's career (so Syme, see below), for offenses against *socii* (Gell. 15.14.1). Syme (*JRS* 45 [1955] 158) suggests that as Potitus Valerius Messalla, consul suffectus in 29 and proconsul in Asia, was honored at Magnesia as a patron and benefactor *διὰ προγόνων* (*OGIS* 460—*IGRP* 4.1338; cf. Gordon, *UCalPClArch* 3.2 [1954] 43f.), and was probably a son of the consul of 53 (no. 268) the defendant mentioned above was an ancestor of these and of the consul of 61. On the basis of the filiation of the consul of 61 (M. f. M'. n.), Syme suggests that his name is M'. Valerius Messalla and that he was a grand-

father of the consul of 61. He might have governed Asia ca. 120, but Münzer is inclined to lower the date. Münzer remains uncertain whether he should be distinguished from the legate of 90 (no. 249), who might be his son. The latter, who is listed in Appian (*BC* 1.40) among the most renowned men, probably attained the praetorship. The entries in the Index should read as follows:

M'.? Valerius Messalla (248), Pr. and promag.?, ca. 120.

M.? Valerius Messalla (249), Pr. uncertain date, Leg. lieut. 90. (RS, MS)

M. VALERIUS - f. - n. MESSALLA (\*97, now 255), Cos. suff. 32. If he was a son of the consul of 53 (no. 268), as Syme suggests (*JRS* 45 [1955] 157), he may be identified with Messal. f., monetalis in 53 (see p. 454; *RE* no. 254).

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MESSALLA CORVINUS (\*95, now 261), Pr. suff.? 40. It may be assumed that in any case he held the praetorship by or before 34. See p. 380.

M. VALERIUS M'. f. M. n. MESSALLA (NIGER) (\*76, now 266). Note that in the editions of Sjögren and Tyrrell and Purser the passage referred to on p. 215 is numbered *Att.* 4.16.8 and dated in July 54, but in OCT it is numbered 4.17.7 and dated Oct. 1, 54.

M. VALERIUS (M. f. M. n.) MESSALLA POTITUS (\*96, now 267), Pr. urb. 32, Cos. suff. 29. The name of the consul suffectus of 29 should be given as Potitus Valerius (M. f. M. n.) Messalla (267). See the edition of *ILS* 8694 by Gordon (*UCalPCLArch* 3.2, pp. 31–64), and R. Syme (*JRS* 45 [1955] 155ff.). He also was a XV vir s. f. before 31 (M. Hoffman Lewis, *Official Priests of Rome under Augustus and the Julio-Claudians* 49). Syme raises the possibility that a M'. Valerius Messalla Potitus named as quaestor (*tauñas*) in an inscription recently discovered at Claros by L. Robert may be this man (if he changed an original praenomen M'. to Potitus), but date and identification remain uncertain (Syme, *loc. cit.* 156; *Historia* 5 [1956] 206; J. and L. Robert, *Bull. Epig.* 1956, no. 252). He should be placed among the quaestors of uncertain date.

\*M'. VALERIUS MESSALLA POTITUS. Quaestor in Asia of uncertain date. See the previous entry.

L. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (\*61, cf. \*62, now 363). The praenomen is C., not L., and should be corrected on pp. 86 and 90. Revise the entries in the Index for the three Valerii Triarii to read as follows:

C. Valerius C. f. Triarius (363), Pr. 78, and propr.? Sardinia 77, Leg. lieut. under Lucullus in the East 73–76.

C. Valerius Triarius (365), Praef. class. under Pompey 49–48.

L. Valerius Triarius (366), Q. 81.

**Q. VALGIUS M. f.**—**LIA**, Senator in 129, p. 497. Being sixth in order in the consilium of 129, he was probably of praetorian rank. See Syme, *Historia* 5 [1956] 206.

**Q. VARIUS** (see **Q. Attius Varus**, no. 33), Envoy in 31. According to Porphyrio on Hor. *Ep.* 1.4.3, a Q. Varius, whom he confuses with **Q. Varius Rufus**, was sent by Augustus after the battle of Actium to put Cassius of Parma to death (cf. Vell. 2.87.3; Val. Max. 1.7.7). Possibly **Q. Attius Varus** (33) and the **Q. Varus** who was a prefect of cavalry in 48 (p. 283). (TJC)

**L. VARIUS Cotyla** (6). For the cognomen, see Plut. *Ant.* 18.4. The praenomen is not attested. (RS, CP)

\***T. VARIUS T. f. SABINUS** (7c; 8A.2393). On the staff of the praetor Plaetorius when honored at Delphi (*SEG* 1.165), perhaps an officer. See Syme, *Historia* 5 (1956) 207.

