

Awareness of such a superstition will affect our interpretation of Juno's action and our view of the effect it has on the Italians. In this brief but potent and climactic episode the Italians are unable to see Juno⁸ and only witness the effect of her sudden intervention. Not only does this come as an evident shock but the ominous nature of the gates' opening also foreshadows the grim intensity of the war to come and perhaps also the tragic outcome for the Italians themselves.⁹ As when the Wooden Horse stumbles on the threshold of Troy, however, the evil omen is disregarded by the characters themselves,¹⁰ and it is for the reader to notice the significance of these events in the wider context of the *Aeneid*. This is not the only instance in the poem where Virgil expects his readers to be alert to resonances which are not obvious to the characters involved in the action.¹¹

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⁸ Similarly, Amata and Turnus are unable to recognise Allecto: she reveals her hellish origin to Turnus when provoked, but he does not identify her of his own accord.

⁹ Such sinister hints are also evident in Juno's monologue (*Aen.* 7.293–322) when she says 'sanguine Troiano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo' and 'funestaeque iterum recidiva in Pergama taedae'.

¹⁰ 2.242–3; cf. R. Heinze, *Virgils epische Technik* (4th ed. Stuttgart, 1957), 316–17.

¹¹ Cf. for example the baleful implications of the simile at *Aen.* 10.272–5 and the comments of Williams *op. cit.* 65: here, under cover of the simile, the reader is given information about Aeneas which is not available to Turnus in his misguided interpretation of the situation.

CORRIGENDUM

In *CQ* 34 (1984), 457, on Lucan 4.664 *indulsit castris*, I wrote 'Housman... explains "...inuitantibus ad desidiā": read rather *ad temeritatem*'. Mr S. J. Heyworth has kindly pointed out to me that Housman in his corrected impression (1927) does in fact write *temeritatem*. I was myself (as was evidently *TLL* vii. i. 1252. 10ff.) using the first impression (1926), where H. has *desidiā*. It had not occurred to me that H. would so drastically alter an interpretation in a 'Second impression (corrected)'.

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NESTOR'S WAR EFFORT (STAT. *ACH.* 1.422)

aera domat Temese, quatitur navalibus ora
 Eubois, innumera resonant incude Mycenae,
 Pisa novat currus, Nemeae dat terga ferarum,
 Cirrha sagittiferas certat stipare pharetras,
 Lerna gravis clipeos caesis vestire iuvenis.
 dat bello pedites Aetolus et asper Acarnan,
 Argos agit turmas, vacuantur pascua ditis
 Arcadiae, frenat celeres Epiros alumnos,
 Phocis et Aoniae iaculis rarescitis umbrae,
 murorum tormenta Pylos Messenaeque tendunt.

(Statius, *Ach.* 1.413–22)

Here in the *Achilleid* Statius catalogues the contributions of Greek towns to Agamemnon's expedition against Troy. Every item of equipment is appropriate to its