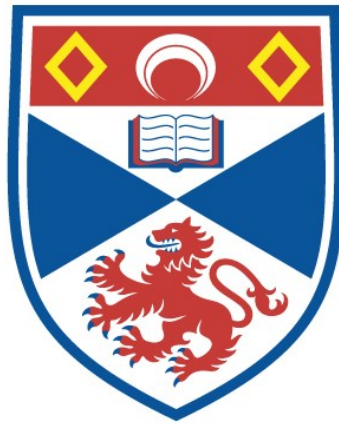


EURIPIDEAN LYRIC METRES : A CLASSIFICATION

Kiichiro Itsumi

A Thesis Submitted for the Degree of PhD
at the
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A CLASSIFICATION

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A thesis submitted in application for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews



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Declarations

I declare that the following thesis has been composed and written by me, that the work of which it is a record has been done by me, and that it has not previously been submitted in any application for a higher degree.

Kiichiro Itsumi
Candidate for the
degree of Ph.D.

I certify that Kiichiro Itsumi has been engaged on research under my supervision, that he has fulfilled the conditions of the resolution and regulations of the University, and that he is qualified to submit this thesis in application for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Elizabeth M. Craik

In this thesis two branches of Euripidean lyric metres are discussed: aeolic and prosodiac-enoplian. A.M. Dale established aeolo-choriambic and prosodiac-enoplian as genera subsuming as species a number of various forms previously treated separately. She also treated both of these under the same name, aeolic. But whether each form should be grouped within these two genera, and whether both genera should be taken as aeolic, still lacked thorough examination.

The first task of classification is to collect every parallel of each form. The scope is restricted to Euripidean odes, but Aeschylean and Sophoclean passages are taken into account as much as possible, especially in Part II.

Part I treats glyconics and related metres. The decision as to which metre is associated with glyconics relies on basically two criteria: metrical context and similarity of forms. After a survey of the metrical construction of each ode, the general characteristics of aeolic metres, such as aeolic base, are examined with statistics. Then the manner of Euripidean usage is described metre by metre with a list of all examples.

Part II is devoted to prosodiac-enoplian. Prosodiac-enoplian is associative with dochmiacs, especially in duets and a certain kind of choral odes, while aeolic (in the narrower sense) is quite alien in these odes. After the classification of predecessors is surveyed, each form which is classified in the genus 'prosodiac-enoplian' by Dale is subdivided from the point of similarity of form. Every occurrence of each form is examined in the Notes. Metrical context is given special attention.

The classification adopted here is considerably different from that of Dale, in that it is argued that cola can and should be taken as meaningful units for analysis of tragic metres. The central figures of prosodiac-enoplian are $\bar{u}-\bar{u}\bar{u}-\bar{u}\bar{u}-\bar{u}$, $\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}-\bar{u}\bar{u}$, $\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}$. The second of these has been overlooked; but parallelism with the first may be observed not only in structure of these and their compounds but also in usage. They are followed by another colon to make a dicolon as well as prolonged by suffix. Unlike the work of Wilamowitz and Schroeder, this thesis refrains from historical speculation. An appendix on the 'choriambic dimeter' and an index of discussed passages is attached.

Contents

| | |
|---|-----|
| Preface | vii |
| Metrical symbols and abbreviations | xii |
| PART I AEOLIC METRES | 1 |
| 1 Criteria for the basic aeolic metres | 2 |
| 2 Aeolic periods | 17 |
| Purely aeolic odes | 19 |
| Quasi-aeolic odes | 23 |
| Partly aeolic odes | 42 |
| List of aeolic cola | 66 |
| 3 General characteristics of aeolic cola | 124 |
| Aeolic base | 126 |
| 'Acephalous' opening | 143 |
| Resolution of long elements | 147 |
| Dragged glyconics and others | 154 |
| Compounds | 157 |
| Overlapping | 164 |
| 4 Individual metres | 173 |
| Glyconic | 173 |
| Wilamowitzian | 176 |
| Pherecratean | 177 |
| Hipponactean | 180 |
| Maecenatean | 183 |
| Telesillean | 185 |
| Acephalous wilamowitzian | 188 |
| Reizian | 193 |

| | | |
|---|---|-----|
| | Colarion --- | 194 |
| | 'Choriambic enoplian' | 197 |
| 5 | Cola starting with 'choriamb' | 199 |
| | Aristophanean (or ch+ba) | 202 |
| | Basilic | 206 |
| | 'Choriambic dimeter A' | 208 |
| | Others | 211 |
| | PART II PROSODIAC-ENOPLIAN | 213 |
| 1 | The metres in duets and dochmiac odes | 214 |
| | Eight duets | 214 |
| | Dochmiac choral odes | 217 |
| | Dochmiac amoibaia or commoi with choral participation | 223 |
| | Monodies | 225 |
| 2 | The category of 'prosodiac-enoplian' | 227 |
| | Dale's classification | 227 |
| | The names ἐνόπλιον and προσοδικός | 234 |
| | Different analyses | 238 |
| | Dactylo-epitrite | 244 |
| 3 | Erasmonidean followed by another colon | 248 |
| | Examples and Notes: (1) - (14) | 251 |
| | The final element of erasmonidean | 263 |
| | The other elements of erasmonidean | 265 |
| | Cola following erasmonidean | 265 |
| | Erasmonidean dicola prefixed by single-shorts | 270 |
| 4 | Diomedean followed by another colon | 272 |
| | Examples and Notes: (15) - (21) | 273 |

| | | |
|----|--|-----|
| | The alternative to 'diomedean' | 277 |
| | Cola following diomedean | 279 |
| | Comparison with erasmonidean | 280 |
| | What is diomedean? | 281 |
| 5 | 'Dicephalous erasmonidean' followed by another colon | 284 |
| | Examples and Notes: (22) - (24) | 284 |
| 6 | Synartete dicola of erasmonidean and diomedean | 289 |
| | (a) $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$ before link anceps | 291 |
| | Examples and Notes: (25) - (39) | 291 |
| | (b) Overlapping | 306 |
| | Examples and Notes: (40) - (51) | 306 |
| 7 | Erasmonidean and diomedean with suffix | 316 |
| | (a) Erasmonidean + suffix | 318 |
| | Examples and Notes: (52) - (57) | 318 |
| | (b) Diomedean + suffix | 331 |
| | Examples and Notes: (58) - (61) | 331 |
| | (c) Dicephalous erasmonidean + suffix | 342 |
| | Examples and Notes: (62) - (64) | 342 |
| 8 | 'Choriambic enoplans' | 350 |
| | Examples and Notes: (65) - (73) | 352 |
| 9 | 'Enoplion' with four double-shorts | 363 |
| | Examples and Notes: (74) - (86) | 364 |
| 10 | Prolonged enoplion | 383 |
| | (a) Double 'blunt cola' | 385 |
| | Examples and Notes: (87) - (92) | 385 |
| | (b) Prefixed iambs | 394 |

| | | |
|----|--|-----|
| | Examples and Notes: (93) - (94) | 395 |
| | (c) Three difficult verses: (95) - (97) | 398 |
| 11 | Hemiepes followed by another colon | 403 |
| | (a) Hemiepes pendant followed by another colon | 404 |
| | Examples and Notes: (98) - (104b) | 404 |
| | (b) Hemiepes blunt followed by another colon | 410 |
| | Examples and Notes: (105) - (117) | 410 |
| | (c) Overlapping hemiepes pendant | 423 |
| | Examples and Notes: (118) - (121) | 423 |
| 12 | Longer verses starting with hemiepes/dactylic tetrameter | 426 |
| | Examples and Notes: (122) - (141) | 427 |
| 13 | Hemiepes with suffix | 448 |
| | Examples and Notes: (142) - (145) | 449 |
| 14 | 'Longer dactyls' followed by another colon or suffix | 467 |
| | Examples and Notes: (146) - (173) | 467 |
| 15 | Iambelegus and related metres | 497 |
| | Examples and Notes: (174) | 500 |
| 16 | Shorter cola | 503 |
| | Examples and Notes: (175) - (184) | 503 |
| 17 | Conclusions | 527 |
| | Notes | 531 |
| | Appendix: 'The choriambic dimeter' of Euripides | 545 |
| | Bibliography | 561 |
| | Index of passages cited | 566 |

Preface

In this thesis I discuss two branches of Euripidean lyric metres: aeolics and prosodiac-enoplians. A.M. Dale's monumental book, The Lyric Metres of Greek Drama, establishes aeolo-choriambic and prosodiac-enoplians as genera. She treats both of these under the same name, aeolic, though different chapters are given to them. Her classification appears to be accepted now widely. This is the reason why these two are examined together in this thesis.

Both aeolo-choriambic and prosodiac-enoplians subsume a great number of various species. Especially, 'prosodiac-enoplian' in Dalean sense covers an extremely wide range of forms which were treated separately before. No other metre is so multifarious. For example, dochmiac is said to be multifarious but each form may be reduced into one single form $x \frac{uuuu}{uu} \frac{uu}{uu}$: This is another, though not essential, similarity of these two. Whether each form should be put together under two genera, and whether both genera should be taken as aeolic, still need thorough examination.

My first concern is to collect every parallel of each metrical form. My scope is restricted to Euripidean odes, but Aeschylean and Sophoclean passages are taken into account as much as possible, especially in Part II. I should think few examples of 'prosodiac-enoplian' in tragedy are left unmentioned.

Part I treats glyconics and related metres. How 'related' metres are defined is discussed in the first two chapters. In the following chapters, after the characteristics common to aeolics are argued, each metre is examined with a list of all

examples of it. Part II is devoted to 'prosodiac-enoplans'. After a survey of the classification of predecessors, each form which is classified in this genus by Dale is subdivided from the points of similarity of form and of metrical contexts. Since accurate colometry is crucial to comprehend each form, and since a particular metrical form depends on a few actual passages, each passage is examined in the Notes.

The classification which seems to me now appropriate is considerably different from that of Dale as well as from that of Wilamowitz or Schroeder. My classification is based on structural similarity with regard to metrical contexts. Until earlier lyrics, especially those of the Pindaric corpus, are thoroughly examined, historical speculation should be refrained from. The basic difference from Dale lies in that I still think tragic metres could and should be analysed into cola.

Many cola of prosodiac-enoplans are still nameless. As it is unpractical to use \cup and $-$ each time, I invent a name 'diomedean' for a colon $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ to describe a central figure of a group of typical Euripidean metres. It is not desirable to create many names for Greek metres which are already overloaded with jargon. But it should be realized that a systematic nomenclature is fragile since it depends on a certain theory of classification, whether historical or structural. Once the theory is found wrong, the name is more than useless. Paradoxically, names which mean nothing etymologically are still useful (e.g. glyconic).

Classification is a compromise to some extent. Unless you ignore the trivial differences between species, you cannot induce

a genus. Without imagining genera, the metres found in tragedies, not to say in Greek poem, are so various that there seems to be **no** rule which regulates the permutation of longs and shorts. But at the same time a rough induction does harm especially when a particular passage is criticised textually and metrically relying upon the general character of a metre. From my point of view, more detailed classification is in need for aeolic and prosodiac-enoplian metres grouped by Dale even for practical purpose.

In the autumn of 1980, I submitted a paper called "'The choriambic dimeter" of Euripides' to the *Classical Quarterly*. It was accepted by the editors and is due to be published in the first issue of 1982 (possibly in May). Since some sections of this thesis are based on the results of observations made in this paper, I attach a copy of the proof to this thesis as Appendix.

I have used basically Murray's OCT. Regrettably Diggle's new OCT was not available before the last stage of the draft. I consulted it for particular passages only. Later texts and commentaries which are taken account are referred to in notes to each passage and listed in bibliography. For fragments, I follow Bond (Hypsipyle), Diggle (Phaethon), Austin' (Telephus), and, of course, Nauck². For other classical authors, I have followed these: Aeschylus, Page (OCT); Sophocles, Dawe (BT); Aristophanes, Hall and Geldart (OCT); Sappho and Alceus, Lobel-Page (Poetarum Lesbiorum Fragmenta); Other lyric poets, Page (Poetae Melici Graeci and Supplementum Lyricis Graecis); Pindar, Turyn (Cracow 1948) and Snell-Maehler (BT);

Bacchylides, Snell-Maehler (BF); Hephaestion, Consbruch (BT). All other sources are given in the bibliography according to the names of editors.

This thesis was written during my stay in St Andrews, 1979-82. I owe my supervisor, Mrs Elizabeth M. Craik a debt of gratitude immensely. Her guidance, assistance and encouragement have been far more than a postgraduate student would deserve. I do not mention particulars, but I must note that she improved my English extensively. I am also grateful to Mrs Laetitia P.E. Edwards (= Parker). She kindly read parts of my first draft and gave me helpful criticisms and suggestions. I am afraid that I do not adopt all of them.

I wish also to record my gratitude to the University of Tokyo and two of its professors. Professor Masaaki Kubo first introduced me to Euripides and metrical studies as well as every other sphere of classical studies. I remember the day when he guided me to Wilamowitz's Griechische Verskunst. Professor Sasagu Arai advised me to study in St Andrews and laboured to obtain permission from the University of Tokyo with the result that I have been supported financially by it. Without him, I could not have studied in St Andrews and should not have been able to concentrate on this work for such a long period. The last but not the least, I thank my wife, Mutsuko, not only for her sacrifice to create the condition suitable to my work but also for the actual involvement in type-writing.

Perhaps it is permitted to express my personal gratitude to a person whom I never met, A.M. Dale. Since I first came

across the second edition of her book, The Lyric Metres of Greek Drama, in a bookshop in Tokyo as an undergraduate student, she has been stimulating me. Though I do not agree with her completely in this thesis, what I owe to her is immeasurable. If this thesis should be regarded as a small commentary on her book, I should be extremely happy.

Metrical symbols and abbreviations

- long element (syllable)
- ˘ short element (syllable)
- κ 1 (strophically) long in strophe, short in antistrophe
2 (in general scheme) basically long, occasionally short
- ϰ 1 (strophically) short in strophe, long in antistrophe
2 (in general scheme) basically short, occasionally long
- x anceps without regard to the frequency of long and short
- oo aeolic base; --, -v, v-, vvv (p.126)
- ⌋ brevis in longo
- || ode (strophe) end
- || period end
- ||_H period-end marked by hiatus
- ||_B period-end marked by brevis in longo
- | colon-end (and sometimes metron-end)
- ↑ colon-end, with overlapping
- / word-end, especially at the end of overlapping word
- gl - gl two gl connected by overlapping either in strophe or ant.
- gl'gl two gl connected by elision either in strophe or ant.
- gl, gl two gl in the same period without overlapping or elision
- gl + gl any two gl in the same period
- gl+ba one colon composed of gl and ba

Fundamentally I follow A.M. Dale's nomenclature of metres, but some are given different names because those used by Dale are inappropriate.

Plays cited without an author's name are by Euripides;

thus El is Euripides' Electra while S El is Sophocles'.

For abbreviations of titles of modern books, see Bibliography.

All secondary literature is cited by pages, not by section-numbers.

PART I

A E O L I C M E T R E S

Chapter 1

Criteria for the basic aeolic metres

The group of cola which is represented by glyconic $oo-uuuu$ is usually called 'aeolic'. This appellation is a convention of the twentieth century, but no appropriate generic term seems to have been given in ancient times. Hephaestion wrongly analyses a glyconic as antispast ($v---v$) + iambic (ch. 10.2, p. 32). In his treatise the term 'aeolic' is found in a different context designating so-called 'aeolic dactyls' $oo-uuuuuuuu$ (ch. 7.5, p.22). We owe the idea of 'aeolic base' partly to him but he himself does not apply this idea to the two free initial elements of glyconics.

The appellation 'aeolic cola' cannot be free from association with the history of the cola. It inevitably suggests 'the cola which were used by Sappho and Alcaeus'. Though it is a reasonable supposition that tragic glyconics and associated metres should be the descendants of Lesbian metres, this connotation is sometimes inconvenient for the synchronical examination of various cola appearing only in tragic odes.

If the term 'aeolic' is unsuitable and should be abandoned, perhaps 'glyconic' may be applied not only to the special colon but to the genus widely.¹ But a double usage of a term both for a species and a genus probably causes confusion even if the context makes the sense clear in most cases. Therefore I have decided to use the term 'aeolic' as

a generic word, leaving the usages of Lesbian poets out of consideration. It simply means 'related to glyconic', and which metre is related to glyconic in Euripidean usage will be clear in due course.

Aeolic cola are often arranged neatly in order of their size from shorter one to longer. This kind of classification presented in charts of metrical handbooks appears to be quite reasonable at the first glance.² Every colon has a 'choriambic nucleus' (— ∪ ∪ —) in its centre. To the 'left' and the 'right' of the 'nucleus' extend 'chains' of alternating longa and brevia (or ancipitia). The difference between cola lies only in the length of 'chains'.

Perhaps the diagram drawn by Barrett is the most developed stage of the abstraction of all the possible aeolic metres. "The commoner aeolic cola in tragedy consist of an alternation of longa with elements of which one in each colon is double short (∪∪) and the others anceps (x). A colon may be of any length; it may begin with either longum or anceps (very occasionally with the double short) and may end with either longum or anceps (but not with the double short). That is, the normal aeolic colon is a length taken from the sequence

...x-x-x-x-∪∪-∪∪-x-x-x-x... " (Hippolytos, Appendix II, 422)

It is not clear why Barrett qualifies the aeolic colon with the adjective 'commoner' or 'normal'. Presumably he must have had in mind (a) 'resolved' cola such as ∪∪∪-∪∪∪-∪∪∪ (b) 'inverted' aeolic base such as ∪-∪∪-∪∪-∪∪ (c) cola of multiple 'nuclei' such as ∪-∪∪-∪∪-∪∪-∪∪-∪∪-∪∪-∪∪. With these

additional conditions, the diagram will cover all tragic aeolics provided you do not trouble with extremely unusual lines such as uu-uu- at E El 726/737. It is quite simple and useful.

Nevertheless this diagram has a serious defect. It implies that any form taken from this diagram has to be an aeolic colon in its own right. In other words this chart cannot distinguish usual cola from unusual. First of all the element alternating with longum is not necessarily anceps. A long syllable hardly ever occupies an anceps element in the 'right chain' while it is commoner that a short in the 'left chain' such as -- ^{which} are quite freely corresponding with -- in the beginning of glyconic. Therefore it is more sensible, for example, to give glyconics the scheme -x-uu-uu- separating -x-uu-uu- as 'dragged glyconic'. More serious misuse of the notation of anceps is found in the description of so-called 'choriambic dimeter'. As I have shown elsewhere,³ x-uu-uu- is a different metre from, say, -----uu- , but the notation x-x-uu- (the inverted form of -x-x-uu-) covers both. The same confusion is seen in uu-x-x- . Simply speaking, Barrett's diagram covers all aeolic cola, but not all cola which fit his scheme are aeolic.

The disadvantage of this abstract diagram is increased by the introduction of strictly systematic nomenclature for each colon. For example, all pendant cola of nine syllables are called hipponactean. The colon -x-uu-x-x (this scheme includes what is usually called by this name) turns into hipp. b while

-uu-x-x-x and -x-x-uu-x are given the notations hipp. a and hipp. c respectively.⁴ But since reference to the actual occurrences is absent from his chart, it may be wrongly supposed that the nature of 'hipp. a' or 'hipp. c' is similar to oo-uu-uu-. But -x-x-uu-x (or oo-x-uu-) is an extremely rare colon if indeed occurring, and -uu-uu- may not be aeolic.

The description of a 'chain' of alternating longa with brevia (ancipitia) is itself questionable. The diagram presupposes that the actual colon -x-uu-uu- is -x-uu-x-x-, not a compound of glyconic + spondee. Of course there is no decisive means of determining whether or not the last two -- is spondee; but at least we have no example of -x-uu-uu-. Similarly one may suspect that the last three of oo-uu-uu- or oo-uu-uu- is not x-x, but u-Λ-. The rhythmical (musical) nature of bacchiac or of other metres ending with u-- is still, and perhaps will be forever, open to speculation. The notation ...x-x is misleading.

It may be inevitable that a treatise on metrics, with as primary concern the classification of every colon, should give the same weight to usual cola and unusual ones, especially when it explains the nature of a colon by analogy with others. As a result readers easily tend to think, for example, that hipponactean (oo-uu-uu-) resembles pherecratean (oo-uu-) or that their difference lies simply in their length because both are regarded as marking the end of a period (catalexis). This belief is strengthened by the usage of the term 'hypercatalectic'

for the ending of hipponactean.⁵ But these two cola are actually different.⁶ Pherecratean is used far more often by Euripides (250 lines are counted for pher against 33 for hipp). The reason for this preference is no longer obvious but the result is not negligible.

Similarity of appearance is a natural starting point to examine whether a particular colon belongs to the aeolic metres. Sometimes two metres function similarly so that they are expected to belong to the same genus. For example, the relation of $x-uu-u-$ to $oo-uu-u-$ is anticipated to be the same as the relation of $x-x-uu-$ to $oo-x-uu-$ from the structural point of view, and in fact both $x-uu-u-$ and $x-x-uu-$ are usually antecedent to glyconics and wilamowitzians. Even an analogy with another kind of metre may be useful. For example, 'acephale' of aeolic metres ($oo \rightarrow x$) might be compared with the 'syncopation' of iambic metres (for example, $x-u-x-u \rightarrow -u-u-u$). But this type of theoretical speculation is dangerous. In spite of the superficial similarity, $uu-uu-u-$ belongs to a different genus from $uu-uu-u-$.

The absolutely reliable proof for the kinship of two cola lies only in whether strophic responsion is found between the two. From the responsions we know that glyconics or pherecratean can be written as $oo-uu-u-$ or $oo-uu--$. Responsion guarantees not only that $uu-uu-u-$ and $uu-uu-u-$ are identical but that $oo-uu-u-$ and $oo-x-uu-$ are closely related though the similarity is not to us very apparent superficially. Unfortunately such a responsion between different species is extremely rare.

Other criteria are necessary for the classification of metres to establish genera above species.

Nobody will doubt that pherecratean is closely related to glyconic; but it may be useful to reflect why their kinship is self-evident.

1. Similarity of their forms is apparent.
2. Pherecratean is the catalectic form of glyconic.

Catalexis is a common phenomenon of Greek metre outside aeolics. For example,

x-u-x-u- | x-u-u- || or
 u-u-u-u-u- | u-u-u-u- || .

Catalexis is not only the abridgement of the preceding verse but also indicates the period-end.

3. The two are frequently associated. The combination of glyconic + pherecratean (usually called priapean since Hephestion⁷) is popular. It is attested in Anacreon 357 P (ὦναξ, ὦι δαμάλης Ἔρωσ) or 373 P (ἠρίστησα μὲν ἰτρίου).

Other combinations such as gl + gl + pher and wil + pher (wil is equivalent to gl) are often found as well.

4. There is a high proportion of associative usages to independent usages. Pherecratean is hardly used separately from glyconics or wilamowitzians. If it were not for the kinship with gl, one would expect more pherecrateans to be found combined with other metres or used independently alone.
5. Overlapping from glyconic into pherecratean is frequent.

These points will be an effective basis for argument as to whether a certain metre is related to glyconic, that is,

aeolic. But historical argumentation should be treated carefully. The origin of any particular metre is obscure. The traditional appellation of a metre such as 'glyconic' which Glycon invented (εὐπεῖν) (Heph. ch. 10.2, p.32) is nothing more than a convention of late antiquity. Perhaps the majority of the metres is very old, and, even if particular form might be due to the creation based upon existing metres by a single genius, the potentiality of transformation inherent in original metres must be old. Some metres will be as old as the Greek language itself. But comparative study with other Indo-European languages has not proved anything solid yet.⁸

It is generally supposed that, because tragic polymetric choral odes succeed to archaic lyric poems, their metrical units are the descendants of archaic, simpler metres. The essence of this supposition is undeniable; but it is uncertain to what extent we may rely on an archaic verse as a paradigm of each passage of tragedy in detail. In the case of aeolic metres, Sappho and Alcaeus should be observed first of all.

Lesbian poets use a number of cola which start with two free elements (incipitia; so-called aeolic base). --, -v, v-, and even vv, can correspond with each other. This freedom is, though restricted in scope, retained in tragic verses:

---vv--- corresponds strophically both to -v---v--- and to v---v---. Therefore the colon oo---v--- is reasonably called by the identical name, glyconic, both in Lesbian and tragic metres.

Sappho certainly uses a colon -v-xx---v--- (cr+gl) at 96 LP

(a three-line stanza: cr+gl | gl | gl+ba ||) and at 98 LP
 (a three-line stanza: gl | gl | cr+gl ||). Does this usage
 guarantee the analysis of these Euripidean passages: Hcld
 898ff/907ff (cr+gl - pher), IA 783ff (cr+gl - pher) or Med
 180ff (cr+gl - hipp)? The potentiality of glyconic to enlarge
 into cr+gl is certain because Sapphic examples attest the
 existence of ~~oo-oo-oo-oo~~ alongside a simple glyconic. But at
 the same time I am sceptical about a direct influence of Sappho
 over Euripides. It is doubtful even whether Euripides was
 thinking about Sappho when he composed the composite, cr+gl.⁹

There are the following differences between Lesbian
 metres and tragic metres:

1. Sappho and Alcaeus compose songs in stanza or *κατὰ στίχον*.
 Tragic polymetric odes can be segmented into periods, but a
 period is not equivalent to a stanza.
2. A number of Sapphic and Alcaic metres do not appear in
 tragic odes. The most conspicuous case is the absence of what
 Snell calls 'innere Erweiterung' (inner expansion), especially
 of gl^d, gl^{2d} type (oo-oo-oo-oo-oo, oo-oo-oo-oo-oo). Asclepiad
 (gl^c, gl^{2c} type) has only a handful of examples.
3. Even the usage of glyconic is different. The most
 familiar usage in tragic ode is priapean dicolon (gl + pher).
 This is absent from Lesbian odes while Anacreon uses it; even
 a simple pherecratean is not found in (at least, extant)
 Lesbian odes.¹⁰

Chronologically, Pindar stands at an intermediate stage
 between Lesbian poets and tragedians. The bulk of Pindaric

Snell, however, takes Boehmer's conjecture ἔτεκε. He analyses cr (---) + pher^{2d} (---). pher^{2d} is found at 115 LP (perhaps κατὰ στίχον ; Hephaestion cites two lines as a representation of 'aeolic dactyl pentameter καταληκτικὰ εἰς δισύλλαβον' (ch. 7.6, p.23)) and at 136 LP (one line). Surprisingly Pindar does not use pher^{2d} elsewhere, judging from the metrorum conspectus of Snell's edition.

Turyn takes this period as dochmiac (---) and 4 da (---). Dochmiacs are completely unknown in the work of Sappho and Alcaeus, and one of the metres most remote from aeolics in Euripidean odes as we shall see later. No occurrence is found of overlapping from a dochmiac into dactyls there, either. Since the form of dochmiacs is not restricted to ---, it is misleading to call a particular shape by the name 'dochmiac'.¹⁴ It is one of the advantages of Snell's colometry that he expels all examples of 'dochmiacs' totally out of the Pindaric corpus. But he is compelled to introduce an unfamiliar, not well-classified category instead. See 7 below.

3. ---||

Hiatus (43, 101) and brevis in longo (72) confirm the period-end. This period is equal to lecythion. Lecythion is associated with glyconic and other aeolics in tragic odes.

4. ---||

Hiatus (15, 91) and brevis in longo (62) separate off this period. The whole period is identical with the colon 'pherecratean' though it starts with -- on every occasion. See 1

above. Here we are obliged to decide our standpoint: whether we should adopt the very name 'pherecratean' or assume that this line takes a form superficially identical with 'pher'; and, if we adopt the name, whether we use the name to denote the essence of the metre (aeolic) or simply for the sake of convenience. Apart from the traditional nomenclature, the difference of 4 from 3 lies only in the exchange of lengths of the fifth and the sixth elements.

5. -u-u-u-u-||

Hiatus (5, 34) and brevis in longo (45). Equal to 3 above.

6. -u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-||

Such collision of two longa as ours at -u-uu-u-u-u would be extraordinary within a tragic aeolic colon: it is usually taken to entail colon end between the two. But what is -u-u-u-u ? Turyn calls it 'dochmiac' while the former parts are 2 tro (-u-u-u-u-u) and gl (-u-u-u-u-u). Snell divides the period as cr (-u-), 2 ia (u-u-u-u-u-u), _Apher (u-u-u-u-u) and ia (u-u-). We may reasonably wonder if '_Apher' can overlap into iambic metron.

7. -u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-||

This period is an abridged form of the preceding 6. Before -u-u-u-, the 'chain' of alternating single-short with long is shortened by -u-u-u- (supposing u-u-u in 6 is a resolution uuu). After -u-u-u-, -u-u-u-u becomes -u-u-. Both Turyn and Snell realize the similarity of 7 with 6. Then Turyn gives the notation 2 tro (-u-u-u-u-u) cho (-u-u-u-) cr (-u-u-) while Snell, cr (-u-u-), ia (u-u-u-), _Apher (u-u-u-u-u-), (ia) (u-). (ia) means half a metron (!)

8. $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u} \parallel$

Three iambs (Turyn, Snell); but six lines among eight occurrences (19, 37, 48, 77, 95, 106) have median caesura ($\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u}$). This tendency is clearly against tragic usage of trimeter (including lyric trimeter).

9. $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u} \parallel$

Turyn takes dochm + cr while Snell (ia) cr cr. Word-end often falls at $\text{u-u-u-u} \parallel$ (9, 20, 38, 78, 107). This prevents supposition that the last four syllables make a cretic. It is rather u-u-u-u-u-u .

10. $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u} \parallel$

The u-u-u-u of 9 is prolonged into u-u-u-u-u-u by u-u . Both Turyn and Snell call ba ia cr.

11. $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u} \parallel \parallel$

u-u-u-u is found above, 6. Turyn, ia (u-u-u-u) + dochm (u-u-u-u); Snell, ia cr (cr). u-u is called (cr) here.

It is evident that dissection of a Pindaric period into 'aeolic' cola and others is no more than arbitrary. At most a name such as glyconic or iambic is a conventional substitution for the notation u-u-u-u-u-u (which does not correspond with u-u-u-u-u-u) or u-u-u (not u-u-u). As Dale rightly points out, 'this is worth no more as an elucidation than to call u-u-u-u-u-u "trochaic + iambic metron"' ('Metrical Units' = Coll Pap 47).

Because usage of metres of tragic poets is so different from Sappho and Alcaeus and from Pindar, classification of metres should start primarily with the examination and comparison of the usage in all passages of a single poet. If

a colon similar to glyconic in appearance is accommodated frequently with glyconics throughout the works of the poet, and if the associative usage is the dominant one of this colon throughout, the colon may well be judged to belong to the same genus as glyconic, that is, aeolic. After this procedure we may proceed to another poet, and finally, by comparing all the poets, a history of Greek metre will be established.

Theoretically it is still possible to doubt that the usage of a poet is uniform throughout his career or even in every passage. But such extreme scepticism is futile, for, if so, we should not be entitled to cite any passage as a parallel from other plays of the same author. And previous surveys of Euripidean odes reveal that Euripides did not change his manner completely. Of course it is not deniable that a change of inclination may be observed between his earlier plays and later ones [or that Aeschylus and Sophocles should have had different preferences. But certainly the difference among the works of the three tragedians is not fundamental as that between Pindar and them]. Hence our first task is to collect as many parallels as possible and thereafter to induce tendencies from them. Metrical studies are inductive, not deductive.

Another possible objection is: "If a colon X is usually associated with glyconics in Euripidean odes and if a colon Y is not, it was only that Euripides liked to connect X with glyconics and disliked, Y. It does not explain the nature of

X or Y." I agree with this argument. But even if it were possible to demonstrate that X and Y were of the same origin by a certain method, it would be still impractical and misleading for textual criticism or the examination of the authorship to classify X and Y under the same label without reference to Euripidean usage.

Tragic odes are polymetric. This means in theory that they may be composed of any metres which may bear no relation to one another. But, on the other hand, it is a working hypothesis that a metre often employed together with basic aeolics within an ode should be in closer relation with them than a metre never found in the milieu of aeolics.

Tragic odes consist of several periods. It is often very difficult to decide where a period-end falls; but when it is reasonably established by such criteria as *juxta ancipitia*, *brevis in longo*, *hiatus*, the eight-metra rule, coincidence of strong sense-break both in the strophe and in the antistrophe, and 'catalectic ending',¹⁵ we may have another plausible hypothesis that a metre which is used with glyconics and other basic aeolics within a period is more closely related than a metre which is not.

But at the same time it should be remembered that different types of metres also can be used within the same period. For example, dactylic colon and iambic join together in Andr 301-03 (the strophe has some corruption).¹⁶

οὐτ' ἄν ἐπ' Ἰλιάσιν ζυγὸν ἦλυθε -uuuuuuuuuu
 δούλιον, σὺ τ' ἄν γύνας, -uuuuuuuuuu

τυράνων ἔσχεσ' ἂν δόμων ἔδρας — — — — —

Overlapping may be a more reliable criterion since overlapping into a different type of metre is comparatively limited. In most cases, it makes a composite colon; such as dochm+cr (or ba+dochm) Med 1261 μάταν μόχθος ἔρρει τέκνων or ia+dactyl Hipp 1105 λύπας παραιεῖ· ζύνεσιν δέ τιν' ἐλπίδι κεύθων.

But even so, it has yet to be examined whether the existence of overlap from one colon into another immediately indicates that the two connected cola are of the same genus.

Chapter 2

Aeolic periods

In this chapter we try to identify various aeolic cola in Euripidean odes from the point of metrical contexts, examining which colon is used frequently with glyconics within the same period. In collecting examples, pherecrateans and wilamowitzians are supposed to be basic aeolics. Pher is aeolic beyond doubt (if justification is required, see p.7 above), and wil corresponds strophically with gl.

Some Euripidean odes are of simple construction. In such cases the whole ode can be analysed without ambiguity into cola most of which are gl, pher and wil. When a few other cola are mixed within the same period with them, each of these is preceded and followed by gl, pher, wil or evident period ends. If this colon is of a shape explicable as a prolonged or abridged form of gl or wil, and if this colon is used in a similar situation in other odes too, it itself is naturally supposed to be aeolic. I call such odes 'purely aeolic'. In other words, 'purely aeolic odes' are composed of aeolics only.

In other odes, though most verses are gl, pher, wil and other aeolic cola which are identified by the examination of 'purely aeolic odes', and though aeolics are used from the beginning till the end of the odes, some of the mingled cola may not be classified as aeolic. Some are evidently non-aeolic, for example, iambic. Some may be supposed to be related to aeolics in a certain manner but their form and

usage demands some reservation so that it is more discreet to treat them separately from evident aeolics. Some of the cola are unfamiliar and without parallels in other odes.

Such odes are collected under the name of 'quasi-aeolic'. As has been described above, they are composed of aeolic periods but contain heterogeneous cola which are not always aeolics. But these cola do not make a complete period by themselves. By comparing such odes with each other, a general idea will be obtained as to which types of metres are associative with aeolics.

The third group of odes is 'partly aeolic'. These odes include non-aeolic periods as well as aeolic periods. The composition of aeolic periods is similar to the periods of 'purely aeolic' or 'quasi-aeolic': most of the cola are unambiguously aeolics with or without a few ingredients of associative but not necessarily aeolic cola, and of unfamiliar cola. On the other hand all kinds of metres appear in the non-aeolic periods. They may not be expected to be even associative with gl and other aeolics.

It should be remembered that the classification into these three groups is for the purely pragmatic purpose of examining efficiently which colon is closely related to gl, pher and wil. At the same time, it may be expected to work as a test of the method itself: how far the metrical context is a reliable criterion to identify a particular verse.

The following list of Euripidean odes does not aim at analysing each ode perfectly. The parts which are obviously

non-aeolic are not so fully considered as (possible) aeolics. The text is Murray's unless otherwise specified. The colometry is sometimes different from his, but when the difference lies in the transposition of the last syllable (overlapping), no special indication is given. All aeolic verses are listed up colon by colon at the end of this chapter with the texts.

PURELY AEOLIC ODES

Cyc 41-48/55-62

Parodos, strophic pair excluding ephymnion (*παῖ γενναίων μῆν πατέρων*). Three (or four) periods are made of only wil and _Awil.

41-43/55-57 wil, _Awil, wil || (or wil || _Awil, wil ||)

44-45/58-59 _Awil - wil ||

46-48/60-62 wil, wil - wil ||

Andr 501-14/523-36

Duet between Andromache and the child. Five periods are made of only gl and pher. The last two periods may be one because this division compels us either to accept a period-end with elision at 534 (*ἄ τάλανι'* ||) or an emendation metri causa such as *ἄ τάλας* (this feminine form is cited by LSJ at Ar Th 1038 *ὡς μέτρα ... ἦ τάλας ἐγὼ τάλας*. Period-end is supported by (i) hiatus at 512 (Musgrave's <τ'> is unnecessary) (ii) eight-metra rule (iii) the change of the singer (but at 507/530 the singer changes even inside a colon). The simplicity

of the structure is comparable with archaic lyrics.

501-03/523-25 gl - gl, pher ||

504-05/526-27 gl, pher(σῶ||) ||

506-09/528-31 gl, gl, pher ||

510-12/532-34 gl, gl, gl ||

153-14/535-36 gl, pher |||

Supp 955-62/963-70

Fourth stasimon, strophic pair (οὐκέτ' εὐτεκνος).

968 οὐτ' ἐν <τοῖς> φθιμένοις 969 οὐ ζῶοις (σ οὐτε ζῶοι) ἀριθμουμένη .

955-57/963-65 gl - gl - gl+sp ||

958-59/966-67 A wil, wil ||

960-62/968-70 maec, wil, gl+ba |||

The following epode is almost entirely aeolic (see 'quasi-aeolic')

HF 359-63/375-79, 389-93/403-07, 419-24/436-41

Ephymnia of three strophic pairs of First stasimon (aristeia of Heracles). As to the main body of strophes, only the first includes aeolic cola (see 'partly-aeolic'). Three ephymnia are similar (the first and the second are identical).

Consecutive pherecrateans are not common, but are paralleled (e.g. A Th 295-300/312-17, 6 pher, see p.180 below). Each pher possibly consitutes a period; brevis in longo is found at 359 only.

359-61/375-77 pher || pher || pher ||

362-63/378-79 gl, pher |||

389-91/403-05 pher || pher || pher ||

392-93/406-07 gl - pher |||

419-22/436-39 pher || pher || pher || pher ||

423-24/440-41 gl - pher |||

Pho 202-13/214-25

Parodos, strophic pair. Period-ends are uncertain because of the lack of coincidence of the positions of major sense-break in strophe and antistrophe. The following division depends on metric pattern^s

202-04/214-16 gl, gl, pher ||

205-07/217-19 _A wil, gl, pher ||

208-09/220-21 gl - gl_H ||

210-13/222-25 wil/gl, gl, gl, pher ||

IA 543-57/558-72

First stasimon, strophic pair (μάκαρες οἱ μητρίας θεῶν)

543-45/558-60 gl, gl - pher ||

546-53/561-68 8 wil without any overlapping. No certain clue is found where to divide into two or three periods.

554-57/569-72 _A wil - wil, wil - pher |||

Phae 63-70/71-78

Parodos, First strophe.

63-64/71-72 _A wil, wil ||

65-66/73-74 _A wil, wil ||

67-68/75-76 _A wil - wil ||

69-70/77-78 tel/_A wil, pher |||

From these odes the following aeolic cola are extracted.

1. Cola starting with aeolic base.

oo-uu-uu glyconic (gl)

oo-x-uu- wilamowitzian (wil)

oo-uu- pherecratean (pher)

oo-uu- maecenatean (maec)

2. Cola starting with one anceps (acephalous).

x-uu-u- telesillean (tel)

x-x-uu- acephalous wilamowitzian (wil
A)

3. Compound, or a lengthened colon.

oo-uu-uu- gl+sp

oo-uu-uu-u- gl+ba

Glyconic is the key figure of all cola. It starts with two ancipitia (aeolic base). The exact nature of these two ancipitia will be fully discussed later. After them comes a unit, -uu-u-. Wilamowitzian is coordinate with glyconic. It also starts with the aeolic base, but the next unit is inverted. -x-uu- stands in a position of mirror reflection against -uu-u- though the second element is anceps and not restricted to breve. Pherecratean is a catalectic form of glyconic. It usually stands at the end of a period. The final u- of glyconic turns into one long. Maecenatean is also supposed to have the aeolic base at the initial position. Compared to gl, wil or pher, however, it is not often used.

Telesillean starts not with two but with one anceps. This phenomenon is often called acephale, but it has to be discussed later whether telesillean is actually the glyconic of which initial element is lost. The nameless colon x-x-uu- is conveniently supposed to be acephalous wilamowitzian though it must not be forgotten that we have not given a strict definition to the term 'acephale'. For a purely practical reason I adopt the name 'acephalous wilamowitzian' with the

notation 'A wil' though I am tempted to invent a new name which hints no structural relation to any cola. The longer cola ^{and -x-uu-u-u--} ----_Λ may be one indivisible unit. But they are provisionally analysed as a compound^s; gl+sp and gl+ba.

QUASI-AEOLIC ODES

Alc 962-972/973-983

Third stasimon, first strophe (ἐγὼ καὶ διὰ μούσας)

962-68/973-79 pher, gl, gl || pher, gl || pher, pher ||

(974 ἐλθεῖν 975 ἔστιν codd). Period-ends are quite uncertain. Metrically each pher may have a period-end after it, but no clear sense pause is found after it. In antistrophe, stronger break is found after gl, instead. Note 967 (pher) ends with τὰς .

969-70/980-81 gl - ch+ba||_B

Both 970 and 981 end with a short syllable. I take it here as brevis in longo but this colon (-uu-u-u) might be different from ch+ba. The following two are of the same kind.

971-72/982-83 -uuuuu-|-uu-u-||

Word-end suggests 971/982 should be better taken as -uuuu- than as -uuuu- (φάρμακα πολυπόνοις ~ οὐδέ τις ἀποτόμου). -uu-u-, basilic, is usually taken as aeolic; but the resolution of choriambic nucleus is rare especially in earlier plays.

Hcld 371-80

First stasimon, epode (Εἰρήνα μὲν ἔμοι γ' ἀρέσκει)

371-73 gl - gl, $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ ||

374-76 gl - gl, hipp ||_B

377-80 tel - gl - gl - ch+ba |||

The cola $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ is used as clausula of aeolic (glyconic) periods as well as ^{hipp and} $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ ch+ba.

Hcl d 748-58/759-69

Third stasimon, first strophe (Γὰ καὶ παννύχιος σελάνα)

748-50/759-61 gl - gl, $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ ||_H

751/762 $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ ||_H

751 ἐνέγκαι Wilamowitz: ἐνέμετ' LP, synaphea is impossible.

752-54/763-65 gl, gl, reiz ||

755-57/766-68 gl - gl, $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ ||

For 'anaphora', see p. 167 below.

758/769 gl+ba |||

The colon $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ appears after glyconics again. 754/765 suggests this colon is a variation of reiz. But its similarity with 751/762 ($\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$) is obvious too. At 754/765 the reading of LP is emended, but the emendation does not affect metrics.

Hcl d 910-18/919-27

Fourth stasimon, second strophe (ἔστιν ἐν οὐρανῷ βεβαίως)

910-13/919-22 ch+ia - gl - gl - gl ||

914-16/923-25 tel - gl - hipp ||

918-19/926-27 'chor dim A' - ch+ba |||

915/25 LP reading (- θεῖς Ἡβας τ' ἔραιστὸν (ἐρατὸν αποστ. Paris) χροῖ- ~ -νας ἔσχε δ' ὕβρεις (ὕβριν Heath) ἀνδρὸς ᾧ)

---u-u-|-/---u-u-u-| hipp.

Hipp 62-71

Parodos of the second Chorus (Servants). At 63 if the reading of A (χαίρε χαίρε) is taken --- as might easily explain the error found in L or C (repetition of χαίρε at wrong places) --- a semi-independent colarion ---, either following wil or preceding gl, is acquired. --- may be --- with the scanning $\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\theta\lambda\omega\nu$ but this seems less probable. See further p. 194. below. Here MVB are assumed to be right (one χαίρε).

62-65 wil, $\bar{x}u\bar{x}u\bar{x}u\bar{x}u\bar{x}$ (so-called alcaic hendecasyll), gl ||

66-69 gl, lecyth, gl - hipp ||

70-71 'chor dim A' - pher |||

Hipp 141-50/151-60

Parodos, second strophe ($\hat{\eta}$ σὺ γ' ἐνδεος, $\hat{\omega}$ κούρα)

141-44/151-54 drag gl, wil, drag gl - pher ||

145-47/155-57 _A wil - wil, ia+ch+sp ||

147/157 (uuuuu-u-u-u-u) is not wil+sp. The alternative colometry (which I take in Appendix) for 145-47/155-57 is proceph drag gl - gl - drag gl. But it entails too many irregularities; see note 1 of this chapter.

148-50/158-60 _A wil - wil, drag gl |||

Hipp 525-34/535-44

First stasimon, first strophe (Ἔρως Ἔρως, ὃ κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν)

525/535 proceph gl (u-u-u-u-u-u-u)

526-28/536-38 tel+ba || tel+ba || tel+ba || (---u-u-u-u-u)

529/539 reiz || (---u-u-u)

530-31/540-41 maec - 2 ia || (---u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u)

532-34/542-44 _A wil - lecyth, reiz ||| (---uu-î-uuuu-(uuuu))

There is no gl, no pher, no wil in this ode. General impression is more similar with a kind of prosodiac-enoplian though no parallel is found in Euripidean corpus. See Part II p. 361 below.

Hipp 545-54/555-64

First stasimon, second strophe (τῶν μὲν Οἰχαλίων ἠῶλον)

545-46/555-56 maec, pher ||

547-48/557-58 wil+ba ||

549-52/559-62 _A wil, gl - gl, uuuu- ||

The colon uuuu- relies on 562 (φονίῳ κατηύνασεν).

552 is textually uncertain.

553-54/563-64 wil+ia - reiz |||

Hec 444-54/455-65

First stasimon, first strophe.

444/455 pher||_H

445-46/456-57 gl - gl+ba ||

447-50/458-61 gl - gl - wil - ch+ba ||

451-54/462-65 tel - gl, gl+ba |||

Hec 466-74/475-83

First stasimon, second strophe (ἡ Παλλὰς ἐν πόλει)

466-68/475-77 tel, _A wil/tel, gl ||

τὰς καλλιδίφρου Ἄθα - at 467. M has τὰς καλλιδίφρους

but this epithet suits Athene better than to horses. cf.

Stinton, JHS 97 (1977), 144. Stinton suggests the colometry

tel + uuuu- || wil - gl - gl - hipp || for 466-71/475-80. See

further p. 195 below.

469-71/478-80 basil - gl - hipp ||

2 'chor dim A' - ch+ba is improbable because this colometry makes brevis in longo (δορικτητος̄ ||) corresponding with synaphea (ένί̄).

472-74/481-83 _Awil, maec, wil || (or _Awil, drag gl - maec ||)

Supp 971-79

Fourth stasimon, epode (ὑπολελειμμένα μοι δάκρυα)

971-72 gl, pher ||

973-76 gl, gl, ?wil, wil, wil ||

973b is Plutarch's citation. <τε> is incerted metri causa. But ----- is an unfamiliar shape, too. Period-end may fall before or after it.

977-79 ia+ch, 2 ia, pher ||

977: γοοισι<ν> makes ia+ch into an ordinary wil. I take it. 978: ----- is either 2 ia or gl. See p. 38 below.

Supp 990-1009/1012-30

Evadne's monody. Text is severely corrupted in extensive passages.

990/1012 ba, ba ||

991-92/1013-14 gl, gl ||_B

1014: ἀλλαγῆς; Stinton cited by Collard.

⁺993⁺-94/1015-16 gl - pher ||

994: ὄρφνας Hermann

⁺995⁺-96/1017-19 gl, pher ||

997-99/1020-22 wil, ?wil, wil ||

1021 χρῶτα χρωτί τιέλας θεμένα ----- is defended by Collard. The form itself is possible, but responsion with

υ-----υ (or υ-----υ with ἐπίργωσ<ν>) is highly suspicious.

999/1022 υ-----υ χαλκ^{υυ}έο τευχος <του> κ. ~ Φερσφόνος ἤξω θ.

See appendix. (cf. ch 3 n10).

1000-01/1023-24 gl/ia+ch, wil ||

Responsion between gl and ia+ch is unparalleled. Something is wrong.

1002/1025 ba, ba ||_{BH} (τε̄ ||)

1003/+1026+ ? pher ||_B

1004/+1027+ ? pher+mol/ba ||

1005-08/+1028-30+ wil, wil, wil, pher |||

HF 781-97/798-814

Third stasimon, second strophe ('Ισμήν' ᾧ στεφαναφόρει)

781-83/798-800 gl, gl, pher ||

784-87/801-04 wil, gl - ?

786: LP: πατρὸς ὕδωρ βᾶτε λιπούσασιν συναϊδοσί

(-) υ-----υ|υ-----υ has a clear sense, but uncertain metre. 803

LP -δη λέχος, ᾧ ζεῦ, τὸ σὸν σὺκ ἐπ' ἑλπίδι φάνθη

υ-----/υ-----υ. Wilamowitz's emendation is probably right;

βᾶτε λιπούσασιν || π. ὕ. σ. || ~ -δη λ. ᾧ ζ. || τὸ σὸν ἐπ' ἑλπίδι φ.

υ----- || υ----- ||

788-89/805-06 _A wil, pher ||

790-91/807-08 wil, tel/_A wil+cr ||

791 'ελικωνί[α]δων is better than unconceivable form of

_A wil: υ-----υ.

792/809 wil ||_H

793/810 ia+ba ||

794-97/811-14 tel - wil - wil - pher |||

794: ἐφάνθη cf. Jackson, 149. 811: ἑσπορῶντι Wecklein

according to Diggle.

Ion 112-24/128-40

Ion's monody, strophic part (excluding ephymnion).

112-15/128-31 _A wil, gl - wil, reiz ||

116-19/132-35 _A wil, wil, maec, pher || (+118⁺)

120-21/136-37 gl, gl ||

122-24/138-39 3 ia, pher ||

Ion 184-93/194-204

Parodos, first strophe (οὐκ ἐν ταῖς ζουθεύς Ἀθάναις)

184-87/194-97 gl - gl - gl - pher ||

188-89b/198-200 gl, gl - pher ||

190/201 ba/mol, ba ||

191-93/202-04 tel - wil - pher ||

El 115-24/130-39, 125-26

Electra's monody antecedent to parodos, first strophe (ἐγενόραν

Ἀγαμέμνονος)

112-14=127-29 introductory anap, which may be recitative.

115-17/130-32 gl, drag gl, gl ||

116 LP καὶ μ' ἔτεκεν κλ. 'chor dim A', see p. 208.

118-19/133-34 gl, pher ||

120-21/135-36 gl, basil ||

120 <τῶν> σχετλίων

122-24/137-39 gl, gl - pher ||

125-26 gl, 2 ia (or gl, uuuuuuuuu) ||

El 150-56

Mesode in the second strophe of Electra's monody (ἔ ἔ ὀρύπτε κάρα).

⁺447-48⁺. Except 439/449, -u-u-u-u-, which may be resolved gl or wil, every colon is regular.

EI 726-36/737-46

Second stasimon, second strophe (τότε δὴ τότε φαεινῶς)

726-29/737-39 u-u-u-u- ↑ gl, wil ||

726/737 u-u-u-u- is puzzling. A Pe 661/669 βασιλείου
τιήρας φάλαρον πιφαύκων ~ νεολαία γὰρ ἤδη κατὰ πᾶσι ὄλωλεν
u-u-u-u-|-/u-u-u-u- may be a parallel.