\***VARUS** (13.2394). According to Appian (*BC* 4.28), a consular who was proscribed and killed in 43. The consular lists provide no clue to his identity since C. Cassius Longinus, Cos. 73, did not bear the cognomen Varus which Willems ascribed to him (*Senat* 1.433) and Cicero implies in *Phil.* 2.13–14 that only two consulars senior to himself, C. Cotta and L. Caesar, were still alive in the autumn of 44. (TJC) Perhaps one of the ex-praetors to whom Caesar granted *consularia ornamenta* (*Suet. Iul.* 76.3; cf. Dio 43.47.5). See Syme, *Historia* 5 (1956) 208.

\***L. VARUS** (13; 8A.2393f.). See Syme, *Historia* 5 (1956) 208; and above, on **L. (Quinctilius?) Varus**.

**Q. VARUS** (5), Praef. eq. 48. See above, on **Q. Attius Varus** (33).

\***P. VATIENUS** (8A.2394). A certain P. Vatienus is named in a Roman sepulchral inscription (*Bull. Com.* 56 [1928] 293; cf. *CIL* 6.39023, a freedman; both cited by Syme, *Historia* 5 [1956] 208). He may be the grandson of P. Vatienus of Reate to whom the Dioscuri revealed the victory at Pydna (Cic. *ND* 2.6; 3.11 and 13 (where the reading is *Vatinius*); cf. Val. Max. 1.8.4, where most MSS read *Vatinius* with the variant *Vacienus*; Lactant. 2.7.10, *Vatieno*), but the possibility that he was a senator depends on *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>.821—*ILLRP* 384: [Corn]elia L. Scipion[is f.] Vatieni. For if the youthful interlocutor in the *De Natura Deorum* (dramatic date 76) was also a son-in-law of the consul of 83, he had good prospects for a senatorial career. In any case *Vatinius* seems excluded both as the

inferior reading in the passages in Cicero, and as a man whose grandfather was not a citizen (*Act. Tr.* for 42, where the grandfather's praenomen is lacking). (LRT)

\***L. VEHILIUS.** Quaestor pro praetore of uncertain date. Named in a pavement inscription found at Hippo Regius (*A. Epig.* 1955, no. 148).

**M. VEHILIUS (\*1), Pr.? 44.** Read M. Vehilius (8A.581), Pr. 44.

**Q. VELANIUS** (8A.2398f.). Certainly an Envoy, probably a Tr. mil., under Caesar in 56 (Caes. *BG* 3.7). See Syme, *Historia* 5 (1956) 209f.; Suolahti 314.

**P. VENTIDIUS P. f. BASSUS** (5). Add a question mark after the date of his tribunate of the plebs, which may precede 45. His area of command in 42–41 was in Gaul but not certainly in Cisalpina. He was a senator at least from 47 (Dio 43.51.5; cf. Gell. 15.4.3). (TJC) See Syme, *Latomus* 17 (1958) 73–80.

**VENULEIUS** (1), III vir 82. Probably a senator like the Laetorius with whom he fell (p. 73).

\***VERANIUS** (8A.2414ff.). A friend of Catullus who saw service in Nearer Spain (9.5ff.; 12.14ff.), and also under a Piso, probably Caesoninus the governor of Macedonia in 57–55 (28; 47). See Syme, *Historia* 5 (1956) 211; *Class. et Mediaevalia* 17 (1956) 129–134. No proof that either he or Catullus were officers or magistrates.

**C. VERGILIUS C. f. BALBUS** (3, cf. 22). Gundel (*RE* no. 3) rejects the identification of the governor of Africa with the legate in Macedonia (*RE* no. 2) in 57–55. The officer at Thapsus in 46 (p. 303) was a praetorius (*Bell. Afr.* 28.1).

**A. VERGINIUS CAELIOMONTANUS** (13), Cos. 469. Münzer, and Gundel following him, hold that the cognomen Tricostus was probably included in *Fast. Cap.* There is no trace of it, although the nomenclature of the family is much in favor of it. See Degrassi 91, 358ff.

**L. VERGINIUS TRICOSTUS ESQUILINUS** (15) Tr. mil. c. p. 402. Münzer (quoted by Gundel in *RE*) holds that his trial and fine by the tribunes of the plebs in 401 (see p. 84) practically ended the importance of the patrician line, though there are two later appearances of patrician Verginii, in 389 and perhaps in 373. This would make the identification of no. 15 with the Tr. mil. c. p. of 389 (see 1, pp. 96 and 98) less probable. No numeral suggesting iteration is preserved.

