

Abstracts and Autobiographical Notes

All's Well that Ends Well? A Reflection
K.R. BRADLEY

This essay resumes and comments on the contents of a new collection of studies on slavery and the ancient novel, and with special attention to Chariton's *Callirhoe* suggests possible avenues for further investigation.

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Ninus and Metiochus in the school of rhetoric: the first Greek novels
REGLA FERNÁNDEZ-GARRIDO

The aim of this paper is to underline the influence of school rhetoric in two passages of *Ninus* and *Parthenope*. Ninus' speech in presence of his aunt Derkeia (frag. A of *P.Berol.* 6926) is analysed from the point of view of the stasis-theory and its most relevant formal features are commented. Metiochus' refutation of the traditional mythical narrative on Eros (second column of *P.Berol.* 7927) is dealt with the progymnastic theory. Moreover, the love-related motifs and the references to the previous literature are highlighted.

Regla Fernández-Garrido is Professor of Greek Philology at the University of Huelva since 2016. Her research has focused on four areas. The first is the neoplatonic commentary and the commentary of Ammonius of Alexandria to the treatise *On the Interpretation* of Aristotle, which was the subject of her PhD thesis. The second is the syntax of the Greek language from a functional and cognitive perspective. From 1998 onwards, she focused on the genre of the Greek novel, specifically on dreams during the first years; for some years now, her interest has been centred on the rhetorical aspect of the novel, specifically on the influence of

preliminary exercises (*progymnasmata*) and the theory of issues on it. At the moment she is part of the team of a research project on female characterization in papyrus fragments of the Greek novel. Her fourth area of research, related to the previous one, is focused on the Greek rhetoric of the imperial period, specifically the treatise of Hermogenes of Tarsus *On Issues* and its commentaries.

La Troiae Halosis: l'ecfrasi del maestro e del poeta (Petr. 89, vv. 1-65)

LAURA GIANCOLA

The article aims to explore the ekphrastic features of the Petronian *Troiae Halosis*, considering some passages especially from Aelius Theon's *Progymnasmata*. A narratological purpose is thus suggested for the coexistence of diegetic and ekphrastic elements in the poem. The investigation relies on a substantial re-evaluation of the *Troiae Halosis*'s literary quality and, consequently, of Eumolpo's poetic skills, following the path already set by Collignon (1882) e Stubbe (1933).

Laura Giancola is a PhD student in Classical Philology at the Universities of Pisa and Florence. Her main interests deal with ancient narrative and epigrammatic poetry from the Hellenistic period to the Humanistic age. She is currently working on the Petronian fragments.

Heliodorus' *Aethiopica*: A New Patristic Context

KATHERINE KRAUSS

This article argues that reading Heliodorus' *Aethiopica* alongside post-Nicene Patristic texts sheds new light on its place within the multifaceted religious world of Late Antiquity. Through an analysis of three discrete test cases, this article brings to light the complexities of the *Aethiopica*'s incorporation of ideas which are prominent in contemporary Christian thought. In so doing, it presents new evidence for the fourth-century context in which Heliodorus produced his work.

Katherine Krauss is currently a Clarendon Scholar at Oxford University, where she is completing a DPhil dissertation on Macrobius' *Saturnalia*. She has previously studied at Columbia University and Pembroke College, Cambridge. While her research focuses mainly on Latin texts from the fourth and fifth centuries CE, she is also interested imperial and late antique works of prose more generally, including the Greek and Latin novels.

Yawning matters:

What can hiatus tell us about the lost Greek novels?

What can the heroon in honor of Kineas on the Banks of the Oxus
River tell us about *The wonders beyond Thule*?