730-32/740-42 tel- gl - gl ||

733-36/743-46 u-u-u-u-u- ↑ wil - wil, wil+ba |||

IT 421-38/439-55

First stasimon, second strophe (πῶς τὰς συνδρομάδας πέτρας)

421-26/439-43 gl/wil, tel - pher ||

Transposition of πέτρας is unnecessary.

424-26/441-43 u-u-u-u-u-/u-u-u-u-/u-u-u-u-

παρ' ἄλιον αἰγιαλῶν ἐπ' Ἀμφιτρίτας ῥοθίῳ δραμόντες

Τρωάδα λιπούσα πόλιν, ἴν' ἀμφὶ χαίτων δρόσον αἱματηρόν

is metrically uncertain. ia(u-u-u-u-)+ia+ba + u-u-u-u- ?

ia tripod (u-u-u-u-u), ia+ch+ba ? 2 ia - hipp (u-u-u-u-u) ?

Even if one of these interpretation is accepted, τᾶν || at the preceding 440 is suspicious (but cf. Alc 967). The alternative colometry is gained by supposing brevis in longo both at str and ant (αἰγιαλῶν ~ πολιν) and the preceding colon to be maec: wil (-u-u-u-u-u) || ia+ch+ba. But --u-u-u-u- and -u-u-u-u- are doubtful forms and respension.

427-32/444-49 wil, _A wil, _A wil, _A wil, _A wil - wil ||

Period-end is probable at 429/446, but uncertain.

433-34/450-51 maec, _A wil ||

435-38/452-55 ch+ch - wil - wil - pher |||

IT 1089-1105/1106-20

Second stasimon, first strophe (ὄρνις , ἃ παρὰ πετρίνας)

1089-91/1106-08 gl, gl, pher ||

1092-93/1109-10 gl (-uuuuuu-)/wil, gl+sp ||

1094-95/1111-12 gl, pher ||

1096-99/1113-16 wil/gl, wil/gl, gl (-uuuuuu-) | wil ||

1100-03/1117-20 _A wil, wil-wil, wil ||

1101 Τέρσον (ἴρσον): with ἰέρσον, gl(---uuuu-).

1104-05/1121-22 gl - pher |||

Except -uuuuuu-, which is certainly glyconic here, all are regular aeolic cola.

Hel 515-27

Second parodos (ἦκουσα τὰς θεσπιωδοῦ κόρας)

515-16 ia+cr+cr, hipp ||

517-19 gl, gl, pher ||

520-22 _A wil, wil, pher ||

523-25 _A wil, gl, gl (-uuuuuu-) ||

526-27 _A wil, pher ||

Period-ends are uncertain. 525-26 may be -uuuu-|uuuuuuuu-|
hem, wil (πόδα^υ χριμ)

Hel 1301-18/1319-37

Second stasimon, first strophe (ὄρειά ποτὲ δροσιάδι κῶλω^υ μάτηρ)

I accept the lacunae which Maas propose^d as Dale and Kannicht do.

1301-02/1319-20 gl-wil ||

1303-06/1321-24 maec, wil, wil'wil ||

- 1307/1325 ----- ? ||
 1308-09/1326-27 2 ia, 2 ia ||
 1310-18/1328-37 _Awil, _Awil, wil, wil, wil, tel, wil'wil, wil,
 wil, wil, pher ||| Period-ends are uncertain.

Hel 1338-52/1353-68

Second stasimon, second strophe (ἐπεὶ δ' ἔπαισε εἰλαπίνας)

- 1338-41/1353-57 ia+ch, ia+ch, _Awil, cr+ch, cr+ch ||
_Awil is used as if a variation of cr+ch. Period-ends
 are uncertain.
 1342-49/1358-65 ~~~~~, _Awil, wil, _Awil, _Awil, wil, gl - gl ||
 Period-ends are uncertain.

1350-52/+1366-68⁺ basil, reiz, reiz ||

Pho 226-238 Parodos, mesode.

- 226-28 gl, gl, pher ||_H
 229-30 wil, pher ||_B
 231-33 wil, gl - pher ||
 234-35 gl - pher ||
 236-38 ia+ch, gl - pher ||

233, 235 may be gl with the disyllabic scansion θεῶν, θεοῖ.

Except 236 (ia+ch), very simple aeolic cola.

Or 807-818/819-830

Second stasimon, strophe (ὁ μέγας ὄλβος)

- 807-10/819-22 wil, wil, wil, wil+ba ||
 811/823 ia+ch+ia ||
 812-13/824-25 wil - ? (see Appendix)
 814-15/826-27 ~~~~~ (wil or ia+ch) | wil ||
 816-18/828-30 proceph gl - gl - pher ||

Third stasimon, strophe (ἀρ' ἐν πνευστικοῖς χοροῖς)

862-67/882-87 gl, reiz, wil, drag gl - drag gl - drag gl ||

868-72/888-92 gl, _A wil, gl - gl, wil ||

873-74b/893-94b gl - maec, wil ||

875-76/895-96 2 ia, 'chor enopl B' ||

877-81=897-901 proceph gl, gl, _A wil, wil, pher ||

Period-ends are uncertain.

Ba 902-11

Third stasimon, epode (εὐδαίμων μὲν ὅς ἐν θαλάσῃς)

902-06 hipp, 2 tro (uuu-u|uuuuuu), hipp, 2 tro (uuuuuu|uuuuuu),

hipp || Metrically period-end is supposed after every hipp,

but sense break falls after 903.

907-10 gl, pher, pher, pher ||

911-12 gl, pher ||

IA 751-61/762-72

Second stasimon, strophe (ἤξει δὴ Σιμόντα)

751-52/762-63 gl, pher ||

753-56/764-67 wil, wil, basil - wil ||

757-61/768-72 _A wil - wil, gl (-uuuu-u-), gl, -uuuuuu- ||

Apart from the cola which have been listed in the previous section ('purely aeolic'), these cola are found additionally. They are to be regarded as aeolics judging from their shapes and usage as well:

oo-uu-u- hipponactean (hipp)

x-uu- reizian (reiz)

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| oo-x-uu--- | wil+sp |
| oo-x-uu-u--- | wil+ba |
| oo-uu--- | dragged glyconic |
| x-x-uu-u- | 'procephalous' glyconic |

Hipponactean can be analysed as a form of glyconic prolonged by one longum or as pherecratean with the last element changed from one longum into 'bacchiac' (u---). Reizian has superficially the acephalous form of pherecratean or the catalectic form of telesillean. Like gl+sp^{or} gl+ba, other two compounds ^{of wil} may be indivisible. Dragged glyconic is the glyconic whose penultimate element is long instead of short. 'Procephalous' glyconic is the conventional appellation. It appears to have another anceps before the initial of the glyconic, but how it should be analysed is uncertain. I am inclined to think this metre does not exist at all, for the examples may be analysed in different ways.¹ Two octosyllables starting with one anceps, x-uu-u--- and x-u-uu-u---, are named 'choriambic enoplian' and included into 'aeolo-choriambics' by Dale. As her nomenclature reveals, their relation to 'enoplian' is a problem. They will be discussed in Part II fully.

All cola that start with -uu- directly, appear to have lost the aeolic base totally ^{and} are difficult to define:

| | |
|----------|------------------------|
| -uu-u- | basilic (basil) |
| -uu-u--- | aristophanean (ch+ba) |
| -uu-u--- | 'choriambic dimeter A' |

----- ch+ia etc.

They are provisionally treated separately from aeolics. The reason will be given in chapter 5.

These metres are found among basic aeolics:

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| <u>Alc</u> 962ff | ch+ba (2 times), ----- |
| <u>Hcl</u> d 371ff | -----, ----- ch+ba (2 times) |
| <u>Hcl</u> d 748ff | -----/----- |
| <u>Hcl</u> d 910ff | ch+ia, 'chor dim A', ch+ba |
| <u>Hipp</u> 62ff | -----, lecyth, 'chor dim A' |
| <u>Hipp</u> 141ff | ia+ch+sp |
| <u>Hipp</u> 545ff | -----, wil+ia |
| <u>Hec</u> 444ff | ch+ba |
| <u>Hec</u> 466ff | basil |
| <u>Supp</u> 971ff | ia+ch, 2 ia |
| <u>Supp</u> 990ff | 2 ba (2 times), some spurious aeolic forms |
| <u>HF</u> 781ff | ? -----, tel/ _A wil+cr, ia+ba |
| <u>Ion</u> 112ff | 3 ia |
| <u>Ion</u> 184ff | ba/mol + ba |
| <u>EL</u> 115ff | (introductory anap), basil, 2 ia |
| <u>EL</u> 150ff | ----- (2 times), lecyth |
| <u>EL</u> 167ff | -----, -----, ia+ch+ia |
| <u>EL</u> 432ff | ----- |
| <u>EL</u> 726ff | -----, ----- |
| <u>IT</u> 421ff | -----/-----/-----, ch+ch |
| <u>Hel</u> 515ff | ia+cr+cr |
| <u>Hel</u> 1301ff | -----, 2 ia (2 times) |
| <u>Hel</u> 1338ff | ia+ch (2 times), cr+ch (2 times), -----, basil |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| <u>Pho</u> 226ff | ia+ch |
| <u>Or</u> 807ff | ia+ch+ba, -vvv-vvv-, proceph gl |
| <u>Or</u> 831ff | -vvvvvvvv-, cr+ch, -vvv-vvv-, vvvvvv-, ch+ch, -vvv-vvv-, ch+ba |
| <u>Ba</u> 402ff | 2 ia, 3 ia, ch+ba |
| <u>Ba</u> 862ff | 2 ia, 'chor enopl B', proceph gl |
| <u>Ba</u> 902ff | 2 tro (2 times) |
| <u>IA</u> 751ff | basil, -vvvvvvvv-, -vvvvvvvv- |

Some of these cola are irregular forms of basic aeolics.

-vvvvvvvv- is the glyconic whose aeolic base is substituted by -vv, and so is -vvvvvvvv-. Similarly -vvvvvvvv- and -vvvvvvvv- may be variants of wil.² -vvv-vvv- may be so, too, but it is also similar to ia+ch. It should be noticed that these forms are not found except in later plays including EL. Hence it is wrong to interpret -vvv-vvv- as pherecratean at Hcld 751/762.

The same is said about vv-vvv- or vv-vvv-. They might be reiz (x-vvv-) or tel (x-vvv-) of which initial anceps is resolved. But until we have a definitely certain example of strophic responson of \bar{x} with vv, it is better to treat them separately from normal aeolics at least in earlier plays.

Iambics are closely associated with aeolics within the same period:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 2 ia <u>Supp</u> 978 | v v v v v v v v |
| <u>EL</u> 126 | v v v v v v v v |
| <u>Hel</u> 1308/26 | v v v v v v v v |
| <u>Hel</u> 1309/27 | v v v v v v v v |
| <u>Ba</u> 875/95 | v v v v v v v v |
| 3 ia <u>Ion</u> 122/38 | v v v v v v v v |

Ba 414/30 - - - - -

Frequent resolution is the characteristic of these iambs. Some of them may be not iambs but resolved glyconics. For example, - - - - - is open to analysis as tribrach opening + resolved nucleus (- - - - -); cf, - - - - - (EL 445 etc.). Whether or not Supp 978 or others may be glyconics, there are some iambic cola certainly accommodated to aeolic:

lecyth Hipp 67 - - - - -, EL ¹⁵³ - - - - -

ia+ba HF 793/810 - - - - - (793 is emended metri causa)

ia+cr+cr Hel 5/5 - - - - -

The lecythia found at Hipp 67 and EL 153 are situated among glyconics repeating *κατὰ στίχον*. Lecythia are so similar to glyconics that they appear to be a variant of gl (- - - - -; - - - - -). The single short occupying the fourth element changed, lecyth becomes gl. But it is far fetched to say that - - - - - used here is glyconic.³ Rather, repetition of gl is slightly modified to mitigate the monotonous impression rising from the simplicity of structure.

Iambo-choriambs are relatively often mixed with aeolics. Perhaps ia+ch or ch+ch is treated as if it were a special variant of a wilamowitzian in some cases (Pho 236, IT 435/452, Hipp 147/157, Or 811/823) like lecyth among gl. On the other hand, _A wil is accommodated to ia+ch and cr+ch at Hel 1339b⁷ 1355. Supp 977 is either ia+ch followed by 2 ia or wil followed by resolved gl; the choice depends on only movable √. At Supp 1001 and Or 813 text is wrong. An interesting example is found at HclD 910/919 where ch+ia overlaps into the following

glyconics (ch+ia - gl - gl - gl ||).

- 910 ἔστιν ἐν οὐρανῷ βεβα- -uuuuu-↑
 κῶς τεὸς γόνος, ᾧ γραι- -/u-uuuu-↑
 ἄ· φεύγει λῆγον ὡς τὸν Ἄι- ./-uuuuu-↑
 δα δόμον κατέβα, πυρὸς -/uuuuu-||
- 919 συμφέρεται τὰ πολλὰ πολ- -uuuuu-↑
 λοῖς· καὶ γὰρ πατρὶ τῶνδ' Ἄθα- -/uuuuu-↑
 ναὶ λέγουσ' ἐπίκουρον εἶ- ./uuuuu-↑
 ναι, καὶ τούσδε δεῖς πόλις -/uuuuu-||

There is no parallel for such a ch+ia in Euripidean corpus,
 but Sophocles has at least two:

S Ant 332-33/342-43

- πολλὰ τὰ δεινὰ κούδεν ἀν- -uuuuu-↑
 θρώπου δεινότερον πέλει. -/uuuuu-||
- ~ κουφονόων τε φύλον ὀρ- -uuuuu-↑
 νίδων ἀφιβαλῶν ἄγρει -/uuuuu-||

S Ant 839-41/858-60

- αἶμοι γελῶμαι· τί με πρὸς θεῶν πατρί- -uuuuuuuu-↑
 ων, οὐκ ἀλλυμέναν ὕβρι- -/uuuuu-↑
 ζεις, ἀλλ' ἐπίφαντον; -/uuuu-||
- ~ ἔψαυσας ἀλγεινοτάτας ἐμοὶ μερί- -uuuuuuuu-↑
 μνας πατρὸς τριπόλιστον οἴκ- -/uuuuu-↑
 τον, τοῦ τε νόπραντος -/uuuu-||

Also ia+ch overlaps into a glyconic at S Ant 782/792.

- 781 Ἔρως ἀνίκασε μάχαν uuuuuu-|
 Ἔρως ὅς ἐν κτήμασι πίπ- uuuuuu-↑
 τεῖς ὅς ἐν μετακαῖς παγεῖ- -/uuuuu-↑

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------|
| | αἷς νηάνιδος ἔινυχεύεις | -/υ-υ-υ-υ- |
| 791 | σὺ καὶ δικαίων ἀδίκους | υ-υ-υ-υ- |
| | φρένας παρασπᾶς ἐπὶ λώ- | υ-υ-υ-υ-↑ |
| | βα σὺ καὶ τόδε νηίκος ἄν- | -/υ-υ-υ-υ-↑ |
| | δρῶν ζύναμον ἔχεις ταραζαε | -/υ-υ-υ-υ- |

Do these overlapping mean ia+ch and ch+ia are aeolic? I incline to think there is little difference about the nature of a colon within a period whether or not it may be overlapped, since there are examples of strophic correspondence of overlapping verses with non-overlapping ones (see below pp.168-72). The overlapping of ia+ch into gl at S Ant 782/792 certainly proves that these two metres are in a close relation, but it cannot nullify our contention that wil and ia+ch are different metres. And since unambiguous iambic cola are mixed with aeolics within a period, occurrence in the same period does not necessarily mean ch+ia (ia+ch) belongs to the aeolic genus.

Ch+ba aristophanean is, perhaps, the colon with a nature hardest to grasp. At Hec 450/461 it works as the clausula after gl - gl - wil - (overlapping). And all the other cola except this ch+ba are clearly aeolic. Similar usage is observed also at Hcld 380/or Or 843. But at the same time there is a number of passages where ch+ba is found in a context obviously non-aeolic. We shall examine them later. Here this colon is observed to have a similar function with ia+ch or ch+ia which overlaps into glyconic. -υ-υ-υ-, basilic, does not appear after maec (oo-υ-υ-) in the above odes to make asclepiad. It may be aeolic, but affinity with ch+ba (-υ-υ-υ-) cannot be neglected.

This colon, too, is discussed later.

There is a group of cola which start with double short:
 - - - - - , - - - - - , - - - - - , - - - - - . These cola, to
 which Dale gives the name 'enoplian', are fully discussed in
 Part II. The enigmatic cola - - - - - (Hipp 562) and - - - - -
 (EL 726/737) seem better left untouched.

Some metres are proved to be less closely associated with
 aeolics (glyconics). Dactyls, or kindred metre which has a
 movement - - - - - are not mixed at all except the hemiepes
 (- - - - -) at Hclld 751/762. Anapaests are also remote. EL
 112-13=127-28 is not to be regarded as a mixed colon. Ionics
 are also alien so far as an evidence goes. And so are dochmiacs.
 Of course - - - - - (Alc 971/982) or - - - - - (Hel 1307/25) is
 identical with some of the multifarious types of dochmiacs,
 but such an isolated 'metron' should not be regarded as the
 mixture of a dochmiac with aeolics.

PARTLY AEOLIC ODES

Cyc 63-81

Parodos, epode (*οὐ τὰδε Βρόμος*)

63-64 2 ia, _A wil || _H

65-67 _A wil - wil, wil || _B

68-72 _A wil - gl - wil - wil, _A wil || _B

73-81 uncertain metre. 79-80 (*τῷ μονοδέρκτα ... χλαίνα μελέα*)

is anapaestic, but it is questionable to what extent other
 passages should be 'moulded' into anapaests. Emendations are

991-93/1002-04 tel - gl - hipp ||

994/1005 hipp ||

991-94/1002-05 may be analysed also as tel - gl - gl -

A wil+ba ||

Med 148-59/173-84

Parodos.

148-50/173-75 5 anap ||

151-54/176-79 tel - gl - gl - pher ||

155-57/180-82 cr+gl - hipp || (see p. 209)

158-59/183-84 -----/(u)/----- ? 'chor enopl A', moly

gl+sp || The last seems certainly to be gl+sp, but the preceding part is unparalleled.

Med 204-212

Astrophic choral ode (ἰαχὰν ἄσιν πολύστονον γόων)

204 ----- | ?

205 2 ia ||

206 ----- ||

207 ----- ||
B

208-10 ----- ||

211 ----- |

212 ----- || pher

211 may be gl with tribrach opening and another resolution.

Cf. Supp 978, El 126, etc (p. 38). 2 ia + pher is not a completely unusual combination, but priapean may occur at the end of an ode.

The other cola are totally alien to aeolics.

Med 432-38/439-45

First stasimon, second strophe (σὺ δ' ἐκ μὲν οἴκων πατρίων ἔηλυσας)

Hclid 892-900/901-08

Fourth stasimon, first strophe (ἔμοι χορὸς μὲν ἠδύς)

892-93/901-02 3 ia - ch+ba (or 2 ia, ia+ch+ba; 892 εἶ)

894-97/903-06 gl - gl - 'chor enopl A' || ch+ba ||

The colometry is a matter of taste; ~~---uuuu---/---uuuuuuuuuuuu---/~~
~~---uuuu---~~ || can be, for example, hipp || tel - tel - chor enopl A ||
 or otherwise.

898-900/907-09 cr+gl - pher ||

Hipp 121-30/131-40

Parodos, first strophe (Ὠκεανοῦ τις ὕδωρ στάζουσα)

121-22/131-32 ---uuuu---/---uuuuuu--- ||

123-24/133-34 -----uuuu---/---/uuuuuuuu--- ||

125-27/135-37 uuuuuuuu---/uuuuuu---/uuuuuuuu--- ||

123-27/133-37 are quite difficult to analyse.

128-30/138-40 ia+'chor dim A' - gl - gl+sp ||

Alternatively, ia+ch+ba || (πετρας || εὐαλίσι) and proceph gl
 - gl+sp ||

Hipp 732-41/742-51

Second stasimon, first strophe (Ἡλιβάτοις ὑπὸ κευθμῶσι γενσίμαν)

732-34/742-44 Uncertain. Perhaps ionics in looser senses but

it is also possible to arrange as hemiepe and iambo-choriambics.

Text also must be emended.

735-37/745-47 gl, pher, gl ||

Sense pause is found not after pher but after gl.

738-40/748-50 gl - ?gl - gl+ch ||

741/751 drag gl (θεοῖσιν) ||

739/749 - σουσιν ἐς οἶδμα πατρὸς τάλαι - ν - ται Ζηνοῖς

μελῶδων παρὰ κσι- (----- ~ -----).

Possibly text is corrupt. See further p. 533 (n2 of ch 2).

740/750 - ναὶ κόραι Φαίδοντος οἴκτῳ δακρύων ~ τὰς, ἴν' ἄ
βρόδωρος αὔξει ζαθέα -----↑-/υβ-, gl+ch,

or two overlapping maec, is a rare colon. But ionic suggested by Dale (MATC 1.61) is less convincing.

Hipp 752-63/764-75

Second stasimon, second strophe (ὦ λευκότητε Κρησία)

752-54/764-66 gl - gl - pher ||

755-56/767-68 -----|----- ||

757-58/769-70 -----|----- ||

759-63/771-75 10 ia (all of the form ---) + ba ||

Andr 789-801

Third stasimon, epode (ὦ γέρον Αἰσικίδα)

789-95 dactylo-epitrite

796-97 2 ia ||_B

798-99 3 ia ||

800-01 wil'pher |||

Hec 629-637/638-646

Second stasimon, strophe (ἔμοι χρῆν συμφορὰν)

629-31/638-40 ba+cr, ba+cr+ba ||_H

632/641 hipp ||

633/642 wil ||_H

634/643 2 ia +ba (or gl+ba; -----)

635-37/644-46 -----↑wil, ch+sp |||

Hec 905-13/914-22

Third stasimon, first strophe (σὺ μὲν, ὦ πατρίς, Ἰλιάς.)

637-38/655-56 ch+ch - ch+ba ||

639-42/657-60 $\overline{\text{uuuu}}|\overline{\text{uuuuuu}}|\overline{\text{uuuu}}|\overline{\text{uuuuuu}}||$ (καὶ θανόντες).

ia + hemu + uuuu + ch+ba? uuuu|\uuuuu is paralleled;
but uuuuuu|\uuuuu is rare. Or ia+hem + ugl + ch+ba?

If the colon uuuu is acknowledged, ia(uuuu)|\uuuuuuuuu |

uuuu|\uuuuuuu|| or ia+ch | uuuu | uuuu | uuuuuu|| will be

obtained. Perhaps this is the simplest. Cf. IT 392-93/407-08

uu|\uuuuuuuuu|| and IT 424-26/441-43 uuuuuuuuuu|\uuuuu||.

But the first uuuu ends with elision (χαρακτήρ').

643-46/661-64 gl, tel - wil - wil ||

647-48/665-66 _A wil - wil ||

649-52/667-70 gl - gl, gl, gl ||

653-54/671-72 gl - pher |||

HF 673-86/687-700

Second stasimon, second strophe (οὐ παύσσομαι τὰς Χάριτας)

673/687 ia+ch||_B

674-75/688-89 maec - wil||_B

676-77/690-91 gl/wil || hipp ||

678-81/692-95 uuuuuu | uuuuuu | uuuuuu || possibly ionic.

682-84/696-98 wil, wil, pher||_B

685-86/699-700 tel, pher |||

Ion 205-18/219-35

Parodos, second strophe (πάντα τὰ βλέφαρον θιώκω).

At antistrophe, Ion's anapaests are inserted between periods sung by chorus. Murray supposes that at 221, Ion interrupts a choral line; but such a bold technique does not seem to be exploited judging from other lines.

205-07/219-21 gl - drag gl/gl - 'chor enopl B' ||

206: *τείχεσαι* (*τείχεται* LP) restores gl, but the responion of dragged gl and ordinary one is not beyond doubt. gl - 'chor enopl B' with overlapping is rare metre. 221 is defective.

208/222 ? 208: wil ? (*ῶδε δορκομεθ(α) [ῶ] φίλαι*)
or gl ? (*ῶδε δορκομεθ' ῶ φίλαι*)

209-10/223-24 wil/gl, wil/gl ||

211/225 pher ||

212-13/229-30 2 ia, -uu-uu + ia+ba ||

214-15/231-32 ba+cr, '2 ia ||

216-17/233-34 2 ia - ia+ba ||

218/235 ba+ithyph |||

Ion 452-71/472-91

First stasimon, strophe (*σε τῶν ὠδίνων λυχίων*)

452-54/472-74 wil, _A wil, pher ||

455-57/475-77 wil - _A wil, uu-uu-uu-uu (str) or uu-uu-uu-uu (ant)

Overlapping into _A wil is rare. Either 457 or 477 is wrong, but no preference is easily settled. The combination _A wil and uu-uu-... is a doubtful analysis (...-uu-|uu-uu-...).

458/478 uu-uu-||_B (Brevis in longo both at str and ant)

459-60/479-80 wil, uu-uu-uu ||

...-uu-|uu-uu- again.

461-64/481-84 tel, tel, gl, reiz ||

465-67/485-87 wil, gl/wil, uu-uu-uu-uu (str) or uu-uu-uu-uu (ant).

Even if 467 (str) has a contracted 'choriambic nucleus', the length is not well fit. Perhaps 'double intrusion', e.g.

κασίγνηται σέμνα [Φοίβου] ~ τροφαὶ [κῆδειοι] κῆδῶν γὰρ τέκνων.

468-71/488-91 - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - ||

Discussed as 'enoplans'. See p. 386 and related Note.

Ion 492-508

First stasimon, epode (ὦ Πανὸς θαυμάσια)

492-94 wil, _A wil, reiz ||

495-98 wil, wil, 2 ia (or gl - - - - -), - - - - - ||

499-504 uncertain text and metres. 502: σπισ(ιν)is

usually accepted as - - - - - (reiz), but τοῖς σπισ ἢ ἀντροῖς ἵνα τελευσά τις

- - - - - / - - - - - may be a part of iambics. Of course ἵνα τελευσά τις

is of the shape of dochmiac, but an isolated metron is suspicious.

ἐξώρισε δοῖνα√ may be a reiz.

505-08 - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - ||

- - - - - is either basilic or dochmiac.

Ion 1048-60/1061-73

Third stasimon, first strophe (Εἰνοδία δύγατερ Δάματρος)

1048-49/1061-62 - - - - - | - - - - - || (D-e-Du-)

1050-52/1063-65 maec - _A wil, wil+ba ||

maec - _A wil may be gl + - - - - - ||

1053-55/1066-68 wil, gl+ba ||

1056-58/1069-72 _A wil, _A wil, ch+ba ||

1059/1072 hipp ||

1060/1073 gl+sp ||

Ion 1074-89/1090-1105

Third stasimon, second strophe (μισχύνεται τὸν πολύμνον θεόν)

1074-75/1090-91 ia+ch | - - - - - ||

1076-77/1092-93 - - - - - | - - - - - || (2 ia, 2 da, ia)

1080-81/1096-97 maec - wil ||

1082-84/1098-1100 (str) - - - - - |
 (ant) - - - - - | - - - - - | ^A wil ||

Neither str nor ant gives the clear metre. 1099 ends with
 ἐκ. This suggests period-end falls after 1084/1100 or later.

1085-86/1101-02 gl, reiz ||

1087-89/1103-05 ^A wil, gl, pher ||

Ion 1229-43

Astrophic choral ode. Schroeder calls it Θρήνος. (οὐκ ἔστ' οὐκ ἔστιν θανάτου παρατροπία)

1229-30 wil, pher ||

1231 2 tro (- - - - -) or ia+ba with deletion of γάρ .

1232-33 - - - - - | - - - - - ||

This colometry is better than to arrange pher || anacr ||

1234-37 gl, gl, gl, gl+mol ||

1238-39 gl, gl+ba ||

1240-41 ionics (4 x - - -) ||

1242-43 wil'pher |||

Tro 308-314/325-331

^a
 Cassandra's monody. Murray does not find strophic correspondence within this ode, but recognises two-fold structure by putting space after 314. But correspondance is certainly present though considerable emendations are necessary to make it exact. This ode is unique in Euripidean odes for the coexistence of aeolic cola with dochmiacs. Probably the harsh contrast of these metres is deliberate. Dochmiac - iambic is the basic tone of the agitated monody while aeolics are used to represent the tune of traditional marriage ^a songs to Hymenaeus. Marriage

songs may be said to have the function of a song cited in a song. A kind of (not all of) marriage-song seems to have been connected with aeolic metres. At least ritual cry of 'Υμῆν ᾧ ὑμῖνατε was accommodated with aeolic metre (except Phaeth 227 'Υμῆν ὕμῆν). Cf. Ar Pax 1329ff, Av 1731ff. Catullus 61 is composed of 4 gl + priapean. See further Fordyce on Cat. 61.

314/331 'Υμῆν, ᾧ ὕμῖνα ἄναξ - - - - - gl

322-24/338-40 gl, gl, pher ||

Tro 1060-70/1071-81

Third stasimon, first strophe (αὐτῶ δὴ τὸν ἐν Ἰλίου ναῶν)

1060-62/1071-73 gl'gl - pher ||

1063-65/1074-76 gl, gl - pher ||

1066-68/1077-79 ia+cr+ia, 2 ia ||

1069/1080 - - - - - - - - - || (2 da + ia)

1070/1081 - - - - - - - - - ||

El 140-49/157-66

Electra's monody antecedent to Parodos, second strophe.

The mesode is here separately discussed. There are many cases of abnormality in responsion. The corresponson between gl and wil itself is quite normal, but such a generalisation does not support the responsion at 146/163 and 148/165 fully because the responsion of aeolic bases there is quite irregular (- - - ~ - - , - - - ~ - -). See p 132f. below. It is still possible to suspect that 140-166 is a long astropha.

140-41/157-58 7 da_A

142/159 ? 142: ἐποροροροῖσῶ is not beyond suspicion.

159 ἰω μω μω is, in most case, extra metrum.

143-44/161-61b ? -u-u- || ? u-u-u-u- || (so Murray)

Even when Murray's text is accepted, 161 is doubtful.

It makes ithyph overlap into u-u-u-u-. LP has $\lambda\alpha\chi\tilde{\alpha}\nu \lambda\omicron\iota\delta\tilde{\alpha}\nu \mu\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$

"Ἀιδᾶ πάτερ σοι κατὰ γῶς ἐπέτω γόουσι in strophe, while

ant. is best analysed (if ὄδω βουλᾶς has a sense with this

minor change) u-u-u-u- u-|u-u-u-u- -| |gl+cr | gl+sp |

πικρᾶς μὲν πελέκειος τομᾶς σᾶς, πάτερ

πικρᾶς δ' ἐμ Τροίᾳς ὄδω βουλᾶς

145/162 str -u-u-u- (pher) ant -u-u-u-. Murray accepts Seidler's

emendation which makes catalectic ending with brevis in longo

after $\sigma\bar{\epsilon} || \delta\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\alpha\tau'$. It is not impossible but unattractive.

146-49/163-66 ^{uuu} gl/^{uu} wil, ^{uuu} gl, ^{uuu} gl/^{uu} wil, ^{uuu} pher ||

EL 452-63/464-75

First stasimon, second strophe (Ἰλιόθεν δ' ἔκλυον τινος ἐυλιπέων)

452-53/464-65 5 da_A, ithyph_{HB} (ἀλλισίο)

454/466 pher ||

455/467 gl ||[?]

456-57/468-69 -u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u- (3 da + ia penth)

458/470 gl ||

459/470 -u-u-u-u-u-u- (2 da + ia)

460-63/472-75 ionics (463/475 -u-u-u-u- is taken as ionic colon).

EL 699-712/713-25

Second stasimon, first strophe (ἀταλᾶς ὑπὸ μητέρῃς)

699-701/713-15 u-u-u-u-u-u-^u / u-u-u-u-u-u-^u | -u-u-u-u-u- ||

702-03/716-17 wil, wil ||

704-07/718-20 _A wil, wil, gl - gl ||

708-10/721-23 u-u-u-u-u-^u | gl, ch+ba ||

711-12/724-25 -uu-uuuu- ch+ba (2 da + ia)

IT 392-406/407-21

First stasimon, first strophe (κῶάντα κῶάντα σύνοδοι θαλάσσης)

392-93/407-08 -uu-|uuuuuuuu- ||

394-95/409-10 uu/uuuuuu/uu/uuuuu/uuuuuu- ||

396-97/411-12 uuuuuu/uu/uuuu- ||

398-99/413-14 3 ia ||

400-01/415-16 uuuuuu/uuuuuuuu- ||

402-03/417 uuuuuuuu|uuuuuu- ||

404/418 -uu- |

405-06/419-20 gl - pher |||

IT 1123-37/1138-51

Second stasimon, second strophe (καί σε μίαν, πτόνι' Ἀργεία)

1123-24/1138-39 drag gl - hipp ||

1125-27/1140-42 wil|uuuuuuuu-|drag tel||_H

1126/1141 may be wil with contracted 'nucleus', but the transposition of κάλαμος and πτέρυγας make an ordinary wil.

1128-31/1143-46 wil, ^{uuu}gl/^{uuu}gl, wil, wil ||

1132-33/1147-48

Sansone accepts str as it is ἐμὲ δ' αὐτοῦ λιποῦ|σα βήση ῥοθίαις
ηλάταις uuuuuu-|uuuuuu- and emends ant χαρίτων εἰς ἀμίλλας
ἄβροπλούτοιο χλιδᾶς (LP εἰς ἀμίλλας χαρίτων ἄβ. χαίταις)
transposition: Bothe; χλιδᾶς Markland) uuuuuu-|uuuuuu-.

uuuuuu- gl/wil is compared with El 726/737 uuuuuu- gl. This is attractive.

Hel 1107-21/1122-36

First stasimon, first strophe (σὲ τῶν ἐναύλοισι ὑπὸ δένδρουσῶμοισι)

- 1107/1122 ia - hem[?] ||
 1108/1123 2 ia - ithyph ||
 1109-10/1124-25 -----|----- ||

----- is here possibly a kind of enoplian. See p. 480

- 1111-12/1126-27 -----/-----|ia+ba||_B
 1113-16/1128-31 -----|tel - gl, pher ||
 1117-28/1132-33 3 ia, 3 ia ||
 1119-21/1134-36 -----|-----|ia+ba ||

Hel 1451-64/1465-77

Third stasimon, first strophe (Φοίνισσα Σιδωνιάς ἢ ταχῆα κῶνα)

- 1451-52/1465-66 ia+ch, ia+ch+ba ||
 1453-55/1467-69 basil, ia+ch, pher ||
 1456-58/1470-72 cr+ch, ia+ch, pher ||
 1459-60/1473-74 gl/wil - wil/gl ||
 1461-62/1475-76 gl, ----- |
 1463-64/1477 _A wil/(lacuna), wil+ba ||

Hel 1478-94/1495-1511

Third stasimon, second second strophe (δι' ἄλλος εἶδε ποταμοῖ)

- 1478-80/1495-97 -----||_B -----||_B -----||
 1481/1498 str ----- ὄμβρον λιπῶσαι χειμέριον
 ant ----- λαμπρῶν ἄστρων ὑπ' ἄλλασιν

This pair can be explained as proceph wil corresponding to proceph drag gl. But since procephalous forms are so rare, such an irregular responsion is doubtful.

- 1482-83/1499-1500 _A wil, _A wil ||
 1484-86/1501-03 hem, lecyth, ia+ba||_H
 1487-90/1504-07 gl/wil, gl, gl, wil ||

589 --- ||

IA 773-83, 784-800

Second stasimon, epode. 773-83 is often suspected as spurious.

773-74 gl; pher[?] ||

775-77 ? wil, --- ||

778-80 tel, _A wil - ? pher (---)781-83 ? gl (---), --- || _B

784ff (μήτ' ἔμοι μήτ' ἔμοισι τέκνων τέκνοις)

784-85 cr+gl, pher ||

786-89 pher, wil, reiz, drag gl ||

790-92 gl, wil, --- ||

792 πατρίδος οὐλομένης ἀπολωτιῆ may be a unique example of o--- (gl^d; gl with extended 'nucleus'). But text is too uncertain.

793 --- || _B (wil+ia ?)

794-800 Various attempts have been made to 'restore' the usual

metre. For example: --- (? εἰ δὴ ... ὡς ἔτυχεν)

--- (wil, Λήδα ... παρμένῃ), --- (wil, Διὸς ... εἴτ')

--- _A (wil, ἐν δεξι ... Π.), --- (drag tel μῦθος ... ἀνδρώπαις)

--- (hipp ἤνογκαν ... ἄλλως).

IA 1036-57/1058-79

Third stasimon, strophe (τίν' ἄρ' ὕμναιος διαλωτοῦ)

1036-39/1058-61 3 ch, ia+ch or wil, gl - pher ||

1040/1062 --- (? maec + ---)

1041-44/1063-66 uncertain metre: (str) --- | (ant) --- |,

--- | --- ||

1045-48/1067-70 --- | --- |

Parodos, choral parts.

ii15-18/iii18-21 gl, gl, gl, pher ||

ii19-21/iii22-24 wil, wil, pher ||

ii22-24/iii25-27 maec - gl, pher ||

Bond arranges pher || tel, pher || But χρυστομαλλον ||_B ἰσρον δέμας
is not preferable.

ii25-28/iii28-31 gl, tel - _A wil - pher ||

ii29-31/iii32-34 ? wil hypercat || wil, pher ||

Bond arranges ii29/iii32 ----- ||. This may be right,
but this colon is extremely rare, if found at all, in Euripidean
corpus. Since iii33 has no letter and the beginning of ii30 is
not certain, there is sufficient room to suppose ii29/iii32 is
wil overlapping into the following wil.

ⁱⁱⁱ
ii32/35 gl, possibly followed by dactyls.

Cresphontes fr 453 N²

1-3/10-12 gl - gl, hipp ||

4-5 -----|----- || Deletion of ηρῖν(4) makes ----- (tel)

6 ----- (A asclepiad ?)

7-8 ----- || ----- || or -----↑----- || (tel-hipp)

9 ----- | (ionic? HF 679/693)

Telephus, fr 149 Austin (= Soph. Ἀχαιῶν σύλλογος, fr 142 P)

1 ----- || 'alcaic decasyll'

2 ----- || (Τρῶ^{υυ}δα), pher

3 ----- || paroem

4 -----||_B pher

5 -----||_B lecyth

6 ----- || (or ----- Ἀτρῆ^{υυ}δας)

7-8 - - - - - | - - - - - || (Μυσία ||)

9-10 wil wil+ba (τίκτει ... δη̄ | ὄφρων̄ ...)

There are uncertainties about colometry. According to the papyrus, 4 and 5 end with brevis in longo. It is not impossible, but the combination of paroem || pher || lecyth || ba+ba (or ch+ba) || is not a familiar series of one-line periods. 3-5 may be a long 'enoplian' period: - - - - - . The papyrus attaches τίκτει to the end of 8 so that 9-10 may be gl - hipp. But I prefer chōr enopl A + lecyth || wil | wil+ba ||.

In these odes there is no aeolic colon which has not found in the preceding two groups ('purely aeolic' and 'quasi-aeolic') except for a small colarion - - - - - (nameless). As to the cola starting with - - - - - directly, - - - - - ('adonean') and - - - - - (nameless, Wilamowitz and Barrett call it hipponactean (a)) are found. They will be discussed in the following chapters with other cola.

The minimum aeolic unit is a priapean dicolon (gl+pher and wil+pher); such a solitary aeolic period, isolated in its ode, occurs at Andr 800-01, IT 405-06/419-20, Rh 23-24/41-42, and probably at Ba 574-75. It seems that non-aeolic parts may be of any character — dactyls, dactylo-epitrites, composites of dactyls and iambics, iambics, iambo-choriambics, ionics, 'prosodiac-enoplians'. But with one conspicuous exception (Tro Cassandra's monody; but I do not think this is a true exception; see above), dochmiacs and aeolics do not seem to coexist in

Euripidean odes. If we speculate upon this fact, it may be suggested that, though any metre can be used within the same ode as far as it belongs to a different period from aeolics, dochmiacs have a strong ethos which does not accord with that of aeolics.

The lack of association between aeolics and dochmiacs can be observed from another aspect. Though there are a few exceptions,⁴ the majority of the odes which include aeolic periods is sung by the chorus and constructed strophically, that is, stasima and parodoi. On the other hand, as we shall see later (Part II chapter 1), dochmiacs mixed with iambics and 'enoplians' are often used in actor's songs and astrophic choral odes. Roughly speaking, these odes are an integral part of dramatic plot development while some of the stasima composed of aeolic are often regarded as interludes or 'dithyrambic'. Perhaps aeolics might have a some strong ethos, at least stronger than iambics which associate with both aeolics and dochmaics closely.

Iambics, iambo-choriambics and shorter 'enoplians' (oo-oo-oo) etc, which have the function of aeolics whatever their origin may be; for example, oo-oo-oo = tel; see Part II chapter 16) are mixed with basic aeolic here and there. But what is more interesting will be the metres that are used in the same ode as, but in a different period from, aeolics.

Some interesting non-aeolic periods, and parts of a period, in partly aeolic odes are these: (selective)

dactyls: 7 da_A EL 140/157

| LIST OF AEOLIC COLA | <u>Contents</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| glyconic starting with -- | 67 |
| glyconic starting with -v | 76 |
| glyconic starting with v- | 79 |
| glyconic starting with vvv | 81 |
| glyconic starting with -vv | 84 |
| dragged glyconic | 84 |
| wilamowitzian starting with -- | 86 |
| wilamowitzian starting with -v | 92 |
| wilamowitzian starting with v- | 93 |
| wilamowitzian starting with vvv | 94 |
| wilamowitzian starting with -vv | 97 |
| oo-vv-vv- (? gl ? wil) | 98 |
| pherecratean starting with -- | 99 |
| pherecratean starting with -v | 105 |
| pherecratean starting with v- | 106 |
| pherecratean starting with vvv | 107 |
| hipponactean | 109 |
| maecenatean | 111 |
| telesillean | 114 |
| acephalous wilamowitzian | 117 |
| reizian | 122 |

See also the lists at the end of these sections of chapter 3:
Resolution (151) and Compounds (162).

glyconic starting with --

| | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|---|
| <u>Alc</u> | 964 (/975 ^{uu} gl) | πλείστων ἀψάμενος λόγων |
| | 974 (/963 ^{uu} gl) | ἔλθειν οὔτε βρέτας θεῶς |
| | 977 (/966 ^{uu} gl) | ἔλθαις ἢ τὸ πρὶν ἐν βίῳ. |
| | 988 | κλαίων τοὺς φθίμενους ἄνω. |
| ~ | 999 | τίμασθω, σέβας ἐμπόρων |
| | 1003 (/992 ^{uu} gl) | ἀν-δρός, / νῦν δ' ἔστι μάκαιρα δαί-μων. |
| <u>Med</u> | 152 | τάς ἀπλά - του / κοίτας ἔρος, ᾧ ματαί - α; |
| ~ | 177 | ὄρ - γάν / καὶ λῆμα φρενῶν μεθεί - η, |
| | 153 | ματαί - α; / σπεύσει θανάτου τελευ - τά. |
| ~ | 178 | μεθεί - η, / μήτοι τὸ γ' ἐμὸν πρόθυ - μον |
| | 159 } (+sp) | τάκου δυσμένεα σὸν εὐ - νάταν. |
| ~ | 184 } | πένθος γὰρ μεγάλης τόδ' ὄρ - μάται. |
| | 436 | ἀνάν - δρου / κοίτας ὀλέσασα λέκ - τρον |
| ~ | 443 | μεθορμίσασ - δαι / μόχθων πάρα, τῶν τε λέκ - τρων |
| | 444 (/437 ^{uu} gl) | λέκ - τρων / ἄλλα βασιλεια κρείσ - σων |
| | 850 | ἔξ - ει, / τὰν οὐχ ὅσιν μετ' ἄλ - λων |
| ~ | 860 | τόλ - μαν; / πῶς δ' ὄμματα προσβαλοῦ - σα |
| | 853 | αἶ - ρη / μή πρὸς γονάτων σε πάν - τη |
| ~ | 863 | δυναί - σση / παίδων ἱκετῶν πιτνόν - των |
| | 854 | παν - τη / πάντως ἱκετεύομεν |
| ~ | 864 | πιτνόν - των / τέγξαι χέρα φονίαν |
| <u>Hcl.d</u> | 358 | μήπω ταῖς μεγάλαισιν οὐ - τω |
| ~ | 367 | ἔλκεις, οὐ βασιλεύσιν εἰ - ξας |
| | 359 | οὐ - τω / καὶ καλλιχόροις Ἀθή - ναις |
| ~ | 368 | εἰ - ξας, / σὺν ἄλλο δίκαιον εἰ - πῶν |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Hclld 360 | Ἄθῃ - ναις / εἴη . οὐ δ' ἄφρων ὅ τ' Ἄρ - γει |
| ~ 369 | εἰ - πίων / ποῦ ταῦτα καλῶς ἂν εἴ - η |
| 371 | Εἰρήνα μὲν ἐμοὶ γ' ἀρέσ - κει |
| 374 | οὐχ οὕτως ἃ δοκεῖς κυρή - σεις |
| 375 | κυρή - σεις / οὐ σοὶ μόνῳ ἔρχος οὐδ' |
| 378 | έρας - τὰς / μή μοι δορὶ συνταρά - ξεις |
| 379 | συνταρά - ξεις / τὰν εὖ χαρίτων ἔχου - σαν |
| 748 | Γὰ καὶ παννύχιος σελά - να |
| ~ 759 | δεινὸν μὲν πόλιν ὡς Μυκή - νας |
| 749 | σελά - να / καὶ λαμπρόταται θεοῦ |
| ~ 760 | Μυκή - νας / εὐδαίμονα καὶ δορὸς |
| 764 (/753 ^u gl) | ἰκτηήρας παραδώσομεν |
| 755 | μέγαλω τὰς πατριώτιδος : γὰς |
| ~ 766 | Ζεὺς μοι σύμμαχος οὐ φοβού - μοι |
| 756 | γὰς / μέγαλω καὶ ὑπὲρ δόμων |
| ~ 767 | φοβού - μοι / Ζεὺς μοι χάριν ἐνδύκως |
| 758 | κινδυνὸν πολιωῖ τεμείν : σιδάρω . |
| ~ 769 | ἥσους <δαίμονες> ἐκ γ' ἐμοῦ ἰφανούνται . |
| 770 (/777 ^u gl) | ἴσθ' ὧ πότνια , σὸν γὰρ οὐ - δας |
| 771 | οὐ - δας / σὸν καὶ πόλις , ἃς σὺ μά - τηρ |
| ~ 778 | τιμὰ κράίνεται σὺδὲ λά - θει |
| 772 | μά - τηρ / δέσποινά τε καὶ φυλαξ |
| ~ 779 | λά - θει / μηνῶν φθινὰς ἀμέρα |
| 894 | εἴη δ' εὐχαρὶς Ἄφροδί - τα |
| ~ 903 | τιμῶν θεοῦς ὃ <δέ> μή σε φάσ - κων |
| 895 | Ἄφροδί - τα / τερπνὸν δέ τι καὶ φίλων |
| ~ 904 | φάσ - κων / ἐγγὺς μανίων ἑλαύ - νει |

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <u>Hcl</u> d 899 | | πολλὰ γὰρ τίκτει Μοῖρα τελεσιδῶ - τειρ' |
| ~ 908 | (cr+) | θεος παρα-γέλλει τῶν ἀδύκων παροι - ρῶν |
| 920 (/911 | ^{uu} gl) | πολ - λοῖς / καὶ γὰρ πατρὶ τῶνδ' Ἄδᾶ - ναν |
| 912 (/921 | ^{uu} gl) | ὦ γὰρ - ἄ / φύγει λόγον ὡς τὸν Ἄι - δα |
| 922 (/913 | ^{uu} gl) | εἶ - ναι / καὶ τοῖσδε θεᾶς πόλις |
| ? 915 | | δοιο - θεῖς / Ἕβας τ' ἐρατὸν χροῖ - ζει |
| ~ ? 924 | | κει - νας / ἔσχεν δ' ὕβριν ἀνδρὸς ᾧ |
| <u>Hipp</u> 65 | | Λατοῦς Ἄρτεμι καὶ Διὸς |
| 66 | | καλλίστα πολὺ παρθένων |
| 68 | | νάεις εὐπατέρειαν αὐ - λάν |
| 139 (/129 | ^{uu} gl) | κρυπ - τῆ / πένθει θανάτου θέλου - σαν |
| 130 | (+sp) | ὄθεν μοι / πρῶτα φάτις ἦλθε δεσ - ποῖνας |
| ~ 140 | | θελοῦ - σαν / κέλομαι ποτι τέρμα δύσ - τανόν |
| 561 (/551 | ^{uu} gl) | Βακ - χου / νυμφευσαμένα πότμῳ |
| 735 | | ἀρθείην δ' ἐπὶ πόντιον |
| ~ 745 | | νάυταις σύκεθ' ὄδον νέμει |
| 737 (/747 | ^{uu} gl) | ἀκτᾶς Ἡριδανοῦ δ' ὕδωρ |
| 748 (/738 | ^{uu} gl) | κρήναι τ' ἀμβρόσια χέον - ται |
| 751 (/741 | ^{uu} gl ⁻⁻⁻) | χθῶν εὐδαιμονίαν θεοῖς |
| 752 | | ὦ λευκόπτερε Κρησία |
| ~ 764 | | ἀνθ' ὧν, σὺχ ὄσιων ἐφῶ - των |
| 765 (/753 | ^{uu} gl) | ἐφῶ - των δεινὰ φρένας Ἄφροδί - τας |
| <u>Andr</u> 504 | | μάτερ μάτερ, ἐγὼ δὲ σᾶ |
| ~ 526 | | δύστανος τί δ' ἐγὼ μόρου |
| 528 (/506 | ^{uu} gl) | λίσσου, γούνασι δεσπότου |
| 507 | | Φθίας κράντορες, ὦ πάτερ, |
| ~ 529 | | · χρίπτων, ὦ τέκνον, ὦ φίλος. |

| | |
|---|---|
| <u>Andr</u> 510 (/532 [~] gl) | κείση δὴ, τέκνον ὦ φίλος |
| 511 | μαστοῖς ματέρος ἀμφὶ σᾶς |
| ~ 533 | στάζω λισσάδος ὡς πέτρας |
| 513 | ᾧμι μοι, τί πάθω; τάλας |
| ~ 535 | ᾧμι μοι, τί δ' ἔγω κεικῶν |
| <u>Hec</u> 456 (/445 [~] gl) | κώπῃ περιτομέναν τάλαι - ναν |
| 448 | πορεύ - σεις; / τῷ δουλόσυνος πρὸς οἴ - κον |
| ~ 459 (δαφίνα) | φοῖ - νιξ / δάφνα θ' ἱεροῦς ἀνεσ - χε |
| 452 (/463 [~] gl) (gl [~]) | καλλίστων ὑδάτων πατέρα |
| 464 (/453 [~] gl) (+ba) | χρυσέαν ἄπικκα τῶσα τ' εὐ - λογήσω; |
| 468 | 'Αθα - ναίας / ἐν κροκέῳ πέπλῳ |
| ~ 477 (καπίνῳ) | ἃ καπνῷ κατερείπεται |
| 470 (/479 [~] gl) | πύ - λους / ἐν δαιδαλέοισι ποι - κλλουσ' |
| 911 | κεκαρ - σαι / πύργων, κατὰ θ' αἰθάλου |
| ~ 920 | ἔκει - το / ξυστόν δ' ἐπὶ πασσάδῳ |
| <u>Supp</u> 956 (/964 [~] gl) | εὐ - πησις / οὐδ' εὐτυχίας μετεσ - τίν |
| 957 | μετεσ - τιν μοι / κουροτόκοις ἐν Ἀρ - γείαις. |
| ~ 965 (+sp) | αἱ τολαί - τωροι / κλεινοτάτους ἐν Ἀρ - γείαις. |
| * 970 (/962 [~] gl) (+ba) | χωρὶς δὴ τινα τῶνδ' ἔχου - σα μοῖρα |
| 973 | κεῖται μνήματα, πένθημοι |
| 974 | κουραὶ καὶ στέφανοι κόμας |
| 1015 (/993 † †) | εὐκλείας χάριν ἔνθεν ὄρ - μάσω |
| 1017 (/995 † †) | πηδήσασα πυρὸς ἔσω. |
| <u>HF</u> 355 | ὑμνήσαι στεφάνωμα μόσχ - θων |
| ~ 371 | σύγχορτοὶ τ' Ὀμόλας ἔναν - λοι |
| 372 (/356 [~] gl) | ἔναν - λοι, πεύκασιν ὄθεν χέρας |
| 357 | γενναίων δ' ἀρεταὶ πόνων |
| * <u>Supp</u> 969 (/961 [~] wil) | οὔτε ζῶσ' ἀριθμουμένη |

HF ~ 373

362

~ 378

392

~ 406

440 (/423 ^{uu} gl.)