**PROCULUS VERGINIUS TRICOSTUS RUTILUS** (19), Cos. 486. The dedication of the temple of Fortuna Muliebris is attributed to him (Dion. Hal. 8.55.5).

\***VERRES** (2). The father of the notorious governor of Sicily was a senator in 71 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.95; cf. 2.2.102). (RS, MS)

**T. VETTIUS** (9a and 14), Q. 73. On the quaestor in Sicily, see no. 11. Possibly identifiable with T. Vettius Sabinus (14) who issued coins ca. 60 (see p. 455; Sydenham, *CRR* 149, no. 905). Perhaps a Iudex quae-  
tionis in 61 (note IVDEX on his coins); praetor in 59 (p. 189). Hanslik (*RE*) accepts Grueber's dating for the coins: ca. 72.

**T. VETTIUS (CHILO?)** (11). Quaestor in Sicily under Verres. The cognomen Chilo, borne by his brother (*RE* no. 10; Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.166), is unattested for him. His quaestorship is better attested for 71 than 73: Cicero complains that he was not included in the *consilium* at the trial of the Sicilian captains which was subsequent to the capture of the pirates by L. Caesetius in eastern Sicily in 72 (*Verr.* 2.5.73 and 101, with mention of *priore actione*; 2.5.114, with praenomen T.).

**C. (OR P.) VETURIUS GEMINUS CICURINUS** (16), Cos. 499. The praenomen is more probably P., since it is clearly attributed to the quaestor of 509.

**L. VETURIUS L. f. L. n. PHILO** (20, cf. 3a). Probably a legate under the consul Claudius Pulcher at Capua also in 212 (Livy 26.33.5-7). His curule aedileship should be queried (see 210, note 2).

\***(VIBIUS) PAC(C)IAECUS.** See above, on Paccianus.

**D. VIBULLIUS** (now *RE* Vibellius 1). The name should be written as Vibellius both in the Index and in Vol. 1, p. 189. It is given in Polybius 1.7.7 as Δέκιος Καμπανός, by Appian, *Samn.* 9 as Δέκιος, and as Δέκιος by Dio fr. 40. 7-12. In Liv. 28.28.4 it is D. Vibellius and he is termed tribunus militum, but *Per.* 12 gives the name as Decius Vibellius and the office as legionis Campanae praefectus (cf. also the name Iubellius in Val. Max. 2.7.15); while Diodorus 22.1.2-3 has the name Δέκιος and the office χιλιαρχος. The name should be given as Decius Vibellius, and the position is more properly described as prefect. The "Legio Campana" which he commanded is discussed by J. Heurgon, *Capoue préromaine*, 203ff. On the difficulties of the tradition and the significance of the Samnite garrison in Rhegium, see Heurgon, *loc. cit.*, and most recently P. Lévêque, *Pyrrhos* 330 and 547, who accepts Heurgon's interpretation. (RS, CP)

**AP. VILLIUS** (1), Tr. pl. 449. The manuscript tradition of Livy 3.54.13 favors the praenomen Ap. rather than the P. adopted by Sagonius and the Conway-Walters text.

P. VILLIUS (3), III vir noct. 211. The uncertainty of the date of the Tr. pl. P. Aquillius (see 1, p. 273) also applies to Villius.

L. VILLIUS ANNALIS (\*8, now 7), Pr. by 58. The elderly L. Villius Annalis who was proscribed and killed in 43 is termed ἑτερον στρατηγόν by Appian (BC 4.18), but Appian must mean a man of praetorian rank, since his son, who was cognizant to the proceeding, was old enough to be a candidate for the quaestorship and was designated aedile as a reward for his part in the matter (cf. Val. Max. 9.11.6). (TJC) Note that Plut. (*Comp. Nic. et Crass.* 2.2) terms him a senator in 55.