MARÍA PAZ LÓPEZ MARTÍNEZ

The aim of this study is to contextualize the fragments of the *The Wonders beyond Thule* in the set of lost Greek novels that have come to us in papyri paying special attention to the treatment of hiatus. The literary ambitions of *Callirrhoe*, *Ninus*, *Parthenope*, and *The wonders beyond* are similar and their ‘implicit readers’ would have belonged to the educated elite known by the term of *pepaideumenoi* and *pepaideumenai*. Other conclusion is that hiatus is a license that depends on the style of the author, but it can sometimes be attributed to an error by the scribe or a decision of the modern editor.

The study includes value information about novel fragments since 1998 (edition by López-Martínez) and a hypothesis regarding archaeological materials (papyri and inscriptions) found in a Hellenistic city on the Banks of the Oxus River in Afghanistan, Ai Khanoum, which offer us tantalizing parallels for the fictional *mise en scène* of Diogenes’ novel.

María Paz López Martínez studied Classical Philology at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid. She is Senior Lecturer of Greek Philology at the Universidad de Alicante. In 1993 she defended her PhD thesis (*Fragmentos papiáceos de novela Griega*, published in 1998). Her main field of research are the papyri of lost Greek novels. She has also worked on Herculaneum papyri and she has been Coordinator of a research project about Philodemus of Gadara. She has published several articles and chapters of collective books about other specific topics including Synesius, Hypatia, Greek tragedy and classical reception. She has translated ancient Greek theatre into Spanish and all her versions have been staged. She is currently co-editing a volume focused on *The Reality of Women in the Universe of the Ancient Novel* (John Benjamins, Amsterdam 2021) and she is also preparing a new critical edition of the papyrological fragments of lost Greek novels for the *Bibliotheca Teubneriana (Eroticorum graecorum fragmenta in papyris membranisve reperta)*.

Philostratus, the cup of Tantalus and the bowl of Buddha
ATTILIO MASTROCINQUE

The episode of Apollonius among the Indian ascetics, described by Philostratus, testifies to a good knowledge of Buddhist beliefs and customs. The magical bowl producing food and drink automatically is the pivotal element of different well-known accounts concerning Buddha. A Buddhist text, the *Vimalakīrti Sūtra*, provides us with a series of details also recurring in Philostratus. The magical bowl not only issues liquids as from a spring, but also does not let the liquid overflow and reach the rim. Tantalus should have been interpreted as a Buddhist philanthropic hero in the cultural milieu of the Indo-Greeks. A cup including a little statue of Tantalus who cannot touch the liquid surrounding him has been found in Vinkovci (Croatia). The wondrous cup of Tantalus explains a miracle performed by Septimius Severus in a desert and the mechanics of some spells and amulets for either stopping or producing hemorrhages.

A. Mastrocinque is full professor of Roman history and coordinator of a doctorate in Archaeology, History and Art History in the University of Verona, he also carried out archaeological research in Lucania and Tarquinia.

The Poetics of Mutilation in Apuleius' Tale of Thelyphron (*Met.* 2,21-30)

STELIOS PANAYOTAKIS, ATHANASIOS PAPADIMITRIOU
& EVA GEMENETZI

This paper discusses the episode of Thelyphron in the second book of Apuleius' *Metamorphoses* and explores the significance of the recurring references to the bodily parts of the narrator/hero Thelyphron in the tale, pointing out their centrality, intertextual connections, and metaliterary function in the narrative. We argue that the processes of mutilation and prosthesis regarding the hero's face correspond to the multifaceted literary character of the tale, and we discuss how the intertextual background of the above-mentioned physical change raises questions about literary composition and artistic creation.

Stelios Panayotakis is Professor in Classics at the University of Crete. His research interests include Greek and Latin fiction, late Latin language and literature, and the reception of the ancient novel in hagiography and in opera. He has published several articles and book-chapters on Apuleius' novel and on the *Historia Apollonii regis Tyri* as well as a large-scale commentary on that text (De Gruyter,

2012). Eva Gemenetzi and Athanasios Papadimitriou are currently post-doctoral research fellows at the University of Crete and their research focuses on body, art, and literary aesthetics in Petronius and Apuleius, respectively.