643

~ 661

650

~ 668

651

~ 669

652

~ 670

653

~ 671

676 (/690 ^{uu} wil)

781

~ 798

782

~ 799

785

~ 802

Ion 113 (/129 ^{uu} gl.)136 (/120 ^{uu} gl.)

121

~ 137

πληροῦντες χθόνα Θεσσαλῶν

ξανθὸν κράτ' ἐπινωτίσας

κτείνας, θηροφόνον θεῶν

τόξοις ὤλτεσεν Ἀμφικραΐ - ας

ἄστρωπούς τε κατέσχευε οἴ - κους

ἄλκαῶ· νῦν δ' ἀπολείπομαι

μή μοι μήτ' Ἀσιήτιδος

εἰς αὐγὰς πάλιν ἑλίου

γῆ - ρας μισῶ· κατὰ κυμάτων δ'

ἄσ - τρων ναύταις ἀριθμὸς πέλει.

ἔρροι, μηδέ ποτ' ὤφελεν

νῦν δ' οὐδεὶς ἄρος ἐκ θεῶν

θνατῶν δώματα καὶ πόλεις

χρηστοῖς σὺδὲ κωμοῖς σαφῆς,

ἔλθειν, ἀλλὰ κατ' αἰθέρ' αἰ - εἰ

ἄλλ' εἰλισσόμενός τις αἰ - ῶν

μή ζῆσθαι μετ' ἀμουσίας

Ἰσημῆν' ἧ στεφαναφόρ·

ἧ λέκτρων δύο συγγενεῖς

ξυσθαί θ' ἐπταπύλου πόλεως

εἶναί, θνατογενούς τε καὶ

σύν τ' Ἀσσημιάδες κόραι,

πιστόν μοι τὸ παλαιὸν ἧ - θε

καλλίστας προπόλευμα διαφ - νας

Φαίβος μοι γενέτωρ πατῆρ

ἧ σαίρω δάπεδον θεσῶ

τὸν βόσκοντα γὰρ εὐλογῶ

Ion 184 (/194 ^ugl)

185

~ 195

198 (/188 ^ugl)

189

~ 199

205 (/219 ^ugl)223 (/209 ^uwil)224 (/210 ^uwil)

1054}

~ 1067} (+ba)

1060}

~ 1073} (+sp)

1085

~ 1101

1088

1104

Tro 1060

~ 1071

1061

~ 1072

1063

~ 1074

1064 (/1075 ^ugl)El 117

~ 132

120

οὐκ ἐν ταῖς ζαθέαις Ἄθά - ναις

Ἄθά - ναις εὐκίοντες ἦσαν αὐ - λαι

αὐ - τοῦ πανὸν πυρίφλεκτον αἶ - ρει τις

ἀσπιστάς Ἴόλαος, ὅς

τῷ Λατοῦς διδύμων προσώ - πων

κοινοὺς αἰρόμενος πόνους

πάντα τοι βλέφαρον διώ - κω

ἄρ' ὄντως μέσον ἀμφαλὸν

γὰς Φαίβου κατέχει δόμος;

Γοργοῦς λαμοτόμων ἀπὸ - σταλαγματῶν

εἰς ἄλλας βιότου κάτει - σι κορφάς

πλὴν τῶν εὐγενετῶν Ἑρεχ - θειδῶν.

ἀ τῶν εὐπατριδῶν γεγῶσ' οἴκων.

τῶν χρυσοστέφανον κόραν

οὐ κοινὰν τεκέων τύχαν

βασιλεύ - σειν ἄλλων πόνον ἐπιπεσῶν

Ἄφροδί - τῶν ἄλλαν θέμενος χάριν

οὕτω δὴ τὸν ἐν Ἰλίῳ

φροῦδαί σοι θυσίαι χορῶν τ'

ναὸν καὶ θυόεντα βω - μὸν

εὐφημοὶ κέλαδοι κατ' ὄρ - φναν τε

ὦ Ζεῦ, καὶ πελάνων φλόγα

χρυσέων τε ξοάνων τύποι

σμήρνης αἰθερίας τε καπ - νὸν

στυγνὰ Τυνδάρεω κόρα

οἰκτρὰν ἐν θαλάμοις λίπων

φεῦ φεῦ (τῶν) σχετλίων πόνων

| | |
|--|--|
| <u>EI</u> ~ 135 | ἔλθοις τῶνδε πόνων ἐμοῖ |
| 137 (/122 ^{uu} gl) | ὦ Ζεῦ Ζεῦ, πατρί θ' αἱμάτων |
| 123 | κεῖσαι, σᾶς ἀλόχου σφαγαῖς |
| ~ 138 | ἐχθίστων ἐπικούρος Ἄρ - ρει |
| 171 | ἀγγέλλει δ' ὅτι νῦν τριταί - αν |
| ~ 194 | μὴ τιμῶσα θεούς, κρατή - σειν |
| 196 (/173 ^{uu} wil) | ἀλλ' εὐχάισι θεούς σεβί - ζουσι |
| 198 (/175 ^{uu} gl) | οὐδεὶς θεῶν ἔνοπᾶς κλύει |
| 199 (/176 ^{uu} gl) | τᾶς δυσδαίμονος, οὐ παλαι - ῶν |
| 184 (/207 ^{uu} wil) | σκέψαι μου πιναρὰν κόμαν |
| 185 (/208 ^{uu} wil) | καὶ τρύχη τὰδ' ἐμῶν πέπλων, |
| 436 | δελ - φῖς/πρώραις κυανεμβόλοι - σιν |
| ~ 446 | πρυμ - νᾶς/" Ὀσσας ἱεράς νάπας |
| 455 | κλεινᾶς ἀστύδος ἐν κύκλω |
| ~ 467 | ἄστρων τ' αἰθέρισι χοροί |
| ? 483 (Diggle) | πέμψουσιν θανάτου δίκαν |
| 707 | ἐπι - στας/κάρυξ ἰᾶχει βάρροισ· |
| ~ 720 | εὐ - ναις/πείσας ἄλοχον φίλαν |
| 709 | Μυκη - ναῖοι / στείχετε μακαρίων |
| ~ 722 | ἔκκομί - ζει/ πρὸς δώματα· νεσμένος δ' |
| 727 | φαεν - νᾶς/ ἄστρων μετέβασι δόσους |
| ~ 738 | πίσ - τιν/ σρικράν παρ' ἴμοισι ἔχει |
| 732 (with ^{uuuu} θεῶνυρω gl ^{uuuu}) | ελευ - νει/ θερμᾶ φλογὶ θεσπύρω |
| ~ 742 | βροτεί - ω / θνατᾶς ἔνεκεν δίκας· |
| <u>IT</u> 405 | βωμοὺς καὶ περικίονας |
| ~ 419 | γνώμα δ' οἷς μὲν ἄκαιρος ἄλ - βου |
| 421 (/439 ^{uu} wil) | τῶς τᾶς συνδρομάδας πέτρας |

IT 1089 (ορνῖς)
 ~ 1106 (gl^{uuu})
 1090 (/1107^{uu} gl)

Hel 1115 } (gl^{uuu})
 ~ 1130 }
 1348 } (gl^{uuu})
 ~ 1364 }
 1349 (Κυπῖρις)
 ~ 1365
 1474 (/1460^{uu} wil)
 1487 (/1504^{uu} wil)
 1505 (/1488^{uu} gl)
 1506 (/1489^{uu} gl)
 1510 (/1493^{uuu} gl)

Pho 215 (/203^{uu} gl)
 209
 ~ 221 (gl^{uuuu})
 212
 ~ 224
 226

Or 829 (/817^{uu} gl)
 833 (+ba)

Ba 111
 ~ 126
 * —————
 862
 ~ 882^u
 888 (/868^{uu} gl)

* ? Ba 154

ὄρνις, ἃ παρὰ πετρίνας
 ὦ πολλοῖ δακρύων λιβάδες
 πόντου δειράδας, ἄλκων
 ἄει - δούσα/δακρυοεντα ποσόν
 Ἄιγαίαις τ' ἐνάλοις δόλιον
 καλλίστα τότε πρῶτα μακά-ρων
 βακχεύουσά τ' ἔθειρα Βρομί-ω
 μακά-ρων/Κύπρις· γέλασέν τε ἰτά
 Βρομί-ω / καὶ παννυχίδες ἰτάς.
 Λακαί-να / γὰ βούθυτον ἀμέραν.
 ὦ πταναι δολιχαύχενες
 πέμποντες Διόθεν πνοάς.
 δύσικλιαν δ' ἀπὸ συγγόνου
 οὐκ ἐλθοῦσά <ποτ> Ἴλίου
 καταστυύματα Λοξία
 ἐλά - τα πλεύσασα περιρρύτω
 χρυσοτεύκ-τοῖς Φοίβῃ λατρὶς ἐγενόμαν.
 ἰππεύσαντος, ἐν οὐρανῷ
 δεῦσσι παρθένιον χλιδαῖν
 ὦ λαμπουσα πετρα πυρός
 πατρί-αν τιμῶν χάριν ἔξανά - ψη
 ἦ ματροκτονον αἶμα χι - ρὶ θέσσαι;
 στικτῶν τ' ἐνδύτᾶ νοβ'ρίδων
 βακχεῖα δ' ἀνά συντόνῳ
 ἄρ' ἐν παννυχίοις χοροῖς
 ὀρμᾶται μόλις, ἀλλ' ὅμως
 κρυπτεύουσι δὲ ποικίλως
 Τρώλου χρυσοροῦ χλιδαῖ

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <u>Ba</u> 870 | εὐπλέκτων ὑπὲρ ἀρκύων |
| ~ 890 | θηρῶσιν τὸν ἄσπετον. οὐ ἰ γὰρ |
| 871 | θωύσων δὲ κυναγέτας |
| ~ 891 | οὐ γὰρ κρείσσαν ποτε τῶν νόμων |
| 873 | μόχθσις τ' ὠκυδρόμοις τ' ἄελ - λαις |
| ~ 893 | κούφα γὰρ δαπάνα νομί - ζειν |
| <u>IA</u> 166 | εὐρίπου διὰ χευμάτων |
| ~ 187 | φοινίσσουσα παρῆδ' ἐμῶν |
| 183 | Ἦρα Παλλάδι τ' ἔριν ἔριν |
| ~ 204 | Λαέρτα τόκον, ἅμα δὲ Νι - ρέα |
| 579 (with βόες gl ^{uuuu}) | εὐθηλοὶ δὲ τρέφοντο βόες |
| 751 | ἤξει δὴ Σιμόεντα καὶ |
| ~ 762 | στάσσονται δ' ἐπὶ παργάμων |
| 760 | κοσμηθεΐσαν, ὅταν θεοῦ |
| ~ 771 (gl ^{uuuu}) | ἐς γὰν Ἑλλάδα δοριπόνοις |
| 1038 (gl ^{uuuu}) | συρίγγων θ' ὑπὸ καλαμοσ - σαν |
| ~ 1060 | Κενταύρων ἐπὶ δαΐτα τῶν |
| 1047 (gl ^{uuuu}) | Κενταύρων ἐν ὄρεσι κλέου - σοι |
| ~ 1069 | ἀσπισταῖς Πριάμοιο κλη - νῶν |
| 1085 | οὐ σύριγγι τραφεΐσαν οὐδ' |
| 1086 | ἐν ροιβδήσει βουκόλων |
| 1096 | καὶ <μη> κοινὸς ἀγὼν βροτοῖς |
| <u>Rh</u> 342 (Ἀδράστεια) | Ἀδράστεια μὲν ἂ Διὸς ἰ παῖς |
| ~ 351 | Στρυμῶν, ὅς ποτε τῆς μελω - δού |
| 343 | παῖς/εἴργαι στομάτων φθόνον. |
| ~ 352 | μελω - δού / Μούσας δι' ἀκηράτων |
| <u>Hyps</u> 1 ii 17 (/iii 20 gl ^{uuuu}) (gl ^{uuuu}) | σαίρεις, ἢ δρόσον ἐπὶ πέδῳ |

Hyps 1 ii25

~ 1iii28

1iii26 (/ii23^{g1}) ἀροτοι - σιν / τρισσοῖς ἔλιπεν κράτοςCresph 453N² 1

~ 10

2

~ 11

φρουρεῖ, μναροσύνα δέ σοι

Ἄργείαν θ' ἑτέραν κλύω

Εἰρήνα βαθυπλουτε καὶ
τῶν ἐχθρῶν στάσιν εἶργ' ἀπ' οἴ - κων

καλλίστα μακάρων θεῶν

ἀπ' οἴ - κων / τῶν μαινομένων τ' ἔριν

glyconic starting with --

Cyc 69? Alc 575 } (or ----
585 }Alc 963 (/974^{g1})975 (/964^{g1})966 (/977^{g1})

969

~ 980

992 (/1003^{g1})Med 437 (/444^{g1})Hclld 372753 (/764^{g1})911 (/920^{g1})921 (/912^{g1})913 (/922^{g1})

Νυμ - φᾶν / ἰακχον ἰακχον ῶ - δᾶν

δοχριάων δια κλιτύων

νεβρῶς ὑψικόμων πέραν

καὶ μετάρσος ἦξα, καὶ

ἔστιν, οὐ σφαγίον κλυει.

ἠῦρον, οὐδέ τι φάρμακον

γῆρυς, οὐδ' ὅσα Φοῖβος Ἄσ - κληπαίδου

καὶ τὸν ἐν Χαλύβοις δαμά - ζεις

μεθ' ἠ - μῶν / φίλα δὲ θανούσ' ἐτ' ἔσ - ται

λίτκ - τρον / τάλαινα, φυγὰς δὲ χῶ - ρας

ἀρεσ - κει / συ δ' ῶ κακίφρον ἄναξ,

καὶ παρὰ δ' ῶνον ἀρχέταν

βεβα - κῶς / τεὸς γένος, ῶ γεραὶ - ἄ

' Ἄθα - νᾶν / λέγουτ' ἐπίκουρον εἶ - ναι

' Ἄι - δα / δόμον κατέβα, πυρὸς

Hipp 64129 (/139 ⁻⁻⁻gl)

χαίρε, χαίρέ μοι, ᾧ κόρα

551 (/561 ⁻⁻⁻gl)

εὐ- αλίου κατέβαλλ' ὅθεν | μοι

747 (/737 ⁻⁻⁻gl)

Βάκ- χαν σὺν αἵματι, σὺν καπνῷ

738 (/748 ⁻⁻⁻gl)

οὐρανοῦ, πῶν Ἄτλας ἔχει·

740

ἔνθα πορφύρεον σταλάσ - σουσιν

(+ ----)

~ 750

τάλαι - ναι/κόροι Φαεθοντος αἶ - κτω

753 (/765 ⁻⁻⁻gl)

κοί - ταις/ἴν' ἅ βιόδωρος αὖ - ζει

Andr 501

502

παρθμῖς, ἅ διὰ πόντιον

~ 524

ἄδ' ἐγὼ χεῖρας αἵματι - ρᾶς

506 (/528 ⁻⁻⁻gl)

ᾧ πόσις πόσις, εἶδε σὰν

532 (/510 ⁻⁻⁻gl)

αἵματι - ρᾶς βρόχοισι κεκλημένα

Hec 445 (/456 ⁻⁻⁻gl)

χείρα καὶ δόρυ σύμμαχον

446 (/457 ⁻⁻⁻gl) (+ba)

θύμα δάιον, ᾧ χθονός

447

λείβηται δάκρυσιν κόρας

~ 458

ἄτε πόντοπόρους κομί - ζεις

463 (/452 ⁻⁻⁻gl⁻⁻⁻)

κομί - ζεις/θαῶς ἀκάτους ἐπ' οἶδ - μα λίμνας

453 (/464 ⁻⁻⁻gl) (gl⁻⁻⁻+ba)

ποῖ με τὰν μέλαιαν πορεύ - σεις;

479 (/470 ⁻⁻⁻gl)

ἔνθα πρῶτόγονός τε φσῖ - νιξ

Supp 955964 (/956 ⁻⁻⁻gl)

κου - ρομισιν Ἀρτέμιδος θτας

~ 963

φασίν Ἀπιδανὸν πεθία | λιπαίνην;

962 (/970 ⁻⁻⁻gl) (+ba)

δορι - κτητος Ἀργείων ἐγὼ δ'

1000 (/1023 ia+ch(!))

οὐκέτ' εὐτεῖνος, οὐκέτ' εὖ - παις

HF 348

ἑπτὰ ματέρες, ἑπτὰ κοί - ρους

κου - ρους/ἐγεινάμεθ' αἶ ταλαί - πωρσι

πνευμάτων ὑπὸ δυοχίμων | αἴσσω.

πρὸς σ' ἔβαν δρομαῖς ἐξ ἡμῶν

αἴλιον μὲν ἐπ' εὐτυχῆ

| | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>HF</u> ~ 364 | | τάν τ' ὄρνόμον ἀγρίων |
| 356 (/372 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | | μόχ-θων/δι' εὐλογίας δέλω. |
| 423 (/440 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | | τὸν τρισώματον οἶσιν ἔ-ιτα |
| <u>Ion</u> 129 (/113 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | | ὦ Φοῖβε, σοὶ πρὸ δόμων λατρεύ-ω |
| 120 (/136 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | | μυρσίωκας ἱερῶν φόβαν. |
| 186 | | αὐ-λαί/θων μόνον, οὐδ' ἄγχι - ἀτιδες |
| ~ 196 | | ἀρ-ρει: τις, ἄρ' ὅς ἐμαῖσι μω-θεύεται |
| 188 (/198 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | | ἀλλὰ καὶ παρὰ Λοξία |
| 220 (/206 ⁻⁻⁻ gl ⁻⁻⁻) | | αὐ-δῶ./θέμις γυάλων ὑπερ-βῆναι |
| 1236 | | συμφοραὶ μὲν ἐμῷ βίῳ, |
| 1237 (+mol) | | λευσίμοσι δὲ καταφθοραὶ ἰδεσπιπῆνα. |
| <u>El</u> 122 (/137 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | | ὦ πάτερ, σὺ δ' ἐν Ἀΐδα |
| 169 (/192 ⁻⁻⁻ wil) | (^{uuuuuu+}) ἐμολετίς ἐμο- | λεν γαλακτοπότας ἀνήρ |
| 175 (/198 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | | οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγλαΐαις, φίλαι, |
| 176 (/199 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | | θυμὸν σὺδ' ἐπὶ χρυσεῖσι |
| 186 | | εἰ πρέπειντ' Ἀγαμέμνονος |
| ~ 209 | | δωμάτων πατρίων φυγᾶς |
| 731 | | ἀ-οὺς, τὰ δ' ἔσπερα νῶτ' ἐλαύ-νει |
| ~ 741 | | ἀλλά-ξαντα δυστυχίᾳ βροτή-ω |
| <u>IT</u> 1107 (/1090 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | | αἶ παρηΐδας εἰς ἐμᾶς |
| 1113 (/1096 ⁻⁻⁻ wil) | | ἔνθα τῶς ἐλαφοκτόνου |
| <u>Hel</u> 518 | | οὐ-τω μεταμφαῖς σίχεται |
| 1488 (/1505 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | | σύννομοι νεφείων δρόμου, |
| 1489 (/1506 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) (gl ^{uuuu}) | | βᾶτε Πλειάδας ὑπὸ μέσας |
| <u>Pho</u> 203 (/215 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | | ἀκροθίνια Λοξία |
| <u>Or</u> 837 (/829 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | | ἔξαμί-βων/δι' αἵματος αὐ προλεί- |
| <u>Ba</u> 407 | | βαρβάρου ποταμοῦ ῥοαί |

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>Ba</u> ~ 422 | | τόν τε χείρονα δῶκ' ἔχειν |
| 867 (/887 ⁻⁻⁻ gl ⁻⁻⁻) | ἐπιπέ- | ζουσα λείμακος ἠδοναίς |
| 868 (/888 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | | ἦνίκ' ἄν φοβερὰν φύγη |
| 907 | | μυρίαί δ' ἔτι μυρίοις |
| <u>IA</u> 773 (⁻⁻⁻⁻ gl) | | Πέργαμον δὲ Φρυγῶν πόλιν |
| 781 | | ὃ δὲ Διὸς Ἑλένα κόρα |
| 784 (cr+) | μητ' ἐμοὶ μήτ' ἐμοῖσι τέκνων | τέκνοις |

glyconic starting with --

| | | |
|--|---------|--|
| <u>Med</u> 156 | } (cr+) | εἰ δὲ σὸς πόσις κωνὰ λέχη σεβί - ζει |
| ~ 181 | | ἀλλὰ βα- σά νιν δεῦρο πόρευσον σί - κων |
| <u>Hclld</u> 752 | | ἰαχῆσατε δ' οὐρανῷ |
| ~ 763 | | κακῶν δ', ᾧ πόλις, εἰ ζένους |
| 777 (/770 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) (gl ⁻⁻⁻⁻) | | ἐπεὶ σοι πολύθυτος αἰεὶ |
| <u>Hec</u> 457 (/446 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) (+ba) | | τάλα- ναν/οἰκτραν βιοτῶν ἔχου - σαν οἴκουσ |
| <u>Supp</u> 991 | | ἐδίφρευε τόθ' ἄλιος |
| ~ 1013 | | ἴν' ἔστακα· τύχα δέ μοι |
| 992 | | σελάνα τε κατ' αἰθέρα |
| ~ 1014 | | ζυνάπτει ποδός· ἀλλὰ τᾶς |
| <u>Ion</u> 194 (/184 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | | ὄρω· καὶ πέλας ἄλλος αὐ - τοῦ |
| 219 (/205 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | | σέτοι, τὸν παρὰ ναῶν αὐ - δῶ. |
| <u>Tro</u> 314 | | 'Υμήν, ᾧ 'Υμέναι' ἀναξ |
| ~ 331 | | " |
| 322 | | διδούσ' ᾧ 'Υμέναιε, σσί. |

Tro ~ 338

323

~ 339

1075 (/1064 ⁻⁻⁻gl)El 118 (κικλήσκουσι)

133 (πατρώοις)

160 (? /⁺143⁺)170 (/193 ⁻⁻⁻wil)

706

~ 719b

IT 1094

~ 1111

1114 (/1097 ⁻⁻⁻wil)Hel 517

524

1301 } (gl ⁻⁻⁻wil)

~ 1319

Ba 118

~ 133

404

~ 418

406

~ 421

IA 212Rh 23

~ 41

Hyps 1iii 20 (/ ii 17 ⁻⁻⁻gl)

ἴτ' ὦ καλλίπεπλοι Φρυγῶν

διδούσ' ὦ ἑκάτα, φάος

κόραϊ, μελπιετ' ἐμῶν γάμων

Φρυγῶν τε ζάθεσι σελᾱ - ναί

κικλήσκουσι δέ μ' ἀθλίαν

πατρώοις ἐπὶ συμφοραῖς

πικρᾶς μὲν πελέκεις τραῖς

Μυκηναῖος ὄρειβάτας·

πορευῶσαι· πετρίνοις δ' ἐπι - σταῖς

Θυέστου· κρυφίαις γὰρ εὐ - ναίς

ἐγὼ σοι παραβάλλομαι

ζαχρύσου δὲ δὶ ἐμπολᾶς

θεῶς ἀμφίπολον κόραν

δόμοις, ὡς Μενέλαος οὖ - ται

ταλαίφρων, ἄφιλος φίλων

Ὀρέϊα ποτὲ δρομάδι κῶ - λῆ

δρομαῖον δ' ὅτε πολυκλάνη - τον

ἄφ' ἰοτῶν παρὰ κερκίδων τ'

συνῆψαν τριετηρίδων

ἴν' οἱ θελξίφρονες νεμον - ται

φίλων δ' ἀλβοδοτείραν εἰ - ρήναν

Πάφον θ' ἂν ἐκατόστομοι

ἴσαν δ' ἔς τε τὸν ἄλβιον

ἄμιλλαν δ' ἐπόνει ποδοῖν

ὀπλίζου χεῖρα· συμμάχων

Ἑκτορ, πάσαν ἂν' ὄρφναν

πόλιν καὶ πατρίους δόμοις

glyconic starting with $\omega\omega\omega$

Hipp 550

~ 560

Andr 512

~ 534

Supp 971 (gl $\omega\omega\omega$)

HF 649

~ 667

Ion 463 (gl $\omega\omega\omega$)

~ 483

466 (/486 $\omega\omega\omega$ wil)

1234

1235

1238

1239 (+ba)

El 115

~ 130

125 (gl $\omega\omega\omega$)

146 (/163 $\omega\omega$ wil)

147

~ 164

148 (/165 $\omega\omega$ wil)

152

154

156

435

δρομάδα Ναιΐδ' ὅπως τε Βάκ - χαν

τοκάδα τὰν διγόνσιο Βάκ - χου

νεκρὸς ὑπὸ χθονί, σὺν νεκρῶ

λίβαις ἀνήλιος, ἅ τάλαιιν'

ὑπολελειμμένα μοι δάκρυα.

τὸ δὲ λυγρὸν φόνισ' τε γῆ - ρας

ἴσον ἅτ' ἐν νεφέλαισιν ἄσ - τρων

παρὰ χορευομένῳ τρίποδι

δορί τε γὰρ πατρίᾳ φέρει

δύο θεαὶ δύο παρθένοι

σταγῶσι μειγνυμένας φόνῳ

φανερὰ θύματα νεότητων,

τίνα φυγὰν πτερόεσσάν ἢ

χθονὸς ὑπὸ σκοτίων μυχῶν | πορευθῶ

ἔγενόμαν Ἀγαμέμνονος

τίνα πόλιν, τίνα δ' οἶκον, ὦ

ἴθι τὸν αὐτὸν ἔγειρε γόν,

διέπομαι, κατὰ μὲν φίλαν

ὄνυχι τεμνομένα δέραν

ξίφει δ' ἀμφιτόμοις λυγρὰν

χίτρα τε κράτ' ἐπὶ Κούρων

ποταμίοις παρὰ χεύμασιν

ὀλομένην δολίσις βρόχων

πάτερ, ἐγὼ κατακλαίσομαι

ἴν' ὁ φίλωνος ἔπαυσε δελ - φῖς

El ~ 445 (gl^{uuuu})

440

~ 450

458 (gl^{uuuu})

~ 470

IT 1093 } (+sp)

~ 1110 }

1104

~ 1121

1129 (/1144^{uu} gl)Hel 1459 (/1473^{uuu} wil) (gl^{uuuu})

1461

~ 1475

1493 (/1510^{uu} gl)Pho 202

~ 214

206 (gl^{uuuu})

~ 218

208 (gl^{uuu})

~ 220

222 (/210^{uuu} wil)

211

~ 223

227 (gl^{uuuu})

232

234 (gl^{uuuu})237 (gl^{uuuu})

ἀνά τε Πήλιον ἀνά τε πρυμ - νᾶς

σὺν Ἀγαμέμνονι Τρωϊᾶς

Θέτιδος εἰνάλιον γόνον

περιδρόμῳ μὲν ἴτυος ἔδρα

ἐπὶ δὲ χρυσοτύπῳ κράνει

ὅτι πόσιν κηλαδίς ἀεὶ | μολπαῖς

πολεμίων ἔρετμοῖσι καὶ | λόγχαις.

κύκλιον, ἔνθα κύκνος μελω - δός

τὸ δὲ μετ' εὐτυχίας κακοῦσ - θαι

κέλαδον ἑπτατόνον λύρας

κατὰ μὲν ἰσθία πητασατ' αὖ - ραις

λάβετε δ' εἰλατίνας πλάτας

ὁ Διὸς δ' εἶπε σέβειν γόνος

Μενέλαως ὅτι Δαρδάνου

Τύριον σῆμα λιποῦσ' ἔβαν

πόλεος ἐμπροκρινθεῖσ' ἐμᾶς

ἴν' ὑπὸ θεράσι νιφοβόλοις

ἑμογενεῖς ἐπὶ Λαίῳ

Ἰόνιον κατὰ πόντον ἔλα - τα

ἴσα δ' ἀγάλασι χρυσοτύκ - τοις

ἔτι δὲ Κασταλίας ὕδωρ

Σικελίας Ζεφύρου πνοαῖς

περιμένει με κῆρας ἐμᾶς

δικόρυφον σέλας ὑπὲρ ἄκρων

ζάθεά τ' ἄντρα δράκοντος σὺ - ρηαί

νιφοβόλον τ' ὄρος ἰθρὸν, εἴ - λίσσων

παρὰ μεσσηφάλα γύαλα φσί - βου

| | | |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| ? <u>Ba</u> | 156 | βαρυβρόμων ὑπὸ τυμπάνων, |
| <u>Ba</u> | 878=898 | παρὰ θῶν γέρας ἐν βροτοῖς |
| | 910 (gl ^{uuu}) | τὸ δὲ κατ' ἡμᾶρ ὅτι βίσιος |
| <u>IA</u> | 164 | ἔμολον ἀμφὶ παρακτιάν |
| ~ | 185 | πολύθυτον δὲ δι' ἄλλοις Ἄρ - τέμβος |
| | 165 | ψάμκον Αὐλίδος ἐναλίας |
| ~ | 186 | Ἄρ - τέμβος ἤλυθον ὀρομένα |
| | 180 | Πάρις ὁ βουκόλος ἂν ἔλαβε |
| ~ | 201 | παρὰ δὲ Μηριόνην, Ἄρτος |
| | 543 | μάκαρες οἱ μετριάς θεῶν |
| ~ | 558 | διάφοροι δὲ φύσεις βροτῶν |
| | 544 | μετὰ τε σωφροσύνας μετέσ - χον |
| ~ | 559 | διάφοροι δὲ τρόποι· τὸ δ' ὀρ - θῶς |
| | 573 (gl ^{uuu}) | ἔμολες, ὦ Πάρις, ἦτε σύ γε |
| | 790 | τίς ἄρα μ' εὐπλοκάμου κόμας |
| | 1054 (gl ^{uuu}) | παρὰ δὲ λευκοφαῆ ψάμαθον |
| ~ | 1076 | μακάριον τότε δαίμονες |
| | 1087 (gl ^{uuu}) | παρὰ δὲ ματέρι νυμφοκόμον |
| | 1095 | ἀνοσμία δὲ νόμων κρατεῖ· |
| <u>Hyps</u> | 1 ii 15 | τί σὺ παρὰ πρόθυρσι φίλα· |
| ~ | 1 iii 18 | παρὰ σσηνῶν ἔκλινον λόγους |
| | 1 ii 16 | πόταρα δώματος εἰσόδους |
| ~ | 1 iii 19 | πρότερον ὡς ἐπὶ κυμάτων |
| | 1 ii 23 (/iii 26 ^{uu} gl ^{uu}) * | χρηστὸν ἄλλοις ἢ ἐπὶ δρυός |
| | 1 ii 32 (/iii 35 ^{uu}]uuuuu) (gl ^{uuu}) | ἐπὶ τὸ τὰς κιδάρας ἔρυμα |
| | | (*gl ^{uuuuu}) |

glyconic starting with -uu

| | |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| <u>El</u> | 151 |
| | 155 |
| <u>IT</u> | 1092 (/1109 ^{uu} wil) |
| | 1098 |
| ~ | 1115 |
| | 1144 (/1129 ^{uu} gl) |
| <u>Hel</u> | 525 |
| <u>Or</u> | 831 (gl ^{uuuu}) |
| <u>IA</u> | 169 |
| ~ | 190 |
| | 759 |
| ~ | 770 |

οἷα δέ τις κύκνος ἀχέτας
 ἔρκεσιν, ὡς σὲ τὸν ἄθλιον
 εὐξύνετον ζύνετοῖς βοᾶν
 ἃ παρὰ Κύνθιον ἔχθον σὶ - κεῖ
 παῖδ' Ἀραμενονίαν λατρεύ-ω
 παρθένος, εὐδοκίμων γάμων
 παντοδαπῶς ἐπὶ γῆς πόδα
 τίς νόσος ἢ τίνα δάκρυα καὶ
 ἀγχιάλων ὑδάτων τροφὸν
 ὄπι'λοφόρους Δαναῶν θέλουσ'
 χλωροκόμῃ στεφάνῃ δάφνας
 ἐκ Πριάμου κομίσαι θέλων

dragged glyconic

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| <u>Med</u> | 851 (---) |
| ~ | 861 (v-) |
| <u>Hipp</u> | 141 (-v) |
| ~ | 151 (-v) |
| ~ | 143 (---) |
| ~ | 153 (---) |
| | 150 (---) |
| ~ | 160 (---) |

ἄλ-λων/ σκέψαι τέκτων πλαγάν;
 προσβαλου-σα/ τέκνοις ἄδακρυν μήτραν
 ἢ σὺ γ' ἔνθεος, ὦ κούρα,
 ἢ πόσιν, τὸν Ἐρεχθεῖδαν
 ἢ σεμνῶν Κορυβάντων φοι - τᾶς
 ποιμαίνει τις ἐν οἴκοις κρυπ-τὰ
 δίναις ἐν νοτίαις ἄλμας,
 εὐναΐα δάδοται ψυχά;

- Hipp 741 (---) (/751 ⁻⁻⁻gl⁻⁻⁻, but with θεοισινdrag) τὰς ἠλεκτροφαεῖς αὐγὰς.
- Ion 206 (---) (/220 ⁻⁻⁻gl⁻⁻⁻) διω-κω/ σκέψαι κλονον ἐν τείχεσσι -σι
- El 116 (---) (LP καὶ μ' ἔτεκεν) καὶ μ' ἔτικτε Κλυταιμῆστρα
 ~ 131 (---) τλάμων σύγγον', ἀλατεύεις
- IT 1123 (---) καὶ σὲ μὲν, πότνι' Ἀργεῖα
 ~ 1138 (---) λαμπροῦς ἵπποδρόμους βαιήν.
- Ba 865 (---) εἰς αἰθέρα δροσερὸν ῥίπτουσ'
 ~ 885 (---) τοὺς τ' ἀγνωμοσύναν τιμῶν-τας
 866 (---) ὡς νοβρὸς χλοεραῖς ἐμπαί-ζουσα
 ~ 886 (---) τιμῶν-τας/καὶ μὴ τα θεῶν αὔξον-τας
 887 (---) (/867 ⁻⁻⁻gl⁻⁻⁻) αὔξον-τας/σὺν μαινόμενα δόξα.
- IA 789 (---) μυθεῦσαι τὰς' ἐς ἀλλήλας.
 1056 (---) πενήκοντα κόραι γάμους
 ~ 1078 (---) Νηρήδων ἔδρασαν πρώτας

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <u>Hec</u> 474 | κοιμίζει φλογμῷ Κρονίδας : |
| ~ 483 | ἀλλάξασ' Ἄϊδα θαλάμους . |
| 636 | καλλίσταν δ' χρυσοφαῆς |
| ~ 645 | "I - δαί κρινεῖ τρισσὰς μακάρων |
| 925 } (+sp) | χρυσῶν ἐνοπ- τρων λεύσσοις' ἀτέρμονας εἰς ἰάνγας |
| ~ 935 } | στεινὰν προσί- ζουσι' οὐκ ἦνυσ' Ἄρτεμιν ἁ ἰτάμων |
| <u>Supp</u> 959 | προσφθέγγεται' ἂν τὰς ἀτέκνους . |
| ~ 967 | γηράσκω δυστανοτάτως . |
| 961 (/969 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | πλαγκτὰ δ' ὥσπερ τις νεφέλα |
| ? 974b | λαίβαί <τε> νεκίων φθιμένων |
| ? 999 (/1022 ⁻⁻⁻ wil) | χαλκτοτευχούς <του> Καπανέως |
| 1001 (/1024 ⁻⁻⁻ wil) | οἴκων ἐμβακχευσαμένα |
| 1006 (/1029 ?wil) | ἠδίστος γὰρ τοι θάνατος |
| 1007 | συνθνήσκειν θνήσκουσι φίλοις |
| ~ 1029 | συντηχθεῖς αὔραις ἀδόλοισ |
| <u>HF</u> 350 | τῶν καλλιφθογγῶν κιδάραν |
| ~ 366 | ἔστρωξεν τόξοις φονίοις |
| 645 | εἰ - η / μῆ χρυσοῦ δῶματα πλή - ρη |
| ~ 663 | διαύ - λους / ἁ δυσγένεια δ' ἀπλοῦν |
| 646 (/664 ⁻⁻⁻ wil) | πλή - ρη / τῶς ἤβας ἀντιλαβεῖν , |
| 648 | ὄλ - βῶ / καλλίστα δ' ἐν πενίᾳ |
| ~ 666 | ἰάν / γνῶναι καὶ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς |
| 675 | συγκαταμηγ - νύς / ἀδίσταν συζυγίαν . |
| ~ 689 | τὸν Λατοῦς εὐπαιδα γόνον β |
| 690 (/676 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | εἰλίσσουσαι καλλιχορον |
| 784 | Δίρκα θ' ἁ καλλιρρέεθρος |
| ~ 801 | Νύμφας τῶς Περσηίδος' ὥς |

| | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| <u>HF</u> | 795 (ἐφάνθη) (/812 ^{wil}) | -θη / χαλκασπίδων λόχος, ὅς : γὰν |
| | 809 (/792 ^{wil}) | κρείσσων μοι τύραννος ἔφες |
| <u>Ion</u> | 114 | δάφ-νας / ἅ τὰν Φοίβου θυμέλαν |
| ~ | 130 | λατρεύ-ω / τιμῶν μαντεῖον ἔδραν. |
| | 133 (/117 ^{wil}) | οὐ θνατοῖς, ἀλλ' ἀθανάτοισ. |
| | 192 | ἐνάι-ρει / χρυσέαις ἄρπαις ὁ Διὸς : πᾶς |
| ~ | 203 | ἵπ-που. / τὰν πῦρ πνέουσαν ἐνάι-ρει |
| | 209 (/223 ^{gl}) | λευσσεῖς, οὖν ἐπ' ἔγκελάδω |
| | 210 (/224 ^{gl}) | γοργωπιὸν πιάλλουσαν ἴτυν : |
| | 479 (/459 ^{wil}) | ὡς ἔξοντες ἐκ πατέρων |
| | 492 | ᾧ Πανὸς θακῆματα καὶ |
| | 1052 } (+ba) | κρατήρων πληρώματ' ἐφ' οἷ-σι πέμπει |
| ~ | 1065 } | δαίμων ἐξάψει βρόχοι ἀμ-φι δευρήν |
| | 1081 | σελά-να / καὶ πεντηκοντα κόρα |
| ~ | 1097 | ἄσι-δά / καὶ μούσ' εἰς ἄνδρας ἴτω |
| | 1229 | οὐκ ἔστ' οὐκ ἔστιν θανάτου |
| | 1242 | ὠκιστᾶν χαλᾶν ἐπιβάσ' |
| <u>El</u> | 165 (/148 ^{gl}) | Αἰγίσθου λῦβαν θεμίνα |
| | 192 (/169 ^{gl}) (.....+) | ^{χρυσσατεχαρι-} -σαι / προσθήματ' ἀγλαΐας. |
| | 172 | τριτά-αν / καρύσσοισιν θυσίαν |
| ~ | 195 | κρατή-σειν / ἐχθρῶν; οὔτοι στοναχαῖς |
| | 173 (/196 ^{gl}) | Ἄργεῖσι, πᾶσαι δὲ παρ' Ἡ-ραν |
| | 174 } (+sp) | Ἡ-ραν / μέλλονσιν παρθενικαὶ : στήχεν |
| ~ | 197 } | σφί-ζουσ' ἔξεις εὐαμερίαν, : ᾧ παῖ. |
| | 180 | εἰλικτὸν κρούσω πόδ' ἑμὸν. |
| ~ | 203 | ὅς που γὰν ἄλλαν κατέχει |
| | 201 (/178 ^{wil}) | οἶμοι τοῦ καταφθιμένου |

EI 207 (/184 ⁻⁻⁻gl)
 208 (/185 ⁻⁻⁻gl)
 188
 ~ 211
 432 }
 ~ 442 } (+ba)
 443 (/433 ⁻⁻⁻wil)
 434 }
 ~ 444 } (+sp)
 702
 ~ 716
 717 (/703 ⁻⁻⁻wil)
 705 (καλλιπικόν)
 ~ 719
 728
 ~ 739
 734
 ~ 744
 745 (/735 ⁻⁻⁻wil)
 736 }
 ~ 746 } (+ba)
II 439 (/421 ⁻⁻⁻gl)
 432
 ~ 449
 436 (/453 ⁻⁻⁻wil)
 444 (είλιχθεΐσα) (/427 ⁻⁻⁻wil)
 454 (/437 ⁻⁻⁻wil)

αὐτὰ δ' ἐν χερνήσι δόμοις
 ναίω ψυχὰν τακομένα
 τῆ Τροίᾳ θ' ἄ' μοῦ πατέρος
 μάτηρ δ' ἐν λέκτροις φονίοις
 κλειναὶ νᾶες, αἴ ποτ' ἔβα - τε Τροίαν
 Νηρήδες δ' εὐβοΐδας ἄκρας ἰλιπούσα
 μόχθους ἀπιστὰς ἀκμόνων
 πέμπουσα χοροῖς μετὰ Νη - ρῆδων
 Ἑφαιστου χρυσεῶν ἔφερον ἰτευχέων
 εὐαρμόστοις ἐν καλάμοις
 λωτὸς δὲ φλόγγον κελάδει
 κάλλιστον, Μουσᾶν θεράπων
 χρυσεῶν ἄρνα καλλιπικόν
 χρυσεῶν ἄρνος † ἐπίλογοι †
 Ζεὺς καὶ φέγγος ἀελίου
 στρέψαι θερμαὶν ἀέλιον
 ἄρ - κτον / ξηραὶ τ' Αἰμυωνίδες ἔδ' - ραι
 μῶ - θοι / κέρδος πρὸς θεῶν θεραπέει - αν
 θεραπέει - αν / ὦν οὐ μνασθεΐσα πόσιν
 κάλλιστον ὄμβρων Διόθεν ἰστερείται
 κτείνεις, κλεινῶν συγγενέτιρ' ἀδελφῶν
 εἶθ' εὐχάσις δεσποσύνοις
 ηρύμ - ναν / εὐναίων ηηδαλίω
 ἐκ γᾶς / ηλωτήρων εἴ τις ἔβα,
 αἴ - αν / λευκᾶν ἄκταν, Ἀχιλλῆ - ος
 εἰλιχθεΐσα λαμοσύμῳ
 πατρῷ - α / τερπνῶν ὕπνων ἀπόλω - σιν

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <u>IT</u> 1099 | οἰ - κεῖ / φοίνικα θ' ἀβ' ῥοσκομαίν |
| ~ 1116 | λατρεύ - ω / βωμούς τ' οὐ μηλοθύτας |
| 1101 (on gl ^{uuu} -) | καὶ ἰγλαυκάς θαλάσσιν ἴερον ἐλαί - ας |
| ~ 1118 | παν - τός / δυσδαίμον' ἐν γὰρ ἀνάγ - κως |
| 1102 | ἐλαί - ας / λατοῦς ὠδίνα φίλαν |
| ~ 1119 | ἀνάγ - κως / οὐ κάμνεις σύντροφος ὤν . |
| 1103 (/1120 ?) | λίμναν θ' εἰλίσσοσαν ὕδωρ |
| 1125 | συρίζων θ' ὁ κηροδέτας |
| ~ 1140 | οἰκείων δ' ὑπὲρ θαλάμων |
| 1242 (/1267 ?) | ἀστοάκτων μάτηρ ὑδάτων |
| 1243 (/1268 ?) | τῶν βακχεύουσαν Διονυ - σω |
| 1244 | Διονύ - σω / Παρνάσον κορυφάν . |
| ~ 1269 | τί - μᾶν / Φοῖβον , φθόνῳ θυγατρός . |
| <u>Hel</u> 1302 | κῶ - λῶ / μάτηρ θεῶν ἑσύθη |
| ~ 1320 | καλυπλήν - τον / μάτηρ ἔπαυσε πόνον . |
| 1324 (/1306 ^{um} wil) | Ἰδαίαν Νυμφᾶν σκοπιάς . |
| 1312 | τῶν ἀρπασθεῖσαν κυκλίων |
| ~ 1329 | λαῶν δὲ φθείρει γενεάν . |
| 1330 (/1313 ^{um} wil) | ποιμναῖς δ' οὐχ ἴει θαλαρᾶς |
| 1331 (/1313b lacuna) | βροκάς εὐφύλων ἐλίκων |
| 1315 | ἃ μὲν τάσσις Ἄρτεμις , ἃ δ' |
| ~ 1333 | οὐδ' ἦσαν θεῶν θυοῖαι |
| 1316 | ἔγχει Γοργῶπις πάνοπλος |
| ~ 1334 | βωμοῖς δ' ἀφλεκτοὶ πέλανοι . |
| 1317 | αὐγάων ἐξ οὐρανίων |
| ~ 1335 | πηγᾶς δ' ἀμπαύει δροσερᾶς |
| 1336 (/1317b lacuna) | λευκῶν ἐμβάσειν ὑδάτων |

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <u>Hel</u> 1344 | λυπᾶν ἐξάλλάξατ' ἀλαλᾶ |
| ~ 1360 | κισσοῦ τε στεφθεῖσα χλοᾶ |
| 1464 | Περσείων οἴκων Ἑλέναν ἐπ' αἰκτᾶς |
| ~ 1477 } (+ba) | ᾗς οὕτω πεῦκαι πρό γαίμων ἔλαμφαν |
| 1504 (/1487 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | ναύταις εὐαεῖς ἀνέμων |
| 1492 | Ἑρῶταν ἐφρῶμενοι |
| ~ 1509 | πιναθεῖσ' ἐκτῆσατο, γὰν |
| <u>Pho</u> 229 | οἶνα θ' ᾗ καθαμέριον |
| 231 | οἰνάνθας ἰεῖσα βότρυν |
| <u>Ba</u> 409 | οὐ δ' ᾗ καλλιστευσμένα |
| ~ 424 | μοσεῖ θ' ᾗ μὴ ταῦτα μέλει |
| 574 | εὔπτων χώραν ὕδασι |
| 872 | συντεῖνη δράμημα κυνῶν |
| ~ 892 | γιγνώσκειν χρῆ και μελετᾶν |
| 880=900 | τῶν ἑχθρῶν κρήσῳ κατέχην; |
| <u>IA</u> 217 | Ἑμμηλος φερητιάδας |
| 220 | πύλους κέντρῳ θεινομένους |
| 222 (ωου-) | λευκοστίκτῳ τριχι βαλίσους |
| 224 | ἀντήρεις καμπῶσι δρόμων |
| 549 | τόξ' ἐντείνεται χαρίτων |
| ~ 564 | τᾶν τ' ἐξάλλασσυσαν ἔχει |
| 570 (/555 ⁻⁻⁻ wil) | Κυπ' - ριν / κρυπᾶν, ἐν ἀνδράσι δ' αἰ |
| 756 (/767 ⁻⁻⁻ wil) | Τροί - ασ / Φοιβήϊον δάπεδον |
| 758 (/769 ⁻⁻⁻ wil) | ἀκνύ - ω / ρίπτειν ξανθοῖς πασκάμους |
| 787 | Λυδοὶ καὶ Φρυγῶν ἄλοχοι |
| 795 | Λήδα ὄρνιθι παμμένῳ |
| 1052 | λοῖ - βᾶν / ἐν κρατήρων γυάλοισι |

IA ~ 1074Phae 64

~ 72

74 (/66 ⁻⁻⁻wil)76 (/68 ⁻⁻⁻wil)Hyps 1 ii 19

~ 1 iii 22

1 ii 30 (/iii 33]-υ-υ-

Teleph 149Au9

ἐκ θεᾶς / ματρὸς δωρήματ' ἔχων
 Ἄως ἰππεύει κατὰ γᾶν
 κινῶσιν ποιμνᾶν ἔλαται
 ξανθᾶν πύλων συζυγία
 κυνα-γοί / στείχουσιν θηροφάνοι
 ἢ τὰν Ἄργω τὰν διὰ σοῦ
 εὐρώπα λιπῶσ' ἐπέβα
 ἀστράπτει χαλκίεσσιν ὄπλοις
 τίκτει ναύταν σὺν τινι δῆ

wilamowitzian starting with -υ

Med 649

~ 660

HF 790

~ 807

792 (/809 ⁻⁻⁻wil)

796

~ 813

812 (/795 ⁻⁻⁻wil)EL 163 (/146 ⁻⁻⁻gl)433 (/443 ⁻⁻⁻wil)703 (/717 ⁻⁻⁻wil)735 (/745 ⁻⁻⁻wil)

ἡμέραν τάνδ' ἔξανύσα - σα .
 μὴ φίλους τιμᾶν καθαρᾶν
 Πυθίου δεινρῶτι πέτρα
 γᾶς ὅς ἐξέβα θαλόμων
 ἦξεν' εὐγαθεῖ κελάδω
 ὅς γᾶν / τέκνων τεκνοῖς μεταμῆ - βει
 ἀγων-ων / ἄμιλλαν. εἰ τὸ δίκαι - ον
 φα-νει / ξιφηφόρων ἐς ἀγῶν - ων
 δέξατ' οὐδ' ἐπὶ στεφάνοις
 τοῖς ἀμετρήτοις ἔρετμοῖς
 Πᾶνα μούσαν ἠδύδρουν
 ἔδ'-ραι / φθίνουσ' ἀπειρόδροσοι

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <u>IT</u> | 453 (/436 ⁻⁻⁻ wil) | συνεί- ην / δόμοις πόλει τε πατρώ - α |
| | 437 (/454 ⁻⁻⁻ wil) | Ἀχιλλῆ- ος / δρόμους καλλισταδίοις |
| | 1131 | εὐ σ' Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ γᾶν . |
| | ~ 1146 | ματρὸς ἡλικίων θιάσους |
| <u>Hel</u> | 1460 (/1474 ⁻⁻⁻ gl) | αὔ- ραις / λιπόντες εἰναλίας |
| | 1490 (/1507 ⁻⁻⁻ wil) | Ἐρῖωνα τ' ἐνύχιον . |
| <u>IA</u> | 219 | χρυσοδαυδάλτους στομίαις |
| | 555 (/570 ⁻⁻⁻ wil) | μετρία μὲν / χάρις πόθει δ' ὅσοι |
| | 767 (/756 ⁻⁻⁻ wil) | μελα- ζῆ / Σιμωντίοις ὄχεθαις |
| | 769 (/758 ⁻⁻⁻ wil) | δις- σων / Διοσκούρων Ἑλέαν |
| <u>Phae</u> | 66 (/74 ⁻⁻⁻ wil) | Πλειά [δων ... |
| | 68 (/76 ⁻⁻⁻ wil) | λεπ- τὰν / ἀηδῶν ἀρμονίαν |

wilamowitzian starting with --

| | | |
|-------------|-------|--|
| <u>Med</u> | 650 | ἔξανύσα - σα / μόχθων δ' οὐκ ἄλλος ὑπερ - θεν |
| | ~ 661 | ἀνοιζάντα κληῖδα φρενῶν . |
| <u>Hipp</u> | 547 | } (+ba) ἀνανδρον τὸ πρὶν καὶ ἀνυμε - φαν, οἴκων συνείποιτ' ἂν ἅ κύπρις οἶ - σν ἔρπει . |
| | ~ 557 | |
| <u>Hec</u> | 633 | Ἀλέξανδρος εἰλατίαν |
| | ~ 642 | κακὸν τᾶ Σιμωντίδι γὰ |
| <u>Supp</u> | 975 | ἀσιδαί θ' ἄς χρυσοκόμας |
| | 976 | Ἀπόλλων οὐκ ἐνδύχεται |
| | 977 | γόσισι <ν> δ' ὀρθρευομένα |
| | 997 | ἀσιδαίς , εὐδαιμοσίας |

Supp 1020

998 (/1021 ? -u-u-u-u-u-)

1024 (/1001 ~wil)

HF 351

~ 367

664 (/646 ~wil)

Ion 452

~ 472

455

~ 475

459 (/479 ~wil)

465

~ 485

496 (Ἄγλαυρου)

EI 193 (/170 ~gl)

178 (/201 ~wil)

438 (/448 + +)

IT 427 (/444 ~wil εἰλιχ-)

1096 (/1113 ~gl)

1097 (/1114 ~gl)

1128

~ 1143

1130 (/1145 ~wil)

Hel 1306 (/1324 ~wil)

1313 (/1330 ~wil)

IA 546

~ 561

πόσσι συμμείζασα , φίλον

ἐπύργωτε καὶ γαμέτα

προδοῦσα ψυχᾶ κατὰ γᾶς .