VILLIUS ANNALIS (\*9, now 4), Aed. 42. He was killed by the soldiers who had killed his father (see above), perhaps while only aedile designate since there appears to have been little time for entrance upon office (App. BC 4.18; see p. 359). (TJC)

L. VINICIUS M. f. – n. (\*2). The two groups of entries under this number should be amalgamated. (TJC)

\*T. VINIUS. He was proscribed in 43 and saved by a freedman whom Augustus later rewarded with equestrian rank (Suet. *Aug.* 27.2; App. BC 4.44; Dio 47.7.4–5). He was therefore probably of senatorial rank, and may have attained the praetorship. According to Tacitus (*Hist.* 1.48) the father of T. Vinius Rufinus (*PIR* 3.437, no. 450; De Laet 170, no. 1157), born A. D. 21/22, belonged to a praetorian family and his grandfather, but Tacitus says "maternus avus," was one of the proscribed. (TJC)

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (\*3) Tr. pl. 43? Niccolini's conjecture (*FTP* 356f.) that Agrippa and Cornificius prosecuted Caesar's murderers, Cassius and Brutus respectively, under the Pedian law as tribunes of the plebs is not a necessary one since the process took place in a *quaestio* (Plut. *Brut.* 27.3–5; cf. Vell. 2.69.5). There is no doubt that Agrippa held the office, but the statement in Servius (*ad Aen.* 8.682: *et tribunus plebi quietissimus fuit et post tertium consul*) points to a later and quieter year than 43. (RS, CP)

VOCONIUS (\*4), cum imperio 49. Willems (*Sénat* 1.463) identifies him with Q. Voconius Naso (\*3), Pr. by 61 (see p. 179). It is possible and not unreasonable, but the interval of time is rather against it. (TJC)

L. VOLCATIUS (\*7), Cos. 33. A newly discovered fragment of the inscription on the calendar of Asia, found by Frend in Apameia, shows that the L. Volcatius Tullus of line 42 of *OGIS* 458 was the consul of 33, not his nephew the friend of Propertius (A. H. M. Jones, *CR* 4 [1955] 244; cf. L. Robert, *Bull. Epig.* 1958, no. 466).

\***VOLSCIUS**, Leg., Envoy 73. He was sent by M. Cotta in Bithynia to deal with his subordinate P. Oppius (Sall. *Hist.* 3.59 M; see p. 111).

**C. VOLUMNIUS** C. f. **MEN.**, senator in 129. Delete in the Index and on p. 498. The entry is based on a misreading of the S. C. de agro pergameno.

**P. VOLUMNIUS** (\*7), Praef. Fab. under Antony 43–42. He should be identified with Cicero's correspondent P. Volumnius Eutrapelus (Cic. *Att.* 15.8.1; *Phil.* 13.3), and included on p. 332 among the prefects of 44. (RS, CP)

**VOLUMNIUS FLACCUS** (\*7), Leg., envoy 43

**L. VOLUMNIUS** (see \*7), senator in 50, p. 498

In Cic. *Fam.* 7.32.1 (pp. 351 and 498) Cicero gives only the nomen Volumnius, but shows he was not P. Volumnius Eutrapelus. It is not certain that he is the L. Volumnius senator named by Varro (*RR* 2.4.11). The envoy of 43 was certainly Volumnius Flaccus (Cic. *Fam.* 11.12.1; cf. 11.18.1).

**L. VOLUSCIUS** L. f. **ANI.**, Aed.? before 73. Correct the entry in the Index to Arn. the form indicated by the reading 'Αρνιήσος in *SIG<sup>3</sup>* 747 (see p. 115).

**C. VOLUSENUS QUADRATUS** (Volusienus \*2), Praef. Eq. 52?. 48

**C. VOLUSENUS** (Volusienus \*2), Tr. mil. 56

**C. VOLUSIUS QUADRATUS** (see \*4, \*5), Praef. Eq. 51

These three entries should be amalgamated under the name C. Volusenus Quadratus. Together they represent the long and excellent service of a notable equestrian officer (Syme *RR* 70f., and 355). (RS, CP) On p. 246, read Volusenus for Volusius.

\*— **S TERESIOS** . . . .ii f. Pr., uncertain date. The name and title in an inscription found at Miletus is reported as follows: . . . .ς Τερέσιος| . . . .ιος στρατηγός (*Milet* 1.2.118, no. 14). M. Segré proposes the reading [Μαρ. Λ]ατερήσιος, and associates him with the M'. Laterensis (see above) who is named on inscriptions of Kalymnos (*Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene* 22/23 [1952] 158ff., nos 130 A, B, C, D, and E; *AEpig.* 1940, no. 129), but, if the report in *Milet* (*loc. cit.*) that the lower bar of the first Σ is clearly preserved is correct, Segre's identification can hardly stand. We would then have another senator of praetorian rank of the first century B. C., perhaps a Terentius.