ἐλαύνων πλήκτρῳ χρυσῷ .

ἐνάϊρων πιτανοῖς βέλτεσιν .

ἄπλοῦν ἂν / εἶχεν ζῶας βίοτον .

σὲ τὰν ὠδίνων λοχίαν

ὑπερβαλλούσας γὰρ ἔχει

Προμηθεῖ Τιτᾶνι λοχευ - θεῖσαν

τέκνων οἷς ἂν καρπιτρόφοι

Ὀλύμπου χρυσῶν θαλάμων

σὺ καὶ παῖς ἁ Λατογένης

ἐμοῖ μὲν πλούτου τε πάρος

Ἄγλαύρου κόραι τρίγονοι

δοκεῖς τοῖσι σοῖς ἀκρῦοις

τάλαιν' , οὐδ' ἰστιάσα χοροῦς

πορεύων τὸν τᾶς Θέτιδος

ὅπου πεντήκοντα κορᾶν

ποδοῦσ' Ἑλλάνων ἀγόρους ,

ποδοῦσ' Ἄρτεριν λοχίαν ,

ὁ Φοῖβος θ' ὁ μάντις ἔχων

χοροῖς δ' ἑσταίην , ὅτε καὶ

αἰείδων ἄξει λιπαρᾶν

πόθῳ τᾶς ἀποσιχομένης

χορῶν ἔξω παρθενίων

γαλαντία χρυσάμινσι

τροφαί θ' αἰ παιδεύόμενοι

Teleph 149Au10

θεῶν καὶ περιπτῆρ' ἄλιων ἑρετριῶν

wilamowitzian starting with ...

Hipp 62Supp 1005 (/1028 ?^{uu}wil)HF 682

~ 696

683

~ 697

Ion 117 (/133 ^{uu}wil)486 (/466 ^{uu}gl)

495

1053

~ 1066

IT 1109 (/1092 ^{uu}gl)1145 (/1130 ^{uu}wil)Hel 1304

~ 1322

1305

~ 1323

1347 (τύμπανα LP)

~ 1363

1473 (δὲ) (/1459 ^{uu}gl)1507 (/1490 ^{uu}wil)

πότνια πότνια σεμνοτάτα

βίωτον αἰῶνός τε πόνους

παρά τε Βρόμιον οἰνοδόταν

Διὸς ὁ παῖς τᾶς δ' εὐγενίας

παρά τε χέλως ἑπτατόνου

πλέον ὑπερβάλλων <ἀρετᾶ>

ἵνα δρόσοι τέγγουσ' ἱεραί,

βασιλικῶν τ' εἶεν θαλάμων

ἵνα χοροῖς στείβουσι ποδοῖν

πότνια πότνι' ἐμᾶ χθονίας

πάθει πάθει δ' ἐξανύτουσ'

ἄλομένων ἐν ναυσὶν ἔβαν

παρὰ πόδ' εἰλίγουσα φίλας

ποτάμιόν τε χεῦμ' ὑδάτων

θυγατρὸς ἀπαγᾶς δολίους

βαρύβρομόν τε κῦρ' ἄλιον

χιονοθρέμμονάε γ' ἐπέρας'

τύπανά τ' ἔλαβε βυροστενῆ

κύκλιος ἔνοστις αἰθερία

ἔκανε φοῖβος, τᾶ δὲ Λακαί - ναί

βάλλετε βαρβάρων λεχέων,

Pho 210 (/222^{uu} gl)

Or 807

~ 819.

808

~ 820

809

~ 821

810 }
~ 822 } (+ba)

812

~ 824

825 (/813 ?)

815

~ 827

832

837

? 842 (uuuuu πατρι - ων)

Ba 425 (/410^{uu} wil)

864

~ 884

874b

~ 894b

IA 182

~ 203

216

547

~ 562

ὑπὲρ ἀκαρτίστων πεδίων

ὁ μέγας ὄλβος ἀ' τ' ἀρετᾶ

τὸ καλὸν οὐ καλόν, τοκέων

μέγα φρονούσ' ἀν' Ἑλλάδα καὶ

πυριγενεῖ τεμεῖν παλάμα

παρὰ Σιμωντίοις ὀχεθοῖς

χρόα μελάνδετον δὲ φόνῳ

πάλιν ἀνήλθ' ἐξ εὐτυχίας ἰ' Ἀτρείδα

ξίφος ἐς αὐγὰς ἀελίοιο - ο δεῖξαι

ὅποτε χρυσῆς ἄρις ἀρ - γὸς

κακοφρόνων τ' ἀνδρῶν παράνοιο - α

παράνοιο - α / θανάτου γὰρ ἀμφὶ φόβῳ

σφάγια γενναίων τεκέων.

τάλαοι - να / τεῖνον, οὐ πολυῖα ὅσια κτ...

τίς ἔλτος μείζων κατὰ γὰν

δρομάσι δινεύων βλεφάροις

σφάγιον ἔθετο ματέρα πατρι - ων

κατὰ φάος νύκτας τε φίλας

πόδ' ἀναβακχεύουσα, δῆραν

σθένοιο ἀπευθύνει δὲ βροτῶν

παραπιστόμοιο ἠδομένα

ὅτι ποτ' ἄρα τὸ δαίμονιοιο

ὅτ' ἐπὶ κρηναῖοιο δρόοιοιο

τὸν ἀπὸ νησαῖοιο τ' ὀρέοιοιο

ὁ οὐ διεφρηλάτας ἐβροᾶτ'

μανιάδοιοιο οἴοιοιοιο, ὅτι δὴ

μέγα φέρουσι ἐς τὰν ἀρετάν.

IA 548
 ~ 563
 550
 ~ 565
 551
 ~ 566
 552
 ~ 567
 568 (/553 ^{uu} wil)
 753 (/764 ^{uu} wil)
 754 (/765 ^{uu} wil)
 791
 793 (+ia ?)
 797
 1037
 ~ 1059
 1081
 1092
Hyps 1 ii 20
 ~ 1 iii 23

δίδυμ' Ἔρως ὁ χρυσοκόμας
 τό τε γὰρ αἰδέεσθαι σοφία
 τὸ μὲν ἐπ' εὐαίῳνι πότημῳ
 χάριν ὑπὸ γνῶμας ἔσορᾶν
 τὸ δ' ἐπὶ συγχύσει βιοτᾶς
 τὸ δέον, ἔνθα δόξα φέρει
 ἀπενέτω νιν ἀμετέρων
 κλέος ἀγήρατον βιοτᾶ·
 μέγα τι θηρεύειν ἀρετάν,
 ἄγυρις Ἑλλάνων στρατιᾶς
 ἀνά τε ναυσὶν καὶ σὺν ὄπλοις
 ἔρυμα δαμυρῶσεν τανύσας
 διὰ σέ τᾶν κύκνου διλιχαῦ - χενος γ
 Διὸς ὄτ' ἠλλάχθη δέμας, εἴτ'
 μετὰ τε φιλοχόρου κιθάρας
 θιάσος ἔμαλεν ἵπποβάτας
 πλόκομον Ἀργεῖοι, βαλιῶν
 ὅπότε τὸ μὲν ἄσπεπτον ἔχει
 στόματος ἄει κληζομέναν
 Διοτρόφον Κρήταν ἱεράν

wilamowitzian starting with ^{uu}

* Hel 1347 (/1327 ^{uu} wil)

Or 840

Supp 999

* 1022

τύμπανά τ' ἔλαβε βυροστενή
 χρυσεοπιγνήτων φαρείων
 χαλκτοτευχούς τοῦ Καπανέως
 Φεροσεφόνος ἤζω θαλάμους

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| <u>Or</u> | 841 |
| <u>Ba</u> | 410 (/425 ^{uuu} wil) |
| <u>IA</u> | 168 |
| ? | (.....uuu) |
| | 189 |
| <u>IA</u> | 553 (/568 ^{uuu} wil) |
| | 556 |
| ~ | 571 |
| | 574 |
| | 576 |
| | 764 (/753 ^{uuu} wil) |
| | 765 (/754 ^{uuu} wil) |

μαστὸν ὑπερτέλλοντ' ἐσιδῶν
 Πιερίᾳ μούσειος ἔδρα
 Χαλκίδα πόλιν ἑμᾶν προλιπούσ'
 ἄσπιδος ἔρυμα καὶ κλισίας
 ὦ Κύπρι καθαίστα, θαλάμων
 καὶ μετέχοιμι τῶς Ἄφροδί- τας
 κόσμος ἐνὶ ὁ μυριοπαλῆ - θῆς
 βουκόλος ἀργενναῖς ἐτραίης
 βάββαρα συρίζων, Φρυγίων
 Τρῶες, ὅταν χαλκαστὸς Ἄρης
 πόντιος εὐπερώροιο πλάτας

oo-uuuuu (? gl ?wil)

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| ? <u>Supp</u> | 1021 (---) (/998 ^{uu} wil) |
| <u>El</u> | 439 |
| | (---) |
| ~ | 449 |
| <u>Ba</u> | 112 |
| | (uuu) |
| ~ | 127 |
| | 115 |
| | (uuu) |
| ~ | 130 |
| <u>IA</u> | 1093 (uuu) |

χρῶτα χρῶτι πέλας θεμένα,
 κούφον ἄλμα ποδῶν Ἀχιλλῆ
 ἱππότας τρέφεν ἑχιάδι φῶς
 στέφετε λευκοτρίχων πλοκάμων
 κέρασαν ἀδυβόα Φρυγίων
 Βροῦμος + + ἄγη διασούς
 παρὰ δὲ μαινόμενοι Γάτυροι
 δύνασιν, ἃ δ' Ἀρεταὶ κατόπισ-θην

pherecratean starting with ---

| | |
|---|--|
| ? <u>Cyc</u> 658 | θηρὸς τοῦ ξενοδαίτα |
| ? 662 | εξοδυη-θείς / δράση τι μάταιον. |
| ? <u>Alc</u> 117 | δυστάνου παραλύσαι |
| ~ 127 | θμαθέντας γὰρ ἀνίστη |
| 577 | πομπνίτας ὑμναίους. |
| ~ 587 | χαίρουσ' εὐφρονι μολπᾶ. |
| 976 (/965 ^{uu} pher) | μή μοι, πότνια, μιζῶν |
| 967 | Θρηῖσαις ἐν σάνισιν, τὰς |
| ~ 978 | καὶ γὰρ Ζεὺς ὅτι νεύση. |
| 968 | 'Ορφεῖα κατέγραψεν |
| ~ 979 | σὺν σοὶ τοῦτο τελευτᾶ. |
| <u>Med</u> 154 (/179 ^{uu} pher) | τελευ-τά / μηδὲν τόδε λίσσου. |
| 212 | πόντου κληῖδ' ἀπέραντον. |
| <u>Hold</u> 355 (<ὦ>) | <ὦ> ζεῖν' Ἀργόθεν ἐλθῶν |
| ~ 364 | θεῶν ἰκτῆρας ἀλάτας |
| 900 (/909 ^{uu} pher) | τελευσιδῶ-τεῖρ' / Ἄϊων τε Χρένου παῖς. |
| <u>Hipp</u> 71 | καλ-λίστα / τῶν κατ' Ὀλυμπον. |
| 144 | φοι-τᾶς / ἧ ματρὸς ὀρείας; |
| ~ 154 | κρυπ-τὰ / κοίτα λεχέων σῶν; |
| 746 (/736 ^{uu} pher) | σεμνὸν τέρμονα κυρῶν |
| <u>Andr</u> 525 (/503 ^{uu} pher) | κτησαίμαν, Πριάμου παῖ. |
| 801 | Εὐρώπην ἀφικέσθαι. |
| <u>Hec</u> 444 | αὔρα, ποντίας αὔρα, |
| ~ 455 | ἧ νάσων, ἀλιήρει |
| <u>Supp</u> 979 | πρὸς στέρνω πτύχα τέγξω. |

Supp 994 (ὄρφνας)

~ 1016

1008

~ 1030

HF 349

~ 365

374 (/358 pher)

359 (/375 pher)

360

~ 376

361

~ 377

363

~ 379

393

~ 407

421 (ὕδαρᾶν)

~ 438 (Καδμείων)

441 (/424 pher)

672 (/654 pher)

695 (/681 pher)

684

~ 698

686

~ 700

806 (/789 pher)

797 (/814 pher)

ἵππεύουσι δι' ὄρφνας

ὄρ- μασω / τᾶσδ' ἀπὸ πετ'ρας

εἰ δαίμων τᾶδε κρούνοι

γενναίας ἀλόχοιο.

μολπῆ Φοῖβος ἰαχεῖ

Κενταύρων ποτὲ γένναν

ἵππείαις ἐδάμαζον

πρῶτον μὲν Διὸς ἄλσος B

ἠρήμωσε λέοντος

δόρκαν ποικιλόνωντον

πυρσῶ δ' ἀμφεκαλύφθη

συλήτειραν ἀγρωστᾶν

δεινῶ χάσματι θηρῶς

Οἰνωᾶτιν ἀγάλλει

Ἄμφαναί-ας / οἰκήτορ' ἄμεικτον

οἰ- κους / εὐανορία θεῶν

ὑδραν ἐξεπύρωσεν

Καδμείων τε σύνηβοι

τᾶς εὐδαίμονος ἦβας.

αἰ- ῶν / πλοῦτον μόνον αὖξει

τοῖς ὕμνοισιν ὑπάρχει

μολπιᾶν καὶ Λίβυν αἰλόν

μοχθήσας τὸν ἄκυμον

Μούσας. αἶ μὲ ἐχόρευσαν

πέρσας δείματα θηρῶν

τᾶν Ἑρακλέος ἀλικᾶν

μεταμεί-βει / Θήβαις ἱερὸν φῶς.

| | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>Ion</u> | 119 | παγὰν ἐκπροΐεισαι |
| ~ | 135 | μοχθεῖν σὺν ἀποκέρμῳ |
| | 124 (λατ'ρεύων) | λατρεύων τὸ κατ' ἡμᾶρ. |
| ~ | 140 | Φοῖβον τοῦ κατὰ νασόν. |
| | 189b | προσω- πων / καλλιβ' λιφαρον φῶς. |
| ~ | 200 | Δίῳ παιδί συναντλεῖ : |
| | 211 | λεύσω Παλλάδ' ἐμῶν θεῶν |
| ~ | 225 | οὔτω καὶ φάτις αὐδᾶ. |
| | 1243 | ἢ πρύμνας ἐπὶ ναῶν : |
| <u>Tro</u> | 1062 (/1073 ^{pher}) | βω- μόν / προύδωκας Ἀχαιοῖς |
| | 1065 | καπ- νον / καὶ Πέργαμον Ἴτραν |
| ~ | 1076 | σελᾶ- νοι / συν δώδεκα πληθεῖ. |
| <u>EI</u> | 119 | Ἡλέκτραν πολιῆται |
| ~ | 134 | ἀλγίστασιν ἀδελφᾶν : |
| | 124 | Αἰγίσθου τ' Ἀγάμεμνον. |
| ~ | 139 | Ἄρ- γει / κέλσας ποδ' ἀλάταν. |
| | 177 (/200 ^{pher}) | ὄρμῳς ἐπιτεπέτομαι |
| | 179 | Ἄρθείας ἄρα νύμφαις |
| ~ | 202 | τοῦ τε ζῶντος ἀλάτα, |
| | 183 | σκεψαι μοῦ πιναρὰν κόμην |
| ~ | 206 | τοῦ κλεινοῦ πατρὸς ἐκφύς |
| | 187 (τα) | καρὰ τᾶ βασιλείᾳ |
| ~ | 210 | οὐρείας ἀν' ἐρίπ'νας. |
| | 189 | μένναται ποθ' ἀλοῦσα |
| ~ | 212 | ἄλλω σύγγαμος οἰκέτῃ |
| | 454 | τᾶς σᾶς, ὧ θετίδος παῖ |
| ~ | 466 | ἵπποις ὄμι πτεροῖσσι |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <u>IT</u> 406 | ναοὺς αἶμα βρότειον; |
| ~ 420 | ὄλ-βου/ τοῖς δ' ἐς μέσον ἤκει. |
| 423 | ἀύπ-νους/ ἀκτὰς ἐπιέρασαν |
| ~ 440 | παῖς ἐλδοῦσα τύχῃ τὰν |
| 438 | ἄξινον κατὰ πόντον; |
| ~ 455 | ἀπόλου-σιν/ κοινὰν χάριν ὄλβου |
| 1095 | θρήνους, ἄπτερος ὄρνις |
| ~ 1112 | νόττον βάρβαρον ἦλθον |
| 1105 | μελω-δος/ Μούσας θεραπεύει. |
| ~ 1122 | κακοῦσ-θαι/ θνατοῖς βαρῦς αἰών. |
| <u>Hel</u> 522 | ψαύσειεν πατρίδας γᾶς |
| 527 | κῶπα Τρωάδος ἐκ γᾶς. |
| 1131 (/1116 ^{uu} pher) | ἀκτὰς ἀστέρα λάμπας |
| 1318 | ἀνγάζων ἐξ οὐρανίων |
| ~ 1337 | πένθει παιδὸς ἀλάστωρ |
| 1455 | δολφίνων ὅταν αὔραις |
| ~ 1469 | ἢ κῶμοις Ἰακκίνθου |
| 1511 (/1494 ^{uuu} pher) | Φαιβείους ἐπὶ πύργους. |
| <u>Pho</u> 204 | Φοινίσσας ἀπὸ νόσου |
| ~ 216 (Καδ' μείων) | Καδμείων ἔμολον γᾶν |
| 207 | Παρνασοῦ κατενάσθη |
| ~ 219 | πεμφθεῖσ' ἐνθάδε πύργους. |
| 213 | κάλλιστον κελάδημα. |
| ~ 225 | Φαιβείασι λατρείαις. |
| 228 | βακχειῶν Διονύσου |
| 230 | στάξεις τὴν πολύκαρπον Β |
| 233 (θεῶν) | οὐ-ρεϊαί τε σκοπικὴ θεῶν |

| | | |
|------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| <u>Pho</u> | 235 (θεοῦ) | εἰ-λίσιων/ἀθανάτας θεοῦ |
| | 238 | Φοί-βου/ Δῦρικαν προλιγωῦσα. |
| <u>Or</u> | 818 | προλεί-πει/ δισσοῖσιν Ἀτρείδας. |
| | ~ 830 | ἐξανά-ψη/ δύσκληταν ἔς αἴει. |
| <u>Ba</u> | 119 | τ' οἰστρηθεῖς Διονύσω. |
| | ~ 134 | αἷς χαίρει Διόνυσος |
| | 146 | πυρσῶδη φλόγα πεύκας |
| | 147 | ἐκ νάρθηκος αἴσσει |
| | 403 | νάσον τᾶς Ἀφροδίτας |
| | ~ 417 | χαίρει μὲν θαλάσσιον |
| | 405 | νέμον-ται/ θνατοῖσιν Ἑρώτες |
| | ~ 420 | εἰ-ρήναν/κουροτρόφον θεῶν. |
| | 408 | καρπίζουσιν ἄνημβροι. |
| | ~ 423 | οἴνου τέρψιν ἄλυπον. |
| | 411 | σεμνά κλιτὺς Ὀλύμπου, |
| | ~ 426 | εὐαίωνα διαζῆν, |
| | 575 | καλλίστοισι λιπαίνειν. |
| | 911 | εὐδαίμων, μακαρίζω. |
| <u>IA</u> | 167 | κέλασσα στενοπόρθῶν |
| | ~ 188 | αἰσχύνᾳ νεοθαλαῖ |
| | 170 | τᾶς κλεινάς Ἀρεθούσας |
| | ~ 191 | ἵππων τ' ὄχιλον ἴδεσθαι. |
| | 181 | δῶρον τᾶς Ἀφροδίτας |
| | ~ 202 | ὄζον, θαῦμα βροτοῖσιν. |
| | 184 | μορφᾶς ἃ Κύπρις ἔσχεν |
| | ~ 205 | NI-ρία/ κάλλιστον Ἀχαιῶν |
| | 209 | χειρῶν ἔξεπίονησεν B |

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| <u>IA</u> 545 | μετετ - χον / λέκτρων Ἀφροδίτας . |
| ~ 560 | ὄρ - θῶς / ἔσθλων σάφες αἰεῖ . |
| 557 | Ἀφροδί - τας , / πολλὰν δ' ἀποθειμᾶν . |
| ~ 572 | μυρωπλη - θης / μείζω πόλιν αὖξει . |
| 575 | Ἰθαίαις παρὰ μύσχοις |
| 752 | δίνας ἀργυροειδεῖς |
| ~ 763 | Τροίας ἀμφὶ τε τείχη |
| 786 | οἶαν αἰ πολύχρυσαι |
| 1039 | καλομοεσ - σᾶν / ἔστασεν ἰαχᾶν |
| ~ 1061 | θεῶν κρατήρᾳ τε Βάιηχον . |
| 1044 | Πηλέως ἐς γάμον ἦλθον |
| ~ 1066 | Χείρων ἐξονόμαζον |
| 1094 | κατόπιγ - δεν / θνατοῖς ἀμελεῖται |
| 1097 | μη τις θεῶν φθόνος ἔλθη ; |
| <u>Rh</u> 24 | Ἔκτορ , βᾶθι πρὸς εὐνάς , |
| ~ 42 | Ἔκτορ , πᾶσων ἀν' ὄρφναν , |
| 353 (/344 ^u pher) | δινηθεῖς ὑδροειδῆς |
| 346 (/355 ^u pher) | ἦκεις , ᾧ ποταμοῦ παῖ Η |
| <u>Hyps</u> 1 ii 18 | βάλλεις οἶα τε δούλα ; |
| ~ 1 iii 21 | Φοινίκας Τυρία παῖς |
| 1 ii 21 | πεντηκόντερον ἄδεις |
| ~ 1 iii 24 | Κουρήτων τροφὸν ἀνδρῶν |
| 1 ii 24 | ὄζοις ὄμμα δράκοντος |
| ~ 1 iii 27 | χώρας τ' ὄλβιον ἀρχάν . |
| 1 ii 28 (/1 iii 31 ^u pher) | ἔλισ - σων / κυμοκτυπος ἀχει ; |
| 1 ii 31 (/1 iii 34] u ---) | Ἀργεῖον πεδίον πᾶν |
| <u>Telephus</u> 149 Au 2 | πέμπει Τρῳάδας ἀκτάς |

pherecratean starting with --

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|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>Alc</u> 965 (/976 --- pher) | κρείσσον οὐδέν Ἀνάγκας |
| <u>Med</u> 179 (/154 --- pher) | πρόθυ-μον/φίλοισιν ἀπέσσω |
| 438 | χώ-ρας/ἄτιμος ἐλαύνη |
| ~ 445 | κρείσ-σων/δόμοισιν ἐπέστα . |
| <u>Hclld</u> 909 (/900 --- pher) | παρα-ρῶν/φρονήματος αἰεὶ . |
| <u>Hipp</u> 546 | πῶλον ἄζυγα λέκτρων |
| ~ 556 | τείχος, ᾧ στόμα Δίρκας |
| 736 (/746 --- pher) | κῦμα τᾶς Ἀδριηνᾶς |
| 754 | κῦμ' ἀλίκυπον ἄλμας |
| ~ 766 | Ἄφροδί-τας/νόσῳ κατεκλάσθη |
| <u>Andr</u> 503 (/525 --- pher) | ἡμίπλομαι κατὰ γαίᾳς |
| 514 | οἷτ' ἐγὼ σύ τε μάτερ |
| ~ 536 | μῆχος ἐξανύσωμαι; |
| <u>Supp</u> 996 | τῶν ἐμῶν γόλῳ Ἄργους . |
| ~ 1018 | σῶμά τ' αἴθερι φλογμῶ |
| <u>HF</u> 358 (/374 --- pher) | τοῖς θανούσιν ἄγαθμα |
| 375 (/359 --- pher) | τάν τε χρυσοκάφανον |
| 389 | ἄν τε Πηλιάδ' ἄκταν |
| ~ 403 | σύρανος θ' ὑπὸ μέσσαν |
| 419 | τάν τε μυρϊόκρανον |
| ~ 436 | εἰ δ' ἐγὼ στένος ἤβην |
| 424 (/441 --- pher) | ἔ-κτα/βοτῆρ' Ἐρυθίας |
| 654 (/672 --- pher) | αἰ-εἰ/πτεροῖσι φορέσθω . |
| 681 (/695 --- pher) | καλλίνικον αἰείδω |
| 789 (/806 --- pher) | καλλίνικον ἀγῶνα . |

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| <u>HF</u> | 814 (/797 ⁻⁻⁻ pher) | δίκα-ον / θεοῖς ἔτ' ἀρέσκει . |
| <u>Ion</u> | 187 | ἀγυι - ἀτίδες / θεραπεῖαι . |
| | ~ 197 | μν-θευεται / παρὰ πήνας . |
| | 193 | παῖς· φίλα· πρόσθ' ὄσσοις |
| | ~ 204 | ἐναί-ρει / τρισώματον ἄλκαν |
| <u>Tro</u> | 324 | παρθένων ἐπὶ λείτροις . |
| | ~ 340 | τὸν πεπρωμένον εὐνά |
| | 1073 (/1062 ⁻⁻⁻ pher) | ορφ-ναν / τε παννυχίδες θεῶν , |
| <u>El</u> | 145 | οἷς ἀεὶ τὸ κατ' ἡμαρ |
| ? | ~ 162 (pher? dodr?) | (LP : οὐ μιτραῖς στυγὴ) |
| | 200 (παῖτρος) (/177 ⁻⁻⁻ pher) | ῶν πατροῖς σφαγιασμῶν |
| <u>Ba</u> | 908 | εἰσὶν ἐλπίδες· αἱ μὲν |
| <u>IA</u> | 774 | λαίηνους περὶ πύργους |
| | 785 | ἔλπις ἄδε ποτ' ἔλθοι |
| <u>Hyps</u> | 1iii31 (/1ii28 ⁻⁻⁻ pher) | Ἄργεῖον πεδίον πᾶν |

pherecratean starting with --

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <u>Alc</u> | 456 | δυναίμαν δέ σε πέμψαι |
| | ~ 467 | πρὸ παιδὸς χθονὶ κρύψαι |
| | 962 | ἐγὼ καὶ διὰ μούσας |
| | ~ 973 | μόνας δ' αὖτ' ἐπὶ βωμοῖς |
| <u>Supp</u> | 1003 (/1026 ⁺ +) | ματεύσουσα τὸν αὐτὸν B |
| | 1004 | ἐς Ἄιδαν καταλύσουσ' : ἔμμοχθον |
| | (+mol/ba)? | δικαίων ὑμεναίων : ἐν Ἄργει |
| | ~ 1027 | |

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| <u>HF</u> | 390 | Ἄναυρου παρὰ πηγᾶς |
| ~ | 404 | ἐλαύνει χέρας ἔδραν |
| | 391 (Κύκνον) | Κύκνον ξεινοδαίικτον |
| ~ | 405 (Ἄτλαντος) | Ἄτλαντος δόμον ἐλθῶν |
| <u>Ion</u> | 454 | Ἄθάναν, ἰκετεύω, |
| ~ | 474 | ἀκίνητον ἀφορμάν, |
| | 1089 | ὁ Φοῖβειος ἀλάτας. |
| ~ | 1105 | νόθου παιδοῦς ἔκυρσεν. |
| <u>Hel</u> | 1116 (/1131 pher) | Ἀχαιῶν ὑπὸ λόγχαις. |
| | 1458 | Γαλάνεια τὰδ' εἶπη. |
| ~ | 1472 | τροχῶ τέρμονα δίσκου |
| <u>Ba</u> | 149 | πλανάτας ἐρεθίζων |
| | 149b | ἰαχαιῖς τ' ἀναπάλλων |
| | 402 | ἰκοίμαν ποτὶ Κύπρον |
| ~ | 416 | ὁ δαίμων ὁ Διὸς παῖς |
| | 413 | πρόβακχ' εὔιε δαῖμον. |
| ~ | 428 | περισσῶν παρὰ φωτῶν |
| | 909 | τελευτῶσιν ἐν ὄλβῳ |
| | 909b | βροτοῖς, αἱ δ' ἀπέβησαν |
| <u>IA</u> | 215 | ἐλίσων παρὶ νίκας |
| <u>Rh</u> | 344 (/353 pher) | φράσω γὰρ δὴ ὅσον μοι |
| | 355 (/346 pher) | σύ μοι Ζεὺς ὁ φαναῖος B |

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>Andr</u> 505 | πτέρυγι συγκαταβαίνω. |
| ~ 527 | παράτροπον μέλος εὐρώ; |
| 509 | μόλε φίλοις ἐταίικουρος |
| ~ 531 | φίλος ἄνευ θάνατόν μοι. |
| <u>Supp</u> 972 | μέλτα παιδὸς ἐν οἴκοις |
| <u>HF</u> 420 | πολύφρονον κύνα Λέρνας |
| ~ 437 | δόρυ τ' ἐπαλλον ἐν αἰχμῇ |
| 422 | βέλτοί τ' ἀμφέβαλ' <ίου> |
| ~ 439 | τέκτονιν ἄν προπαρέεταν |
| 783 | ἀναχορτύσατ' ἀγυιαί |
| ~ 800 | Διὸς, ὃς ἦλθεν ἐς εὐνᾶν |
| <u>Ion</u> 1230 | πατραποῦ μιλῆα μοι. |
| <u>El</u> 149 | τιθεμένα θανάτῳ σὺ |
| ~ 166 | δόλιον ἔσχεν ἀκοίταν |
| 441 | εἰσι Σιμωντίδας ἀκτίας |
| ~ 451 | ταχύπορον πόδ' Ἀτρείδαις |
| <u>IT</u> 1091 | ἔλεγον οἶτον αἰδέαις |
| ~ 1108 | ἔπεσον, ἀνίκα πύργων |
| <u>Hel</u> 519 | δι' ἔρεβος χθονὶ κρυφθεῖς |
| 1494 (/1511 ^{ph} er) | πάλιν ἐλθὼν δόμον ἤξει |
| <u>Ba</u> 577 | κλύετ' ἐμᾶς κλύετ' αὐδαῖς |
| ? 580 | ἰὼ ἰὼ πάλιν αὐδῶ |
| 581 | ὁ Σεμέλας, ὁ Διὸς ποῖς |
| 881=901 | ὅ τι καλὸν φίλον ἀεὶ |
| <u>IA</u> 211 | δόμον ἔχοντα σὺν ὄπλοις |
| 1053 | ὁ Φρύγιος Γανυμήδης |
| ~ 1075 | Θέτιδος, ἃ νιν ἔτικτεν |

hipponactean starting with ---

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| <u>Alc</u> 993 | ἔσ-ται / γεννοιοτάταν δὲ πᾶσαν |
| ~ 1004 | δαί-μων / χαῖρ' ὦ πότνι' εὐ δὲ δοίης. |
| 994 | ἔξεύξω κλισίαις ἄκοιτιν. |
| ~ 1005 | τοῖαι' νιν προτροῦσι φῆμαι. |
| <u>Med</u> 157 | σεβί-ζει / κείνῳ τόδε· μὴ χαράσσει. |
| ~ 182 | οἴ-κων / ἔξω· φίλα καὶ τὰδ' αὖδα. |
| (834) | ξανθὰν Ἀρμονίαν φυτεῦσαι· |
| ~ (845) | παντοίας ἀρετᾶς ξυνεργούς· |
| <u>Hcld</u> (894) see gl | εἴη δ' εὐχαρὶς Ἀφροδίτα· |
| ~ (903) " | τιμᾶν θεούς· ὁ <δέ> μὴ σε φάσκειν |
| (918) | διε-σοῦς / παῖδας Διὸς ἠξίωσας· |
| ? see 'chor dim A' | φρόνη-μα / ψυχὰ τ' ἀκόρτετος εἴη. |
| (927) | αὐ-λάν / Ζηνὸς πολύχρυσον οἶκον |
| <u>Hipp</u> 69 | ποι-κίλλουσ' ἀνθοκρόκοισι πήνας. |
| <u>Hec</u> 471 | ἐγὼ δ' ἐν ξείνῃ χθονὶ θεῖ κέκαθημαι |
| ~ 480 | Ἰθαίαν ὅτε πρῶτον ὕλαν |
| 632 | κοινὸν δ' ἐξ ἰδίας ἀνοσίας |
| ~ 641 | κηλὶδ' οἰκτροτάταν κέχρωσαι |
| 912 | ναύταν οὐκέθ' ὄρων ὄμιλον |
| ~ 921 | Τροίαν Ἰλιάδ' ἐμβεβῶτα· |
| 922 (/913 ^{hipp}) | αἰεὶ δ' ἐν στεφάνοισιν εἴην. |
| <u>HF</u> 677 | παιᾶνας δ' ἐπὶ σοῖς μελάροισι |
| ~ 691 | τῷ Μαίας ἀγροτῆρι κούρῳ |
| (<u>El</u> 463) | Πειρηναίων ὄρωσα πῶλον |
| (ionic) | πεντηκόντορος οἶκον ἄξει |
| ~ (475) | |
| <u>IT</u> 1124 | |

IT ~1139Hel 516Ba 902

904

906

IA 800Rh 345

~ 354

fr453N² 3

~ 12

ἐνθ' εὐάλισον ἔρχεται πῦρ·
 ἃ χρῆζουσ' ἐφάνη τυράννοις
 εὐδαίμων μὲν ὅς ἐκ θαλάσσης
 εὐδαίμων δ' ὅς ὑπερθε μόχθων
 ὀλβῶ καὶ δυνάμει παρήλυθεν
 ἤνεγκαν παρὰ καιρὸν ἄλλως
 ψυχᾷ προσφιλές ἔστιν εἰπεῖν.
 κόλπων σὰν ἐφύτευσεν ἤβαν.
 ζῆλός μοι σέθεν ὡς χρονίζεις
 θηκτῶ τερπιομέναν σιδάρω

hipponactean starting with -υ

Hcl d 916

~ 925

Hcl d 376

χροῖ-ζει / λέχος χρυστάν κατ' αὐλάν
 ᾧ θυμὸς ἦν πρὸ δίκης βίαιος.
 ἴσα κατάχαλκος ἔστιν

hipponactean starting with υ-

Med 651

~ 662

Hec 913 (/922 ^{hipp})Ion 1059 (/1072 < λυ-υ-υ-)

ὑπερ-θεν / ἡ γὰρ πατρίας στέρεσθαι
 ἐμοῖ μὲν φίλος οὔ ποτ' ἔσται
 τάλαιν' οὐκέτι σ' ἐμβρατεύσω
 ἀπ' οἴκων πόλεως ἀνάσσει

maecenatean starting with ---

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------------------------|
| (Alc 114) | ? hemiepes | στείλας, ἧ Λυκίαν |
| ~ (124) | | Φοίβου παῖς, προλιπουτ' |
| Alc 986 | | τόλμα δ'· οὐ γὰρ ἀνά - ξης |
| ~ 997 | | τύμβος σᾶς ἀλόχου |
| Hipp 555 (/545 ^{uu} maec) | | ὦ Θήβας ἱερὸν |
| Hec 473 | | τὰν Ζεὺς ἀμφιπύρῳ |
| ~ 482 | | Εὐρώπας Δεραπνᾶν |
| Supp 968 (<τοῖς>) (/960 ^{uu} maec) | | οὔτ' ἐν <τοῖς> φθιμένοις (ιν) |
| HF 380 | | τεθρίπτων τ' ἐπέβα |
| ~ 394 | | ὑμνώδους τε κορας |
| 674 | | Μούσαις συγκαταμειγ - νύς |
| ~ 688 | | ὑμνοῦσ' ἀμφὶ πύλας |
| Ion 134 (/118 ⁺ +) | | εὐφάμους δὲ πόρους |
| 1063 (/1050 ^{uu} maec) | | ᾗ νῦν ἐλπίς ἐφαί - νει' |
| 1232 | | σπονδᾶς ἐκ Διονύ - σου |
| El 150 | | ἔ ἔ δρύπτε κάρα Η |
| 437 | | κυανερβόλα-σιν / εἰλισσόμενος |
| ~ 447 | | Νυμφαίας σκοπιάς |
| IT 433 | | αὔραις <σῖν> νοτιάις |
| ~ 450 | | δουλείας ἐμέθεν |
| Hel 1321 (/1303 ^{uu} maec) (? ματευ-) | | μαστεύουσα † πονους † |
| Ba 874 | | ἀτλ-ιλαις / θρώσκει πεδίον |
| ~ 894 | | νομί-ζειν / ἰσχὺν τὸδ' ἔχειν |
| Rh 366 | | Σπάρταν οἰχομένων |
| ~ 376 | | Ἀργείας ποτ' ἐν "Η - ραν |

maecenatean starting with --v

Hipp 530

~ 540

545 (/555⁻⁻⁻ maec)Ion 1050 (/1063⁻⁻⁻ maec)Hyps 1 ii.22 (τὸ χρυ-)

~ 1 iii.25 (τέκνον)

οὔτε γὰρ πυρὸς οὔτ'

φιλτάτων θαλάμων

τῶν μὲν Οἰχαλίας

καὶ μεθαμερίων

ἢ τὸ χρυσομαλ - λον

ἢ τέκνον ἀρότοι - σιν

maecenatean starting with --v

Supp 960 (/968⁻⁻⁻ maec)Ion 1080

~ 1096

? Hel 1124 (/1109 see A wil)Hel 1303 (/1321⁻⁻⁻ maec)IA 1045)

? ionic

~ (1067)

δυσσίων δ' ὁ βίος

χορεύει δὲ σελά - να

παλίμφορος ἴσι - δᾶ

ταλαινᾶν ἀλόχων

ἀν' ὑλάεντα νάπη

μελωδοῖς θέτιν ἄ- χήμασι

ὅς ἤξει χθόνα λογ- χήρασι

maecenatean starting with ---v

? Alc 270IA 1040

τεύνα τέκν' οὐκέτι δὴ η

ὅτ' ἀνά Πήλιον αἰ

IA ~1062

μέγα δ' ἀνέκλαγον· ἦ

telesillean

Alc 989

~ 1000

991

~ 1002

Med 151

~ 176

434

~ 441

435

~ 442

849

~ 859

852

~ 862

Held 377

(895)

~ (904)

914

~ 923

Hipp 526 } (+ba)

~ 536

527

~ 537 } (+ba)

528

~ 538 } (+ba)

καὶ θεῶν σκοτίοι φθίνου - σι
 καὶ τις δοχμίαν κέλευ - θον
 φίλα μὲν ὅτ' ἦν μεθ' ἡ - μῶν
 αὐτὰ ποτὲ προὔθαν' ἄν - δρός
 τίς σοί ποτε τᾶς ἀπλά - του
 εἴ πως βαρύθυμον ὄρ - γὰν
 πέτρας· ἐπι δὲ ζένα
 σοὶ δ' οὔτε πατρὸς δήμου,
 ναίεις χθονί, τᾶς ἀνάν - δρον
 δύστανε, μεθορμίσασ - θαι
 τᾶν παιδολέτειραν ἔ - ζει
 θεινᾶν προσάγουσα τύλ - μαν
 σκέψαι φόνον οἷον αἰ - ρη
 σχήσεις φόνου; οὐ δυνά - ση
 ἀλλ' οὐ, πολέμων ἔρασ - τᾶς
 τερνῶν δὲ τι καὶ φίλων
 ἔγγυς μανιῶν ἐλαῖ - νει
 θεινᾶ φλογί σῶμα θαισ - θεῖς
 καὶ λαὸς ἔσωσε κτί - νας
 στάσεις πόθον εἰσάγων ; γλυκεῖαν
 Φοῖβου τ' ἐπι Πυθίοις ; τεράμνοισ
 ψυχᾶ χάριν οὐς ἐπι - στρατεύση
 βούταν φόνον Ἑλλᾶς (αἰ) ; ἀέξει
 μή μοί ποτε σὺν κακῶ ; φανείης
 Ἔρωτα δέ, τὸν τύραν - νον ἀνδρῶν

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| <u>Hec</u> 451 | ἡ Φθιαδος, ἔνθα τὸν |
| ~ 462 | σὺν Δηλιάσιν τε κου - ρασιιν |
| 466 | ἡ Παλλάδος ἐν πόλει |
| ~ 475 | ἡμοι τεκέων ἑμῶν |
| 476 (/467 _A ^{wil}) | ἡμοι πατέρων χθονός θ' |
| <u>HF</u> 644 | τυραννίδος ἄλβος εἴ - η |
| ~ 662 | δισσῶσις ἂν ἔβαν διαύ - λους |
| 685 | οὕτω καταπαύσμεν |
| ~ 699 | θήκεν βίωτον βρότοις |
| 791 (/808 _A ^{wil}) | Μουσῶν θ' ἑλικωννί[α]δων |
| 794 | Σπαρτιῶν ἴνα γένος ἔβαν - δη |
| ~ 811 | ἃ νῦν ἔσορῶντι φαί - νει |
| <u>Ion</u> 191 | Λερναίον ὕδραν ἐναί - ρει |
| ~ 202 | πτεροῦντος ἔφερον ἵπ - που |
| 461 | Φοιβήϊος ἔνθα γὰρ |
| ~ 481 | ἄλκᾳ τε γὰρ ἐν κακοῖς |
| 462 | μεσόφθαλος ἔστία |
| ~ 482 | σὺν τ' εὐτυχίαις φίλον |
| ? <u>El</u> 120 | φεῦ φεῦ σχετλίων πόνη |
| <u>El</u> 730 (/740 _{tel} ⁻⁻⁻) | λευκόν τε πρόσωπον ἄ - σῶς |
| <u>IT</u> 422 | πῶς Φινεΐδαν ἀύπ - νους |
| ~ 439b | Λήδας ἑλένα φίλα |
| <u>Hel</u> 1114 | τὸν Ἰλιάδων τ' ἄει - δούσα |
| ~ 1129 | καφηρίσιν ἑρβαλίον |
| <u>IA</u> 778 | πέπτας κατάκρας πόλιν |
| 1055 (tel ⁻⁻⁻) | εἰλισσομέναι κύκλια |
| ~ 1077 | τᾶς εὐπάτριδος γάμων |

Phaeth 69 (/77^A wil)

Hyps 1 ii26

~ 1iii29

ὀρθρευομένα γόοις
τῶς ἀγχιάλαιο Λήμ - νου
[λίκα]τρῶ βασιλείαν 'I - ὦ

dragged telesillean

EI 740 (/730 tel^u)

IT 1127

~ 1142

IA 799

χρυσωπὸν ἔβραν ἀλλά - ξάντα
κώπαις ἐπιθωύζοι Η
λήξομι θοάζουσα Β
μῦθοι τὰδ' εἰς ἀνθρώπους

acephalous wilamowitzian

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <u>Cyc</u> 42 | γενναίων τ' ἐκ τοκάδων |
| ~ 56 | δέξαι θηλαίσι + + |
| 44 | οὐ τῆδ' ὑπήνεμος αὐ - ρα |
| ~ 58 | ποδοῦσι σ' ἀμεροκοι - ται |
| ? 54 | Κύκλωπος ἀγροβάτα |
| 64 | Βάκχαι τε θυροσφόροι |
| 65 | οὐ τυμπάνων ἀλαλαγ - μῶ |
| 68 | οὐδ' ἐν Νύσα μετὰ Νυμ - φων |
| 72 | Βάκχαις σὺν λευκόπαισιν B |
| <u>Alc</u> 990 | φθίνουσι / παῖδες ἐν θανάτῳ |
| ~ 1001 | κίλνυθον / ἐκβαίνων τόδ' ἐρεῖ. |
| <u>Hipp</u> 145 | οὐδ' ἀμφὶ τῶν πολύθη - ρον |
| ~ 155 | ἢ ναυβάτας τις ἐπλευ - σεν |
| 148 | φοιτᾷ γὰρ καὶ διὰ λίμ - νας |
| ~ 158 | φήμαν πέμπων βασιλεί - α |
| 532 | αἶον τῷ τῶς Ἀφροδί - τας |
| ~ 542 | πέρθοντα καὶ διὰ πά - σας |
| 549 | ζεύξασ' ἀπ' Εὐρυτίων |
| ~ 559 | βροντᾷ γὰρ ἀμφιπεύρω |
| <u>Hec</u> 467 (/476 tel) | τῶς καλλιδίφρον Ἄθα - ναιας |
| 472 | ἢ Τιτάνων γενεῶν |
| ~ 481 | δούλα λιπουσ' Ἀσιάν |
| <u>Supp</u> 958 | οὐδ' Ἄρτεμις Λοχία |
| ~ 966 | καὶ νῦν ἄποις ἄτεκνοις |
| <u>HF</u> 647 | ἂ καλλίστα μὲν ἐν Ὀλ - βῳ |

HF ~ 665

788

~ 805

808 (+cr) (/791 tel)

Ion 112

~ 128

116

~ 132

453

~ 473

456

~ 476

493

? 499

1051

~ 1064

1056

~ 1069

1057

~ 1070

1084

~ 1100

1087

~ 1103

El 704

~ 718

IT 428

καὶ τῶδ' ἦν τοὺς τε κακοὺς ἄν

Νύμφαι, τὸν Ἡρακλέους

λαμπρὰν δ' ἔδειξ' ὁ χρέος

Πλούτωνος δῶμα λιπῶν

ἄγ' ὦ νεηθαλὲς ὦ

καλὸν γε τὸν πόνον, ὦ

κήπιον ἐξ ἀθανάτων

θεοῖσιν δούλαν χερ' ἔχεν

ἀνειλείθυσιν, ἐμῶν

θνατοῖς εὐδαιμονίας

λοχευθεῖσιν / κατ' ἀκροατάς

λάμπουσιν ἐν θαλάμοις

παραυλίζουσα πέτρα

ὑπ' αἰόλας Ἰᾶχᾶς

ᾔδωσον δυσθανάτων

ἐφαινετ' ἢ θεκτὸν ξίφος ἢ

τῶ τῶν Ἐρεχθεΐδαν

οὐ γὰρ δόμων γ' ἑτέρους

δόμων ἐφαπτομένῳ

ἄρχοντας ἀλλοδαποῖς

δίνας, χορευόμεναι

ἐκ παίδων ἀμνημοσύναν

ἴν' ἐλπίζει βασιλεύ - σιν

δεσποῖνα. πρὸς δ' Ἀφροδί - ταν

πνέοντ' ἀγρῶν ταμίαν

μολπαὶ δ' ἠϋζοντ' ἐραταί

Νηρήδων < > χόροι

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>IT</u> ~ 445 | θεοποιίνας χειρὶ θάνσι |
| 429 | μέλπουσιν ἐγκύκλισι |
| ~ 446 | ποινάς δαῖσι ἀντιπάλοις . |
| 430 | πλησιστίοισι πνοαῖς |
| ~ 447 | ἀδιστὰν δ' ἀγγελίαν |
| 431 | συριζόντων κατὰ πύμ - ναν |
| ~ 448 | δεξαιμέσθ' Ἑλλάδοι ἐκ : γὰρ |
| 434 | ἢ πνεύμασι Ζεφύρου |
| ~ 451 | θειλαίας παυσίπνοους |
| 1100 | δάφναν τ' εὐεργέα καὶ |
| ~ 1117 | ζηλοῦσ' ἄταν διὰ παν - τὸς |
| 1236 | <ἔτικτε> χρυσοκόμαν |
| ? ~ 1261. | χρηστηρίων νύχια (x8) |
| 1241 | λοχεῖα κλεινὰ λιπούσ' |
| ? ~ 1266 | ὑπνου κατὰ δ'νοφεράς |
| <u>Hel</u> 520 | ἀλλ' ἔτι κατ' οἶδμ' ἄλιον |
| 523 | ἄλατείᾳ βιότου |
| 526 | χρημπτόμενος εἰναλίῳ |
| ? 1109 | σὲ τὰν αἰδοτάταν |
| 1310 | θηρῶν ὅτε ζυγίοις |
| ~ 1328 | σὺ καρπίζουσι ἄροτοῖς |
| 1311 (/1328b lacuna) | ζεῦξάσα θῆα σατίνας |
| 1339b | Ζεὺς μελίσσων στυγίους |
| ~ 1355 | μῆνιν δ' ἔσχε μεγάλας |
| 1343 | Δηοῖ θυμωσαμένα |
| ~ 1359 | παμπροίκιλοι στολίδες |
| 1345 | Μοῦσαι θ' ὕμνοισι χορῶν |

Hel ~ 1361

1346

~ 1362

1463 (/1476b lacuna)

1482

~ 1499

1483

~ 1500

1491

~ 1508

Pho 205

~ 217

Or 835Ba 869

~ 889

879=899

IA 206

207

208

218

221

223

554

~ 569

757

~ 768

779

νάρθηκας εἰς ἱεροῦς
 χαλκοῦ δ' αἰδᾶν χθονίαν
 ῥόμβου θ' εἰλισσομένα
 πέμποντες εὐλιμένους
 νίσονται πρεσβυτάτα
 οἱ ναίειτ' οὐράνιοι
 σύριγγι πειθόμενοι
 σωτήρες τὰς Ἑλένας
 κάρυξαιτ' ἀγγελίαν
 ἄν Ἰθαίων ἑρίδων
 Φοίβῳ δούλα μετλάθρων
 κλεινῶν Ἀθηνοριδᾶν
 βεβαίχενται μανίας
 θήραν ἔξω φυλακῆς
 δαρὸν χρόνου πόδα καὶ
 ἦ χεῖρ' ὑπὲρ κορυφᾶς
 τὸν ἰσανεμὸν τε ποδοῖν
 λαιψηροδρόμον Ἀχιλῆ
 τὸν ἄθετις τέκε καὶ
 ὧ καλλίστους ἰδοῖαν
 τοὺς μὲν μέσους ζυγίους
 τοὺς δ' ἔξω σπειροφόρους
 εἴη δὲ μοι μετρία
 γυναιξὶ μὲν κατὰ Κύπριν
 τὰν Κασάνδραν ἴν' ἀκούων
 τῶν τῶν ἐν αἰθέρι δίσσων
 θήσει κόρας πολυκλαύτους

IA 798

1050

~ 1072

Phae 63

^ 71

65

^ 73

67

^ 75

77 (/69 tel)

Hyps 1 ii27

^ 1iii30

ἐν δέλτοις Πιερίσιν
 λέκτρῳ τρύφημα φίλον
 ὄπλων Ἡφαιστοπόωνων
 ἤδη μὲν ἀρτιφανῆς
 σύριγγας δ' οὐριβάται
 ὑπὲρ δ' ἐμαῖς κεφαλᾶε
 ἔγρονται δ' εἰς βοτάνων
 μέλπει δὲ δένδρεσι λεπ - τῶν
 ἤδη δ' εἰς ἔργα κυνα - γοῖ
 παγαῖς τ' ἐπ' Ὠκεανῶ
 Λήμ - νου / τῶν Αἰγαῖος ἐλισ - σων
 Ἴ - ῶ / πάτ'ρας ὀμφῖς ὀμφῖ - ψαι

reizian

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <u>Hcl</u> d 754 | γλαυκάς ἐν Ἀθήνας, |
| ~ 765 | κελεύμασιν Ἄργους, |
| <u>Hipp</u> 529 | μηδ' ἄρρυθμος ἔλθοις. |
| ~ 539 | τὸν τὰς Ἀφροδίτας |
| 534 | Ἔρως, ὃ Διὸς παῖς. |
| ~ 544 | θνατοῖς, ὅταν ἔλθῃ. |
| 554 | τλάμων ὑμεναίων. |
| ~ 564 | οἵ-α τις πεπόταται. |
| <u>Andr</u> 280 (non-aeolic context) | σταθμοῖς ἐπὶ βούτα |
| ~ 290 | τερηνοῖς μὲν ἀκούσαι |
| <u>Ion</u> 115 | σαίρεις ὑπὸ ναοῖς, |
| ~ 131 | κλεινὸς δ' ὁ πόνος μοι |
| 464 | μαντεύματα κραίνει, |
| ~ 484 | σωτήριον ἀλκάν |
| 471 | μαντεύμασι κῆρσαι |
| ~ 491 | εὐπαιδος ἔχουσιν |
| 502 | τοῖς σοῖσιν ἐν ἄντροις |
| ? 504c | ἔξώρισε θοῖναν |
| 1086 | καὶ ματέρα σεμνάν |
| ~ 1102 | οἴκοισι φυτεύσας |
| <u>HF</u> 1049 (non-aeolic context) | τὸν εὐδι' ἰαίονθ' |
| 1049b (non-aeolic context) | ὑπνώδεά τ' εὐνάς |
| 1050 (non-aeolic context) | ἐγείρετε ὀϊμοι |
| <u>El</u> 142 (/?159) | ἐπορθροβοάσω |
| <u>IT</u> 896 (non-aeolic context) | τι τῶν ἀδοκῆτων |

| | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>Hel</u> 1351 | βαρύβρομον αὐλαίν |
| ~ 1367 | † υπέρβαλε σελάνα † |
| 1352 | τερφθείσ' ἀλαλαγμῶ |
| ~ 1368 | μορφᾶ μόνον ἡῦχαις |
| <u>Ba</u> 863 | θήσω ποτὲ λευκῶν |
| ^ 883 | πιστόν <τι> τὸ θεῖον |
| ? <u>IA</u> 213 | πρὸς ἄρμα τέτρωρον B |
| <u>IA</u> 578 | μημήματα πνεύων |
| 783 | πόσιν προλιπούσα . B |
| 788 | στήσουσι παρ' ἰστοῖς |
| 1057 | γάμους ἐχόρευσαν |
| ~ 1079 | Πηλέως θ' ὕμεναίους |
| ? <u>IA</u> 1091 | [ἔχει] σθένειν τι προσωπὸν B |

Chapter 3

General characteristics of aeolic cola

Glyconic consists of aeolic base (oo) and the unit -oo-oo. Aeolic base is a peculiar phenomenon among Greek metres. There is no other case where an anceps occurs next to another anceps within a colon. Usually juxta ancipitia must be separated by period-end.¹ Aeolic base is the presumed initial component not only of glyconic but of wilamowitzian (oo-x-oo-oo), pherecratean (oo-oo-oo-oo), hipponactean (oo-oo-oo-oo) and maecenatean (oo-oo-oo-oo). It can be regarded as one of the most useful criteria to determine whether or not a certain colon is related to glyconic. Its nature and tendency in Euripidean usages are examined in the first section.

The two consecutive short (double short) is another important characteristic of aeolics. It is never contracted into one long² unlike dactyls (-- = oo) or anapaests (-- = oo = oo). This is usually thought to be inherited from a Lesbian precursor which kept isosyllabism more rigidly.³ Whether the isosyllabism can be traced back to the Indo-European common metres, is nothing more than guess work. Once the supposition that Greek metre preserves an old metre which starts with four free syllables (i.e. 'choriambic dimeter oooo-oo-') is demolished,⁴ room for speculation becomes narrower.

When the metre oooo-oo- was thought to exist, the division into four ancipitia (oooo) and 'choriambic metron' (-oo-oo) was meaningful. But actually there is no entity represented as

oooo-uu-. What is supposed to have this scheme is two different metres: iambo-choriambics (-uu-uu- and x-u-uu-) and wilamowitzian. The latter is divided into aeolic base (oo) and the unit -x-uu-. The penultimate element of glyconic is short in principle though substituted by long occasionally (so-called 'drag'). It is wrong to give gl the scheme oo-uu-oo. And the strophic responsion between wil and gl means that the unit -x-uu- as a whole can stand in responsion with the unit -uu-uu-. Hence the division of gl into oo + -uu- + u- is doubtful. For iambo-choriambics, -uu- can be regarded as an organic unit as far as the traditional 'metra' are established to be valid units in the analysis of this metre. But however practical the name of 'choriambic nucleus' may be in description, the extraction of the unit -uu- from aeolic metres does not further understanding of their nature.

Some aeolic cola, such as tel (x-uu-u-), do not start with aeolic base but with only one anceps. This phenomenon is sometimes called 'acephale'. This is treated in the second section. In the later plays Euripides occasionally uses such resolved cola as oo-uu-u-, oo-uu-u- or uu-u-uu-. Their features are examined in the third section. The penultimate element of glyconic is rarely long while the second element of the unit -x-uu- found in wil and _Awil is more often long than short. In the fourth section this problem is discussed. The fifth section treats some longer cola, or compounds such as gl+sp or gl+ba. Finally overlapping is discussed.

AEOLIC BASE

The first two positions of glyconics, wilamowitzians, pherecrateans, hipponacteans and maecenateans are occupied by -- or -v or vv. They seem to be free or 'ancipitia' in their value though vv is excluded from the possible combinations. Instead, three shorts vvv are permitted to take the place of the initial two. vvv may be regarded as a resolved form but the element of the initial two which suffered resolution cannot be identified. Euripides uses even the form -vv occasionally. vv- is never used.⁵

These two elements are often considered as equal to the 'aeolic base' found in Lesbian metres and given the notation oo (or xx, vx). Roughly speaking, the name 'aeolic base' is not inappropriate for the first two elements of tragic verses. But it should be remembered that, unlike the counterparts of Lesbian verses, they are not so free as the notation oo suggests. The avoidance of vv has already been mentioned (vv is rare even in Lesbian verses⁶) and this difference has been recognized by many though some call the colon vv- -vv- glyconic.⁷

Another characteristic pertinent to the tragic 'aeolic base' has often been overlooked; at least, not fully stated in standard books⁸ in spite of, I believe, being equally important. Tragic cola are in strophic responsion except for astrophic odes. The forms of corresponding 'aeolic bases' are completely identical with each other in most Euripidean cases

with one exceptional rule that the corresponson of -- with -v is frequent. That is, for example, if v- is attested in the strophe, the corresponding line in the antistrophe is expected to have v- too, -- being permissible. Other forms, -v and vvv, are extremely rare. Therefore a conjecture which produces responson between -v and v- should be ruled out unless an especially strong reason is given. Both -v-v-v-v- and v-v-v-v- may be reasonably called glyconics on historical ground but they hardly correspond. It is as if they were completely different metres. Strictly speaking, the notation oo as well as the simple name 'glyconic' is misleading for the exact description of each colon used strophically.

In Euripidean strophic odes there are 193 pairs of glyconics including 'dragged' glyconics (oo-v-v-v-). See the table at p.132. The detail of the figures would be different according to different text, colometry and prosody (especially the treatment of muta cum liquida); but the following result would hardly be affected. 92 occurrences (48%) of these 193 pairs have -- corresponding to --. Corresponsons between -v/-v, v-/v- and vvv/vvv amount to 12 (6%), 15 (8%), 24 (12%) respectively. The total of these responsons within the identical forms amounts to 143 (74%).

There is one exceptional responson between different forms that is used frequently, more frequently than some of those between identical forms. The responson --/-v totals 41 (21%) and is more usual than -v/-v (but less than --/--). It can be reasonably assumed that -v may correspond with --

as freely as --/-- or -v/-v, and the notation -x is quite appropriate to represent these correspondences collectively, with the reservation that breve occupies the second element (anceps) less frequently than longum. We may guess that Euripides did not mind difference of -- from -v in composing a strophic passage.

Unlike -v, v- is peculiar. Though the correspondion v-/-- is found 6 times (3%), v-/v- is more usual. Judging from this tendency and from the relatively infrequent occurrences of the colon v---v---, v- is supposed to be in remoter relation with -- than -v is. The notation of x- itself is not wrong but -x and x- does not convey the same. Perhaps \bar{v} might be more appropriate. We may call v---v--- 'inversive glyconic' (\bar{v} gl) distinguishing it from ---v--- and -v---v-, 'ordinary glyconic'. The deliberate avoidance of responsion between -v and v- supports this classification. Though statistics are meaningless for small samples, 'ordinary wilamowitzians' (-x-x-vv-) are associated with 'ordinary glyconics' more than 'inversive glyconics' are. If it is sensible to give separate names to -x-vv-vv- and -x-x-vv- (and surely it is), a similar principle is meaningful in the case of -x-vv-vv- and \bar{v} ---v---.

vvv in place of 'aeolic base' is a typical phenomenon of later Euripidean odes though it is occasionally found in earlier plays. Of 77 examples of \bar{v} gl, there are only 5 lines found in earlier seven plays;⁹ and 2 \bar{v} will out of 68, 5 \bar{v} pher out of 27. Obviously the increase of tribrach opening is

related to the general tendency to increase in resolution in later plays. The strophical counterpart of $\bar{v}v$ is almost restricted to $\bar{v}v$ itself. $\bar{v}v$ and $\bar{v}v$, which are easily imagined to be possible correspondences if $\bar{v}v$ is created by resolving one of the two ancipitia, are actually extraordinary phenomena. It seems inappropriate to call $\bar{v}v$ glyconic with resolved opening. 'Tribrach opening glyconic' ($\bar{v}v$ gl) is perhaps a more proper name.

$\bar{v}v$ certainly exists in the place of aeolic base because there are a few examples of the strophic responsion between $\bar{v}v$ and $\bar{v}v$: IT 1092/1109, 1129/1144, ?Hel 1347/1363, Ba 410/425, IA 553/568, 753/764, 754/765. Interestingly $\bar{v}v$ does not correspond with $\bar{v}v$.¹⁰

The initial two elements of wilamowitzians and of pherecrateans show ^{the} exactly same tendency as is observed in those of glyconics. Half of occurrences are \bar{v}/\bar{v} ; \bar{v}/\bar{v} is commoner than \bar{v}/\bar{v} while \bar{v}/\bar{v} , than \bar{v}/\bar{v} ; \bar{v}/\bar{v} is deliberately avoided; $\bar{v}v$ scarcely occurs except in case of $\bar{v}v/\bar{v}v$.

Hipponacteans and maecenateans, and responsion between glyconics and wilamowitzians are too scarce to be treated statistically but there is nothing to contradict the tendency observed for glyconics and others. Therefore the total data for all six cases will be meaningful.

'Inversive' opening and 'tribrach' opening are different from ordinary one in the avoidance of overlapping, too. Among 42 examples of 'inversive' glyconics $\bar{v}v$, there are

only three cases where a word-beginning does not coincide with a colon-beginning. Two of the three are found in strophic respension, Med 156/181. (I include σὸς | πόσις (Med 156) in overlapping. Med 181 is obviously overlapped βᾶ|σα νιν.) It has a prefix -- before the gl (--|υ--υ--υ--) and the colometry is not quite certain.¹¹ The other example is Hec 457 τάλαι|ναν/οικτρᾶν (/445 κομί|ζεις/δοᾶς). This line is doubly peculiar: overlapped inversive opening ↑υ/- and the strophic respension between υ-/-υ. τάλαιναν is a colourless word but no particular reason to doubt it is found.

37 wilamowitzians have the inversive opening (υ--x-υ--). Only two lines are overlapped by the preceding line: Med 650 ἐξανύσα|σα/μύχθον and HF 664 ἴαν/εἶχεν. The line corresponding to the former has a word-beginning at the colon beginning (Med 661 |ἀνοίξαντα). HF 646 is the normal type of overlapping (ηλη|ρη/τᾶς ἡβᾶς).

All of 31 examples of inversive pherecratean υ--υ-- start with a word-beginning. The avoidance of overlapping into inversive pherecratean is related to the fact that this type is hardly used in a priapean dicolon.

Med 650, one of the overlapped inversive wil is followed by an overlapped inversive hipponactean (657 ὑπερ|θεν ἦ). This is a unique case; υ⁻hipp itself is rare (4 examples).

Like the 'inversive' opening, a word-beginning generally coincides with a colon-beginning of tribrach opening. There are only four exceptions observed in Euripidean plays.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| <u>IA</u> 186 | Ἄρῆ Τέμιδος | (gl) |
| <u>Or</u> 825 | παράνοι ἴα / θανάτου | (wil) |
| <u>Or</u> 827 | τάλαι ἴνα / τέκνον | (wil) |
| <u>Hyps</u> 1 ii23 | χρυστόμαλῆλον / ἴερὸν | (gl) ¹² |

IA 186 and Or 827 correspond with a normal word-division

(IA 164 παρακτίαν / ψάμαθον and Or 815 καὶ / σφάγια).

Hyps 1 iii26 is an overlapped, but ordinary glyconic (ἄρότοι | σιν /
 τρισσοῖς). Both ii23 and iii26 may be counted as v/-

(- λον ἴρον ~ σι[υ] τρισ-). Or 813 ἄρῆνος ἤλυθε
 Τανταλίδαις is certainly corrupt perhaps at ἤλυθε

which should be altered into a word of the shape υ-υ-υ to make
 wil.

Strophic responion of aeolic bases

1. glyconic (193 strophic pairs)

| <u>occurrences</u> | | | | <u>percentage</u> | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|----|-------------------|----|----|----|---|----|
| -- | -v | v- | vv | -- | -v | v- | vv | | |
| -- | 92 | 41 | 6 | 2 | -- | 48 | 21 | 3 | 1 |
| -v | | 12 | 1 | 0 | -v | | 6 | | |
| v- | | | 15 | 0 | v- | | | 8 | |
| vv | | | | 24 | vv | | | | 12 |

2. glyconic/wilamowitzian (19 strophic pairs)

| -- | -v | v- | vv | |
|----|----|----|----|---|
| -- | 9 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| -v | | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| v- | | | 2 | 0 |
| vv | | | | 3 |

3. wilamowitzian (117 strophic pairs)

| -- | -v | v- | vv | -- | -v | v- | vv | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|
| -- | 56 | 12 | 7 | 1 | -- | 48 | 10 | 6 | 1 |
| -v | | 5 | 0 | 1 | -v | | 4 | | 1 |
| v- | | | 10 | 1 | v- | | | 9 | 1 |
| vv | | | | 24 | vv | | | | 20 |

4. pherecratean (105 strophic pairs)

| <u>occurrences</u> | | | | <u>percentage</u> | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|----|-------------------|----|----|----|----|---|
| -- | -v | v- | vv | -- | -v | v- | vv | | |
| -- | 57 | 15 | 3 | 1 | -- | 54 | 14 | 3 | 1 |
| -v | | 10 | 0 | 0 | -v | | 10 | | |
| v- | | | 10 | 0 | v- | | | 10 | |
| vv | | | | 9 | vv | | | | 9 |

5. hipponactean (13 strophic pairs)

| -- | -v | v- | vv | |
|----|----|----|----|---|
| -- | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| -v | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| v- | | | 1 | 0 |
| vv | | | | 0 |

6. maecenatean (16 strophic pairs)

| -- | -v | v- | vv | |
|----|----|----|----|---|
| -- | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| -v | | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| v- | | | 1 | 0 |
| vv | | | | 1 |

7. total (1 - 6) (463 strophic pairs)

| -- | -v | v- | vv | -- | -v | v- | vv | | |
|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|
| -- | 232 | 72 | 19 | 5 | -- | 50 | 15 | 4 | 1 |
| -v | | 30 | 2 | 2 | -v | | 6 | | |
| v- | | | 39 | 1 | v- | | | 8 | |
| vv | | | | 61 | vv | | | | 13 |

The strophic responson of aeolic base

Dragged glyconics are included in glyconics. The colon

oo-uu-uu- are included in wilamowitzians.

gl/gl

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>Alc</u> 988/999 | <u>Med</u> 152/177 | 153/178 | 159/184 (+sp) |
| 436/443 | 850/860 | 853/863 | 854/864 |
| <u>Hcl</u> d 358/367 | 359/368 | 360/369 | 748/759 |
| 749/760 | 755/766 | 756/767 | 758/769 (+ba) |
| 771/778 | 772/779 | 894/903 | 895/904 |
| 899/908 (cr+) | <u>Hipp</u> 130/140 (+sp) | 143/153 | 150/160 |
| 735/745 | 741/751 | 752/764 | <u>Andr</u> 504/526 |
| 507/529 | 511/533 | 513/535 | <u>Hec</u> 448/459 |
| 468/477 | 911/920 | <u>Supp</u> 957/965 (+sp) | <u>HF</u> 355/371 |
| 357/373 | 362/378 | 392/406 | 643/661 |
| 650/668 | 651/669 | 652/670 | 653/671 |
| 781/798 | 782/799 | 785/802 | <u>Ion</u> 121/137 |
| 185/195 | 189/199 | 1054/1067 (+ba) | 1060/1073 (+sp) |
| 1085/1101 | 1088/1104 | <u>Tro</u> 1060/1071 | 1061/1072 |
| 1063/1074 | <u>EL</u> 117/132 | 120/135 | 123/138 |
| 171/194 | 436/446 | 455/467 | 707/720 |
| 709/722 | 727/738 | 732/742 | <u>IT</u> 405/419 |
| 1089/1106 | <u>Hel</u> 1115/1130 | 1348/1364 | 1349/1365 |
| <u>Pho</u> 209/221 | 212/224 | <u>Ba</u> 111/126 | 862/882 |
| 865/885 | 870/890 | 871/891 | 873/893 |
| <u>IA</u> 166/187 | 183/204 | 751/762 | 760/771 |

IA 1038/1060 1047/1069 1056/1078 Rh 342/351
 343/352 Hyps 1 ii25/iii28 fr453N² 1/10 2/11

gl/ gl

Alc 974/963 964/975 977/966 1003/992
Med 444/437 Hcld 764/753 920/911 912/921
 922/913 Hipp 139/129 561/551 737/747
 748/738 765/753 Andr 528/506 510/532
Hec 456/445 452/463 464/453 (+ba) 470/479
Supp 956/964 970/962 (+ba) HF 372/356 440/423
Ion 113/129 136/120 198/188 206/220
EL 131/116 137/122 198/175 199/176
IT 1090/1107 1138/1123 Hel 1505/1488 1506/1489
Pho 215/203 Or 829/817 Ba 886/866 887/867
 888/868

gl/ gl

Med 851/861 Hcld 770/777 Ion 184/194 205/219
Tro 1064/1075 Hyps 1 ii17/iii20

gl/ gl

Hel 1510/1493 Hyps 1iii26/ ii23

gl/ gl

Alc 969/980 Hipp 141/151 740/750 (+ch) Andr 501/523
 502/524 Hec 447/458 Supp 955/963 HF 348/364
Ion 186/196 EL 186/209 731/741 Ba 407/422

gl/wilHec 446/457 (+ba)gl/wil

Med 156/181 Held 752/763 Supp 991/1013 992/1014
Tro 314/331 322/338 323/339 EL 118/133
706/719b IT 1094/1111 Hel 1301/1319 Ba 118/133
404/418 406/421 Rh 23/41

gl/wil

Hipp 550/560 Andr 512/534 HF 649/667 Ion 463/483
EL 115/130 147/164 435/445 440/450
458/470 IT 1093/1110 (+sp) 1104/1121 Hel 1461/1475
Pho 202/214 206/218 208/220 211/223
IA 164/185 165/186 180/201 543/558
544/559 1054/1076 HypE 1 ii 15/iii 18 1 ii 16/iii 19

gl/wil

Supp 969/961 HF 676/690 Ion 223/209 224/210
EL 196/173 184/207 185/208 ; , IT 421/439
Hel 1487/1504

gl/wilHel 1474/1460gl/wilEL 169/192

gl/wilIT 1113/1096gl/wilEL 170/193 IT 1114/1097gl/wilIon 466/486 Hel 1459/1473 Pho 222/210gl/wilEL 148/165gl/wilEL 146/163wil/wil

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| <u>Cyc</u> 41/55 | 43/57 | 45/59 | 46/60 |
| 47/61 | 48/62 | <u>Hipp</u> 142/152 | 146/156 |
| 149/159 | 553/563 (+ia) | <u>Hec</u> 449/460 | 474/483 |
| 636/645 | 925/935 (+sp) | <u>Supp</u> 959/967 | 1007/1029 |
| <u>HF</u> 350/366 | 645/663 | 648/666 | 675/689 |
| 784/801 | <u>Ion</u> 114/130 | 192/203 | 1052/1065 (+ba) |
| 1081/1097 | <u>EL</u> 172/195 | 174/197 (+sp) | 180/203 |
| 188/211 | 432/442 (+ba) | 434/444 (+sp) | 702/716 |
| 705/719 | 728/739 | 734/744 | 736/746 (+ba) |
| <u>IT</u> 432/449 | 1099/1116 | 1101/1118 | 1102/1119 |
| 1125/1140 | 1244/1269 | <u>Hel</u> 1302/1320 | 1312/1329 |

Hel 1315/1333 1316/1334 1317/1335 1344/1360
 1464/1477 (+ba) 1492/1509 Ba 409/424 872/892
IA 549/564 1052/1074 Phae 64/72 Hyps 1 ii 19/iii 22

ˉˉwil/ˉˉˉwil

HF 809/792 795/812 EL 443/433 717/703
 745/735 IT 436/453 454/437 IA 570/555
 756/767 758/769 Phae 74/66 76/68

ˉˉwil/ˉˉˉˉwil

Supp 1001/1024 HF 646/664 Ion 479/459 EL 201/178
IT 444/427 Hel 1324/1306 1330/1313

ˉˉwil/ˉˉˉˉˉwil

Ion 133/117

ˉˉˉwil/ˉˉˉˉwil

Med 649/660 HF 790/807 796/813 EL 439/449
IT 1131/1146

ˉˉˉˉwil/ˉˉˉˉˉwil

Med 650/661 Hipp 547/557 (+ba) Hec 633/642 Supp 997/1020
HF 351/367 Ion 452/472 455/475 465/485
IT 1128/1143 IA 546/561

ˉˉˉˉˉwil/ˉˉˉˉˉˉwil

Hel 1490/1507

~ wil/~ wilIT 1130/1145~ wil/~ wil

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>HF</u> 682/696 | 683/697 | <u>Ion</u> 1053/1066 | <u>Hel</u> 1304/1322 |
| 1305/1323 | 1347/1363 | <u>Or</u> 807/819 | 808/820 |
| 809/821 | 810/822 (+ba) | 812/824 | 815/827 |
| <u>Ba</u> 112/127 | 115/130 | 864/884 | 874b/894b |
| <u>IA</u> 182/203 | 547/562 | 548/563 | 550/565 |
| 551/566 | 552/567 | 1037/1059 | <u>Hyps</u> 1 ii20/iii23 |

~ pher/~ pher

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Alc</u> 577/587 | 967/978 | 968/979 | <u>Hcl d</u> 355/364 |
| <u>Hipp</u> 144/154 | <u>Hec</u> 444/455 | <u>Supp</u> 994/1016 | 1008/1030 |
| <u>HF</u> 349/365 | 360/376 | 361/377 | 363/379 |
| 393/407 | 421/438 | 684/698 | 686/700 |
| <u>Ion</u> 119/135 | 124/140 | 189b/200 | 211/225 |
| <u>Tro</u> 1065/1076 | <u>EL</u> 119/134 | 124/139 | 179/202 |
| 183/206 | 187/210 | 189/212 | 454/466 |
| <u>IT</u> 406/420 | 423/440 | 438/455 | 1095/1112 |
| 1105/1122 | <u>Hel</u> 1318/1337 | 1455/1469 | <u>Pho</u> 204/216 |
| 207/219 | 213/225 | <u>Or</u> 818/830 | <u>Ba</u> 119/134 |
| 403/417 | 405/420 | 408/423 | 411/426 |
| <u>IA</u> 167/188 | 170/191 | 181/202 | 184/205 |
| 545/560 | 557/572 | 752/763 | 1039/1061 |
| 1044/1066 | <u>Rh</u> 24/42 | <u>Hyps</u> 1 ii18/iii21 | 1 ii21/iii24 |
| 1 ii24/iii27 | | | |

pher/pher

Alc 976/965 Med 154/179 Hcld 900/909 Hipp 746/736
Andr 525/503 HF 374/358 359/375 441/424
672/654 695/681 806/789 797/814
Tro 1062/1073 EL 177/200 Hyps 1 ii28/iii31

pher/pher

Hel 1131/1116 Rh 353/344 346/355

pher/pher

Hel 1511/1494

pher/pher

Med 438/445 Hipp 546/556 754/766 Andr 514/536
Supp 996/1018 HF 389/403 419/436 Ion 187/197
193/204 Tro 324/340

pher/pher

Alc 456/467 962/973 Supp 1004/1027 HF 390/404
391/405 Ion 454/474 1089/1105 Hel 1458/1472
Ba 402/416 413/428

pher/pher

Andr 505/527 509/531 HF 420/437 422/439
783/800 EL 149/166 441/451 IT 1091/1108
IA 1053/1075

hipp/hipp

Alc 993/1004 994/1005 Med 157/182 Hec 471/480
 632/641 912/921 HF 677/691 IT 1124/1139
Rh 345/354 fr453N² 3/10

hipp/hipp

Hcld 916/925

hipp/hipp

Med 651/662

hipp/hipp

Hec 922/913

maec/maec

Alc 986/997 Hec 473/482 HF 380/394 674/688
El 437/447 IT 433/450 Ba 874/894 Rh 366/376

maec/maec

Hipp 555/545 Ion 1063/1050

maec/maec

Hipp 530/540 Hyps 1 ii.22/iii.25

maec/maec

Supp 968/960 Hel 1321/1303

u maec/u maec

Ion 1080/1096

uuu maec/uuu maec

IA 1040/1062

'ACEPHALOUS' OPENING

The initial element of telesillean, acephalous wilamowitzian and reizian is an anceps. This element is mostly occupied by a long syllable.

| | longa | brevia |
|------------------|-------|--------|
| tel | 48 | 8 |
| _A wil | 90 | 21 |
| reiz | 24 | 10 |

The strophic respension between longum and breve attests that this element is anceps. This type of respension is even commonner than that between brevia.

| | -/- | -/υ | υ/υ |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| tel | 16 | 6 | 1 |
| tel/ _A wil | 3 | - | - |
| _A wil | 32 | 8 | 4 |
| reiz | 9 | 3 | - |

It is often supposed that telesillean is the glyconic abridged by one element at its initial. Some scholars such as Schroeder,¹³ Snell,¹⁴ and Dain¹⁵ call this phenomenon 'acephale' from the systematic point of view borrowing the term 'acephale' from ancient metricians though their usages are different. Hephaestion reports the appellation ἀκέφαλον given by other scholars when he describes the metre trochaic trimeter catalectic (-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-), ὅ τινες ἀκέφαλον ἰαμβικὸν καλοῦσι (ch. 6.2, p.18). But he himself does not adopt this concept in his treatise. Moreover he explicitly disjoins

the verse of Telesilla of the shape $x-x-uu-u$ from relation to glyconic. According to him, this colon is 'ionic major' (ch. 11.2, p.35).¹⁶ Scholia on Hephaestion often retain the word *ἀκεφάλων* for a certain type of dactylic hexameter. Application to aeolic cola, however, is virtually a modern custom of analysis.

The colon $x-x-uu-$ is the shortened form of wilamowitzian. It appears to have lost the initial element of two ancipitia of wilamowitzian and usually used in the milieu of aeolics, especially wilamowitzians. Its similarity with telesillean has already been observed by Wilamowitz, the 'inventor' of 'choriambic dimeter'.¹⁷ I have followed the notation of $\overset{A}{\text{wil}}$ and call it 'acephalous wilamowitzian' hesitatingly.

There is little doubt about the relationship between $\overset{A}{\text{wil}}$ and this relationship is comparable with that between $\overset{A}{\text{gl}}$ and $\overset{A}{\text{tel}}$. $\overset{A}{\text{wil}}$ can strophically correspond with $\overset{A}{\text{tel}}$ just as $\overset{A}{\text{wil}}$ does with $\overset{A}{\text{gl}}$. Nevertheless whether the appellation 'acephalous' is appropriate is another question.

'Acephale' is such a vivid and well contrived name that it naturally and inevitably implies that the initial element which once existed (or should exist in a normal condition) has been lost. This implication is still dangerous if such a misinterpretation arises as that the lost element is substituted by a 'Rest' in the sense of modern western (classical) music. Of course such a time duration equivalent to a 'Rest' is still unproved either positively or negatively; but it is possibly wrong to suppose that the total length of a telesillean

including the initial 'Rest' is equal to that of a glyconic because there are some examples of acephalous verses overlapped by the preceding colon, outside the Euripidean corpus. The comparison of acephale with catalexis is tempting because of their superficial similarity: the lack of the initial element vs the lack of the last or penultimate. Perhaps there is room to suppose a 'Rest' or prolongation of a syllable in the case of catalexis.¹⁸ At least no negative proof against this supposition exists. Every catalectic colon has period-end after it (perhaps it would be more exact to say every catalectic colon can be arranged not to overlap into the following colon). On the contrary we cannot get rid of the overlapped acephalous cola by changing colometry.

Reizian is regarded as the acephalous pherecratean on the analogy of the structural relation of telesillean to glyconic. It resembles pherecratean since it usually stands at the period-end. Aristophanes uses it as the clausula of telesillean period.¹⁹ But there is no clear indication in Euripidean usages of what suggests the relationship of reizian with other acephalous cola.

The colon ~~uuuuuu~~ is often regarded as a telesillean with resolved opening. The problem about its classification will be discussed later with a wider scope;²⁰ but here a preliminary sketch is given. If there were an example of strophic responsion between ~~uuuuuu~~ and ~~uuuuuu~~, it would be definitely certain that this colon is a telesillean; but at no strophic example does this colon fail to correspond with the identical

form. Dale cites Hyps 1 ii23/iii26 as 'unmistakable' proof of the responson of $\cup\cup/\cup$ (LM² 134n1). But at ii22-23/iii25-26, maec - gl ($\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup/\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$) is preferable colometry to pher || tel because the latter requires a period-end caused by brevis in longo where sense continues between an adjective and a noun both at strophe and antistrophe.

ii22-23 ἦ τὸ χρυσόμαλ-
 λον ἱερὸν δέρος ὁ περὶ θρυός
 iii25-26 ἄ τέκνον ἀρόται-
 σιν τρισσοῖς ἔλιπεν κρά[τος]

Moreover the word ἱερὸν is of uncertain initial vowel-value. It may be ἱερὸν (even if it is written as ἱερὸν), and both str and ant may be \cup -gl.²¹

Another negative reason for the telesillean interpretation of the colon $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ is given by _Awil. If the initial syllable were resolved into (substituted by) $\cup\cup$, there might well be _Awil with this opening ($\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$). But there is eventually no example of this shape in Euripidean corpus. This is slightly strange since Euripidean usage of wil is developed with the pace of innovation of gl (for example, $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ and $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$).

The third question is a theoretical one. Can an element which is normally considered as anceps be resolved or substituted by two brevia? There are a few enoplians (but far less than usually supposed) that start with $\cup\cup$.²² The current notation $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\dots$ is useful; but $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\dots$ and $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\dots$ may be different metres.

Positive reasoning for telesilleian with resolved opening is found at some passages judged with their context. $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ is followed by gl with overlapping at E EL 708/721; by wil with overlapping at E EL 733/743, IA 1051/1073, Hec 635/644; by ^Awil without overlapping at Hel 1342/1358 and IA 1049/1071; by tel without overlapping at Hel 1119/1134. All of them are situated at the period-beginning. These examples are obviously similar to typical telesilleian.

The Epidauric Hymn to Mother God (935 P, IG IV i² 131) is composed of telesilleian *κατὰ στίχον*. It includes one line $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ (20. τὸ μὲν ἥμισυ οὐρανῶ). But the metre may be loosened around this line. cf. 19 καὶ οὐκ ἀπειμι εἰς θεούς ? $\text{---}\text{---}(\text{---})\text{---}$; 22 τὸ δ' ἥμισυ γαίας $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ (reiz).

RESOLUTION OF LONG ELEMENTS

(Examples are listed at pp.151-3)

Glyconic occasionally has two brevia instead of one longum in Euripidean odes. This phenomenon is regarded as resolution. Lesbian isosyllabism never allows the longa of glyconic resolved in Sapphic and Alcaic poetry, and this rule is generally observed by Aeschylus and Sophocles, too. The resolution is a typical Euripidean innovation, especially common in his later plays.

Apart from the tribrach substituted as aeolic base, there are three possible positions for resolution in a glyconic. They are either end of 'choriambic nucleus' and the last element.

1. $\text{oo}\overset{\circ}{\text{---}}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$

2. oo-uuuu-

3. oo-uuuuuu

Actually the form 1 is hardly discernible unless aeolic base is of the shape -u or dragged glyconic, for

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{uuu} \\ \text{uu} \end{array} \right\} \text{uuuuuu}$ is identical with a resolved iambic dimeter.

-uuuuuu is found only at IA 781, a passage often taken as spurious. --uuuuuu, Ba 865, is attested by the strophic responson with ----uuuu (dragged gl).

To distinguish glyconic from iambic dimeter in a particular passage, metrical context is not useful since a pherecratean follows iambics, too. Perhaps some of the cases listed at p. 38 may be a glyconic; but the choice between glyconic and iambic dimeter is not essential.

There are twenty-~~two~~^{three} glyconics of which the sixth element is resolved (form 2. oo-uuuu). ~~Eleven~~^{Twelve} lines correspond with normal glyconics and one, with wilamowitzian. Except only three pairs, the resolution does not correspond strophically. This tendency is quite different from that observed at aeolic bases where tribrach hardly fails to correspond with another tribrach. Perhaps the resolution at the 'nucleus' is felt as an occasional licence by Euripides, not as a resort to create a special rhythmical ethos (whatever it may be). But frequent coincidence with tribrach opening (uuuuuuuu) may suggest the opposite interpretation.

Except ~~two~~^{three} lines (Held 777, El 458^h IA 1047) the word-beginning agrees with the resolved elements (oo-uu|uuuu). This localization of a word supports the idea that the colon

Like the last element of the unit $-uu-u-$ of glyconics, the initial element of $-x-uu-$ of wilamowitzians is sometimes resolved. When it is resolved the next anceps is always short ($uuuuuu-$) unless we include $uuuuuuuu-$, which is probably ia+ch ($-uuuuuuuu-$, Hel 521, Or 814/826, 836).²³ As a matter of fact the usage of the unit $uuuuuu-$ is almost restricted to the colon $uuuuuuuuuu-$. This colon is rather common and found 14 times (except Hipp 147) in Euripidean corpus. It is used already early in his career (Hipp 63 $\rho\acute{o}\tau\nu\iota\alpha \rho\acute{o}\tau\nu\iota\alpha \sigma\epsilon\mu\nu\acute{o}\tau\alpha\tau\alpha$). Similar with this case $uuuuuu$ is usually occupied by two tribrach words ($uuu|uuu|uuu-$). The resolution at the 'choriambic nucleus' of wilamowitzians is found at IA 222 ($uuuuuuuuuu-$) and Or 842 ($uuuuuuuuuuuu-$, emended). For the latter example, the traditional reading may be accepted as ia + ia+ch+ba ($-uuuuuuuuuuuu-$).

Glyconic with the resolved 'nucleus'

The verse marked with * indicates the strophic respension with a glyconic which has not the resolved 'nucleus', except Hel 1459 which corresponds with wilamowitzian of the shape uuu---uu- (emended).

-x-uuuu-

| | | | |
|-------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|
| <u>EL</u> | 709 | -ναιοι, στείχετε | μακαρίων |
| ~ | 722 | -ζει πρὸς δώματα. | νεόμενος δ' |
| <u>EL</u> | 732* | -νει θερμῆ φλογί | θεοπύρῳ |
| <u>Hel</u> | 1489* | βάτε Πλειάδας | ὑπὸ μέσας |
| <u>Pho</u> | 221* | -τοισ Φοίβῳ λάτρис | ἐγενόμαν. |
| <u>IA</u> | 183 | Ἥρα Παλλάδι τ' | ἔριν ἔριν |
| ~ | 204 | Λαέρτα τόκον, | ἄμα δὲ Νι - ρέα |
| <u>IA</u> | 771* | ἐς γὰν Ἑλλάδα | δοριπόνοισ |
| <u>IA</u> | 1038* | συρίγγων θ' ὑπὸ | καλαμοσσ - σᾶν |
| <u>Hyps</u> | 1 ii 17* | σαίρεις, ἢ δρόσον | ἐτι πέδῳ |

uuuuuu-

| | | | |
|--------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <u>Hcl d</u> | 777* | ἐπεὶ σοι πολύ | - θυτος ἀεὶ |
| <u>Hel</u> | 1301 | Ἵρεῖα ποτέ | δρομάδι κῶ - λῶ |
| ~ | 1319 | δρομαῖον δ' ὅτε | πολυηλανη - τον |

uuuuuu-

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| <u>EL</u> | 445* | ἀνά τε Πήριον | ἀνά τε πρυμ - νᾶς |
| <u>EL</u> | 458* | περιδρόμῳ μὲν ἴ - τυος ἔδρα | |
| <u>IA</u> | 1047* | Κενταύρων ἐν ὄ - ρεσι | κλέβυ - σαι |

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Hel</u> 1459* | κατὰ μὲν ἰστίᾱ | πετάσσειτ' αὔ - ραις |
| <u>Pho</u> 206* | ἴν' ὑπὸ δειράσι | νιφοβόλοις |
| <u>Pho</u> 227 | δικόρυφον σέλας | ὑπὲρ ἄκρων |
| <u>Pho</u> 234 | νιφοβολόν, τ' ὄρος | ἱερὸν, εἰ - λίσσων |
| <u>Pho</u> 237 | παρὰ μισσηφάλα | γάλα Φοί - βου |

~~~~~

|                     |                   |              |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| <u>Hyps</u> 1 ii23* | - λον ἱερὸν δέρος | ὁ περι ἄρνος |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|

~~~~~

| | | |
|---------------|------------------|------------|
| <u>Or</u> 831 | τίς νοσος ἢ τίνα | δακρυα και |
|---------------|------------------|------------|

~~~~~

|                |            |          |          |
|----------------|------------|----------|----------|
| <u>Ba</u> 865* | εἰς αἰθέρα | δροσερὸν | ρίπτουσ' |
|----------------|------------|----------|----------|

~~~~~

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------|------|
| <u>IA</u> 781 | αἰ δὲ Διὸς | ἑλένα | κόρα |
|---------------|------------|-------|------|

Glyconic with the resolved end

~x~~~~~

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------|
| <u>Hec</u> 452* | καλλίστων ὑδάτων | πατέρα |
| 453* (+ba) | φασὶν Ἀπιδανόν | πεδία |
| <u>IT</u> 1106* | ὦ πολλὰι δακρυῶν | λιβάδες |
| <u>Hel</u> 1115 | - δούσα δακρυσεν | - τα πόνον |
| ~ 1130 | Αἰγαίαις τ' ἐνάλοις | δόλιον |

DRAGGED GLYCONICS AND OTHERS

Dale invented the appellation 'drag' to denote the phenomenon that a short between two longs has occasional licence to lengthen.²⁴ Of course this phenomenon had been recognized before her: for example, Wilamowitz used the term 'Unreiner Schluß'²⁵ and this was translated into English and used in such a manner as 'glyconic with impure ending' by Denniston and others.²⁶ I choose to use 'drag' or 'dragged' here without quotation mark simply because this term now seems settled in English parlance. Strictly speaking, the extent which the word 'drag' covers is much wider than that the term 'impure (ending)' does. Even among the tragic metres, we may still well wonder whether the same word should be applied for 'dragged glyconics' and for 'dragged dochmiacs'. But such discussion would go beyond our present scope.

Euripides uses several dragged glyconics and a few dragged telesilleans. See the examples at pp. 84-5, 116. Whether a colon (or a compound) ----o--o---- (Ion 1060/1073 etc.) or ----o--o---- (El 434/444 etc.) has a dragged ending or whether their penultimate element is actually long (spondee), is an academic question, and I conventionally treat these cola separately. But perhaps this question gives us a starting point for survey: why does a colon oo--o---- deserve the name glyconic? Is there any inconvenience in calling it, say, maecenatēan (oo--o--o) + spondee (--) ?

There might be various ways to prove that a certain verse

of the shape oo-uu--- should be regarded as glyconic. But ultimately the strophical respension with a normal glyconic is the only criterion. Surprising enough, there are only few number of examples providing the respension. The majority of dragged glyconics (supposing they are actually glyconics) corresponds strophically with dragged ones.

In Euripidean corpus, Ba 867/887 is the most reliable, perhaps unique, case of a dragged glyconic corresponding with a normal one.

(εμπαι)-ζουσα λείμακος ἠδόναις,
~(αὐξον)τας σὺν μαινομένα δόξα.

Hipp 741/751 precariously depends upon the traditional reading of θεοῖς, which may be θεοῖσιν. At Ion 206/220, LP have

τείχεσι • τείχεσι probably restores the metre; but since 207/221 is defective, and since the acquired metre from strophe gl - gl^u - 'chor enopl B' (u-u-uu---) is not usual combination, this line is not useful for confirmation of the respension.

At IA 1056-57, πεντήκοντα κόραι γάμους Νηρέως ἐχόρευσαν is the transposition proposed by Fritzsche. LP have Νηρέως γάμους. This is metrically blameless, and exactly corresponds with 1078. Among the dragged telesilleans, El 740 certainly corresponds with the normal glyconic 730.

λευκόν τε πρόσωπον ἄ - ουσ
~ χρυσωπὸν ἔδραν ἄλλα - ξάντα

Dragged glyconics do not always mark the period-end. This is against the presupposition that dragged ending is rallentando. Only Med 851/861, Hipp 150/160, Hipp 741/750

are situated at the end of a period. Some even overlap into the following cola (Hipp 143/153, ? Ion 206, Ba (865)/885, 866/886).

The usage of dragged glyconics is not different from that of ordinary ones; but clearly Euripides was conscious of the difference of the form, as the following considerations show:

1. Repetition of dragged cola in a particular ode or a period.

Hipp 141/151, 143/153, 150/160 (and perhaps 147/157)

IT 1123/1138, 1127/1142 (and perhaps 1126/1141)

Ba 865-67/885-87.

2. Scarceness of the responsion between a dragged and an ordinary glyconics (noted above).

Wilamowitzians and acephalous wilamowitzians have the unit ~~-x-uu-~~ after aeolic base of the initial anceps. Unlike the penultimate element of the unit ~~uuuu-~~ used in glyconics and telesilleans, longa occupy the second element of the unit quite often.

| | longa | brevia |
|------------------|-------|--------|
| wil | 172 | 90 |
| ^A wil | 56 | 56 |

This element is evidently anceps because longum and breve are in strophic responsion frequently.

| | -/- | -/∪ | ∪/∪ |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| wil | 57 | 30 | 25 |
| ^A wil | 13 | 20 | 11 |

No special tendency is suggested by these figures. Just as in the second element of the normal aeolic base (-- and -∪),

long and short are used unconditionally. No deliberate choice is detected.

Whether ~~---vv-~~ can be called the dragged form of ~~-v-vv-~~ is a matter of definition. But perhaps it seems to me better to limit the usage of 'drag' to the special licence to lengthen a short between two longs at the end of a verse, distinguishing an anceps, which is more often filled by long between two longs at any position of verse. In fact Dale herself restricts the usage of 'drag' to the 'dragged close' for tragic metres.

There is no interrelation between the nature of aeolic base of wil or the initial anceps of _Awil and that of the anceps in the unit ~~-x-vv-~~; but it is exceptional when wil starts with tribrach. The occurrences of ~~vvv-vv-vv-~~ and ~~vvvvv-vv-~~ in total outnumber ~~vvv-vv-vv-~~, and responsion between brevia is remarkably frequent.

COMPOUNDS

There are five strophic pairs (ten lines) of ~~oo-vv-vv-vv-~~ (aeolic bases are actually restricted to ~~--~~ except IT 1093/1110, ~~vvv~~) and three pairs (six lines) of ~~---x-vv-vv-~~. Dale consistently takes the penultimate element as anceps. According to her, these cola are aeolic-choriambic decasyllables with dragged ending.

Her supposition will be proved if there is a colon of the form ~~oo-vv-vv-vv-~~ or ~~oo-x-vv-vv-~~, and, strictly speaking, if it

strophically corresponds with a line of the ending ---. But such cola are not found at all in the Euripidean corpus nor in the works of the other two tragedians. Of course such cola may have been employed in lost plays, but it seems improbable that they outnumbered the dragged ones (gl+sp and wil+sp). As we have seen, dragged glyconics are far less frequently used than normal ones.

The exact coincidence of the former eight elements of gl+sp and wil+sp with gl and wil as to structure and metrical contexts, and also parallelism between gl+sp and wil+sp, suggest Euripides added spondee (--) after the two cola already in existence (gl and wil). Every example of gl+sp and gl+ba has a strong sense-break after it. This also supports spondaic interpretation of the last two elements, for dragged glyconics often overlap into the following colon.

The notation 'spondee' connotes that the two longa are real longa which are the equivalent of two longa in iambic metron (Λ-Λ-). This is a current understanding of spondee in iambic context though there is no certain ground to prove that ia+sp $\cup\cup---$ is $\cup\cup-|\Lambda-\Lambda-$ or $\cup\cup-LL$, not $\cup\cup-\bar{x}$. 'Brachycatalectic' might be a useful term if it were given its definition in this sense, not in the manner used by Hephaestion (ch. 4.3, p.13. Cf. ch. 6.3, p.19).²⁷

No strong inclination is found about which shape of word should fill the last two elements of these verses ('spondaic part'). Of sixteen lines, six have a spondaic word (except εἰς αὐγὰς and ἃ τλάμων including γέγωνε' αἰκων).

Others have a longer one such as --- or v---. Monosyllabic word is averted, for this creates hipponactean or nameless enneasyllable either of which gives the impression of 'catalectic ending' (oo-vv-vv-|-, oo-vv-vv-|-).

Five strophic pairs and two astrophic lines (twelve in total) are oo-vv-vv-vv- and six pairs (twelve lines) are oo-x-vv-vv-. They are conventionally notated as gl+ba and wil+ba. All of the examples have a strong sense-break and period-end is reasonably supposed after them (Hipp 547

οἴκων || ... ἀπ' ἐγυρτίων is not a strong break and exceptional; but period-end is not doubtful). No strong tendency is observed about the word shape of the colon-end. 12 end with a word of v--, 11 with --, 1 with -v--.

Dale fastidiously avoids the notations of gl+ba and wil+ba, and calls them phalaecean and aeolic-choriambic hendecasyllable.²⁸ But there is no serious obstacle to describing them as compounds with bacchiac (v--). Rather, explicit presentation of kinship with gl (wil) and gl+sp (wil+sp) is useful. The analogy with other verses ending with bacchiac such as 2 ia+ba, ia+ch+ba, is interesting, though, strictly speaking, it is not completely certain that the ending of all of them, including gl+ba and wil+ba, are v-Λ-.

All of the four compounds, namely gl+sp, gl+ba, wil+sp, and wil+ba, are similar in function. They are used at a period-end, and ode-end is not rare. Typically they are preceded by a glyconic or a wilamowitzian, as gl - gl+sp (ba) or wil - wil+sp (ba). Overlapping between them is common. They may be

IA 793 (brevis in longo at its end). There is no certain example of gl+ia.