## ERRATA

### VOLUME I

- P. 15, line 14: for '6.96.1', read '6.96.4'.
- P. 30, lines 31 and 32: for 'Tribunes', read 'plebeian magistrates', and for 'their number', read 'the number of the Tribunes'.
- P. 57, line 1; for 'who', read 'and'.
- P. 66, last line: for 'Liv. 4.40.4, and 41.10', read 'Liv. 4.30.4, and 31.10'.
- P. 90, line 8: for 'Liv. 5.25.2', read 'Liv. 5.26.2'.
- P. 94, line 39: for 'Liv. 5.36.12', read 'Liv. 5.36.11'.
- P. 109, line 4: for 'Liv. 10.13.15', read 'Liv. 10.13.14'.
- P. 193, line 13: for 'Diod. 27.2.5', read 'Diod. 22.7.5'.
- P. 217, line 20: the founding of Fregenae should be placed in 245.
- P. 248, line 2: for 'Cos. 245', read 'Cos. 230'.
- P. 254, line 11: for 'Liv. 31.12—14', read 'Liv. 23.31.12—14'.
- P. 295, line 11: the number of C. Hostilius Cato in *RE* is 11, not 12.
- P. 301, line 22: refer also to Liv. 28.38.6.
- P. 319, line 32: refer also to Liv. 30.39.5.
- P. 342, second line from the bottom: for 'Liv. 34.43.3, and 44.3', read 'Liv. 34.42.3, and 43.3'.
- P. 357, line 14: for 'Fabius Labeo', read 'Atinius Labeo'.
- P. 415, notes 8 and 9: for '• See note 8', read '• See note 9'; and renumber the present note 8 as 9.
- P. 426: after line 13 insert the heading 'Legates, Lieutenants'.
- P. 460, line 10, for 'Diod. 32.30', read 'Diod. 32.20'.
- P. 462, line 19: for 'Diod. 32.15.2', read 'Diod. 32.9a.2 (Dindorf)'.
- P. 464, line 3: for 'App. Lib.', read 'App. Ib.'; and for 'Diod. 33.19.3', read 'Diod. 33.1.3'.
- P. 481, line 5: for 'Diod. 33.18.1—4', read 'Diod. 33.28a (Dindorf)'.
- line 35: for 'Diod. 33.21', read 'Diod. 33.19 (Dindorf)'.
- P. 482, line 28: for 'Diod. 33.22', read 'Diod. 33.21 (Dindorf)'.
- P. 483, line 2: for 'depends', read 'depend'.
- P. 485, last line: for 'Diod. 33.27', read '33.26 (Dindorf)'.
- P. 498, lines 5—6: for Val. Max. '3.7.1', read '4.7.1'.
- P. 531, last line: for 'Subaco', read 'Sabaco'.
- P. 559, line 9: for the name Minucius, read Minucius or Vettius (Diod. 36.2.2—6, and 2a. In 2a *μερούτιος* appears as *μερόβερτιος*).

### VOLUME II

- P. 20, line 22: The *RE* number is 8, not 18.
- P. 25, line 25: for Diod. '37.17—19', read '18—19'.
- P. 33, line 16: for 'note 9', read 'note 21'.
- P. 43, line 13: for '90—89', read '89'.
- P. 46, second last line: delete the phrase 'on the tribes', and transfer the reference to Plut. *Mar.* 45.6 to the end.
- P. 51, line 14: for 'defeated', read 'was defeated by'.