'Iambic metron' is prefixed to some aeolics. Ia+gl/wil and ia+wil+sp are found at El 169/192 and Hec 925/935. Perhaps Hipp 127/137 is ia+'chor dim A' followed by gl and gl+sp. But this line may be ia+ch+ba || followed by procephalous gl (----uu--u) and gl+sp if a period-end (brevis in longo) between πέτρας || εύαλίου is tolerable. There are also cr+gl. They have already been mentioned in connection with Sapphic metre.²⁹

gl+sp

- Med 159 τίκου δυρομένα σου εὐ- νάταν·
 ~ 184 πένθος γὰρ μεγάλως τόδ' ὄρ- μάται·
Hipp 130 μοι / πρώτα φάτις ἦλθε δεσ- ποιίας·
 ~ 140 -σαν / κέλσασι ποτὶ τέρμα δύσ- τανον
Supp 957 -στιν μοι / κουροτόκουσ ἐκ Ἄρ- γείαισ·
 ~ 965 -πιωροί / κλεινοτάτουσ ἐν Ἄρ- γείοισ·
Ion 1060 πλὴν τῶν εὐγενετῶν ἔρεχ- θειδῶν·
 ~ 1073 ἃ τῶν εὐπατριδῶν γεγῶσ' οἴκων·
IT 1093 ὅτι πόσιν κελαδεῖσ ἀεὶ μολπαῖσ
 ~ 1110 πολυμῶν ἐρετμοῖσι καὶ λογαῖσ·

wil+sp

- El 174 -ραν / μέλλουσιν παρθενικαὶ στείχειν·
 ~ 197 -ζουσ' ἔξεισ εὐαμερίαν, ὦ παῖ, ἰ
El 434 πέμπουσσι χοροῦσ μετὰ Νη- ρῆδων,
 ~ 444 μόχθοσ ἀσπιστάσ ἔφερον τευχέων,
Hec 923 -τρων / λύσουσ' ἀτέρμονασ εἰσ αὐγάσ,
 ~ 935 -ζουσ' οὐκ ἦνυσ' Ἄρτεριν ἀ τλάμων·

gl+ba

- Hold 758 κίνδυνον πολὺν τερεῖν σιδάρῳ
 ~ 769 ἦσπουσ <δαίμονεσ> ἐκ γ' ἐμοῦ φανούνται·
Hec 446 -ζεισ / θεῶσ ἀκάτουσ ἐπ' οἶδ- μα λίμνασ·
 ~ 457 -ναν / οἰκτραν βιοτῶν ἔχου -σαν οἴκοισ·
Hec 453 φασιν Ἀπιδανόν πεδία λιπαίνεσιν·
 ~ 464 χρυσέαν ἄμπυκα τόξα τ' εὐ- λογήσω ;

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| <u>Supp</u> 962 | πνευμάτων ὑπὸ δυσχίμων | αἴσω. |
| ~ 970 | χωρίς δὴ τινα τῶνδ' ἔχον | - σα μοῖραν. |
| <u>Ion</u> 1054 | Γοργούς λαιμοτόμων ἀπὸ | σταλαγγῶν. |
| ~ 1067 | εἰς ἄλλας βιοτοῦ κάττι | - σε μορφάς. |
| <u>Ion</u> 1239 | χθονὸς ὑπὸ σκοτίων μυχῶν | πορευθῶ. |
| <u>Or</u> 833 | ἢ ματροκτόνου αἶμα χει | - ρι δεῖσθαι; |

wil+ba

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| <u>Hipp</u> 547 | ἄνκνδρον τὸ πρὶν καὶ ἄνυμ- | φον, οἴκων |
| ~ 557 | συντίπειτ' ἄν ἃ Κύπρις οἴ- | - σον ἔρπει. |
| <u>Ion</u> 1052 | κρατήρων πληρώματ' ἐφ' οἴ- | - σε πέμπει |
| ~ 1065 | δαίμων ἐξάψει βρόχον ἀμ- | - φι θειρῆν |
| <u>El</u> 432 | κλειναὶ νᾶες, αἴ ποτ' ἔβα- | - σε Τροίαν |
| ~ 442 | Νηρηίδες δ' εὐβοῖδας ἄκρας | λιπούσσι |
| <u>El</u> 736 | καλλίστων ὄμβρων Διόθεν | στερεῖσαι |
| ~ 746 | κτείνεις, κλεινῶν συγγενέτερ' | ἀδελφῶν |
| <u>Hel</u> 1464 | Παρσιῶν οἴκων Ἑλέναν | ἐπ' αὐτάς |
| ~ 1477 | ἄς οὕτω πεύκωι πρὸ γάμων | ἔλαμψαν. |
| <u>Or</u> 810 | πάλιν ἀνήλθ' ἐξ εὐτυχίας | Ἀτρείδας |
| ~ 822 | ξίφος ἐς αὐγὰς ἀελίοιο | - ο δεῖσαι. |

gl+mol

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------|
| <u>Ion</u> 1237 | Λεύσιμοι δὲ καταφθοραὶ | δοιοῖνα. |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------|

? pher+mol/ba: Supp 1004/1027, wil+ia: ? IA 793, Hipp 553/563 (ia+)

tel+ba: Hipp 526/536, 527/537, 528/538, A wil+ba: (Alc 994/1005)

gl+ch: Hipp 740/750

OVERLAPPING

By the term 'overlapping' I mean the phenomenon that a colon-end falls within a word or word-group combined strongly. A word is a difficult concept to define strictly but I follow the current convention of printing a Greek text. A word-group is more difficult; I include proclitic or enclitic + the central word, article + noun, and preposition + adjective/noun. Short conjunctive such as *καί* or *ἦ* is, with hesitation, treated as a separate word. Elision is also a mark of continuity of cola (synaphea); but it is not included in overlapping. The definition of word-group would be more accurate if prepositives and postpositives could be strictly defined as by Dover (Greek Word Order 12ff); however, since such monosyllabic words as *παις* and *γα*, which are evidently not postpositive, are treated virtually as a part of an overlapping colon (IT 440, Ion 193, Rh 342; Hcld 756, HF 796, IT 449), it seems impossible and useless to make a boundary between 'true word divisions' and 'apparent word divisions' for our purpose. It is practical to limit what overlapping means to smallest. Overlapping is not more than one of the types of synaphea.

When a colon overlaps into the next colon, these two cola belong to the same period. In other words, period-end has to coincide with a word-end. But on the contrary not every coincidence of a word-end with a colon-end means period-end. With or without overlapping, a colon is followed by another

within a period.

We can reduce the number of overlapping cola by applying another colometry but cannot expel overlapping completely. For there are a few cases where strophe and antistrophe have a word-end at different positions so that either includes overlapping inevitably. For example, Hipp 752-54 (strophe) is arranged as gl+gl+pher:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| ὦ λευκώπτερε Κρησία | ---υ--υ- |
| πορθμῖς, ἃ διὰ πόντιον | ---υ--υ- |
| κῶμ' ἀλίκυπον ἄλμας | --υ--υ--- |

The corresponding passages 764-66 (antistrophe) runs:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| ἀνθ' ὧν, οὐχ ὀσίων ἱρώ- | ---υ--υ-↑ |
| των δεινᾶ φρένας Ἀφροδί- | -/--υ--υ-↑ |
| τας νόσῳ κατεκλάσθη | -/υ--υ--- |

If the antistrophe were divided according to word-division only, the colometry would be:

---υ--υ--- || --υ--υ--- || υ--υ--- || : hipp, chor enopl A, reiz.

And the strophe could be applied to this scheme. But nobody will adopt this. What is the reason of the preference?

First of all, gl+gl+pher is a popular sequence whether or not each colon is combined with overlapping while the alternative is unusual. Secondly, and more importantly, an overlapping hipponactean is unparalleled and rejected because the ending υ-- marks the period-end. But here we may be relying on a circular argument; since we actually arrange every such a potential colon into glyconic.

When Hipp 752-54/764-66 is arranged as gl+gl+pher, Ion

184-87/194-97 has to be arranged as 3 gl + pher, though strophe
ἀφ᾽ ἄντ. have exactly corresponding word-ends:

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| οὐκ ἐν ταῖς ζυγαῖς Ἄθῶν - | ---υ---υ-↑ |
| ναῖς εὐκίονες ἦσαν αὐ- | -/---υ---υ-↑ |
| λαὶ θεῶν μόνον, οὐδ' ἀγχι- | -/υ---υ---υ-↑ |
| ἀτιδος δεραπείαι. | ---υ-/υ--- |
| ~ δρω· καὶ πέλας ἄλλος αὐ- | ---υ---υ---υ-↑ |
| τοῦ πανὸν πυρίφλεκτον αἶ- | -/---υ---υ-↑ |
| ρει τις ἀρ' ὅς ἐμοῖσι μυ- | -./υ-/---υ---υ-↑ |
| θευέται παρὰ πηγῆς. | ---υ-/υ--- |

Consistent principle is most important in colometry since
metrical study depends on collecting exact parallels. Similarly
a priapean dicolon (gl+pher) should not be divided as

---υ---υ--- + ---υ--- || .

Few scholars will disagree with the colometry of the
examples above. But Med 151-54/176-79 or others that start
with an overlapping telesilleian are arguable cases:

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| τίς σοί ποτε τῶς ἀπλά- | ---υ---υ-↑ |
| του κοίτας ἔρος, ᾧ ματαί- | -/---υ---υ-↑ |
| α; σπεύσει θανάτου τελευ- | -/---υ---υ-↑ |
| τά· μηδὲν τόδε λίσσου. | -/---υ--- |

The alternative colometry is:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| τίς σοί ποτε τῶς ἀπλάτου | ---υ---υ- |
| κοίτας ἔρος, ᾧ ματαία; | ---υ---υ- |
| σπεύσει θανάτου τελευτά. | ---υ---υ- |
| μηδὲν τόδε λίσσου. | ---υ--- |

Three ---υ---υ--- are neat; reiz (---υ---) is its abridged form

and sometimes appears at clausula; there is no overlapping after ---|; moreover, even the strong sense break is found at the end of 152 and 153. At Alc 991-94/1002-05, the alternative colometry seems more attractive because it reinforces anaphora:

991 φίλα μὲν ὅτ' ἦν μεθ' ἡμῶν ---|

992 φίλα δὲ θανούσ' ἔτ' ἔσται ---||

Nevertheless in these cases, too, I think, the parallels should be given priority. Most Euripidean usages of telesilleans are found at the initial position of a period followed by a glyconic with overlapping just as at Med 151/176, but

1. there is a case where tel followed by gl does not overlap (e.g. Hel 1129)

2. there are a few cases where tel followed by gl overlap by more than one elements (e.g. Hel 1114). See p. 186f below.

As for the anaphora there are cases where anaphora in the meaning is not reflected on the metrical scheme:

Hcld 755-57 μέλλω τὰς πατριώτιδας ---|

γὰρ, μέλλω καὶ ὑπὲρ δόμων -/---|

ἰκέτας ὑποδεχθεῖς ---||

~ 766-68 Ζεὺς μοι σύμμαχος, σὺ φοβού-

μαι, Ζεὺς μοι χάριν ἐνδίκως

ἔχει· οὔποτε θνάτον.

Supp 955 οὐκέτ' εὐτεκνος οὐκέτ' εὐ- πῆς ---|

~ 963 ἔπτα ματέρες ἔπτα κόυ - ρους

HF 647-8 ἃ καλλίστα μὲν ἐν ὄλ- ---

βῶ καλλίστα δ' ἐν πενίᾳ -/---

Examples of overlapping

| | |
|--|---|
| gl gl gl pher | <u>Ion</u> 184-87/194-97 |
| gl gl gl ch+ba | <u>Hcl</u> d 358-61/367-70 |
| gl gl wil ch+ba | <u>Hec</u> 447-50/458-61 |
| gl gl gl | <u>Hcl</u> d 770-72/777-79 |
| gl gl pher | <u>Hipp</u> 764-66/(752-54, non-overlapping) |
| gl gl gl+sp | <u>Supp</u> 955-57/963-65 |
| gl ? gl - - - | <u>Hipp</u> 738-40/748-50 |
| gl gl chor enopl B | <u>Ion</u> 205-07/219-21 |
| ? gl gl chor enopl A (<u>or</u> tel chor enopl A) | <u>Hcl</u> d 894-97/903-06 |
| gl gl maec | <u>EL</u> 435-37/445-46, but not 446-47 |
| gl gl | <u>Hcl</u> d 371-72 |
| | <u>Hcl</u> d 374-75 |
| | <u>Hcl</u> d 748-49/759-60 |
| | <u>Hcl</u> d 755-56' ($\gamma\alpha s$ /)/766-67 |
| | <u>Hipp</u> 550-51/560-61 |
| | <u>Andr</u> 501-02/(523-24, non-overlapping) |
| | <u>HF</u> 356-57/371-72 |
| | • <u>HF</u> 649-50/667-68 |
| | <u>EL</u> 706-07/719b-20 |
| | <u>Hel</u> 1348-49/1364-65 |
| | <u>Pho</u> 208-09/220-21 |
| | <u>IA</u> 185-86/(164-65, non-overlapping) |
| | <u>Rh</u> 342-43 ($\pi\alpha s$ /)/351-52 |
| | fr453N ² 10-11/(1-2, non-overlapping) |
| gl wil | <u>Ion</u> 113-14/129-30 |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <u>El</u> 171-72/194-95 |
| | <u>Hel</u> 1301-02/1319-20 |
| wil/gl gl/wil | <u>Hel</u> 1459-60/1473-74 |
| gl ⁻⁻⁻ gl ⁻⁻⁻ gl | <u>Ba</u> 865-67/885-87 |
| gl gl+ba | <u>Hec</u> 445-46/456-57 |
| gl wil+sp | <u>El</u> 196-97/(173-74 wil wil+sp) |
| gl pher | <u>Supp</u> 1015-16 |
| | <u>HF</u> 392-93/406-07 |
| | <u>HF</u> 423-24/(440-41, non-overlapping) |
| | <u>HF</u> 653-54/671-72 |
| | <u>Ion</u> 189-89b/(199-200, non-overlapping) |
| | <u>Tro</u> 1061-62/1072-73 |
| | <u>Tro</u> 1064-65/1075-76 |
| | <u>El</u> 138-39/(123-24, non-overlapping) |
| | <u>El</u> 199-200/(176-77, non-overlapping) |
| | <u>IT</u> 419-20/(405-06, non-overlapping) |
| | <u>IT</u> 1104-05/1121-22 |
| | <u>Pho</u> 232-33 |
| | <u>Pho</u> 234-35 |
| | <u>Pho</u> 237-38 |
| | <u>Ba</u> 404-05/418-20 |
| | <u>IA</u> 204-05/(183-84, non-overlapping) |
| | <u>IA</u> 544-45/559-60 |
| | <u>IA</u> 1038-39/1060-61 |
| gl ⁻⁻⁻ pher | <u>Hipp</u> 143-44/153-54 |
| gl hipp | <u>Hipp</u> 68-69 |
| cr+gl pher | <u>Hcl'd</u> 898-99/907-08 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| cr+gl hipp | <u>Med</u> 156-57/181-82 |
| gl ch+ba (or ---) | <u>Alc</u> 969-70/980-81 |
| gl ia+ba | <u>IA</u> 1047-48/1069-70 |
| gl maec | <u>Ba</u> 873-74/893-94 |
| --- gl wil | <u>IT</u> 1098-99/1115-16 |
| wil wil hipp | <u>Med</u> 649-51/(660-62, non-overlapping) |
| wil wil | <u>Cyc</u> 47-48/(61-62, non-overlapping) |
| | <u>IT</u> 1243-44/?1268-69 |
| wil wil+sp | <u>EL</u> 173-74/(196-97, gl wil+sp) |
| ?wil pher | <u>IA</u> 1093-94 |
| --- wil pher | <u>IA</u> 556-57/571-72 |
| ?wil ch+ba | <u>Or</u> 842-43 |
| wil _A wil | <u>Ion</u> 455-56/(475-76, non-overlapping) |
| wil+ia reiz | <u>Hipp</u> 553-54/563-64 |
| ----- wil | <u>Or</u> 826-27/(814-15, non-overlapping) |
| ch+ch wil wil pher | <u>IT</u> 452-55/435-37 but not 437-38 |
| ch+ia gl gl gl | <u>Hcld</u> 910-13/919-22 |
| tel gl gl pher | <u>Med</u> 151-54/176-79 |
| | <u>Med</u> 435-38/442-45 |
| tel gl gl ch+ba | <u>Hcld</u> 377-80 |
| tel wil wil pher | <u>HF</u> 794-97 ($\gamma\hat{a}v$ /)/811-14 |
| tel gl gl | <u>Med</u> 852-54/862-64 |
| | <u>EL</u> 730-32/740-42 |
| tel gl gl ⁻⁻⁻ | <u>Med</u> 849-51/859-61 |
| tel gl hipp | <u>Hcld</u> 914-16/923-25 |
| | <u>Alc</u> 991-93/1002-04 |
| tel wil wil | <u>HF</u> 644-46/662-64 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| tel wil pher | <u>Ion</u> 191-93 ($\pi\alpha\iota\varsigma$)/202-04 |
| tel gl | <u>Hec</u> 451-52/462-63 |
| | <u>Hel</u> 1114-15/(29-30, non-overlapping) |
| tel ^A wil pher | <u>Hyps</u> 1 ii26-28/1iii29-31 |
| tel ^A wil | <u>Alc</u> 989-90/1000-01 |
| tel pher | <u>IT</u> 422-23/439b-40 ($\pi\alpha\iota\varsigma$ /) |
| uuuuuu gl | <u>Hec</u> 910-11/919-20 |
| | <u>El</u> 708-09/721-22 |
| uuuuuu wil wil | <u>El</u> 733-35/743-45 |
| uuuuuu wil | <u>IA</u> 1051-52/1073-74 |
| ?tel tel chor enopl | <u>Hclld</u> 895-97/904-06 |
| uuuuuu gl | <u>El</u> 726-27/737-38 |
| ^A wil gl wil wil | <u>Cyc</u> 68-71 |
| ^A wil wil wil | <u>IT</u> 1117-19/1100-01, but not 1101-02 |
| ^A wil wil | <u>Cyc</u> 44-45/58-59 |
| | <u>Cyc</u> 65-66 |
| | <u>Hipp</u> 145-46/155-56 |
| | <u>Hipp</u> 148-49/158-59 |
| | <u>HF</u> 647-48/665-66 |
| | <u>IT</u> 431-32/448-49 ($\gamma\alpha\varsigma$ /) |
| | <u>Or</u> 824-25/?812-13 |
| | <u>IA</u> 554-55/569-70 |
| | <u>IA</u> 757-78/768-69 |
| | <u>Phaeth</u> 67-68/75-76 |
| ^A wil gl | <u>Hec</u> 467-68/(476-77 tel'gl) |
| | <u>Ion</u> 1087-88/1103-04 |
| maec gl | <u>Hyps</u> 1 ii22-23/iii25-26 |

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| maec wil | <u>HF</u> 674-75/688-89 |
| | <u>Ion</u> 1080-81/1096-97 |
| proceph gl gl pher | <u>Or</u> 816-18/828-30 |
| 'chor dim A' pher | <u>Hipp</u> 70-71 |
| 'chor dim A' ch+ba | <u>Hclld</u> 917-18/926-27 |
| ia+'chor dim A' gl gl+sp | <u>Hipp</u> 127-30/137-40 |
| basil gl hipp | <u>Hec</u> 469-72/478-81 |
| basil wil | <u>IA</u> 755-56/766-67 |
| <u>A</u> wil lecyth | <u>Hipp</u> 532-33/542-43 |

Chapter 4

Individual metres

GLYCONIC

Glyconic is the main constituent of aeolic periods. It is now and then repeated at length continuously as if the ode were composed *κατὰ στίχον*. Five glyconics are successive at HF 649-53/667-71 and Pho 220-24 (208-12 have one wil at 210 instead of corresponding 222, gl) beyond the boundary of periods. The latter is evidently divided into two periods, 2 gl and 3 gl + pher by the hiatus at the end of 209

περιβύτω || ὑπέρ which corresponds to a strong sense-break (221). On the other hand 4 gl and gl + pher is the most reasonable partition of HF 649ff/667ff so long as we regard eight-metra rule as an absolute canon.

Four successive glyconics are also found. Ion 1234-37 (4 gl + mol) constitute one period. El 115-18/130-33 extend over two periods (gl + gl⁻⁻⁻ + gl || gl + pher or gl + gl⁻⁻⁻ || 2 gl + pher). Andr 510-13/532-35 are possibly divided into 3 gl and gl + pher though a probability of a longer period (4 gl + pher) is not completely ruled out.¹ Ba 865-68/885-88 is divided at 867/887 (wil + 3 gl || gl (+ _A wil ...)). Hipp 737-40/747-50 is presumably gl || 3 gl + ch, but text includes uncertainty. At Pho 233 and 235 the monosyllabic scansion of *θεῶν* and *θεοῦ* is adopted in the list above, but if

they are -, Pho 232-35 is one period of 4 gl.

Examples of three continuous glyconics are numerous. Among them those which may be regarded as belonging to one period are worth mentioning.

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| 3 gl + pher | <u>HF</u> 355-58/371-74 |
| | <u>Ion</u> 184-87/194-97 |
| | <u>EL</u> 146-49/(163-66 include 2 wil) |
| | <u>EL</u> 184-87/(207-10 include 2 wil) |
| | <u>IA</u> 164-67/185-88 |
| | <u>Hyps</u> 1 ii 15-18/iii 18-21 |
| 3 gl + ia+cr+ba | <u>Hcl d</u> 770-73/777-80 |
| 3 gl + wil | <u>Hel</u> 1487-90/(1504-07 include 2 wil) |
| | <u>IT</u> 1113-16/(1096-1100 include 3 wil) |
| 3 gl + basil | <u>IA</u> 1085-88 |
| 2 gl + gl+sp | <u>Supp</u> 955-57/963-65 |
| ch+ia + 3 gl | <u>Hcl d</u> 910-13/919-22 |

A period may be made up of only glyconics. The most spectacular case has four glyconics as above mentioned. Thus, a glyconic may stand at the beginning or at the end of a period as well as in the middle.

In 32 odes of Euripides, a glyconic is employed at the very beginning of the odes.

Hcl d 371, 748/759, 770/777, Hipp 141/151, 735/745, 752/764, Andr 501/523, Supp 955/963, 971, HF 348/364, 643/661, 781/798, Ion 184/194, 205/219, Tro 1060/1071, EL 115/130, IT 421/(439 wil), 1089/1106, 1123/1138, Hel 1301/1319, Pho 202/214, 226, Or 831, Ba 862/882, IA 164/185, 543/558, 573, 751/762, 773,

Rh 342/351, Hyps 1 ii15/iii18, fr 453N² 1/10.

But interestingly enough, not a single ode ends with a glyconic. Dragged glyconic is exceptional because its ending may have a strong effect of cadenza (Hipp 150/160 and 741/751; at 751 Ἰταίς is probably Ἰταίων).² If El 140-66 is not astrophic but strophic including a mesode 150-56, this mesode closes with gl.³ El 126 (————) may be another example of the ending of a mesode (made of only two lines, however). In any case, a mesode, unlike an epode, is not an independent ode.

The avoidance of glyconic at the very end of odes suggests that glyconic cannot make a satisfactory effect of termination though it can close a period in the middle of an ode. Pherecratean is the most popular colon used at the end after a series of glyconics, but any verse which has the ending of — or — can stand ('catalectic ending' in a broader sense).

Occasionally a period starts with a telesillean and passes into glyconics. Less frequently an aceph wilamowitzian precedes glyconic(s): Hec 467/(476 tel), Cyc 68, Pho 205/217, Ba 869/889.

The substitution of wilamowitzian for glyconic is peculiar to Euripides. These periods illustrate how freely the two metres are intermingled:

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| wil gl gl pher | <u>Pho</u> 210-13/(222-24, 3 gl + pher) |
| wil wil gl pher | <u>El</u> 207-10/(184-87, 3 gl + pher) |
| gl gl wil ch+ba | <u>Hec</u> 447-50/458-61 |

| | |
|--|--|
| gl gl gl wil | <u>Hel</u> 1487-90/(1504-07, see below) |
| | <u>IT</u> 1113-16/(1096-99, see below) |
| wil gl gl wil | <u>Hel</u> 1504-07/(1487-90, see above) |
| wil wil gl wil | <u>IT</u> 1096-99/(1113-16, see above) |
| wil gl wil wil | <u>IT</u> 1128-31/1143-46 |
| gl ⁻⁻⁻ wil gl ⁻⁻⁻ pher | <u>Hipp</u> 141-44/151-54 |
| tel wil wil pher | <u>HF</u> 794-97/811-14 |
| tel wil pher | <u>Ion</u> 191-93/202-04 |
| wil gl pher | <u>IA</u> 168-70/189-91 |
| | <u>IA</u> 182-84/203-05 |
| { ia+gl gl gl wil wil wil+sp | <u>EL</u> 169-74 |
| { ia+wil wil gl wil gl wil+sp | <u>EL</u> 192-97 (period-ends are uncertain) |
| etc. | |

The most evident proof of the close relationship is the free responsion between gl and wil. Some cases are included in the list above; the complete list is seen at p. 66 ff.

Overlapping from gl into wil and vice versa is frequent. The cases are listed at p 163 ff.

WILAMOWITZIAN⁴

Basically gl and wil are interchangeable. Wil can make periods in the same manner as gl does. But occasionally Euripides uses wil almost exclusively, with few other metres mixed. For example Phaeth 63-70/71-78 is composed of ^{three} ~~3~~ small periods of _A wil + wil and one, _A wil/tel + pher. Cyc 41-48/55-62

consists of wil and ^Awil completely. Such a plain structure may be related with the simplicity of the folk-song (represented by Corinna?). An extremely long series of wil and ^Awil is found also at IA 216-24 (9 cola), IA 546-56/561-71 (11 cola) and Hel 1310-17/1328-36 (10 cola including lacunae; at 1314/1332 metre may be tel). There are no comparable lengths of continuous gl (and gl with tel).

Like gl, wil can stand at the beginning or the end of a period as well as in the middle. It is even found at the end of an ode (Hec 474/483; Cyc 48/62 is followed by ephymnion or mesode). But usually other cola with 'catalectic ending' close the period after wil. Pher is the most popular, but hipp (Med 651/662), wil+sp (EL 174, 434/444), wil+ba (EL 736/746, Or 810), gl+ba (Supp 962, Or 837, Ion 1054/1067), ch+ba (Hec 449/460), dragged gl (Hipp 149/160) follow wil.

PHERECRATEAN

The majority of pherecrateans is found to be used after a glyconic, i.e. as a priapean dicolon. This dicolon is a fundamental unit of aeolic periods among Euripidean odes. It itself makes a period and is occasionally found even in a non-aeolic milieu unaccompanied by any other aeolic cola.

But it is usually preceded by other aeolic cola. When a glyconic or two glyconics are followed by a priapean, these three lines (gl+gl+pher) or four (gl+gl+gl+pher) make one unit.

There is no ground to suppose that the connection between gl and pher is closer than between two gl. For example, at Andr 501-03/523-25, the two gl are overlapped but not the pher.

Wilamowitzian is exactly analogous to glyconic in its relation with pher. The combination of wil+pher has no peculiarity different from gl+pher and it is reasonable to expand the definition of the priapean to include wil+pher, too. Similarly, periods composed of wil+wil+pher (HF 682-84/696-98, Hel 1317-18/1335-37; cf. IT 435-38/452-55 preceded by ch+ch, HF 794-97/811-14 preceded by tel, IA 554-57/569-72 preceded by Awil) and perhaps, wil+wil+wil+pher (? Supp 1005-08) are found, and the mixture of gl and wil is usual.⁵

Occasionally other cola stand before a pherecratean:

Awil (Ion 453/473, HF 788/805, Hel 526, Hyps 1 ii27/iii30), maec (Hipp 545/555), tel (HF 684/698, ? IT 423/440). Iambic or iambo-choriambic may stand, too: ia+ch (Hel 1457/1471, 1454/1468), 2 ia (Med 211, Supp 978 — these two may be resolved gl —, Ba 412/427), ia+ch+ia (EL 182/205), 3 ia (Ion 140).

The position after glyconics and others is not the only usage of pherecratean. It also stands at the very beginning of an ode (Hec 444/455, Alc 962/973). These pherecrateans do not necessarily have a clear sense break after them (Alc 973

ἐπι βῆμους / ἔλθειν Hec 455 ἀλιήρει / κώπα).

There is no clear-cut answer as to whether these pherecrateans are to be considered as one independent period in their own right. The question may be more generalized: does pherecratean always mark the end of the period?

Since the majority of pherecrateans is followed by an obvious sense break, there is no room for doubt about the general tendency of the relation of pherecratean with period-end. It is also reasonable to avoid the colometry having an overlapping pherecratean as far as alternative colometry is considered. Nevertheless there are some passages where a stronger sense break is found rather after the glyconic (wilamowitzian) following pherecratean in some cases both at strophe and at antistrophe (Alc 965-66/976-77 pher, gl [?] ||, Hipp 735-37/745-47 gl, pher, gl [?] ||, Supp 971-74 gl, pher, gl, gl [?] ||, HF 348-51/364-67 gl, pher, wil, wil [?] ||).

Though every potential overlapping pherecratean may be changed into another metre without serious trouble, there are one or two cases where pherecratean ends within a word-group: Alc 967 τὰς | (followed by another pher) and IT 440 τὰν | ⁶

Perhaps the most different usage from that in a priapean dicolon is the long series of consecutive pherecrateans. The ephymnia of HF (the first strophe) are conspicuous cases (359ff/375ff 3 pher + priap, 389ff/403ff 3 pher + priap, 419ff/436ff 4 pher + priap).

The HF ephymnia include one pherecratean which ends with brevis in longo (HF 359 ἄλσος || ἡρήρωσε). This is the evidence that a pherecratean may be a period by itself unless we believe in a different colon from pherecratean, -x-u-u-u, which ends with a link anceps. This fancy is improbable because some pherecrateans in ephymnia start with u- (it creates juxta ancipitia) and because there is no other colon

in ephymnia that ends with short except HF 359. As the result it is more reasonable to suppose that all pherecrateans are followed by period-end even if the period made of only pher arises.

In Aeschylean works the use of ephymnia similar to HF type is more extensive; for example, Supp 639-42/652-55 = 663-66/674-77 = 684-87/694-97: 2 pher + priap; brevis in longo or hiatus is found after the first pher: 663(B), after the second: 640(BH), 675(H), 695(H); Ag 381-84/399-402 = 416-19/433-36 = 452-55/471-74: 2 pher + priap; 433(B) after the first pher 382(B), 417(BH) after the second; Th 295-300/312-17, 6 pher, brevis in longo at 298 and 314. See Wilamowitz, Herakles, 3, 80f, Fraenkel, Agamemnon, 186.

HIPPONACTEAN

Hipponactean appears after glyconic and marks period-end. This usage is primary in Euripidean corpus. Overlapping is allowed between it and the preceding glyconic.

gl|hipp||

Ion 912/921

HF 677/(691 wil|hipp||)

gl|hipp||

Alc 993/1004

Med 157/182

Hipp 69

Hec 471/480

Hcld 916/925

The preceding cola may be of other type.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| wil ^h hipp | <u>Med</u> 651/662 |
| wil hipp | <u>HF</u> 691/(677 gl hipp) |
| [basil ^h hipp | Hcl d 918/927 (or 'chor dim A' ^h ch+ba)] |

Occasionally hipponactean follows another hipponactean or other different types of clausulae. This case may be called double clausula, and the hipponactean makes one period in its own right.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| hipp hipp | <u>Alc</u> 994/1005 |
| | <u>Hec</u> 912/921 |
| pher hipp | <u>Rh</u> 345/354 |
| tel ⁻⁻⁻ hipp | <u>IA</u> 800 |
| gl ⁻⁻⁻ hipp | <u>IT</u> 1124/1139 |
| ba+ithyph hipp | <u>Hec</u> 630/639 |
| ch+ba hipp gl+sp | <u>Ion</u> 1059/1072 (1072 is corrupt) |

The most irregular usage is found at Ba 902-06: hipp, 2 tro (-----|-----), hipp, 2 tro (-----|-----), hipp. Anaphoric construction and a sense break suggest that period end may take place after 2 tro (903) not after hipp. Here hipp are not clausulae in the proper sense.

Two examples of the shape ----- are not hipponactean. At Med 834/845, it is used as a clausula of dactylo-epitrite. Its second element must be contracted double-short because 'alc decasyll', -----, is associative with dactylo-epitrite and because the 'dactyl' of these metres may be contracted.⁷

The interpretation of EL 463/475 depends on that of

milieu. I take 460-62/472-74 as ionics. If so, -----
 can be compared with the metre of Ba 536 ----- (clausula
 of ionics). As is usual with ionics, they are easily
 converted into a series of choriambics. Our case may be
 one of them.

Hipponactean is sometimes called a 'hypercatalectic' form
 of glyconic. This analysis goes back to Hephaestion (ch. 10.2,
 p.32). However, Hephaestion's usage of the term 'hypercatalectic'
 is nothing more than an expedient to do with the extra syllable
 irreducible into a metron.⁸ No association is assumed between
 the component of the word 'catalectic' and the fact that
 hipponactean marks a period-end as pherecratean does.

Though hipp is far less usual metre than pher, their
 function as the clausula after glyconic is comparable. Of
 course to call hipp catalectic is obviously wrong since hipp
 is not used after ----- nor does such a colon exist.
 Perhaps it may be more relevant to imagine that hipp is a
 variation of pher than of gl.

| | | | |
|--------|----|--|------|
| oo-uu- | - | | pher |
| oo-uu- | v- | | hipp |

Suppose a phenomenon such that a catalectic colon is
 prolonged by changing its final element (-) into v-. For
 example, -----⁹ → -----,¹⁰ or
 -----(D-e-) → -----(D-ithyph). If hyper-
 catalexis were to denote the prolongation of a catalectic
 form by v-, the term would be useful.

MAECENATEAN

By the name 'maecenatean' I intend an aeolic colon $oo-uu-$ which is composed of aeolic base and the unit $-uu-$. It is named 'dodrans' by Schroeder, and Dale follows him (dodrans B). I suspect the aeolic nature of the colon $-uu-u-$ or $-uu---$ and further hesitate to give the identical name to both $oo-uu-$ and $-uu-u-$ (dodrans A or B).

But the name 'maecenatean' is not perfectly happy. It is not free from a connotation: the former half of the asclepiad 'maecenas atavis edite regibus' $---uu-|uu-u-$. This association is doubly inappropriate for the examination of Euripidean usage of the colon $oo-uu-$: 1. Euripides seldom uses asclepiad and kindred metres. That is, $oo-uu-$ is in most cases not followed by $-uu-...$ 2. Lesbian asclepiad may not be $oo-uu-$ + $-uu-u-$ but the 'expanded' glyconic.¹¹ To create a new name for a colon already acknowledged would cause confusion and nuisance, so I adopt 'maecenatean' preferring this to 'dodrans'.¹²

The first two elements of maecenatean are ancipitia i.e. aeolic base. Not only all the possible forms ($--$, $-u$, $u-$, uu) are found in aeolic contexts but also the strophic corresponson between them is, though not completely certain, attested:

$---uu-/uu-u-$ Hipp 555/545 (Ion 1063/1050)
 $---uu-/uu-u-$ Hel 1321/1303 (but 1321 may be $uu-u-$ too, with
 ματεύουσα)
 Supp 968/960 (emendation)

The form oo-uu- is identical with the initial part of glyconic or pherecratean, but the notation gl_{AA}¹³ is too mechanical and misleading. Maec is not gl which has lost the two final elements, nor should it be called the brachy-catalectic form of glyconic, for it can overlap into another colon: HF 674/(688), Hyps 1ii22/iii25, Ion 1080/1096.

As the matter of fact -x-uu- seems to have been treated sometimes as if it were the bare unit found in wil or _Awil. It often appears before/after wil and _Awil; and at the initial position of a period. At two passages (EL 437/447, Ba 874/894) maec is overlapped by the preceding colon. Since two initials of maec are aeolic base, this overlapping is not strange.

Unlike Sophocles, Euripides does not use asclepiad in the proper sense (oo-uu-uu-uu-) at all. Kindred metres are not conspicuous either, but at least first three passages are remarkable.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| -----uu----- | <u>Alc</u> 986/997 |
| -----uuuuuuuuuu----- | <u>HF</u> 380/394 |
| | <u>Ion</u> 1232 |
| ? uuuuuuuu H ----- | <u>Alc</u> 270 |
| ? -----uuuuuuuu----- | <u>Rh</u> 366/376 |
| ? -----uuuuuuuu----- | <u>IA</u> 1045/1067 |

The number of examples is so small that it may not be decided whether maecenatēan is identified at the former half of the lines. Perhaps it would be a discreet procedure to separate all of them from aeolic (aeolic means here 'related to glyconics') because

1. Some of them (HF 380/394, Rh 366/376 and perhaps Alc 986/997) are not directly connected to an aeolic context.
2. These verses are difficult to distinguish from ionics and iambo-choriambics.
3. Even in the case of Sophoclean asclepiads it is doubtful if they should be regarded as the descendants of Lesbian asclepiads. Locus classicus, Phil 706ff/718ff, is different from Lesbian counterpart in the point of long penultimate elements and overlapping (at 710/722).

TELESILLEAN

Telesillean starts with one anceps and passes into the unit $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$, the one common to glyconic. Outside tragic odes it is used κατὰ στίχον (Epidauric Hymn, 935P) or in a stanza which consists of repeated telesilleans with its catalectic colon, reizian, as a clausula (Ar Eq 1111ff=21ff/1131ff=41ff, 3 tel + reiz || 4 tel || tel + reiz || : Pax 1329ff, 2 tel + reiz, reiz, etc: Av 1731-36/1737-42, 4 tel, reiz, 2 pher : Eccl 290-99/301-10, 3 tel + reiz || 2 tel || 2 tel + reiz || 2 tel + reiz || 3 tel + reiz || 3 tel + reiz ||). The remains of the works of Telesilla are very scanty. Two lines cited by Hephestion (717 P) are probably successive.

The combination of tel and reiz is comparable with that of gl and pher. Overlapping between tel is not rare in these odes. The rhythm $\text{x---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{x---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{x}...$ is quite smooth without

any such collision of two true longa as occurs at gl+gl
(oo-oo-oo-|x-oo-oo- or oo-oo-oo-|oo-oo-oo-). It is natural
to suppose that this usage of tel must have originated in
a certain type of folk-song.

In Euripides tel becomes a special variant of gl. It
often stands before gl. Overlapping from tel into the
following colon (mainly gl) by one element is frequently
found. Especially in early plays Euripidean usage of tel
is almost restricted to this device. If a different
colometry is adopted in favour of the coincidence of colon-
end with a word-end, about half of tel will turn into
'choriambic enoplian B' x-oo-oo-|. But as has been already
discussed,¹⁴ the sequence tel-gl(wil) is preferable because
of consistency of colometry.

1. tel overlapping by one element

a. into gl: Alc 991/1002, Med 151/176, 435/442, **849**/859,
852/862, Hcld 377, 914/923, El 730/(740 see 2 below).

b. into wil: HF 644/662, Ion 191/202

c. into pher: IT 422/439b (?)

d. into _Awil: Alc 989/1000, Hyps 1 ii26/iii29

2. tel overlapping by more than one elements into gl:

Hec 462/(451 see 3 below), Hel 1114/(1129 see 4b), El 740/
(730 see 1a)

3. tel ending with a prepositive or elision:

Hec 451/(462 see 2 above), 476/(467 _Awil)

4. tel ending with the coincidence with a word-end

a. tel followed by another tel: Med 434/441, Hec 466/475,

Ion 461/481

b. tel followed by gl: Hel 1129/(1114, see 2 above),

Ion 462/482

c. tel followed by pher: HF 685/699, Phaeth 69

d. tel making a period end: IT 1127/1142

Overlapping by one syllable is usually in correspondence strophically while other cases are not.

In the Euripidean corpus telesillean itself is never overlapped.¹⁵ Moreover before the telesillean a strong sense-break is found in most cases, sometimes accompanied with catalectic ending. Hence it is hypothetically expected that tel marks a period-beginning just like as catalectic verses marks a period-end.

Some examples lack an unambiguously strong sense-break before it, but have a clear word-end. And if 'eight-metra rule' is observed, the position before the tel is the only possible position to divide a longer sequence into two periods. Med 435/442 provides an interesting example. Since 435-438/442-445 consist of eight metra (tel+gl+gl+pher) having overlapping between each, this four-line unit must be a period. Also the period-end before 434/441 is certain. Hence 434/441, telesillean, is left alone and composes one period.

In other examples of consecutive telesilleans it is ambiguous whether the first tel should be regarded as an independent period. But it is clear that there is a period-end before the first one.

|| tel, tel-gl ||

Hec 466-68/475-77

|| tel, tel, gl, reiz || Ion 461-64/481-84

|| ~~uuuuuu~~, tel-gl, pher || Hel 1113-16/1128-31 (~~uuuuuu~~ is considered as equivalent to tel)

The situation is similar when a tel follows a gl without overlapping or clear sense-break.

||| gl, tel-wil-wil || HF 643-46/661-64

||| wil/gl, tel-pher || IT 421-23/439-41

|| gl, tel, gl, pher || IA 1054-57/1076-79

ACEPHALOUS WILAMOWITZIAN¹⁶

The nameless heptasyllable, x-x-uu-, seems to be a comparatively late metre. The oldest example is, so far as I have noticed, A Ag 748/761 πομπή Διὸς ξενίου ~ οἴκων γὰρ εὐθυδίκων. It makes a period with the following pher in a non-aeolic context. Perhaps this colon was developed on the analogy of telesillean on the one hand and of wilamowitzian on the other hand by Euripides. Wilamowitzian is a favoured Euripidean metre, especially in his middle and later plays; and so is the heptasyllable.

It starts with one anceps like telesillean and passes into the unit -x-uu- like wilamowitzian. It frequently precedes wilamowitzians and sometimes glyconics so that Wilamowitz included it as 'choriambic dimeter'. He sometimes applied to it the adjective 'dreisilbig', but usually not. Maas, who invented the name 'wilamowitzanus', unfortunately

did not give this colon a special name. The notation $\overset{A}{\text{wil}}$ was first used by Snell,¹⁷ along with $\overset{A}{\text{gl}}$ (=tel) or $\overset{A}{\text{pher}}$ (=reiz).

Acephalous wilamowitzian is similar to telesillean in its function. It usually stands at the beginning of a period though, as will be later mentioned, it cannot be said that $\overset{A}{\text{wil}}$ always marks a period opening.

Overlapping from $\overset{A}{\text{wil}}$ into following cola is frequently found but not so frequent as from tel. The overlapped cola are, first of all, wil. The length of overlapping is one element. Strophic respension of overlapping is generally kept.

| | |
|--|---|
| $\overset{A}{\text{wil}} \hat{\text{ wil }}$ | <u>Cyc</u> 44/58, 65, <u>Hipp</u> 145/155, 148/158, <u>HF</u> 647/665, <u>IT</u> 431/448, <u>IA</u> 569/(554 not overlapping), 757/768, <u>Phaeth</u> 67/75 |
| $\overset{A}{\text{wil}} \hat{\text{ gl }}$ | <u>Cyc</u> 68, <u>Ion</u> 1087/1103, <u>IT</u> 1117/(1100 not overlapping but end with $\kappa\alpha\iota$), <u>Hec</u> 467(by two syll. /476 tel) |
| $\overset{A}{\text{wil}} \hat{\text{ pher }}$ | <u>Hyps</u> 1 ii27/iii30 |
| $\overset{A}{\text{wil}} \hat{\text{ lecyth }}$ | <u>Hipp</u> 532/542, <u>IA</u> 779 |

The majority of $\overset{A}{\text{wil}}$ ends with coinciding word-end. At first sight this tendency appears quite different from that of tel. But the reason for the difference does not lie in the very natures of two metres. About half of examples of tel are used in the earlier plays while $\overset{A}{\text{wil}}$ is concentrated in later plays, especially Ion, IT, Hel, IA. Roughly speaking, Euripides makes overlapping regularly from tel or $\overset{A}{\text{wil}}$ in earlier plays.

Another difference between overlapping tel and A wil is structural. The typical usage of tel is found in the series such as tel - gl - gl - pher,

$\text{---uuuu---}\hat{\uparrow}$
 $\text{---/---uuuu---}\hat{\uparrow}$
 $\text{---/---uuuu---}\hat{\uparrow}$
 $\text{---/---uuuu---}\parallel$

This period may be rearranged as 3 'chor enopl A (---uuuu---)' + reiz. But such a long series of overlapping is rare when A wil opens the period. A wil - wil is the usual length.

$\text{x-x-uuu}\hat{\uparrow}$
 $\text{---/x-x-uuu}\parallel$

This may be arranged as x-x-uuu 'chor enopl B' and x-x-uuu (A wil !). But the alteration is not specially useful. Rather the consistency with A wil | wil without overlapping must be respected.

Phaeth 63-70/71-78 is illuminating. The ode is divided into four simple periods. The first two are $\text{A wil} + \text{wil}$ without overlapping. The third has overlapping (A wil - wil). The last is the clausula (tel/ $\text{A wil} + \text{pher}$).

A wil | wil | Cyc 42/56, Ion 116/132, 1051/1063,
 El 704/(718?), Hel 520, 1311, 1343/1359,
 1463, 1491/1508, Or 835, IA 218, 221, 223,
 554/(569), Phaeth 63/71, 65/73
 A wil | gl | Hipp 549/559, Ion 112/128, 1084/1100,
 IT 1100/(1117), Hel 523, Pho 205/217, Or 869/889

| | |
|--|--|
| A wil pher | <u>HF</u> 788/805, <u>Ion</u> 453/473, <u>Hel</u> 526, <u>IA</u> 208, <u>Phaeth</u> 77/(69) |
| A wil maec | <u>Hec</u> 472/481 |
| A wil reiz | <u>Ion</u> 493 |
| A wil ch+ba | <u>Ion</u> 1057/1070 |
| A wil ch+ch | <u>IT</u> 434/451 |
| A wil cr+ch | <u>Hel</u> 1339b/1355 |
| A wil -uuuu- | <u>Hel</u> 1483/1500 |
| $\text{A wil uuuuuuuuu- or uuuuuuuu-}$ | <u>Ion</u> 456/476 |

Occasionally A wil is followed by another A wil without overlapping. This continuation is identical with the consecutive tel. At IT 428-31/445-48, four A wil are continuous. Since the last A wil overlaps into the following wil, there must be a period-end somewhere within the continuation.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Continuous A wil | <u>Ion</u> 1056-57/1069-70, <u>IT</u> 428-31/445-48, <u>Hel</u> 1310-11/1328 (+lacuna), 1482-83/1499-1500, <u>IA</u> 206-208 |
|---------------------------|--|

Unlike telesilleans, A wil may be overlapped.

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| <u>Alc</u> 989-90 | καὶ θεῶν σκότιοι φθίνουσι παῖδες ἐν θανάτῳ. |
| ~ 1000-01 | καὶ τις δοχρίαν κέλευθον ἐκ βαίνων τοῖδ' ἔρει. |
| | -uuuu- u/-uu- (tel - A wil) |
| <u>Hyps</u> 1 ii26-27 | τὰς ἀρχαίλοιο Λημνου, τὴν Ἄιγάτος ἔλισ- |
| ~ iii29-30 | [λεκ]τρῷ βασιλείων Ι ῶ πιάτρας ἀμφὶς ἀμη- |
| | gl -uuuu- u/-uuuu- u/-uuuu- (tel - A wil - pher) |
| <u>Ion</u> 455-56 | Προμηθεὶ Τιταῖνι λοχευθεῖσαν κατ' ἀκροτάτας |
| ~ 475-76 | τεύκων οἷς ἂν καρποτροφοί λάμπησιν ἐν θαλάμοις |
| | $\text{uuuuuu-} \overset{s}{\uparrow} \text{---/uuuu-} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{str uuuuuuuu-} \\ \text{ant uuuuuuuu-} \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{wil - } \text{A wil}, ?)$ |

REIZIAN

I use the name 'reizian' in a limited sense following the current manner in the English speaking world. An aeolic colon, x----, which starts with an anceps followed by ---, is given this name. From the purely structural point of view, this colon may be analysed as the catalectic form of telesillean in the sense that pherecratean is the catalectic glyconic; also the acephalous pherecratean in the sense that telesillean is the acephalous glyconic. It is, accordingly, regarded as the acephalous catalectic glyconic.

However, partly because its usage is too rare to describe its inclination statistically, such a neat, rather arithmetical explanation oversimplifies its nature and is sometimes misleading. Aristophanes employs it as a clausula after continuous telesillean.¹⁸ Tel + reiz is compared with priapean dicolon (gl + pher) in a tradition in which some of aristophanic odes are situated. If this usage were dominant in the Euripidean corpus, the definition catalectic telesillean would be appropriate; but there is no example actually. Moreover it is anticipated that not every colon of the shape x---- may be aeolic. The rhythm of ...--- is similar with the ending of the dactylic run, and the close relation of (x)---- with (x)------ is occasionally exploited.¹⁹

The typical usage of Euripides is found at the end of period especially after a glyconic without overlapping:

Held 754/765, Ion 464/484, 1086/1102, Ba 863/883, IA 213, 788,

1057/1079, 1091. Its function is equivalent to that of pher. Lack of overlapping might suggest accordance with the manner of the tel.

There is one case of wil + reiz (without overlapping) at Ion 115/131, and ia+ch + reiz at IA 578, where ia+ch is used as if it were a variant of wil. They are derivative of gl + reiz.

Overlapped reiz is found only at Hipp 554/564: wil+ia + reiz.

Ἀλκμήνας τόκῳ Κύπρις ἐξέδωκεν· ᾧ

τλάμον ὑμεναίων.

~ θεινᾶ γὰρ τὰ πάντ' ἐπιπνεῖ, μέλισσα δ' οἴ-

α τις ποποτάται.

The elision (8') prevents the alternative colometry, wil+ball_B pher. Perhaps the existence of 'iambic metron' is meaningful. Cf. Alcaic hendecasyll x-u-x-u-u-u (= ia + tel = ia + _A gl) which rejects the word-end after 'iambic metron'.

COLARION ---

Apart from its definition, Barrett and Stinton accept the metre

---²⁰-. However there is no example that attests this colarion unambiguously. An alternative colometry is always possible.

Hipp 63-64 πότνια πότνια σημαντάτα Ζηνός γένεθλον

Barrett's colometry is: uuuuuuu-uu-|---, wil + ---.

Stinton accepts it. The existence of the colarion depends on how to scan γένεθλον primarily. --- seems more plausible judging from other examples: Andr 1274, IA 686, 855, 1106,

(trimeter \bar{u}^2 or tro tetrameter); Ba 1181 (lyric $\bar{u}-\bar{u} \sim \gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\eta\theta\alpha$)

Pho 678 (astrophic lyric: ἔπαφον, ᾧ Διὸς γένεθλον :

either $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ or $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ will do in the context); cf.

γένεθλον is scanned $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ at Ion 653 and Or 89 but $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ at Ion

805. If we read $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$, it must be either (i) iambic pentasyllable

(equivalent to -e- of dactylo-epitrite) or (ii) the initial

part of 'alcaic hendecasyll' $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ with the reading of

A: 'Alcaic hendecasyll' is unfamiliar in the Euripides corpus

but found at S Phil 717/728.

Ion 1050-51/1063-64

καὶ μεταμερίων ὄδωπον δυσθανάτου

ἢ νῦν ἔλπις ἐφαίνεται ἢ θηκτὸν ξίφος ἢ

$\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$, gl + $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$. Barrett cites this as a parallel

of Hipp 63-64. Stinton does not mention it. It is preceded

by 1049/62 $\bar{x}-\bar{x}-\bar{x}$ and followed by 1052/65

$\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$. Alternative colometry is (i) $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ |

maec - _A wil (Dale, MATC 1.92) (ii) $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ | $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ |

hipp - 'chor dim A', ch+ba (Biehl). (ii) is the least probable

since it makes an overlapping hipponactean at antistrophe

(ὄδωπον | ~ νετ' ἢ θηκ/τω). (i) is possible as far as _A wil

can be overlapped into (1063: ἐφαίνεται').

Hec 466-67/475-76

ἢ Παλλάδος ἐν πόλει τᾶς καλλιδίουρου

ᾠμοὶ τεκέων ἐμῶν, ᾠμοὶ πατέρων

Stinton proposes $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ | $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ | tel + $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ followed by

$\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ | $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ | $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ | $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ | wil - gl - gl - hipp.

Alternative colometry is (according to the same text)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{---} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \text{ (str)} \\ \text{---} \text{ (ant)} \end{array} \right\} \text{---} \text{ tel, tel/}_A\text{wil - gl} \parallel \end{array}$$

followed by basil - gl - hipp# Stinton recovers MSS reading

(except M) τὰς καλλιδίφρου (τὰς καλλιδίφρους M) since this epithet 'refers of course to the goddess not her horses'.

His colometry supposes hiatus in longo after καλλιδίφρου.

If correption is accepted here, we have --- (καλλιδίφρου Ἄθνα-

Correspondance between _Awil and tel is possible (see p. 114)

For the colometry after 468, Stinton's one is more usual, but basil - gl is also possible. Current colometry, two 'chor dim A' - ch+ba, is wrong since brevis in longo corresponds with synaphea (δορικτητὸς | ~ ἐν | δ.) as Stinton points out. According to his colometry, 'the period-end marked by hiatus at 467 could then have slight pause given by the apposition of Ἀθηναίης to Παλλίδος ... τὰς καλ. ἵ. But it destroys the anaphora ἦμασι ... ἦμασι and divides πατέρων | χθονος θ' though anaphora is not necessarily important clue to the right colometry (see p 167) and the division after πατέρων is tolerable.

IA 1040/1062

ὄτ' ἀνά Πηλιὸν αἱ καλλιπλοκάμοι
 μέγα δ' ἀνέκλαγον. ἦ Νηρηΐ κόρα.

--- : maec + ---. Preceded by period-end, followed by --- ~ --- (if such a monstrous resposion is possible). Wilamowitz (GV 260) interprets this line as pher +ch and compares it with Hipp 740/750 -/--- gl+ch (or tel+ch; the preceding 739/749 is corrupt). Overlapping pher is not welcome generally, but this parallelism is

attractive. IA 1040/1062 may be scanned as $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$

(καλλι^υνό^υκαμοι, Νηρη^η κόρα). However, since metrical context is not clear, any supposition does not go further.

Alc 116/126

'Αμμωνιάδας ~ Ἀίδα τε πύλας

Stinton cites this as parallel, and certainly this is of the shape $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$, but metrical context is different from aeolics. The colon is preceded by $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ and followed by $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$.

'CHORIAMBIC ENOPLIAN'

'Choriambic enoplion A and B' appear far less frequently than in Murray's texts if overlapping is taken ⁱⁿ account properly.

'Chor enopl B', $x-x\text{---}\text{---}||$, is used probably at Ion 207/221 after two gl; but the text is uncertain both at strophe and ant. And at Ba 876/896, it is preceded by wil and 2 ia (overlapped). 'Chor enopl A', $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}x$, is used at HF 354/370

after two ia+ch+ba (352-3/368-9). Hiatus (353) and brevis in longo (354) give evidence of this colon. Here the colon $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\bar{\text{---}}$ appears to echo ch+ba with anceps prefixed. It is also used at Hcld 894ff/904ff $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\bar{\text{---}}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$.

It is almost meaningless to consider which colometry to choose: chor enopl + ch+ba + ch+ba or gl(tel) + tel + chor enopl or gl(tel) + chor enopl + ch+ba. The essence is the repetition of the unit $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ with a link element. I am inclined to

suppose that this element is anceps. If so, a colon which has ancipitia at either end, x-uu-u-x, is 'chor enopl A' while x-uu-u- and -uu-u-x are regarded as tel and ch+ba. A very similar metre is found at S Ant 789-90/804-5: ---uu-u---/uu-u---

οὐδ' ἀμαρτίων σὲ γ' ἀνθρώπων, ὁ δ' ἔχων μέμνηται
 ~ δαίμων. ἄμαχος γὰρ ἐμπαίει θεὸς Ἀφροδίτα.

Med 158/183 is uncertain. If we divide it at word-ends, 'chor enopl A' + mol + gl+sp is acquired.

'Chor enopl A and B', especially the A-form which has anceps at its both ends, x-uu-u-x, is related with 'enoplans' discussed in Part II. See further p. 350ff. Also for the possibility of the colon -uu-u-x (not -uu-u-), see p. 205 below.

Chapter 5

Cola starting with 'choriamb'

There is a group of cola which start with choriamb (-uu-) directly without any antecedent ancipitia. They are, from shorter to longer, -uu- (adonean), -uuuu- (basilic), -uuuuu- (dragged basilic, or ch+sp), -uuuuuu- (aristophanean, or ch+ba), -uuuuuuu- (ch+ia), -uuuuuuuu- ('chor dim A'), -uuuuuuuuu- (nameless enneasyll). Dissection of these cola into choriamb + 'ending' is not necessarily organic and even to collect them into a group is speculative. But they resemble each other at least superficially.

In my view, it is doubtful whether -uuuuuu- should be treated as an aeolic metre. Unfortunately this metre tends to be considered without reservation as one of 'aeolo-choriambic' type, by scholars under the influence of Dale's work.¹ But this metre is employed in various circumstances. The link with iambics is clear especially when this metre is a part of a trimeter uuuuuuuuu- (ia+ch+ba: often having caesura after uuuuu-/, similar to uuu-x/uuuuuu-). Of course Dale herself pays attention to the ambiguity of the colon and gives it two different names properly according to the metrical context in MATC: chor dim cat and aristophanean.

The interpretation of the metres listed above as aeolics is based upon these observations and presuppositions:

1. -uu- is the essential feature of these metres as well as of glyconics and kindred metres.

2. $\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}$ is sometimes combined with glyconics. Especially when it is used as a clausula of a glyconic period, it may be compared with pherecratean.
3. There is hypothetical free respension between $\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}$ and $\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}$. If this were actually to happen, aeolic nature would be proved beyond doubt.
4. $\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}$ is the latter half of asclepiad ($\text{oo}\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}$). Asclepiad is attested as a metre of Lesbian poetry and imitated by Horace.
5. The theory of 'choriambic dimeter' is still influential. If $\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}$ (ch+ch), $\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}$ (ia+ch), $\text{oo}\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}$ (wil) are gathered into one metre under the scheme $\text{oooo}\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}$ 'choriambic dimeter', and if glyconic can correspond with 'choriambic dimeter' strophically, the theory naturally leads to the third possible form of the dimeter: $\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}\text{x}\text{---}\text{x}\text{---}$ (or $\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}\text{oooo}$).

Some of these considerations are groundless:

1. It would be futile to argue whether $\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}$ is an essential part of glyconic or wilamowitzian. But $\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}$ seems ^{to} me the inseparable unit as I have already explained. And if $\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}$ of aeolic metres is comparable with $\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}$ of $\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}$ etc., what has happened to the aeolic base, the most important criterion peculiar to the aeolic metre? Some aeolic metres, of course, have lost the initial one of two ancipitia (acephale). But telesilleian and aceph wilamowitzian are unambiguously used as variants of glyconic and wilamowitzian respectively. And there is ^{few certain} _l metre in Lesbian poets that starts $\text{---}\bar{\text{v}}\text{---}$ directly.²
2. Certainly ch+ba is combined with glyconics, even with

overlapping in some cases. But analogy with pherecratean lies in function, not in form. As everyone knows, ch+ba follows ch+ia and ch+ch quite often as well as iambics. It also follows ~~uuuu~~ occasionally. But it should be stressed that there is no examples of wil + ch+ba in all tragic odes nor outside tragedies except Hec 450/461 and Or 843 (emended). Moreover, as far as I have quickly examined, there is no examples of ia+ch + ch+ba, either, in tragedy (in Aristophanes, this combination is repeated at Nu 949ff/1024ff and used at Vesp 1450/1462 and 1454/1466 at least). Then even if 'the choriambic dimeter B' of Dale were accepted, it would be still questionable whether 'the pherecratean and aristophanean are used indifferently as catalectic cola following any of the three forms of dimeter (= 'chor dim A and B' and gl)' (Dale, LM² 134).³

3. There is no certain example of the strophic respension of ~~uuuu~~ with pher.⁴ Hyps fr 1 ii3-4/iii4-5 depends on the false colometry (of Alexandrian metrician?).

[.....]... χον ὡς ἐνόπτρου ~ -ας ἐπ' οἶδμα γαληνεῖ-

[.....]ο φαῖ τιν' αὐγάν ~ -ας ηρυμνήσι' ἀνάψαι

]uuuu ~ uuuu↑

]uuuu ~ -/uuuu|

4. Though infrequent, the asclepiad or its variations are certainly found~~d~~ in tragic odes. The important characteristic of this metre is contiguous 'choriambs' ...uuuuuu... .

But two further conditions have to be argued yet. (a) Is

it right to identify ~~uuuu~~ as the latter half of asclepiad?

(b) Is a metre such as ~~---o---o---~~ at S Phil 706ff/718ff the same as Lesbian asclepiad?

5. The metre ~~oooo---~~ is purely hypothetical (see Appendix).

As for ~~---oooo~~, there is no strophic responson between

~~---o---o---~~ and ~~---o---o---~~. Glyconic might correspond with

~~---o---o---~~ strophically at El 116/131, but the text is easily emended (see p 209

below). There is no other example of the responson of gl

with ~~---x-x-~~. In comedy, the glyconic which corresponds to

~~---o---o---~~ is found in iambo-choriambic context at Ar Vesp 636

(ὡς δὲ πάντ' ἐπιδήλυτον). But it is too harsh to

establish a theory based upon this passage only.

ARISTOPHANEAN (or ch+ba)

Now we examine all usages of ~~---o---o---~~ found in Euripidean works.

Surprisingly the major usage is neither as clausulae of aeolic

periods nor as clausulae of iambo-choriambics. There are a

number of difficult passages to analyse in, especially, Alc,

Hipp and Ba.

1. Clausulae of aeolic period

Hcld 361/370

gl - gl - gl - ch+ba ||

Hcld 380

tel - gl - gl - ch+ba ||

Hec 450/461

gl - gl - wil - ch+ba ||

El 710/723

~~---o---o---~~ gl ' ch+ba ||

Or 843

wil - ch+ba || (emended)

Alc 970

gl - ch+ba (brevis in longo)

? Hcld 898/907

gl - gl - 'chor enepl A' || ch+ba ||

2. Iambo-choriambic.

ia+ch+ba: Med 432/439, Hcld (893)/902, Hel 1452/1466,Ba 415/432, Rh 347/356- - - - | ia+ch+ba: El 725/712ba+ch+ba: Rh 677cr+ia+ch+ba: Hipp 1150ch+ch+ch+ba: Med 644/653, Hcld 354/363, HF 638/656

3. After 'dochmiac metron' of the shape - - - - -.

Alc 244/248, 415/(403), 972/983 (after - - - - -).

4. In succession.

- - - - - ^ - / - - - - - ^ - / - - - - - || Ba 72-74/88-90, 75-77/91-93- - - - - ^ - / - - - - - ^ - / - - - - - || Ba 108-10/123-25- - - - - ^ - / - - - - - | - - - - - || Ba 105-07/120-22

5. Miscellanies.

- - - - - ^ - / - - - - - || Alc 120/131- - - - - ^ - / - - - - - || Alc 255/262- - - - - ^ - / - - - - - || Alc 443/453- - - - - / - - - - - / - - - - - || Alc 908/931- - - - - ^ - / - - - - - || Hipp 123/133- - - - - ^ - / - - - - - || Rh 349/358 (e-D + ch+ba)

Aeschylean usage of - - - - - is more extensive and may be expected to be illuminating for the examination of Euripidean usage. 74 occurrences, counting a strophic pair as one, are found in his seven plays. More than half (40) are combined with iambs, choriambics (- - - - -), or iambo-choriambics

(-uuuu-). Glyconics are combined with overlapping, but not so often: Pe 571/579: || gl|ch+ba||_B; Ag 697/715: || gl|ch+ba||pher || ; Cho 318ff/335ff: || gl|ch+ba||tel|ch+ba||gl|ch+ba|| ; PV 418/423: | gl|ch+ba||.

uuuu- precedes uuuu- frequently. uuuu- itself is repeated continuously. It is regarded as dochmiacs since some other forms of dochmiacs are also mixed. But the form uuuu- is dominant and generally strophic correspondence is strictly observed. At Supp 631-32/644-45 and Cho 389-90/413-14, uuuu- overlaps into another uuuu-. The repetition of uuuu- is found also at Supp 658-60/669-71, Ag 199-200/211-12, 226-27/236-37, Cho 387-90/411-14, 467-68/472-73.

Th 686-88/692-94 uuuu-|uuuu-|uuuu-|uuuu-||
Th 698-70/705-08 6 x uuuu- + uuuu- ||
Supp 631-32/644-45 uuuu-|uuuu-|uuuu-||
Supp 637/650 uuuu-|uuuu-|
Supp 658-60/669-71 uuuu-|uuuu-|uuuu-|uuuu-|uuuu-||
Supp 679-80/689-90 uuuu-|uuuu-|uuuu-||
Cho 386-90/410-14 uuuu-|uuuu-|uuuu-|uuuu-|uuuu-||
Cho 467-68/472-73 uuuu-|uuuu-|uuuu-|| (2 x uuuu-||
follow according to Page's edition; but text is uncertain)
Eum 170/175 uuuu-|uuuu-||
Eum 791-92=821-22 uuuu-|uuuu-|uuuu-||

uuuu- may precede dochmiacs. At PV 571 an interesting example is found: ||uuuu-||uuuu-|uuuu-|uuuu-|uuuu-|| is acquired with brevis in longo after *ἀλλὰ με τὰν τάλαιναν*.

uuuu- is used as a clausula of hemiepe, too:

And if $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{x}$ is explained as the unit $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ + link, the (archaic?) continuous usage of telesilleian $\text{x}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{x}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$... could be regarded as a parallel usage.

But it is better not to go further beyond the scope of the present research based on the Euripidean corpus only. Nevertheless, it is quite certain from just a glance that the combined usage of $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ with glyconics occupies a small corner of the vast territory of the exploited employment of this metre. The occurrence of $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ in a particular passage does not reveal at all whether the metrical context is aeolic or not.

BASILIC

I do not know the origin of the term 'basilique' which is adopted by Dain and Irigoien to denote the colon $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$.⁵ Dain regards this in connection with iambic tripod $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$, but I borrow the name only. A current name, *dodrans* (A), is inappropriate since it is uncertain whether $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ and $\text{oo}\text{---}\text{---}$ are of the same origin, and another appellation, *edite regibus*, is inconvenient.

The colon $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ frequently appears as one of the forms of dochmiac metre. The cola surrounded by metra which are definitely dochmiacs such as $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ or $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$, are excluded here since our concern lies in the examination of aeolic nature of the colon. It is anticipated that it will be difficult to determine whether it is by a haphazard coincidence in appearance that $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ outside dochmiac contexts has the same shape as a

certain dochmiac metron. It should be borne in mind that, when dochmiacs are combined with $-uu-u-$, $-uu-u-$ is the dominant form among dochmiacs.

$-uu-u-$ is another problem. It may be either the dragged form of $-uu-u-$ or $ch+sp$. Without strophic responson it cannot be decided which. Hec 637/646 ἄλιος αὐγάζει ~ παῖδας ἀνὴρ βούτας. is the clausula after $uuuu-\hat{u}|wil|$. But since $ch+ba$ is employed as a clausula after glyconics with overlapping, context does not necessarily support the view that $-uu-u-$ is a dragged aeolic. $Ch+sp$ is certainly testified at Alc 984/995 after $ch+ch$. Even $-uu-u-$ can be a clausula. In Eupolis Κόλακες 163 K. $-uu-u-$ is used after three $-uu-u-$, and in the Euripidean corpus, it appears after gl ; El 121/136 and IA 1088.

The other examples of combination with aeolics are:

Hec 469/478 basil. $\hat{u}|gl|\hat{u}|hipp||$

IA 755/766 $wil|wil|basil|\hat{u}|wil||$

Hel 1350/1366 is found after gl and before 2 reiz, but text is not certain especially at antistrophe.

Basilic is associated with iambo-choriambic or pure choriambics.

Hel 1453/1467 $ia+ch+ba||-uu-u-|ia+ch|pher||$

Rh 367/377 $-----uu-u-||-uu-u-|ch+ch+ch+ba||$

Perhaps Hipp 161 and Med 847/857 have some relation with iambs.

The former appears after $ia+ithyph$ and before $-----uu-u-$, and the latter after $-----uu-u-$ ^{and} before $ithyph$. The combination with $-uu-u-$ has already been mentioned in the previous section.

Alc 245/249 $-uu-u-\hat{u}-/uu-u-||$

Alc 403/415 $-uu-u-|-uu-u-|-uu-u-||\text{καρῶς}$ (brevis in longo).

Alc 970/981 -u-u-u-u-|-/u-u-u-u-|u-u-u-u-|u-u-u-u-|

Euripides resolves 'choriambic nucleus' of glyconic (oo-u-u-u-u-) but only in later plays (El, Hel, Pho, IA, Hyps). It seems me improbable for an aeolic colon to be resolved at Alc 970/981.

The following two are probably comparable.

IA 176 |four ion (u-u-)|-u-u-u-|u-u-u-|u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-||

Ion 505 ||-u-u-u-|u-u-u-|u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-|u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-|u-u-u-u-||

No clear indication is gained as to the metre with which basilic is associated. At least it is certain that basilic does not entail an aeolic context.

'CHORIAMBIC DIMETER A'

Euripides appears to use the colon u-u-u-u- or u-u-u-u- at most ten times including two which appear after u-u-u- (? u-u-u-x) at Ba 74/90 and 77/93. This type of colon (u-u-x-x-) is named 'choriambic dimeter A' by Dale after Wilamowitz. This nomenclature is as wrong as 'choriambic dimeter B' which I call now wilamowitzian. It is not even certain that u-u-u-u- is a variation of u-u-u-u-.

Of the eight examples, El 116 is interesting if the text is reliable. LP have El 115-17/130-32

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| ἔγενόσαν Ἀγαμέμνωνος κούρα | u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u- |
| καὶ μ' ἔτεκεν Κλυταιμνήστρα | u-u-u-u-u- |
| στογνᾶ Τυνδάρεου κούρα | u-u-u-u-u- |
| ~ τίνα πόλιν, τίνα δ' οἶκον, ᾧ | u-u-u-u-u- |
| τλῶμον σύγγον' ἀλατεύεις | u-u-u-u-u- |

οἰκτρὰν ἐν θαλάμοις λιπῶν

The first *κούρα* would be judged as a gloss without the corresponding line. Its deletion and the change into *κόρα* at 117 (*κούρα/κόρα* is indifferent) make two glyconics. 116 and 131 are left between them as 'chor dim A' and dragged gl. This respension may be permissible on the analogy of the respension of *wil* with *gl*. But text is precarious; *καὶ μ' ἔτικτε* (Hermann) or *κάτεκεν με* (Wilamowitz) is an easy remedy to recover the exact respension. There is no other example of this respension nor any certain theory to maintain that 'chor dim A' should be similar to *wil* or *gl*.

Another three examples disappear according to another (better) colometry. Med 156/181 is printed by Murray and Page thus:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| καινὰ λέχη σβίζει καί- | ----- |
| νώ τόδε μὴ χαράσσει | -/----- |
| δεῦρο πόρευσον οἴκων ἔ- | ----- |
| ζω. φίλα καὶ τὰς' αὐδά. | -/----- |

-----|----- is paralleled by Hcld 917-18/926-27. But the preceding ----- (*εἰ δὲ σὸς πῶσις ~ ἀλλαβῶσα νιν*) is not explained. I prefer the colometry *εἰ δὲ σὸς; πῶσις καινὰ λέχη σβί. ζει ... cr+gl hipp. cr+gl* is found at Hcld 898/907 and IA 784, too. At Hec 469-71/478-80 Murray makes two 'chor dim A' followed by *ch+ba* (which Daitz changes into another 'chor dim A'):

| |
|---|
| ζευξομαι ἄρα πύλους εν ~ τυφομένα, δαρικήτος |
| δαυδαλέασι ποίκιλλους' Ἀργείων ἐγὼ δ' ἐν ξει- |
| ἀνδοκρόκοισι πήνας να χθονὶ δη κέκλημαι |

This is an impossible colometry unless we change *δορίκτητος* which ends with brevis in longo while the corresponding line *ἐν | δαδ* is in synaphea. Basil - gl - hipp is better.

These three are possible examples of -uu-x-.

Hcld 917-18/926-27 -uuuu-/-ī-/uuuu- ||

ὦ Ἰμέναιε δίσσους παῖ-δας Διὸς ἠξίνουαε.

~ μήποσ' ἐμοὶ φρόνημα ψυ-χά τ' ἀκόρεστος εἶη.

Hipp 70-71 -uu-/-ī-/-uu- ||

χαῖρέ μοι, ὦ καλλίστα, καλ-

λίστα τῶν κατ' Ὀλυμπον

Hipp 127-30/137-40

τέργουςα θερμῶς δ'εἰ νῶτα πέτρας εὐ-uuuuuu-/-ī

αλίου κατέβαλλ' ὄθεν -uuuu-ī

μοι πρῶτα φάσις ἦλθε δεσποίνης -/uuuuuu- ||

~ Δάμαρτος ἀπῆκε δέμας ἀγρον ἰσχην, κρυ-uuuuuu-/-ī

πῆ πῆνθε θανάτου θέλου- -/uuuu-ī

σῶν κέλευσι πῶτι τέρμα δύστανον -/uuuuuu- ||

They all (and Med 156/181, too, in Murray's colometry) overlap into the following colon; and the overlapping words start with the last element of -uu-x-. Of course these passage can be arranged in a different manner. For example, Hcld 917-18 may be -uuu-ī-/uuuu- (basil - hipp) or -uuu- || -uuu- || (ch+ba || chor enopl A). But there is no advantage gained by rewriting. Making a period-end between an adjective and a noun (Hcld 917 *δίσσους | παῖδας* Hipp 128 *πέτρας | εὐάλιος*) is not preferable. It seems better to accept the cola -uuuu- and -uuuu- as they are.

The last example is more obscure: Alc 270 οὐκέτι πάτηρ σφῶν ἔστιν
 ||-----|. The preceding colon is either ----- (maec?) or
 ----- (hem): ΤΕΥΝΑ, ΤΕΥΝ' οὐκέτι δι; and the following is,
 presumably, ia+ia+ba.

The colon ----- (ch+ia) is used at these passages:
Alc 88/100 (after ia+ia), ?215/228, 216/229 (ch+ia, ch+ia, ch+ba)
Hcld 910/919 (overlapping into gl), Hipp 1386 (iambic), El 181/
 204 (ia+ch+ia), Or 813/823 (ia+ch+ia), Rh 242/253 (ia+ch+ia),
Rh 360ff/370ff (ch+ia+ch, ch+ia, ch+ba), Rh 466/832 (ch+ia+sp).
 For Hcld 910/919, see above p.197. All the others are naturally
 taken as choriambic metron + iambic. No respension is found
 between ch+ia and ---x---

OTHERS

----- is regarded as the shortest 'aeolic colon' by some
 scholars and named 'adonean'. This is used at Med 855/865 as
 the clausula of an aeolic period (tel + 2 gl + 'adonean').
 Its function resembles those of ----- (Hcld 361/370 etc) or
 ----- (Hec 637/646). It also appears after ----- at Alc 987/
 998. Euripides does not use asclepiad oo-----, but
 ----- is obviously comparable, and calling it 'asclepiad
 catalectic' does not seem wrong at first sight. Sophocles uses
 this long colon rather often: Aj 628/640 (followed by -----
 -----||), Ant 787/797 (followed by -----||),
Ant 944/955 (followed by -----|| (or -----||?)), Phil

202/211 (ends with brevis in hiatu), and El 472/489. The last example suggests that ---υ---υ--- should be better taken as ionic because it is in synaphea with the following gl (καί | ~ ἀ |)

The much longer, but similar, compound ---υ---υ---υ---υ--- is used at Ion 1232 and HF 380/394. Two analyses are conceivable here too: ---υ--- + ---υ---υ---υ--- and 2 ionic + anacr (υ---υ---υ---).

Since HF 381 is resolved (---υ---υ---υ---), perhaps the ionic interpretation should be rejected. Neither aeolic nor ionic is used in the context (380-88/394-402). On the other hand Ion 1229-43 includes both. The nameless enneasyllable ---υ---υ---υ--- does not occur elsewhere in the Euripidean corpus.

It is, however, testified at least at S Aj 701/714:

νῦν γὰρ ἐμοὶ μέλει χορῶσαι ἢ
 ~πάνθ' ὁ μέγας χρόνος μαγαίνει.

PART II

PROSODIAC - ENOPLIANS

Chapter 1

The metres in duets and dochmiac odes

EIGHT DUETS

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| { <u>Andr</u> | 825-865 | Hermione | Nurse |
| { <u>HF</u> | 1178-1213 | Amphitryon | Theseus |
| { <u>Tro</u> | 235-291 | Hecuba | Talthybios |
| { <u>Pho</u> | 103-192 | Antigone | Slave |
| { <u>Ion</u> | 1439-1509 | Creusa | Ion |
| { <u>IT</u> | 827-899 | Iphigenia | Orestes |
| { <u>Hel</u> | 625-697 | Helen | Menelaus |
| { <u>Hyps</u> | fr64. 72- | Hypsipyle | Euneus |

These eight duets¹ have common characteristics.

1. Two actors (dramatis personae) perform the duets. Chorus (Chorus-leader) does not take part.
2. The singing parts and the non-singing parts are clearly divided. The former are given to females. Amphitryon is an exception, but he is old and cries bitterly, and his masculinity is not conspicuous compared with Theseus'. The latter are given to male characters (except Nurse in Andr) and their roles are less important in these plays than those of the singing females. The females are the central person of the plays, or, if they are not, like Hermione and Antigone, they have one of the major roles and their partners are much more minor characters.

The singing parts are composed of lyric metres² while the non-singing parts are restricted to iambic trimeters³ and the former half of an iambic trimeter (usually x-u-x).⁴

3. The whole ode is astrophic.
4. The part of the singer is more emotional. She cries with fear or rejoices while the partner asks questions about what happens with her, or gives information.
5. Generally in the first half or two-thirds of the duet, short passages are exchanged. The last part is given as a long aria to the singer.
6. The situations are similar, and may be classified into three groups. (i) Hermione and Amphitryon are crying bitterly. The Nurse and Theseus ask the reason and are given the response in pathetic words with visual images. (ii) Hecuba and Antigone are eager to know what is happening. Their fear and sorrow increase as they get more information. Questions and answers make a kind of catalogue. (iii) The duets of Ion, IT, Hel and Hyps are called 'Recognition-Duets'. Females recognize a most dear person from whom they have been separated for a long time. They express their joy, ask what happened to the partners, and/or explain what happened to themselves.

The metre of the lyric parts of these eight Duets is similar as well. The basic metre is dochmiacs. Iambics, cretics and bacchiacs (iambics in wider sense) are mixed, but choriambes are not used at all. Aeolics⁵ and ionics are completely alien. Alongside dochmiacs and iambics, a certain other group of metres, which is called 'prosodiac-enoplian' by

Alc 872-77/889-94

Admetus interjects $\alpha\iota\alpha\iota$ or $\phi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\ \phi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}$ and has anapaestic parts before and after choral parts. The sorrow of losing Alcestis and consolation to Admetus is the theme. Besides dochmiacs and iambics, $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ (iambelegus with short anceps) is used at 876/893. The second strophic pair is not of dochmiacs.

Med 1251-60/1261-70, 1271-81/1282-92

Four iambic trimeters are given to the children behind the scene in the strophe of the second strophic pair. The corresponding lines in the antistrophe are ascribed to chorus. The children are killed by Medea during this ode. Dochmiacs and iambics are used throughout.

Hipp 362-72(Chorus)/669-79(Phaedra)

The choral part is response with astonishment and fear to the revelation of the true cause of Phaedra's illness. Phaedra's part is her response to the revelation of her secret to Hippolytus. The symmetry is deliberate. Dochmiacs and iambics are used throughout.

Hipp 1268-82

Astrophic. Barrett calls this the Fourth Stasimon. It falls between Messenger's speech about Hippolytus' accident and deus ex machina (Artemis) and is a kind of Hymn to Aphrodite. Besides dochmiacs and iambics, we have

$\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ (the preceding dochmiac is elided ($\sigma\upsilon\nu\ \delta'$)) at 1270;
 $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ at 1274;
 $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ at 1280-81;
 $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ at 1282.

at 1026-27

at 1029-30 and 1032-33

at 1036-38

Ion 676-94/695-713, 714-24

Second stasimon (Owen, Schroeder). It is choral response to "Pseudo-anagnorisis" of Xuthus and Ion. Chorus sympathizes with Creusa and rejects Ion. Besides dochmiacs and iambs we have:

at 685/704

at 716

at 717

EL 585-95

Astrophic. Chorus rejoices at the 'recognition' of Electra and Orestes. Besides dochmiacs and iambs we have:

at 586 and 588

at 590

EL 1147-54/1155-62, 1163-71

Fourth stasimon (Schroeder). *ἀγοραὶ κακῶν*. Clytaemestra has entered the hut and is killed during this ode. She is given one iambic trimeter and *ὦ μοί μοι*. Dochmiacs and iambs are used throughout.

IT 643-57

Astrophic. Orestes and Pylades have one iambic trimeter each. Iphigenia has gone out to prepare the sacrifice. Chorus are sorrowful for Orestes and Pylades. All cola are dochmiacs, iambs and ----- ('impure iambic') at 645 and 649.

Pho 291-300

DOCHMIAC AMOIBAIA OR COMMOI WITH CHORAL PARTICIPATION

There are a number of Euripidean odes which appear to be hybrids of ^{the} Duet (the eight duets discussed above) and dochmiac choral odes. It must be stressed that odes are here classified from a typological point of view without any regard to historical development. Though I use the word 'hybrid' conventionally, it is also possible to hypothesize that this kind of ode is an archetype of the Duet.

They may be subdivided into smaller groups. The simplest odes are:

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (<u>Med</u> 1271-81/1282-92 | Chorus, children) |
| <u>Hcl</u> d 73-89/93-110, 90-92 | Chorus, Iolaus, Herald |
| <u>Hipp</u> 565-600 | Chorus, Phaedra |
| <u>Supp</u> 1072-79 | Chorus, Iphis |
| <u>HF</u> 909-21 | Chorus, Messenger |
| <u>Tro</u> 1216-39 | Chorus, Hecuba |
| (<u>IT</u> 643-57 | Chorus, Orestes, Pylades) |
| <u>Ba</u> 1024-42 | Chorus, Messenger |

In these songs the chorus is given a singing part. Dochmiac is the dominant, often the sole, metre. Iambics are interspersed. Unlike dochmiac choral odes, these odes have the form of a kind of conversation. One actor, two occasionally, interject iambic trimeters. Broadly, the speaking actor tells a message, and the chorus responds against it emotionally. It may be said that the Chorus has the function of the first actor in the Duets on a very small scale. These odes do not include prosodiac-

enoplans.

The next group is more similar to the Duets.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>Hec</u> 684-722 | Hecuba, Chorus, Servant |
| <u>Ion</u> 763-99 | Creusa, Chorus, Slave |
| <u>Pho</u> 1340-51 | Creon, Chorus, Messenger |

The major actor responds in the form of song to the information brought by another. The chorus is not a singing part and is given iambic trimeters except Pho 1350-51 where the chorus, too, has a small portion of song. Dochmiacs mixed with iambics are dominant. No prosodiac-enoplans is found.

Hipp 811-98 is of another kind. Here both Theseus and the chorus are given dochmiacs as well as trimeters at considerable length. Theseus' part resembles aria, and the chorus' resembles dochmiac choral odes.

The last, but most interesting group is these five odes:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| <u>HF</u> 1042-85 | Amphitryon, Chorus |
| <u>Or</u> 140-52/153-65, 166-86/187-207 | Electra, Chorus |
| <u>Or</u> 1246-65/1266-85, 1286-1310 | Electra, Chorus |
| <u>Ba</u> 576-603 | Dionysus, Chorus |
| <u>Ba</u> 1168-82/1183-99 | Agave, Chorus |

In these odes both the actor and the chorus have equally long parts of songs. No spoken trimeter lines are intermingled. Since all the lines are sung, they may be said 'purer' than eight Duets. Dochmiac is still dominant, but other metres are also used. Except Ba 576-603 (this has the most complicated and various metres among them), interesting passages of prosodiac-enoplans are found.

Surprisingly, two of them are similar in situation. The main characters (Heracles and Orestes) have lost consciousness and are sleeping. Another character (Amphitryon and Electra) ask the chorus to be silent so as not to wake him up.

MONODIES

Another genre of song which uses dochmiacs heavily and avoids aeolics totally is a type of monody. The Phrygian ode in Or is usually regarded as a representative of the new music. This ode is polymetric and astrophic, and, though complicated, it is analysable basically into dochmiacs, iambs (including cretics and bacchiacs), anapaests and perhaps dactyls. Though certain parts are extremely difficult to analyse, at least there is no hint of glyconics or other common aeolic metres.

A precursor of this ode is found in Polymestor's monody in Hec. Both odes include bombastic expression, and, though they include some passages to deplore misfortune, they are probably planned to deflect audience's compassion. The metre of Polymestor's monody is simpler than that of the Phrygian, but similar: dochmiacs, iambs, anapaests, and more interestingly, there is a few 'prosodiac-enoplian' (in Dalean sense).

Iocasta's monody may be said to be a variation of the 'Recognition Duet'. Polynices and Iocasta see each other again after an interval. This interval is not so long as

the separations situated in other Recognition dramas, and they can instantly realise whom they are talking to. But the phrase used by Iocasta sounds as if she has met her son after many years. She rejoices at the reunion, and laments over miseries during the absence of her son.

Her ode is also composed of dochmiacs and iambics. Besides them, four passages of 'enoplian' are found to be mixed.

Chapter 2

The category of 'prosodiac-enoplian'

DALE'S CLASSIFICATION

As we have already observed in Part I, dochmiacs are not mixed with aeolics. And it now appears that aeolics are not used in the Duets nor in the choral odes of which the dominant metre is dochmiacs. Thus, aeolics and dochmiacs are seen to be mutually exclusive in Euripidean odes. Such a clear dichotomy is remarkable in Greek polymetric odes.

On the other hand, 'prosodiac-enoplians' (including iambelegus) are quite commonly associated with dochmiacs. This association suggests that 'prosodiac-enoplians' may be a completely different metre from aeolics. Of course they sometimes appear in odes part of which are aeolic periods ('partly aeolic odes').¹ And a group of cola, $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$, $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$, $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ and $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ are mixed with aeolics occasionally as we have noticed.² Nevertheless I doubt strongly that Dale is wrong to connect them with aeolic metres. At least the label, Aeolic: (2) Prosodiac-Enoplian, is misleading with reference to Euripidean odes.

Aeolic: (2) Prosodiac-Enoplian is the title of the tenth chapter of Dale's Lyric Metres of Greek Drama. This chapter is a highly original part, but at the same time one of those most criticized. Even those who obviously follow Dale closely in

respect of other metres, sometimes neglect her classification and terminology of 'prosodiac-enoplian'.³

Denniston commented already immediately after the publication of the first edition: "[Prosodiac-enoplian] includes, as she admits, some forms more characteristic of Western than Lesbian lyric, and the grouping of these under aeolic is questionable" (CR, 62, 1948, 120). And J. A. Davison wrote: "Nor is her use of 'prosodiac' (for the dactylo-trochaic(?) metres called 'logaedic' by Hephaestion) and 'enoplian' (for the corresponding anapaesto-iambic (?) metres) fortunate, since 'prosodiac' has other meanings and 'enoplian' should be reserved until we discover what Aristophanes meant by *κατ' ἐνόπλιον*" (JHS 68, 1948, 159).

The criticism seems based on three questions:

1. Do all the metres that Dale calls 'prosodiac-enoplian' belong to one genus?
2. Are these metres related to aeolics either in a historical or in a structural sense?
3. Is her usage 'prosodiac-enoplian' an appropriate nomenclature?

Judging from their usage in dochmiac context I have expressed my doubt that these metres are all indeed aeolic. Now it is better to summarize those metres which Dale collects under 'prosodiac-enoplian' ^{and} to observe how she connects them with aeolics.

Fundamentally Dale considers ~~---~~ or ~~---~~, contained in the metres in question, to be an extended form of the choriambic ~~---~~. She finds examples of 'expansion' of 'choriambic nucleus' in Sappho and exploits the parallelism

with a group of Sapphic metres. Sappho 94 LP consists of a three-line stanza: oo-uu-u- | oo-uu-u- | oo-uu-uu-u- ||. The first and the second lines are identical and regarded as glyconics while the third appears to have uu-uu- instead of uu-. The third line is equal to what Hephaestion cites as 'aeolic dactyls' (ch. 7.7, p.23; 130 and 131 LP).

Hephaestion cites another similar but longer colon, oo-uu-uu-uu-u-. This is the metre of the *second* book of Sappho. Dale, as well as Snell, compares these metres in the following manner:

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| oo | uu | uu | uu |
| oo | uu | uu | uu |
| oo | uu | uu | uu |

aeolic base + '(expanded) nucleus' + uu-. She rejects dactylic interpretation such as oo|uu|uu|uu|uu-. So far the 'expansion theory' seems quite good. But unfortunately, there is no example of oo-uu-uu-u- or oo-uu-uu-uu-u- in tragic odes.

Dale does not restrict this idea of expansion to what is found in extant Lesbian poems. Tragedians use the cola uu-uu-uu- and uu-uu-uu-uu-. They are discussed immediately after 'aeolic dactyls' by Hephaestion (ch. 7.8, p.24). The names he cites are 'logaoedic dactyls' generally, and 'alcaic decasyllable' and 'praxilleian' specifically. Dale compares them with uu-uu-. uu-uu-uu- is analysed as uu-uu- (expanded uu-) + uu-. It should be noticed here that, if they are aeolics, they seem to have lost the aeolic base completely,

and that there is no metre in Lesbian poetry which starts --- directly.⁴ The fourth line of Alcaic stanza is, though it is given the name 'alcaic decasyllable', actually a part of a longer colon x--x--x--x--x--.

Dale exploits 'expansion' further. She considers 'archebulean' as the expanded form of $\bar{\mu}$ --- and $\bar{\mu}$ ---. Archebulean, --- or --- or ---, is interpreted as 'logaoedic anapaests' by Hephaestion (ch. 8.9, p.28). The actual examples (one line each) are cited from Callimachus, and, very fortunately, a papyrus now attests these three lines are part of a long poem written *κατὰ στίχον* without regard for the initial elements (228 Pfeiffer). We do not know whether there is any relation between a tragic colon --- and 'archebulean' as stichic metre. But it is doubtful for 'archebulean' to be related to Lesbian metre. Rather this metre seems to go back to Ibycus or Stesichorus. It is interesting Hephaestion does not produce an example of the shorter form $\bar{\mu}$ ---. Perhaps it is fortuitous; but since he cites both --- and --- as 'logaoedic dactyls' and since 'logaoedic dactyls' are mentioned to explain 'logaoedic anapaests', he would have paid attention to an example had he known one. This colon certainly existed before Euripides. Bacchylides 3 includes --- unambiguously.⁵ It may be possible that the tragic cola $\bar{\mu}$ --- and --- are of different origin. At the same time the equation of --- with x--- can be questioned unless there is a certain example of strophic

responsion between $\cup\cup$ and $-$ at the initial. The same is said about $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ and $x\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$.

The 'expansion theory' is used further by Dale to explain another two groups: $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$, $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$, $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ and $x\cup\cup\cup\cup$, $x\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$, $x\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ (the initial x is substituted by $\cup\cup$). The colon employed rather frequently in the Duets, $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$, is compared with $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ (= $x\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$). Thanks to one example of the responsion $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$, that $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ is an enoplian, is attested.⁶

These metres which we have hitherto observed are thus summarized. They start with either 'dactylic movement' directly or with one anceps, which may be also double-short, prefixed to 'dactylic movement'. After $\cup\cup\cup$ or $\cup\cup\cup\cup$ or $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$, they end with $\cup-$, which may be 'dragged' into $--$, or, with another long, $\cup--$.

Dale does not stop here. She compares the colon $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ and its dragged form $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ with $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ and analyses the former as the prolonged form of the latter by the additional single short. Similarly $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ is regarded to have an additional single short (and two longs). If this analysis is taken rigorously, the first double short of $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ is equivalent to the anceps, and the second double short is choriambic nucleus. But this colon, and $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ too, is obviously similar to anapaests in appearance. And there is no example of $x\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ or $x\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$. As to the colon $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$, Dale compares this with the corresponding 'prosodiac' $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ (this is on the border with dactylo-

epitrite), and takes uuuuuuuu as 'headless'. Dale seems to take the additional single short, which may be dragged, as equivalent to the last two elements of the colon oo-uuuuuu , which I interprets as gl+sp in Part I.

Dale thinks 'dactylic movements' can end without any single short. Perhaps she intends the aeolic cola which end with uuu (e.g. *maec oo-uuu* or *wil oo-x-uuu*) or with uuuu (e.g. *pher oo-uuuu*). As a result x-uuuuuu or x-uuuuuu (x-uuuuu-x) is included in prosodiac-enoplion. As we shall note later, these metres are obviously similar to hemiepes (uuuuuu), and had been called prosodiac or enoplion by her predecessors. Dale also includes in enoplion the cola which are inverted with single-short segment first: uuuuuuuu or uuuuuuuu . The usual dactylo-epitrite component 'iambelegus' x-uu-x-uu-uu resembles them, especially when both ancipitia are occupied by shorts. The component x-uu-x is prefixed to other types of prosodiacs.

As she admits, the affinity with dactylo-epitrite is so strong that it is almost impossible to decide whether a particular passage of such shape as uuuuuuuuuuuuuu , should be classified into prosodiac-enoplion or dactylo-epitrite, without consideration of the metrical context.

Like iambelegus, prosodiac-enoplion makes a dicolon, and its variety is wider than that seen in dactylo-epitrite, such as $\text{uuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuu}$. The dicolon is so constructed that the alternating movement of single/double short with long is not interrupted. As the result it is difficult to say whether it

should be counted as two separate cola. Compare ~~-----~~ with ~~-----~~.

Dale does not explicitly express this, but it can be presumed that she supposed a kind of scheme for both prosodiac-enoplian and dactylo-epitrite comparable to the scheme for aeolic cola presented by Barrett:⁷

~~-----~~ B A C D ~~-----~~
~~-----~~ B A C D ~~-----~~
~~-----~~ B A C D ~~-----~~

In the centre 'double-short segment' (or 'dactylic movement' or 'expanded choriambic nucleus', whatever it may be called) is situated. To the left and right extend the chains of alternating single-shorts with longs. Single-short may be anceps under the special condition. When the colon starts with the element A, it is a prosodiac; when with B, it is an enoplian. A enoplian may start with C. Sometimes a colon starts earlier than B. It ends with or after D. These schemes are rough, and have similar difficulties to Barrett's scheme. Moreover they do not describe well which element can be anceps. Compare ~~-----~~ with ~~-----~~.

Dale invents a new system for conventional notation: d for double short and s for single short (dds- for ~~-----~~ etc). Roughly speaking, ds system covers the scheme above. This system was originally invented to describe the 'periodic' metre represented by Pindaric metres. That she employs this system not only for dactylo-epitrite but for prosodiac-enoplian means that she regards prosodiac-enoplian as a kind

of periodic metre. It even suggests that, after demolishing the idea of metron, she is verging on abandoning the idea of colon.

Dale's 'prosodiac-enoplion' may be divided into three groups of metres though she herself treats them as a whole.

1. Those which Hephaestion regards as dactyls or 'logaoedics'.

They start with rising or falling movement and end with

υ- or υ--.

2. Those which appear to start with anapaest and end with 'iambics'. They have an additional single short at the end:

υ-υυ, υ--υυ, υ-υ--. The colon υ-υυ-υυ-υυ-υυ-υ-υυ can be included in this group though it ends with --.

3. Those which are especially close to hemiepes and dactylo-epitrite. They end without single-short. But when they make a dicolon, they may be said to have a long ending such as

υ-υυ-υυ-υ--.

We shall return to this classification later when we examine the different names given by predecessors to the cola which Dale gathers together. First we should trace the usage of the terms 'prosodiac' and 'enoplion'.

THE NAMES 'ἐνόπιος' AND 'προσοδιακός'

ἐνόπιος as a term in metrics first appears in Ar Nu 651. But we are not given any clearer idea than Strepsiades had (or, probably, the audience) of what Socrates means by this

technical term. Hephaestion does not use this term at all.

On the other hand *προσοδιακός* is employed by him to indicate *τὸ ἐξ ἰωνικῆς καὶ χοριαμβικῆς* and a Sapphic line is given as an example: *αὐτὰ δὲ σὺ Καλλιόπα* --- -- (ch. 15.3, p.48).

It should be remembered that this verse is mentioned in the relation to the first half of an asynartete dicolon of Archilochus *'Ἐρασμῶνίδη Χαρίλαε* --- -- which Hephaestion takes as 'anapaest hepthemimer' and relates with 'paroemiacus' --- -- (ch. 8.7, p.27). He is indifferent about the nature of the last element though the initial is regarded.

The usage of 'prosodiac' for --- goes back at least to Heliodorus. He analyses, for example, Ar Pax 776 and 778 as *περιοδὸς προσοδιακῆ ἐνδεκάσημος ἢ δωδεκάσημος*.

This part of the Aristophanic ode might be analysed as dactylo-epitrite by modern metricians. The words *ἐνόπιος* and *προσοδιακός* are found to be confused (or connected) by Baccheius. Also a later scholia on Ar Nu 751 (Σ 1.3.2, Tr^{1/2} 651β) *ὁ δὲ ἐνόπιος καὶ προσοδιακός λεγόμενος ὑπὸ τίνων*.

I jump to modern scholars. Wilamowitz applies the term 'enoplian' not only to *'Ἐρασμῶνίδη Χαρίλαε* but also *'Ἐρασμῶνίδη Βάθιπτε* ---, a parody of Cratinus cited by Hephaestion,⁸ *ἀστῶν δ' οἳ μὲν κατόπισθεν* ---, another Archilochean specimen, *ἐπὶ ῥευσας ἐμῶν ἄνασσαν* --- E Hipp 755 *τὸ δ' ἄκαρρον ἄπαν ὑπερβολ.* --- E fr893, in Herakles III 27, more than a half century before Dale's Lyric Metres¹. Wilamowitz gives the 'enoplian' the following definition which I cite now from GV 93 and 366:

"Er hat nur drei Hebungen, aber vorn und hinten steht eine Senkung" "...ein Dreiheber, der immer steigend beginnt und fallend aufhört, aber die Senkungen frei behandelt." As to prosodiac, he accepts the traditional $\bar{u}uuuuuu$. He does not include in it such 'Dreiheber' as $uuuuuu$ or $uuuuuu$ (for example, GV 393). His idea of enoplion has been influential among German scholars.

Schroeder develops the Hebung-theory to extremes. He too takes *Ἐραομονίδη Χαρίλας* as the starting point of enoplion, but unlike Wilamowitz, he analyses this as Vierheber: $uuuuuuuu$ (paroemiacum procephalum). Sometimes he equates enoplion with other types of Vierheber such as $uuuuuuuu$, $uuuuuuuu$, $uuuuuuuu$, $uuuuuuuu$, $uuuuuuuu$ and even with $uuuuuu$ (as $uuuuuu$) or $uuuuuu$. Prosodiac is also amorphous according to him. It is 'Dreiheber' of the shape $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-(\bar{u})-$. The third Senkung can be even nil.

Apart from the Hebung-theories of German scholars, 'enoplion' and archilochean dicolon retain a close relationship in the nomenclature of Denniston (OCD², 679ff, Metre, Greek, III(6) and (14)). He names $\bar{u}uuuuuu$ and $\bar{u}uuuuuu$ 'prosodiac' and 'enoplion' respectively, with cautious reservations. A noticeable difference from Hebung-theory is found in his explanation: "The placing of \bar{u} , $-$, uu before the two types of hemiepes ($uuuuuu$ and $uuuuuu$, which are explained as dactylic trimeter catalectic and acatalectic in the preceding paragraph) as a spring-off, produces $\bar{u}uuuuuu$ and $\bar{u}uuuuuu$..." By this definition, he reveals that he takes the first colon of the archilochean dicolon

as a kind of dactyls.

Before him White gives the name prosodiac to $\underline{u}uuuu$ and enoplial to $uuuu\underline{u}$, 'which are respectively in ascending and descending rhythm' ⁽²¹⁶⁾ (Note; the completely opposite definition is adopted later by Dale). According to White, $\underline{u}uuuu$ is hypercatalectic prosodiac while $uuuu\underline{u}$ is catalectic enoplial. He employs these cola to analyse what we may call rather dactyl-epitrite.

The relationship between 'enoplial'/'prosodiac' and 'hemiepes' is fundamental for others too. For example, Irigoin means $\underline{u}uuuu\underline{u}$ found in dactylo-epitrite (xDx, in Maas' notation) by 'enoplial', $\underline{u}uuuu$ (xD), by 'prosodiac' (18n3).

Snell does not reject the idea of 'Urvers' but seems reluctant to accept the 'Hebung-theory' wholeheartedly. The archilochean colon $\epsilon\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\omicron\nu\acute{\iota}\delta\eta \chi\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha\epsilon$ xuuuu-x, is connected with the second half of the homeric hexameter after penthemimeral caesura or caesura $\kappa\alpha\tau\grave{\alpha} \tau\rho\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron\nu \tau\rho\omicron\chi\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$. (31). "Daß Archilochos das Hemiepes wirklich als Stück des Hexameters aufgefaßt hat, scheint mir...höchst wahrscheinlich. Die Frage, ob Archilochos das Hemiepes 'richtig' aufgefaßt hat, ist damit natürlich nicht entscheiden" (31n1).

For him, enoplial (xuuuu) is as well as paroemiac (uuuuuu), a kind of 'die normalisierten Formen' of 'Urvers' (= 'Dreiheber' of Wilamowitz). "Mit dem Enoplios wird denn auch äolische Achtsilber (xuuuu) verbunden". He carefully gives the new term 'erasmonidean' to the archilochean colon.

Perhaps Maas's usage of enoplial is the nearest to Dale's.

"The enoplian rhythm (e.g. Bacchylides 19), which is typified by the group $\cup\cup\cup\cup(-)$ linked with $\cup\cup\cup\cup$ " (Greek Metre³, 42). Bacchylides 19 (Io), which Wilamowitz analyses applying 'iambic', 'prosodiac' and other terms (GV 393), and which Snell-Maehler describes thus: "hemiepe connectuntur cum membris quae iambica videntur...quamquam ancipitia non inveniuntur neque metra seiungi possunt" (xxxi f) is, outside tragic lyric, one of the songs most strikingly similar to an Euripidean ode.

DIFFERENT ANALYSES

As we have observed, Dale classifies under prosodiac-enoplian a number of metres which have 'dactylic movement' (or 'expanded choriambic nucleus') in the centre and end (1) with $\bar{\cup}$ or $\cup\bar{\cup}$ (2) with $\cup\bar{\cup}$ or $\cup\cup\bar{\cup}$ (3) without single short. If they are prefixed by \cup , $-$ or $\cup\cup$ (rising movement), they are called enoplian; and if they start with $\cup\cup\bar{\cup}$... directly (falling movement), they are called prosodiac. Among these cola, some of the third group, namely $\cup\cup\bar{\cup}\cup$ and $x\cup\cup\bar{\cup}\cup x$, have been universally accepted as prosodiac-enoplions. Here we shall glance at how the other metres are explained by other modern scholars.

Eduard Fraenkel is the champion of the dactylic interpretation of the first group. He takes praxillean, archebulean and other lines including alcaic decasyllable, as 'lyric dactyls.' In lyrics, he says, dactyls may start not only with

descending movement (---vv...) but with ascending (\breve ---vv...). The ending has also freedom. Besides --- and --, two further other possible forms are found: --- and ---. Because these verses are dactyls, their length is flexible. They are prolonged by additional dactyls. Hence he calls Alc 591 $\kappa\alpha\iota \eta\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\omega\nu \delta\alpha\eta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\varsigma$
 $\acute{\omicron}\rho\omega\iota \acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\iota \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu \acute{\alpha}\iota\lambda\iota\omega\nu \kappa\upsilon\tau\eta\theta\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ a dactylic
 heptameter (1_{vv} 2_{vv} 3_{vv} 4_{vv} 5_{vv} 6_v 7₋₋₋).

His idea is followed by Snell and Korzeniewski in essence except for the alcaic decasyllable which I shall discuss later. Snell is certainly wrong about counting the elements at the ending. ---vv--- is not 3 da^{vv} (1_{vv} 2_{vv} 3_{vv}) as he notates (20) but 4 da^{vv} as Korzeniewski corrects (78) because, as Fraenkel observes, 1_{vv} 2_{vv} 3_v 4₋₋₋ is a 'catalectic' form of 1_{vv} 2_{vv} 3_v 4₋₋₋ (4 da^{vv} Korz), not an equivalent to 1_{vv} 2_{vv} 3_{vv}. The confusion goes back to Hephaestion.⁹ Wilamowitz and Schroeder take praxilleean and other longer cola as compounds. But while Wilamowitz (GV 94) supposes the praxilleean as ---vv--- + vv---, two 'Kurzverse' (the first one is hemiepes), Schroeder, --- + vv--- 'choriamb' + 'paroemiac'. (GS 20, EC §19, Nomenclator 38). The difference between them is not important for our current purpose. As both start with Vierheber (Urvers), when a verse has more than four Hebungen, it is thought to be divided. So Wilamowitz dissects archebulean into \breve ---vv--- + vv--- and the colon found in Bacch 3 str 2 or else, into ---vv--- + ---, prosodiac + bacchiac (GV 105n1).