- P. 64, line 36: for *Consul Papirius*', read '*Proconsul Papirius*'.
- P. 69, line 8: for 'on *Sacriportus*, Diod. 38.15', read 'Diod. 38.15; on *Sacriportus*'.
- P. 69, line 36: for 'Diod. '38.4' read '38.11'.
- P. 72, line 11: for '*Ira* 5.18.1', read '*Ira* 3.18.1'.
- P. 98, line 31: for 'Vell. Pat. 2.41.3—4', read 'Vell. 2.41.3—42.3'.
- P. 101, line 32: for 'Diod., Excerpt in FHG 2, xxiv', read 'Diod. 37.22b'. The passage from its content should be '38—39.22b', at the end of Books 38—39.
- P. 112, line 8: for Diod. '37.22', read '37.22a'. See above, on p. 101.
- P. 120, line 28: for Diod. '37.22', read '37.22a'. See above, on p. 101.
- P. 132, second line from the bottom: for '(15, cf. 9)', read '(15, cf. 93)'.
- P. 136, note 7: the article in *RE* was written by Groebe, not Münzer.
- P. 142, at line 12 (in note 9 on the governors of Asia: read as follows: "his praetorship (Aufidius) should not be dated later than 66 and his command in Asia than 65. But since Varinius was his immediate successor (Cic. *Flacc.* 45) and the governors of 64 and afterwards are known, his praetorship should be placed in 67 and that of Varinius in 66, his command in Asia in 66 and that of Varinius in 65. Lange . . . ."
- P. 182, line 7: for '*Planc.* 49', read '*Flacc.* 49'.
- P. 183, last line: instead of 'and note 12', read 'on *Rubrius* (4) and note 12'.
- P. 198, line 8: for *Sest.* '56—67 and 59—61', read '56—63'.
- P. 202, line 9: for *P. Red. in Sen.* '27', read '21'.  
line 13: for *Jan.* '25', read '23'.
- P. 215, line 2: for 'five', read 'four'.
- P. 223, line 5: for '142', read '152'.
- P. 251, line 5: for *Att.* '6.1.3', read '6.1.13'.
- P. 267, lines 24—25: delete the first reference to *Suet. Jul.* 31.1.
- P. 271, line 21: the *RE* number of *Triarius* is 365, not 363.
- P. 294, line 30: the title of Sutherland's work is *The Romans in Spain*.
- P. 296, line 3: for 'Legates', read 'Tribunes of the Soldiers'.
- P. 302, lines 9—10: delete the phrase 'Q. Oppius . . . Praetors'.
- P. 307, line 5: for 'Praeter', read 'Praetor'.
- P. 308, line 22: for Vell. '2.52.3', read '2.62.3'.
- P. 317, last line: insert the word 'before' with February 15.
- P. 321, line 22: the date is March 17, not 18.
- P. 338, line 27: for '*Geldmünzprägung*', read '*Goldmünzenprägung*'.
- P. 377, line 36: for 'Montua', read 'Mantua'.
- P. 493, line 24: delete the word 'probably'.
- P. 495, line 24: for 'Quintius', read 'Quin(c)tius'.
- P. 497, line 9, on *Ser. Sulpicius*: for '(20, cf. 19', read '(21, cf. 20)'.
- P. 499, line 33: read '*premières*'.
- P. 500, second line from the bottom: read 'romain'.
- P. 501, line 13: read '*épigraphiques*'.
- P. 503, line 14: read 'Asie'.
- P. 504, line 21: read 'du'.
- P. 506, line 10: read 'obscurs'.
- P. 507, line 6: read 'partis'.
- P. 509, line 37: read 'crétoises'.
- P. 510, line 32: for '73', read '72'.
- P. 512, line 20: read 'Italiens'.  
line 29: read 'épisodes'.

- P. 513, line 3: read 'gréco-romaines'.  
line 25: for 'Flaminus', read 'Flamininus'.  
line 36: read 'Un'.
- P. 515, last line: read 'Pyrrhic'.
- P. 519, line 1: read 'questure'.  
line 47: for 'La', read 'Le'.  
line 48: read 'puniques'.
- P. 521, fifth line from the bottom: for '1929', read '1931'.
- P. 522, line 33: read 'Treviri'.
- P. 523, line 14: read 'Wuilleumier'.
- P. 530, line 1: for 'C. f.', read 'L. f.'.
- P. 531, line 13: delete the word 'into'.  
last line: delete the praenomen M. in the name of Appuleius (2).
- P. 532, line 6: for '472', read '462'.
- P. 538, line 21: the praenomen of Caecilius Cornutus (44) is not C. but M.
- P. 539, line 10: the name should read, Q. Caecilius Q. f. Q. n. Metellus Balearicus.
- P. 541, line 9: for '98', read '198'. Calpurnius was an Envoy in 198.  
line 23: M. Calpurnius Flamma's no. in *RE* is 42, not 24.
- P. 543, line 16: the filiation of Cascellius in A. f., not Q. f.
- P. 544, line 22: delete the question mark between Pr. and 44.
- P. 546, fourth line from the bottom: for 'Cos. 217', read 'Cos. 207'.
- P. 552, line 35: for '187', read '188'.
- P. 555, line 33: for '210–216', read '210–206'.
- P. 570, line 23: for 'Gabinus', read 'Gabinius'.
- P. 571, line six from the bottom: for '(3)', read '(1)'.
- P. 573, line 7: for '6.6.2', read '6.3.9'.
- P. 585, last line: the no. in *RE* is 39, not 16. Correct also in 1.439.
- P. 590, line 24: the no. in *RE* of C. Memmius C. f. C. n. is 10, not 1.
- P. 595, line 1: delete '(see 58)'.
- P. 596, line 1: for 'Lem.', read 'Aem.'.
- P. 597, line 31: for '75', read '76'.
- P. 601, line 5: for '161', read '181'.
- P. 604, line 8: delete the entry 'Pompeius? Trogus?'. Repeated below.
- P. 617, sixth line from the bottom: for 'hence', read 'so probably'.
- P. 622, line 18: for '452', read '453'.  
line 23: for '452', read '453'.
- P. 633, line 34: for 'T. Veturius Barrus (\*19)', read 'Ti. Vetu(rius) B(arrus?)(6)'.

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## CONCORDANCE

Concordance of the Index of Careers with the numbers in the relevant articles in Pauly-Wissowa, *Realencyclopaedie*, which have appeared since 1952.

In this concordance the lists of names are arranged as in the pages in the Index in Volume II, but on each page the names that require no change are omitted. The lists end at the point on pages 609 and 634, respectively, reached by the most recent volumes of the *Realencyclopaedie*. Asterisks mark the names which have been added to the Index of Careers on these pages.

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- Q. Pompaedius (Poppaedius) Silo (not in \*RE) — Q. Poppaedius Silo (22.81)  
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Cn. Pompeius Q. f. — n. (\*28) — 7; cf. Cn. Pompeius Q. f. Rufus, 112  
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M. Pompeius (\*24) — 11  
Q. Pompeius A. f. — n. (\*2) — 12  
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T. Pompeius T. f. Cor. (not in \*RE) — 22  
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Q. Pompeius A. f. Bithynicus (\*7) — 25; but cf. 148  
Sex. Pompeius Fostlus (not in \*RE) — (not in RE)  
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Pompeius ? Trogus? — Pompeius Trogus, 49  
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- Pomponius (not in \*RE) — (not in RE)  
 Pomponius (not in \*RE) — (not in RE)  
 C. Pomponius C. f. (not in \*RE) — (not in RE)  
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 L. Pomp(onius) (not in \*RE) — 4  
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 M. Pomponius (\*23) — 11  
 Q. Pomponius (\*3) — 13  
 Sex. Pomponius (\*7) — 14  
 M'. Pomponius M'. f. M'. n. Matho (\*5) — 17  
 M. Pomponius M'. f. M'. n. Matho (\*6) — 18; but cf. 21  
 M. Pomponius Matho (\*9) — 20  
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 T. Pomponius Veientanus (\*11) — 27  
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 C. Pomptinius (Pomptinus?) (\*1) — C. Pomptinus (21.2421)  
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 C. Popillius (\*16) — 3  
 C. Popillius (\*15) — 4, 5  
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 \*M. Popillius M. f. (9)  
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 P. Popillius (\*17) — 10  
 Q. Popillius P. f. Rom. (not in \*RE) — Q. Popillius P. f. (Laenas?) Romilia, 30  
 T. Popillius (\*3) — 13  
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 C. Popillius P. f. P. n. Laenas (\*7) — 18  
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 C. Popillius Laenas (\*22) — 16  
 M. Popillius M. f. C. n. Laenas (\*1) — 20

- M. Popillius M. f. M. n. Laenas (\*2) — 21  
 M. Popillius P. f. P. n. Laenas (\*6) — 24  
 M. Popillius M. f. P. n. Laenas (\*9) — 22  
 \*M. Popillius (M. f.) Laenas, 23; cf. 7  
 P. Popillius Laenas (\*4) — 25  
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 C. Porcius M. f. M. n. Cato (\*15) — 5  
 C. Porcius Cato (\*18) — 6  
 L. Porcius M. f. M. n. Cato (\*16) — 7  
 M. Porcius M. f. Cato (10) — 9  
 M. Porcius Cato (Licinianus) (\*11) — 14  
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 M. Porcius Cato (\*14) — 11  
 M. Porcius Cato (\*17) — 12  
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 P. Porcius Laeca (\*6) — 19  
 \*P. Porcius Laeca, (20) — See 9, 19, 20, above  
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- L. Porcius Licinus (\*4) — 25  
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 (Po)stumius A. f. (not in \*RE) — 4, an Albinus?  
 (A.?) Postumius (Albinus) (\*48) — 8; see C. Rabirius Postumus, 6  
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 L. Postumius (not in \*RE) — 13, an Albinus?  
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- M. Postumius (\*12) — 16  
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 A. Postumius A. f. L. n. Albinus (\*21) — 30  
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 L. Postumius Albinus (\*39) — 43  
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- A. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus Luscus (\*26) — 46  
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 A. Postumius — f. — n. Albinus Regillensis (\*13) — 57, Albinus?  
 L. Postumius — f. — n. Albinus Regillensis (\*15) — 58; cf. 38  
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 P. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus Regillensis (\*10) — 51; cf. 1, and 60  
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 A. Postumius — f. — n. Tubertus (\*6) — 63  
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- L. Procilius (\*1) — 1  
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 M. Publicius (\*20) — 12  
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 C. Publicius Bibulus (\*5) — 14  
 C. Publicius Bibulus (see \*9) — 15  
 L. Publicius Bibulus (\*4) — 16  
 C. (Publicius) Malle(olus) C. f. (not in \*RE) — 18  
 C. (Publicius) Malleolus (\*14) — 19  
 L. Publicius Malleolus (\*1) — 20  
 M. Publicius L. f. L. n. Malleolus (\*2, \*3) — 22  
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 M. Publicius M. f. Hor. Scaeva (not in \*RE) — 25  
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 Publilius ? (or Publi f. ?) (not in \*RE) — 2  
 Publilius (Puplilius) (not in \*RE) — 1  
 C. Publilius (\*10) — 6  
 Q. Publilius (\*4) — 8  
 T. Publilius (\*8) — 9  
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 Q. Publilius Q. f. Q. n. Philo (\*6) — 11  
 Volero Publilius P. f. Voler. n. Philo (\*3) — 12  
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 C. Pupius (\*3) — 3  
 L. Pupius (\*4) — 5  
 M. Pupius M. f. Scapt. (not in \*RE) — 7  
 M. (Pupius or Calpurnius) Piso (not in \*RE) — M. Pupius Piso 12  
 P. Pupius (\*1), see P. Papius — P. Pupius (?) 9

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- M. Valerius M? f. M. n. (Maximus) Messalla (\*31) — 251
- M'. Valerius Messalla (\*57) — 248; see the Supplement
- M. Valerius M. f. M'. n. Messalla (\*40) — 252
- M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Messalla (\*45) — 253
- M. Valerius Messalla (\*56) — 249; see the Supplement
- M. Valerius — f. — n. Messalla (\*97) — 255
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- Q. Valerius Orca (\*78) — 280
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- C. Valerius Procillus (\*74) — 316; cf. 368
- Q. Valerius Soranus (\*50) — 345
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- Q. Valgius M. f. — lia, — 5a; and 8A.2390
- Vallius (not in \**RE*) — (not in *RE*)
- Vargunteius (\*4) — 1
- L. Vargunteius (\*3) — 3
- M. Varg(unteius) (\*2) — 4
- P. Varinius (\*1) — 1
- L. Varius Cotyla (\*5) — 6
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- Q. Varius Severus Hibrida (\*1) — 7; Q. Varius Hybrida
- Varro: see p. 75, note 7
- \*Varus (13; 8A.2394)
- \*L. Varus (13; 8A.2393f.)
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- \*P. Vatienus (8A.2394). See the Supplement

- P. Vatinius P. f. (\*2) — 3  
 \*L. Vehilius (not in *RE*). See the Supplement  
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 C. Velleius (\*1) — 1  
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 L. Verginius — f. — n. Tricostus (\*17) — 16; cf. 15.  
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 T. Verginius — f. — n. Tricostus Caeliomontanus (\*15) — 23  
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 A. Verginius Opet. f. Opet. n. Tricostus Rutilus (\*7) — 12  
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 T. Verginius Opet. f. Opet. n. Tricostus Rutilus (\*6) — 22; cf. 7a  
 C. Verres (\*1) — 1  
 \*Verres (2)  
 Versius (not in \**RE*) — (8A.1649)  
 C. Vetilius (\*2) — 1  
 T. Vettius (\*9) — 11, P. (*sic*) Vettius (Chilo?)  
 P. (Vettius?) Sabinus (Sabinus 30) — 15, P. (Vettius) Sabinus  
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Sp. Veturius Sp. f. P. n. Crassus Cicurinus (\*6) — 15  
Sp. Veturius Sp. f. Sp. n. Crassus Cicurinus (\*7) — 14  
C. (or P.) Veturius — f. — n. Geminus Cicurinus (\*1?) — 16  
T. Veturius — f. — n. Geminus Cicurinus (\*2) — 17  
T. Veturius T. f. — n. Geminus Cicurinus (\*4) — 18  
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Ti. Veturius Philo (\*16) — 22  
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C. Vibienus (\*2) — 3  
Vibius (not in \*RE) — 5  
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Vibius Curius (\*8, cf. \*2) — 10, 4a  
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(T. Vibius?) Pansa — 17. See Pansa  
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T. Vibius Temudinus (not in \*RE) — 19  
C. Vibius Varus (\*14) — 20  
D. Vibullius (not in \*RE): see above, on D. Vibellius; and the Supplement  
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Villius Annalis (\*9) — 4  
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