Wilamowitz takes the alcaic decasyll (---vv---) to be comparable with hipponactean (---vv---), one syllable longer

in form than glyconic. "Wenn wir an die Glykoneen mit mehreren Doppelkürzen denken, so ist es schon möglich, die beiden Klauseln gleich zu setzen" (GV 429). We may reasonably point out that the analogy is not favourable because the alcaic decasyll is an old verse while glyconic with $-uu$ opening is a very new innovation.

Schroeder imagines a subdivision 'alcaic' under the Vierheber (enoplian), which may be noted as $-x-x-x-u$ and incorporates the alcaic decasyll as well as hipponactean into this class. Those who are not sympathetic to his number theory would think it arbitrary to force $-uuuuuuuu$ into adjustment to Vierheber.

Fraenkel takes the alcaic decasyllable to be equivalent to dactylic tetrameter: $1uu\ 2uu\ 3u\ 4-$. This is a logical conclusion from his definition of lyric dactyls, but "hier läßt sich nun schließlich die Frage nicht abweisen: wie steht es mit dem Zehnsilber am Schluß der alkaischen Strophe selber?" "es scheint nicht unmöglich, daß dem Alkaios diese Abschlußreihe wirklich daktylisch war". (178)

Snell succeeds in solving this question from a different angle. He rightly objects to taking off $-uuuuuuuu$ as the fourth line of the alcaic strophe. It actually is a part of the longer third verse $x-u-x-u-x/-uuuuuuuu$, the expanded line of the first and the second, $x-u-x-uuuu$. Expansion takes place both 'inside' ($-uuuuuu \rightarrow -uuuuuuuu$) and 'outside' ($x-uu \rightarrow x-uu-x-uu$). Hence the whole strophe is analysed A, A, B (= expanded A). This is the same with the Sapphic strophe. Since the colon

----- disappears . from the alcaic stanza, there is nothing to prevent taking the colon as 'lyric dactyls'. According to the judgement of Snell and his follower Korzeniewski, the seventh line of Ibycus 286 P (6 D), οὐδὲμίαν κατάκοιτος ἤραυ ----- should not be named 'alcaic decasyllable'. It is 4 da^u----- (Korz).

The metres of the second group, which have the additional single short at the end, have never been treated in their own right. They are divided into familiar metra. So ----- is anap + iamb. -----, which ends with --- and may be included into the first group, is often considered as 2 anap + spondee similarly. Both metres are found especially in the Duets, and^{may} reasonably be supposed to be related. Another similar metre used in similar contexts is perplexing if one tries to analyse it into anapaest and iambic: -----.
Wilamowitz takes ----- to be a syncopated dochmiac (GV 407) and Denniston, 'impure iambic' (Iambics, 137). Wilamowitz even considers ----- as a kind of dochmiac because of its frequent occurrence in dochmiac context. He sometimes calls ----- simply two dochmiacs.

Also ----- is puzzling. Schroeder discards the consistent interpretation. It is noted as an(δ) + prosod (-----) at some places (e.g. IT 884) and tel+ba, or ^uphalaeac (-----) elsewhere (e.g. Rh 900), and a kind of enoplian 'Fünfeber' (quinarius) elsewhere (Alc 437, 442) according to each metrical context. Similar solutions for different occasions are found in Wilamowitz. Fraenkel

realizes the frequent appearance of this colon, but accepts it without analysis (212-13). Denniston does not mention it.

Fraenkel notices the difference between anapaests, which are constructed as a rule $\kappa\alpha\tau\grave{\alpha}$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omicron\nu$, and some verses of the shape $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ etc., and he calls the latter 'steigend Daktyls' as well as $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ (So Korzeniewski, $\cup\cup 4 da_A$, $\cup\cup 5 da^{''}$ respectively). Schroeder also notices that some examples of $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ should be explained as 'procephala enoplia (alcmanica)' ($\cup\cup-\cup\cup-\cup\cup-\cup\cup-$) rather than as 2 anap. He changes the notation given to these verses from an an into *alcm in addenda corrigenda in EC². He also takes $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ as a kind of enoplian (Nomenclator, 31 Κυρηναϊκόν , ein Enoplion an ia). Hence Fraenkel and Schroeder may be regarded as predecessors of Dale in this respect though they do not take $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ to be dactyls or alcmanica.

The third group of Dale's 'prosodiac-enoplians' is represented by the first colon of the Archilochean dicolon. It has been called 'enoplian' by all scholars I have mentioned except White ('hypercatalectic prosodian') and Snell and Korzeniewski ('erasmonidean'). The related colon $\chi\cup\cup\cup\cup$ has been called 'prosodiac' since Heliodorus and Hephaestion. According to Dale this is also an enoplian. Perhaps it is an unhappy case in Dale's nomenclature.

It is generally recognized that there is a close relationship between $\chi\cup\cup\cup\cup(x)$ and $\cup\cup\cup\cup(-)$, whether it is essential (historical) or not. But judgements differs as to whether hemiepes (both $\cup\cup\cup\cup$ and $\cup\cup\cup\cup-$) should be related to dactyls.

Wilamowitz considers 'hemiepes' as one of the Dreiheber, or Kurzverse to which belong not only $-uuuu-$ or $-uuuuu-$ but $-uuuuu-$ (aristophanean to Dale) $-uuuu-$ (maec; or 'dodrans B' to Dale), $-uuuu-$ or $-uuuu-$ (dochmiacs), $-uuuu-$ (hyperdochmiacs), $-uuuu-$, $-uuuu-$ or $-uuuu-$ (all Reiziana to Wilamowitz), and $-uuuu-$ (adoneus). See GV 93-95, 398. One important implication is that there is no essential relation between hemiepes and dactylic hexameter or other dactyls though "es ist unleugbar, so unbequem es ist, daß die Dramatiker ihre nicht häufigen dactylischen Lieder zwar überwiegend *κατὰ μέτρον* bauen, aber einzeln *ἡμιεπιῆ* einmischen" (GV 354). He judges that the fundamental dactylic is found in dactylic dimeter (this dimeter is equal to our tetrameter; $-uuuuuuuuuu-$) of Alcman or other lyric poets.

Schroeder also separates hemiepes from dactyls. Moreover under the stress of his number-theory, for example in order to count iambelegus as trimeter, he supposes $-uuuu-$ is actually Vierheber. The name 'hemiepes' is renounced since it is not actually related to *ἔπος*, and for it 'elegiacum' is substituted.

Fraenkel includes hemiepes in dactyls and leaves 'enoplian' (by which he does not mean only $-uuuuuuuu-$, e.g. 218) untouched though such a phrase is also found: "enhoplios der Form $-uuuuuuuuuu-$, wahrscheinlich als daktylische Reihe aufzufassen" (214). As we have seen, Snell devises a clever technique. He distinguishes the actual examples of $-uuuuuuuu-$ or $-uuuuuuuu-$ found in Archilochus from historical verse of 'enoplian' $-uuuuuuuu-$ or $-uuuuuuuu-$, and associates the former with the hemeric hexameter. It is also possible to expel *Ἐρασιπυρίδη Βάδιντε* from

'enoplian' as a different metre. This is the standpoint of Dale (LM² 160). But her nomenclature for x-uu-u- and x-u-uu-, 'choriambic enoplian' is deceptive.

Unless we suppose a special theory, hemiepes is undeniably on the border between dactyls (hexameter, tetrameter and others) and prosodiac-enoplian. Overlapping of the two metres is inevitable. As for the overlapping with dactylo-epitrite, this we have already observed.

DACTYLO-EPI TRITE

Dale devotes a different chapter to dactylo-epitrite. Perhaps this principle is right since a number of Pindaric odes are composed of this metre exclusively. But it is also obvious that 'prosodiac-enoplian' and 'dactylo-enitrite' are closely related, as Dale herself admits 'a considerable overlapping in categories'. (LM² 170)

For example, x-uu-uu-x-uu- will be described as 'link anceps' + 'hemiepes'(D) + 'link anceps' + 'epitrite'(e) + 'link anceps' (perhaps e should be called 'cretic' since 'epitrite' is a name invented for the designation of -uu- or --u-), while u-uu-uu-u-uu- (archilochean), as enoplian + ithyphallic. The similarity is noticeable not only in the first segment but in the second; -uu- : -u-uu-. If another dactylo-epitrite colon -E- (or e-e; -u-uu-uu-) is added for comparison, ithyphallic is perceived as the middle stage of single-short movement with u- ending.

And we may be reminded of ithyphallic clausula occurring in a pure dactylo-epitrite ode of Euripides such as Med 634 (but not in Pindar).

Perhaps you may attribute the difference of analysis of dactylo-epitrite and of archilochean dicolon historically to their origin and structurally to the nature of the link anceps — dactylo-epitrite usually has a long anceps — . But we have no clue to separate archilochean from pindaric in multimetric tragic odes, and short anceps is dominant in certain dactylo-epitrite passages.

Another example is interesting. Wilamowitz (GV 94) and Denniston (OCD) consider 'encomiologus' ———— and 'praxilleian' ———— as 'ursprünglich identisch' or 'related'. The notations D-e- and 5 da^v (Korzeniewski) conceal their similarity. The structural analysis may be proved historically. We have now fragments of Stesichorus which seems to include ————¹⁰

We are apt to think that dactylo-epitrite is a specially self-contained metre, perhaps, because of Maasian notation: D, e, and above all, the 'link anceps'. It should, however, be remembered that 'Maas himself disclaims and deprecates all extension of his principles of notation beyond the sphere of practical convenience' (Dale, 'Metrical Unit' = Coll Pap 53n2).

Maasian notation is revolutionary in respect of separation of 'link anceps' from other cola. Before him, this syllable was combined with ———— or with ———— case by case. For example, Wilamowitz took encomiologus ———— as a compound of two

Kurzverse, namely $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ (hemiepes) and $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$, while $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ as $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ (prosod) and $\text{---}\text{---}$ (iamb), and $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ as $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ (enopl) and $\text{---}\text{---}$ (troch). Encomiologus is mentioned as asynartete dicolon by Hephaestion (ch. 15.10, p.50), so Wilamowitz's interpretation is traditional, but it is meaningless to distinguish $\text{---}\text{---}$ as a trochee and $\text{---}\text{---}$ as an iambic, and certainly wrong to divide a period into some tetrasyllabic metra.

But the idea of link anceps is so useful that its usage tends to be extended easily to cover any anceps difficult to connect with a metron or colon. The extended Maasian notation, Dale's ds system, is applied to all 'prosodiac-enoplans' by herself. $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ and $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ are closely represented: dd-s- and -dd-ss- . So far, it works well. But it would reduce most metres into s and d (e.g. telesilleian is -ds , glyconic, sds). Webster actually writes xsxsxs to denote an iambic trimeter.¹¹ Then there is no difference from using - and v . However, unlike the description of - and v , this notation requires interpretation. Is the colon $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ to be notated A ddsss- (vvdsss-), A ddsvs- (vvdsvs-) or A ddvss- (vvdvss-)? The difference lies in the choice of which is taken as the metrical unit and which is the link. So when M.L.West gives xDx to the archilochean $\text{x---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{x}$, and DvD- to dactylic hexameter,¹² he expresses his interpretation of these metres and of their history.

Dale classifies such a long colon as starts with double-short and changes into single-short (e.g. PV 553

metron and not longer than a period. I call an iambic trimeter or *gl+ba* a colon as well as *ithyphallic* or *reizian*.)

----- may be viewed as an example of a range of verses, similar in type but different in length:

- (a) ----- S Tra 821
 (b) ----- Med 989 etc.
 (c) ----- Alc 570
 (d) ----- A PV 135 etc.

They all start with *x-----* and end with *---*. Their difference lies simply in their length. (b) appears to be a form of (c) prolonged by inserting another *---*, or more exactly speaking from the synchronical point of view, I believe, by changing the last *--* into *----*.

The following objection may be raised to the generalization that all of them end with *---*: (a) and (c) belong to dactylo-epitrite so that their final element is 'link anceps' while (b) ends with bacchiac so that its final is true long. I shall discuss this problem later in chapter 16.

It is generally accepted to take (b) as a dicolon (the archilochean dicolon). Whatever ----- may be, the ensuing ----- is an irreproachable colon. It can be used independently, and is generally called 'ithyphallic'. But there remains a problem as to whether ----- found in the verse (b) is identical with ----- in iambic context, syncopated catalectic iambic dimeter, with four true longa.

(a) is also divided similarly into two: ----- + ----- . The latter is usually called *e-e-* (or *E-*) *ontrochaic*

Chapter 3

Erasmonidean followed by another colon

In Part I, our starting-point was glyconic, which we viewed as a central aeolic colon. But there is no comparably suitable colon which can be viewed as central of prosodiac-enoplian. Dale starts her chapter with the alcaic decasyllable and praxilleian, and ends it with reference to the archilochean dicolon. I prefer to reverse the order, and to start with this dicolon because (1) this ^{di.} colon is comparatively frequent in Euripidean odes (2) generally speaking, the beginning and the end of the period is clearly indicated so that colometry is less ambiguous than with shorter cola (3) 'Ερασμονίδη Χαρίλαε has been taken as enoplian or prosodiac by most scholars.

Following Snell's nomenclature I call the colon $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ 'erasmonidean' (erasm) for the sake of convenience without any implication about its nature. It must be stressed that the strict definition of erasmonidean is still open.¹

Erasmonidean is often used as the first colon of a dicolon, or loosely followed by other cola. Preliminary to the examination of dicola, it is necessary to give our definition of a dicolon. It would be unnecessary to give a reason why a period including two hemiepe should be regarded as a dicolon (a compound), e.g. $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u} | \bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$. But there is no general rule as to whether $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ should be taken to be one single colon. (Of course the term colon is itself ambiguous. I use it for a recurrent metrical unit not shorter (usually longer) than a

dimeter. I am reluctant to regard it as trochaic dimeter since the last element does not seem me an anceps but a true long. But I shall not discuss this question here.²

Shall we take (c) as a dicolon in the same manner as (a) and (b): ---|--- ? --- seems too short to be called a colon, but some say 'e-colon' in connection with 'D-colon'. Wilamowitz treats --- as equivalent to a colon in such a situation as this and calls it a trochaic metron. This name may have an advantage if the usage is restrict^{ed} to the descriptive level. The relation between (b) and (c) becomes more explicit than is the case when they are called ithyph and e-.

But we feel uneasy about calling a trochaic metron a colon, and since the anceps of --- is sometimes attached to --- or --- , trochaic is inappropriate. If we were to give the notation $\text{D}^{\text{e}}\text{ba}$ or $\text{D}^{\text{e}}\text{v---}$ to (b), the relation between (b) and (c) would be clear. --- can be said to stand on the verge between a colon and a suffix. However, even if we accept it as a colon, this interpretation cannot go further. (d) is in the same relation to (c) as (c) to (b). It would be nonsense to divide ---|--- and call it a dicolon.

The other extreme should be paid regard . Suppose (b) and (a) be single long cola as well as (c) and (d), not dicola. Adoption of Dale's notation in an indiscriminate manner may work quite well:

(a) --- (b) --- (c) --- (d) ---

But this hypothesis has serious defects.

1. If --- is a single colon, ---

can be so. In consequence we shall have a lot of multifarious long cola resisting any further analysis. It will be difficult to recognize similarity or difference among them even at a descriptive level.

2. The unit $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ will disappear. As we shall observe later, it has a strong tendency to have a $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$ (apart from whether it is a diaeresis or not) after its final short anceps. It works as a unit comparable with $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ etc. It is more meaningful to take it out than any other part separated at random.

3. The final element of $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ is anceps while $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ has two real shorts. The notation $\bar{u}ddsss-$ for $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ ignores this difference. The notation $\bar{u}dd\bar{u}ss-$ would be tantamount to the recognition of a dicolon.

4. How should we take a tricolon or tetracolon which is far longer than a dicolon?

A compromise has to be found between two extremes. Since (b) is a dicolon and (d) is not, the choice lies in whether or not (c) is a dicolon. It might be a matter of taste; or fluidity might be preferable, depending on its metrical context. But our analysis has to start with strict classification. Compared with other similar cola, such as $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$, it seems better not to take (c) as a dicolon.

EXAMPLES

(1) $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ | $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ |

- Hipp 58 ἔπειθ' ἄδοντες ἔθεσε τῶν Διὸς αὐρανίαν
- HF 1082 διώκετε· φεύγετε μάρτυν ἄνδρ' ἐπεχειρόμενον
- Tro 799 μελισσοτρόφου Σαλαμίνος ὦ βασιλεῦ Τελαμώνι
- ~ 808 ὄθ' Ἑλλάδος ἄγαγε πρῶτον ἄνδρος ἀτυζόμενος
- EL 859 δὲς ἐς χορὸν, ὦ φίλα ἴχνη· ὡς νεβρὸς οὐράνιον
- ~ 873 σὺ μὲν νυν ἀγάλματ' ἄειρε κρατί· τὸ δ' ἀμέτερον
- Rh 532 ἔγρεσθε τι μίχλιτε; κοιτᾶν ἔξιτε πρὸς φυλακᾶν
- ~ 552 ἦδη δὲ νέμουσι κατ' Ἴδαν ποίμνια· νυκτεβρομοῦ
- (2) ---|---|---|---
- HF 1074 ἄλλ' εἰ με κάνει πάτερ' ὄντα πρὸς δὲ κακοῖς κακὰ μῆσε-
-ται πρὸς Ἑρινύσι θ' αἶμα σύγγονον ἔξει.
- (3) ---|---|
- Andr 826 σπάραγμα κόρας ὀνύχων τε δαί' ἀμύγματα θήσθαι
- HF 1029 ἴδισθε, διάνδιχα κληῖθρα κλίνεται ὑφιπύλων δήμων.
- (4) ---|---|
- HF 1032 ἴδισθε δὲ τέκνα πρὸ πατρὸς ἄδλια κείμενα δυστάνου.
- Or 1256 σταθεῖς ἐπὶ φοίνιον αἶμα πῆματα πῆμασιν ἔξεύρη
- ~ 1276 δὲς ἀγγελίαν ἀγαθὴν τιν' εἰ τὰδ' ἔρημα τὰ πρὸσθ' αὐλᾶς
- (5) ---|---|
- Med 989 σὺ δ' ὦ τάλαν, ὦ κακόνυμφα κηδεμῶν τυράννων
- ~ 996 μεταστένομαι δὲ σὺν ἄλγος ὦ τάλαινα παιδῶν
- IT 402 ἔβασαν ἔβασαν ἀμεικτον αἶαν, ἔνθα κούρα
- ~ 417 πλάνητες ἐπ' οἶδμα πόλις τε βαρβάρους περῶντες
- HF 136 οἴους οἴους ὀλέσσα τούσδ' ἀποστερήθη
- IA 585 ἔρωτατ' ἔδωκας, ἔρωτιδ' αὐτὸς ἐπτοάθη
- fr893.1 ἀρκεῖ μετρία βιοτά μοι σῶφρονος τραπίδης
- A Th 756 ἔτλα παρᾶνοια συναγε νυμφίους φρονώλης

- ~ 764 δέδοικα δὲ τὴν βασιλεύσει μὴ πῶτις δαμόσθη·
 S OT 196 εἴτ' ἐς τὸν ἀπίζονον ὄρμων Θρήκιον κλύδωνα
 ~ 209 τὸν χρυσομήτραν τε κικλήσκω τῶσδ' ἐπιώνυμον γᾶς
 (6) υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-|
- Hipp 1148 τί τὸν τάλλω' ἐκ πατρίας γᾶς οὐδὲν ἄτας αἴτιον
 (7) -υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|
- S Tra 821 τοῦπος τὸ θεσπρόσιον ἡμῖν τᾶς πελαγαίου προσίας
 ~ 832 χρεῖε δουλοποιῶς ἀνάγκη πλευρά, προστακέντος ἰοῦ
 (8) υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-|
- Tro 286 <τὰ δ' > ἀντίπαλ' αὐθις ἐκεῖσε διπτύχῃ γλώσσᾳ
 Phaeth 234 πῶλῳ τὸν ἐν αἰθέρι κρύπτεις σὺν γάμων γένναν
 ~ 243 γαμβρὸς δι' ἀπειρονα γαῖαν θνατὸς ὑμνήση·
 (9) υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-|
- Hel 664 ἀπέπτυσσα μὲν λόγον, οἶον οἶον ἐποίησα·
 (10) υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-|
- Pho 350 ὄλοιστο, τᾶδ' εἴτε σίδαρος εἴτ' ἔρις εἴτε πατὴρ ὁ σὸς αἴτιος
 εἴτε τὸ δαιμόνιον κατεκίμασε δῆμασιν Οἰδιπόδα.
 (11) -υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-|
- Alc 91 εἴ γὰρ μετακύμος ἄτας ὧ Παιάν φανείης
 ~ 103 πένθει πίπνει· σὺ νεολαία δουπεῖ χεῖρ γυναικῶν
 (12) υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-|
- Tro 279 ἄρασε κράτα κούριμον ἔλκ' ὀνύχασσι δίπτυχον παρμάν·
 (13) υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-|
- HF 898 κυναγετεῖ τέκνων διωγ·
 μὲν, οὔποτ' ἄκραντα δόμοισι Λύσσα βακχεύσει.
 HF 907 τάραγμα ταρτάρειον, ὡς
 ἐπ' Ἐρικελάδῃ ποτε Παλλὰς ἐς δόμοισι πᾶμπτες·

cf (14) $\text{---|---|---|---|---|---|}$

S OT 1093 $\kappa\alpha\iota\ \chi\omicron\rho\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota\ \pi\rho\omicron\varsigma\ \eta\mu\acute{\omega}\nu\ \omega\varsigma\ \acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\eta\rho\alpha\ \phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\ \tau\alpha\iota\varsigma\ \acute{\epsilon}\mu\omicron\iota\varsigma\ \tau\upsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma.$
 ~ 1105 $\epsilon\iota\theta'\ \delta'\ \beta\alpha\kappa\chi\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma\ \theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma\ \nu\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega\nu\ \acute{\epsilon}\pi'\ \acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\rho\omega\nu\ \acute{\omicron}\rho\epsilon\omega\nu\ \epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\rho\eta\mu\alpha\ \delta\acute{\epsilon}\xi\alpha\tau'\ \acute{\epsilon}\mu\ \tau\omicron\upsilon$

NOTES TO (1) - (14)

(1) ---|---|---|---|

Hipp 58

A short introduction sung by Hippolytus to the second chorus.

Another hemiepes (pendant, ---|---|---|) follows without link

(60 $\text{\AA}\rho\tau\epsilon\mu\iota\nu, \acute{\alpha}\ \mu\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$). $\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ not $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\delta$ - must be taken
 (cf. Barrett, ad loc; Wilamowitz GV 389). The first double-short is contracted.

HF 1082

Sung by Amphitryon in the dochmiac commos. $\delta\iota\acute{\omega}\kappa\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ is in enjambement with the preceding ia trim $\phi\upsilon\gamma\acute{\alpha}\nu\ \phi\upsilon\gamma\acute{\alpha}\nu, \gamma\acute{\iota}\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon\varsigma, \acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\ \delta\omega\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\nu$. Followed by dochmiacs. If the insertion $\langle\eta\rangle$ (Wilamowitz) is accepted at the beginning of 1084, our dicolon ends with brevis in longo.

Tro 799/808

Initial colon of the choral ode (2nd stasimon 1st strophe) composed completely of normal dact-epit cola except one (803/814 $\text{---|---|---|---|---|}$ dact hexam; but may be D \cup D \cup). Followed by -D-e. Antistrophe has enjambement (808 $\eta\acute{\omega}\lambda\omega\nu$).

EL 859/893

Initial colon of dact-epit ode (3rd stasimon) with the clausula of ---|---|---| . Followed by -e-D. Dact-epit is not irregular but includes an exceptionally long period (863ff/878ff).

Rh 532/552

3rd stasimon. Dact-epitr with 'enoplion' characteristics, or 'enoplions' with dact-epitr. See 527/546 ---|---| (35), 530/549 ---|---| (123), 536/555 ---|---| (55). Our passage is followed by 534/553 ---|---| . 534 begins an independent sentence, but 553 carries on the meaning ($\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\gamma\gamma\omicron\varsigma \iota\acute{\alpha}\nu \kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omega$).

Cf. Tro 801-02/811-12 ---|---|

It is preceded by ---|---| and followed by ---| . They are taken as two periods namely D-D- and D-e-. See (107) and (142).

(2) ---|---|

HF 1074

Amphitryon in the dochmiac commos. Murray juxtaposes the preceding $\phi\omicron\upsilon\gamma\omega \tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ in the same line, but this is another iambic metron belonging to the preceding period (5 metra in total). Schroeder considers $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda' \acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota} \sim \mu\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ as paroem + ibyc, i.e. identical with other examples of (3) below (and Murray, too, puts line-end after $\mu\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$). This colometry of Schroeder may be right, but if it is accepted, the next line is hard to analyse: ---|---| . He calls it an(δ) + prosod similarly to IT 884 ---|---| or IT 886 ---|---| . We should not adopt 'anap metron equivalent to dochm' or his rather amorphous 'prosod'. 1074f is better analysed as tetracolon.

(3) ---|---|

Andr 826

Hermione in Duet. Murray's colometry is here meaningless (cf Stevens) and inconsistent with his own colometry at HF 1029 and

1032. He gives signs $\sigma\tau\rho.\alpha$ and $\alpha\nu\tau.\alpha$ to 825ff and 829ff, but these metrically identical passages, and 833ff/837ff, too, should be considered as a repeated part of a long astrophic song. Cf. HF 1028ff/1031ff, Ion 763f/765f etc. This is Dale's view (LM² 175). Though 826 is asynartete dicolon, the corresponding 830 is synartete. See (28) below.

HF 1029

In an astrophic dochmiac choral ode. The corresponding line (see above) 1032 ends with -- not v--, and this responsion (though not a strophic one) provides one of the proofs that penultimate syllable of --uuuu-- is anceps. Note the epic correction $\kappa\lambda\iota\nu\eta\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}$

(4) uuuuuuuu|uuuuuuuu|

HF 1032

See HF 1029, (3) above. LP have ἴδουτε τὰς τέχνας ... (uuuuuuuuu).

δε̄ is Elmsley's conjecture. Wilamowitz, in his commentary, retains MSS reading and accepts the resolved enoplian (uuuuuuuuu). But the traditional reading is too weak to support the idea of resolution.

Or 1256/1276

Sung by Electra in dochmiac commos. Corrections for metrical reason made by Triclinius ($\phi\acute{o}\iota\nu\iota\sigma\iota\nu : \phi\acute{o}\nu\iota\sigma\iota\nu$, $\tau\iota\nu' : \tau\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\ \mu\alpha$) are generally accepted by modern editors, though they gives various interpretations: Di Benedetto, enopl (uuuuuuuuu) + 2 da (uuuuuu) + mol (---); Biehl, uhem + uhem + sp. The preceding colon is 2 dochm (uuuuuu uuuuuu). Cf. the combination of iambelegus + dochm at 1262/1282 (uuuuuuuuuu|uuuuuuuu).

Elision takes place at the end of the first colon.

(5) uuuuuuuu|uuuuuu|

Med 989/996

4th stasimon 2nd strophe. Followed by another ithyph (enjambement, *μάτερ*, in antistrophe), a prolonged enoplian dicolon (993/999 ---|---|--- ; see (74)(75)) and ia+ithyph.

IT 402/417

This choral ode (1st stasimon, 1st strophe) has a passage difficult to analyse but surely including a number of 'prosodiac-enoplians'. It starts with ---|--- (144) then come probably iambic cola which may be mingled with dactyls if we retain *ἐπι πόντια κύματα*. 396/411 ---|--- is either ---|--- or ---|--- (50). After ia trim, 400/415 is certainly a kind of dact-epitr (or prosodiac): ---|--- . After our passage, 404/418 is four longa: *δία τέγγει ~ κοινῆ δόξα*. They are more easily attached to our dicolon syntactically. The last period is a priapean dicolon.

HF 136

All the rest of the ode (Parodos, epode) is trochaic with variants. The preceding cola from which our dicolon cannot be separated syntactically is 2 cr. The long initial anceps and contraction conceal the characteristics of 'archilochean dicolon', but Archilochus himself employs this form.

IA 585

The first half (573-81) of the ode (1st stasimon, epode) is aeolic. 582-84 is usually taken as aeolic, too, reading *πάρσιθεν* for *πάρσιθε*.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------|
| <i>ἑλεφαντοδόντων πάρσι-</i> | --- --- | (tel) |
| <i>θεν δόμων † ὅς τ᾽᾽ ἑλένας</i> | --- --- | wil |

έν ἀντιπλοῖς βλεφάροισ υ-υ-υ-υ-υ υ κή

Since ὅς τῶς is an obvious corruption, we cannot decide the value of 583. But if we choose to change the metre at the clear period end (581), it might be better to take 582 as 'aceph hem':

ἐλεφαντοδέτων υ-υ-υ-υ-υ ^B
 πάροιθε δόμων < > ἑλίνας υ-υ-υ-+ + υ-υ-υ ^A υ Dd (?)
 έν ἀντιπλοῖς βλεφάροισ(ιν) υ-υ-υ-υ-υ(υ) υ D(υ)

The last line may be a prolonged 'enoplian' υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ combined with our passage taking βλεφάροισ . But these alternatives do not affect the essence of the dicolon 585-86. After our cola the metre and the text are uncertain, but there is an obvious sense break after ἐπιτοάθης .

fr 893 N² 1

Athen. IV 158E (incerta fabula). The fragment is consisted of two dicola. The other is similar to 'archilochian' υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ (48). Not only the initial but the link anceps is long.

A Th 756/764

The ode (2nd stasimon 3rd strophe) is made of alternated iambic cola and prosodiac-enoplians. They may be regarded as four dicola in wider sense. The most interesting (for our purpose) is the second, 752/760: υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ ||

πατροκτόνων Οἰδιπόδαν, ὅστε μητρὸς ἀγνῶν
 ἄτριχαλον, ὃ καὶ περὶ ηὐρύμων πύλων καχλάστη .

In stead of erasm + ithyph, this dicolon is composed of υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ (prosodiac, in Heliodorian-Wilamowitzian sense) + ithyph, that means there is no link anceps. Nevertheless two cola are closely jointed. Antistr. is synartete. The dicola

preceding ours is iamb + hem pendant (or pher): $\text{---o---o---} | \text{---o---o---}$.

' $\epsilon\tau\lambda\alpha$ (756) is the enjam^ement of it.

S OT 196/209

All the other cola of the ode (Parodos, 3rd strophe) are iambic with variants. The link anceps \bar{i} s long both in str and ant, and comparatively strong sense break is found at the end of the first colon.

(6) $\text{---o---o---} | \text{---o---o---}$

Hipp 1148

Preceded by ---o---o--- , and followed by ---o---o--- . These four cola either make up one period or divided into two after $\gamma\alpha\varsigma$ (1148). If the latter is taken, 1148 may be regarded as ---o---o--- with final anceps (or real long). The first (1147 $\sigma\upsilon\zeta\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ $\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$) and the second (1148) are usually treated as a long compound or dicolon (D \vee D-). See (106). However there is no positive reason to suppose the relation between 1147-48 is closer than that between 1148-49 except that two hemiepe are a well-known combination (quasi-hexameter) and that two dicola seem better balanced. No strong reason is found either to defend or to reject taking 1148-49 closely.

(7) $\text{---o---o---} | \text{---o---o---}$

S Tra 821/832

3rd stasimon, 1st strophe. It starts with $\text{---o---o---} / \text{---o---o---}$ (o ϵ -D) and then our passage comes. Dact-epitr ends here in the stricter sense. After two heavily resolved ia trim, ---o---o--- (826/836) appears. It may be a variation of ---o---o--- (encomiologus, D \vee e-). After two ---o---o--- (ia+sp; not tro+sp as Dawe says,

half is erasm. But it is followed by ~~---~~ not by ~~---~~. This form may be called a dochmiac, but though ~~---~~ is a common type of dochmiac, and though dochmiac is the dominant metre of the Duets, we may doubt whether such a closely connected dicolon should be 'enoplion' + dochm. Until we discover such a combination as ~~---~~ | ~~---~~ ^(juxta anceps!), it would be better not to use the name 'dochmiac'. Rather ~~---~~ is to be taken as substitution for ~~---~~. See chapter 10 further.

(10) ~~---~~ | ~~---~~ | ~~---~~ | ~~---~~ |

Pho 350

Iocasta's monody. Our passage is preceded by a period of 6 dochmiacs and followed by 2 dochmiacs. It appears to be an expanded form of (1) ~~---~~ | ~~---~~ |. The long dactylic run from $\epsilon\iota\tau'$ ^{''} $\epsilon\pi\iota\varsigma$ to $\text{Ο}\iota\delta\iota\eta\delta\alpha$ may be one long unit comparable with hemiepes. Probably; however, it would be more natural to dissect this long run into three cola along with the sense break: two 4 da and a hemiepes. The dicolon (1) may be expanded by insertion of two 4 da. The process of expansion is attested not only metrically but also rhetorically: $\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon\ \dots\ \epsilon\iota\tau'\ \dots\ \epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon\ \dots\ \epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon\ \dots$).

Alternatively it is also possible to divide ~~---~~ | ~~---~~ | ~~---~~ | ~~---~~ | after $\eta\alpha\tau\eta\rho$ and $\delta\alpha\iota\mu\acute{o}\nu\iota\sigma\iota$

Cf (131) ~~---~~ | ~~---~~ | ~~---~~ | ~~---~~ |

(11) ~~---~~ | ~~---~~ |

Alc 91/103

Parodos, 1st strophe. The first half is iambic. The second half, 89-92/101-04 is either a tetracolon or two dicola. Or every colon is independent. See (146). Our cola are the last

two. They may be compared with fr 893.1 and S OT 196/209

---|--- (5). If this comparison is right, --- is mol+ba, a variation of ithyph with cr replaced by mol. This

colon is found in Stesichorus. The Lille Stesichorus ep 7

(Parsons) e.g. 209-10 *μαντοσύνας δὲ τῆς, ἄναξ, ἑκάεργος*

Ἀπόλλων / μὴ πᾶσαι τελέσσαι (---|--- ||).

(12) ---|---

Tro 279

Hecuba in Duet. Most editors accept Musurus' emendation *ὀνύχισσι*

instead of MSS *ὀνύχισσι* (but according to Bifulco, Va appears to

have had -σσ-). But they arrange ---||--- ||

2 ia || ch+ia+ba || supposing brevis in longo after *κούριμόν*.

But a choriambic metron instead of an iambic is unfamiliar in dochmiac contexts. Rather enoplian prefixed by iambic metron

(or iambelegus followed by ithyph, or *υευδευ*; all of them

mean the same) fits better to the metre of the Duet. The

alternative colometry is 2 ia (brevis in longo) + ---

cr+ia+ba, retaining *ὀνύχισσι*. But the word shape covering the

resolution (υυυ) is not happy. Cf. S Aj 911/957 and Hec 948

(38) below.

(13) ---|---

HF 898 and 907

Both passage are found in dochmiac choral ode (astrophic, 875-

908). Murray ascribes 907 to Heracles, but it should be given

to the chorus or Amphitryon. 898 and 907 are considered a priori

as identical metrically, though no other parts are found to have

a resposion. Both have diaeresis at the same place before

-----|----- is quasi-archilochean and has parallels (7). ----- is 2 ia, or if taken as dact-epitr, veve. Overlapping is found between 2 ia and erasm: διωγ|μὸν and ὠς|ἐπ' ἑκταδῶν. There is no corresponding word-end between 898 and 907. The whole verse is notated as veveDve--. And, especially, at 898, the similarity with so-called 'third + fourth' lines of the alcaic strophe -----/----- is interesting.

cf.

(14) -----|-----|

OT 1093/1105

3rd stasimon. Mostly dact-epitr. Our verse is notated as E-Dwithyph. E-D(-) is a rather unfamiliar combination, and in most cases E(-) and (-)D(-) are clearly separated by strophical coincidence of word-ends. OT 1093/1105 is unique because of different position of τῆμῆ not only between E and D but also between D and the following ithyph, and because of the strophic respension of long with short at the second link anceps.

End of notes

THE FINAL ELEMENT OF ERASMONIDEAN

The final element of erasm found in the examples (1) - (13) is, almost without exception, short. Longs are found only at (1) Rh 532/552, (5) fr 893.1 (μὸι), S OT 196/209, (6) Hipp 1148, (7) S Tra 821/832, (8) Phaeth 234/243. Strophic

responsion between long and short is not found in this position except OT 1093/1105 (see note).

It is suggestive that all of these examples but Hipp 1148 and Rh 532 have long at the initial, too (---uuuu---). Hence it may be speculated that the colon ---uuuu--- is different from uuuuuuu in usage. Some passages may have the actual long at the end and have a period end after them. Whether ---uuuu--- may be different from erasm or not, it is certain that the majority of the examples have a short at the end. The next question is whether this short is a link anceps or brevis in longo followed by period-end.

First of all it is improbable that all the lines which ~~give~~ have short at the final have period-end (brevis in longo). The number of examples is too cumulative to neglect. Some examples have words connected syntactically before and after the τμή : μάργον | ἄνδρ' (HF 1082) πρῶτον | ἄνθος (Tro 808)
 ἄσπερ | κρατὶ (EL 893) ἄσπεκτον | αἶαν (IT 402)
 οἶον | οἶον (Hel 664). Moreover in two cases — if we accept the Triclinian correction at Or 1276 and unless a more reasonable alternative colometry is found for IA 585 — elision takes place after this element. Therefore it is impossible to take them as uuuuuuu with brevis in longo.

There is another strong indication that this element is to be taken as 'link' anceps. Though not in strophical responsion, Andr 826/830 are expected to have the same metre: uuuuuuu | uuuuuuu || = uuuuuuu | uuuuuuu ||. This line is not dact-epitr. In a dact-epitr ode, OT 1093/1105 confirms that

this element is link anceps: $\bar{u}/\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}|\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}|| = \bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}|\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}||.$

Judging from the examples above only, it cannot be said that dact-epitr has a long anceps while 'pure enoplian' has short. Tro 799/808 and El 859/893 have short anceps though occurring in dact-epitr odes. On the other hand, the long anceps does not necessarily mean the context is the dact-epitr. No example is found to be used in exclusively dact-epitr context, though S Tra 821/832 and Rh 532/552 may be regarded in dact-epitr in a broder sense.

THE OTHER ELEMENT^S OF ERASMONIDEAN

The initial element is hardly occupied by long, either. Apart from the examples which have longs at both positions, HF 136 has long initial. The correspondence between long and short is attested at Rh 532/552.

The first double short is replaced by one long at Hipp 58 and HF 136. Here double-short is conceived to be contracted. Archilochus himself already used $\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}$ instead of $\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}$ ($\lambda\omicron\tau\omega\nu\delta'oi\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\kappa\alpha\tau'\theta\eta\eta\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu$) (Hephaestion ch. 15.5, p.49). Contraction suggests a closer relationship of erasm with dactyls (or at least, with hemiepes) than with aeolic or choriambic.

COLA FOLLOWING ERASMONIDEAN

Erasmonidean is followed by various cola, but they are divided into two main branches. One is represented by -u-u-u- which may be called dactylic, and the others represented by -u-u- which may be called iambic.

-u-u-u- (1) cf. (2), (10)

Hemiepes or D in Maasian notation. The dicolon -u-u-u-u-| -u-u-u- | is notated as vDv and is a typical period of dact-epitr. But since this dicolon is used outside dact-epitr odes, and as will be seen later, since -u-u-u- can stand after other types of cola such as -u-u-u-u-u-, there is no reason to treat it separately. -u-u-u-u- can be followed by link anceps and another colon. -u-u-u-u-u-, hemiepes blunt, will be examined fully in later chapters (11, 13).

-u-u-u-u-u- (3)

Ibycean is named after Ibycus 286 P ἦρι μὲν αἶ τε Κυδωνίαι . As far as this name is restricted to purely descriptive and conventional usage without any historical association (even with Ibycus himself), it is useful. Though Ibycus uses this metre three times in synaphea followed by dactylic tetrameter (-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u), at 286 P, tragic usage is different, and may not be reduced to a single origin. It will be examined in chapter 13. Here, and in later chapters, -u-u-u-u-u- is supposed to be analysable as -u-u-u-u-u + suffix - (or hem + -). The penultimate element is anceps, see below. Whether or not this hypothesis is appropriate, will be examined in due course. -u-u-u-u-u- is used in Pindaric dact-epitr at Ol 6 str 5 -u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u- (but it is followed by -u-u-u-... so that it is

possible to suppose E (following short link anceps) is split).

----- (4)

Dale calls this metre 'ibycean with dragged ending' since this corresponds with ----- (LM² 168). Absolute proof of the correspondance is found at A Th 222/229 only, but HF 1029 and 1032 support it. Dale compares it with the relation of dochmiacs (----- ~ -----). But it should not be forgotten as Dale explicitly states, that 'forms with dragged close are not merely incidental variants but common enough... in some cases commoner than the -- ending' (LM² 168). The situation of ----- is quite different from 'dragged glyconic' oo----- . As will be later discussed, the penultimate element is best explained as equivalent to the link anceps of ----- . ----- is used in Pindaric dact-epittr at Pyth 1 str 2: -----.

----- might be notated as D--, but to call it 'hemiepes + spondee' is wrong. Though 'spondee' can be used for a purely descriptive purpose, as in dactylic hexameter or to denote some cases of the first two syllables ('foot') of an iambic metron, it has also the connotation of a syncopated form of a whole iambic metron (Λ-Λ-) in the context of lyric iambic. Therefore when 'spondee' is treated as a metron, we are easily inclined to take it as equivalent to bacchiac or iambic metron. Since ----- corresponds to -----, it is evidently wrong to take it as -----Λ-Λ-. Every occurrence has period end after it and its context suggests a close association with dochmiacs.

----- (5) (12)

Ithyphallic is the old name of this colon and Hephaestion already

used it. But he wrongly describes it $\tau\rho\omicron\chi\alpha\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\nu\ \eta\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\lambda\omicron\nu$ ($-u-u|u$). Instead it is to be analysed as tro+sp (= syncopated dimeter) in trochaic context. But it appears far more often in iambic contexts. There it is reasonably considered as syncopated iambic dimeter catalectic, or cr+ba. But in erasmonidean dicola, it may have not lost its first element, in other words, it is not syncopated. When the final element of $u-u-u-u-u$, which is dominantly occupied by short, is attached to ithyph, iamb dim cat is obtained.

$-u- - -$ (8) (13)

Wilamowitz regards this as 'den zusammengezogenen Ithyphallikus' $-u-\lambda- -$ (e.g. GV 390, 537). Dale opposes this idea. Her reason is historical (LM²181f). "This should probably not be reckoned as a syncopated ithyph, since it appears in Pindar, Pyth 9. 2 (E- -) and Pindar does not dealt in ithyph; the spondee should in fact be recognized as a rare but regular dact-epitr ingredient". What she means by a syncopated ithyph is $-u- - -$ cr+sp, in which sp is taking the place of ba of ithyph. Dale sees its origin either as syncopated cretic (epitrite) or as suffix formed by overrun. But whatever its origin may be, it seems to me certain that it works as ithyph. As far as bacchiac is regarded as catalectic form of iambic metron and as catalexis is not the amputation of the last element, $u-u(-)$, but $u-\lambda-$ or $u-L$, spondee in iambic context and here will be considered as $\lambda-\lambda-$ or $L L$, not as $x-(u-)$. If the process of the change of iambic metron into spondee is called 'brachycatalexis', $-u- - -$ may be called 'brachycatalectic lecythion' or 'syncopated iambic

dimeter brachycatalectic'.³ The existence of this colon is often overlooked. But it is certainly found not only at Tro 286 (8) but also in the examples of (13) (24) (19) (35) (69) (70) (71) (88) (104b). And it is used independently, for example, at HF 132 in trochaic context.

-v-v-v-v- (7)

This is found at S Tra 821/838 in dact-epitr context so that it will be unnecessary to call it 'trochaic dimeter'. It is eve-, and if we like to combine the preceding anceps with it, it may be expressed as -eve-. It is one of the greatest merits of the Maasian notation that we need not worry about how to analyse x-v-x-v- which has an additional element at its initial compared with tro dim or at its end compared with ia dim. It is, incidentally or not, identical with the third line of Alcaic stanza (according to the traditional division).

Nevertheless I cannot refrain from a speculation according to which this colon should be explained in the same manner as iambs. The colon (v)-v-v-v- is not used frequently and

some are explicable in other ways. For example, Tro 831-32/851-52

ᾠ μὲν εὐνάς (εὐνάτορας νρ), ᾠ δὲ παῖδας, ᾠ δὲ ματέρας γεραιάς
 ~ φέγγος ὀλοὸν εἶδε γαίης εἶδε Περγᾶμων ὄλεθρον

is analysed as 4 tro. This is acceptable; but it should be noticed that 4 tro appears immediately after iambs and that

-v-v-v-|v-v-v-v-, which is D-E- of course, is found before⁴

(823/843 Ζηνὸς ἔχεις κυλίκων πλήρωμα, καλλίσταν λατρείαν
 ~ ὡς τότε μὲν μεγάλας Τροίαν ἐπύργωσας, δεσποῖσιν).

At S Tra 102/111, -v-v-v-v- appears after two iambic dimeters

(- - - - -). Of course these three lines are explicable as -e-e-e-e-e-e- (-E-E-E-). But it can be also said that - - - - - works as a cadenza at the end of the iambic period. Moreover, if ~~my~~ analysis is right, - - - - - appears at PV 548/556 after - - - - - (18), see chapter 4.

Dale introduces the idea of 'overrun'. - - - - - is, according to her, iambic dimeter overrun by one long (LM^2 70). I prefer to take 'overrun' in a much narrower way. As ithyph (v)- - - - - can be regarded as an expanded form of (v)- - - - - especially at the end of dact-epitr, it is possible to take (v)- - - - - as an expanded form of (v)- - - - -. The expansion is made by attaching - - - instead of the final -. I have tentatively suggested that the relation of hipponactean with pherecratean is to be explained in the same way (Part I, p 182)

oo- - - - - → oo- - - - -

and I should designate this expansion 'hypercatalexis'.

ERASMONIDEAN DI COLA PREFIXED BY SINGLE-SHORTS

(11) v- - - - - (v)- - - - - | - - - - - is comparable with (5) v- - - - - | - - - - - . It may be analysed as iambic metron + erasm + ithyph. At the same time, if the Maasian symbols are preferred, it may be notated vevDve- - -. The association of the archilochean with dact-epitr is detected. (12) v- - - - - (v)- - - - - | - - - - - is comparable with (8) v- - - - - | - - - - -. Just as (11), it is analysed as 2 ia + erasm + cr+sp, or as vevvDve- - -. Successive short

elements are impressive if they are compared with ordinary dact-epitr cola. And (11) Tro 279 and (12) HF 898, 907 are not found in stasimon but in the Duets and commos of which dominant metre is dochmiacs. Hence it is better not to extend the idea of dact-epitr to them.

On the other hand, (13) -----o-o-o-o-o-o--- is dact-epitr, e-e-Dee---, though it ends with ithyph. The link anceps is long on most occasions and the ode is mostly composed of dact-epitr ingredients. The other examples which starts with the prefix o-o- or o-o-o-o- will be discussed later in chapter 10.

Chapter 4

Diomedean followed by another colon

The name 'diomedean' is my invention to designate the colon
 υ-υ-υ-υ-υ which has no special name. It has been regarded as
 a form of enoplian since Wilamowitz, (or perhaps even before
 him), among German scholars. However since we here follow
 Dale with regard to usage of the word 'enoplian', it is
 obviously inconvenient to accept this special meaning of the
 appellation. Moreover when we use the term 'enoplian' in
 Wilamowitzian manner, we are expected to comprehend that the
 colon υ-υ-υ-υ-υ and the colon υ-υ-υ-υ-υ are the same as well
 as others such as υ-υ-υ-υ-υ. Unless we are convinced of the
 identical nature of these verses according to Wilamowitzian
 definition as Dreiheber, it will be better to use a separate
 name for each colon.

The name of 'diomedean' is taken from Pindar Nem 10.7:

Διομήδεα δ' ἄμβροτον ξανθὰ ποτὲ Γλαυκῶπις ἔθηκε θεῶν

υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ . As we shall observe later, this Pindaric *exemplar*
 is certainly the forrunner of Euripidean usage of υ-υ-υ-υ-υ.
 Perhaps the similarity of the sound with erasmonidean, (though
 without any logical or structural implication,) would be
 influential.

Like erasmonidean, diomedean (diom) has three true longs
 (Hebungen) alternated by four single-short/double-short/anceps
 (Senkungen). The first and the second Senkungen are occupied
 by double-short and the third is always short. The final is

(link) anceps like the fifth element of erasm.

EXAMPLES

(15) υυυυυυυυ|υυυυυυ|

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Hipp 757 | κακονυμφότατων ὄνασιν | ἦ γὰρ ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρων |
| ~ 770 | ἀπὸ νυμφιδίων κρεμαστῶν | ἄψεται ἀμφὶ βρόχον |
| Andr 1022 | ἀπὸ δὲ φθίμενοι βεβάσιν | Ἰλιάδασι βασιλῆς |
| Tro 833 | τὰ δὲ σὰ δροσύνετα λουτρᾶ | γυμνασίων τε δρόμοι |
| ~ 852 | τεκνοποιῶν ἔχουσα τᾶσδε | γὰρ πῶσιν ἐν Ὀσολάμοις |

(16) υυυυυυυυ|υυυυυυυυ|

| | | |
|----------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Hec 1068 | ἄκτισσι' ἀκέσσιο τυφλῶν | Ἄλλε, φέγγος ἐπαλλάξασ |
|----------|-------------------------|------------------------|

(17) υυυυυυυυ|υυυυυυ|

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Med 645 | τὸν ἀμηχανίας ἔχουσα | δυσπέρατον αἰών' |
| ~ 655 | σὲ γὰρ οὐ πόλις οὐ φίλων τις | ᾤκτισεν παθοῦσαν |
| Hipp 755 | ἐπιόρουσας ἐβάν ἀνασσαν | ὀλβίων ἀπ' οἰκῶν |
| ~ 768 | χαλεπιᾶ δ' ὑπέραντλος οὔσα | συμφορᾶ τεράμωνων |
| Ion 1078 | ὅτε καὶ Διὸς ἀστερῶπιος | ἀνεχόρευσεν αἰθήρ |
| ~ 1094 | ὅσων εὐσεβίᾳ κρατοῦμεν | ἄδικον ἄροτον ἀνδρῶν |

(18) υυυυυυυυ|υυυυυυυυ|

| | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A PV 548 | ὀλιγοδραμίαν ἄκικων | ἴσόντηρον, ᾧ τὸ φωτῶν |
| ~ 556 | τοδ' ἐκείνό σ' ὅτ' ἀμφὶ λουτρᾶ | καὶ λῆχος σὸν ὑμεναΐσιν |

(19) υυυυυυυυ|υυυυυυ|

| | | |
|---------|----------------------|----------------|
| Tro 282 | μυσαφῆ δολίῳ λέλογχα | φωτὶ δουλεύειν |
|---------|----------------------|----------------|

(20) υυυυυυυυ|υυυυυυυυ|

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Cyc 52 | ὑπαγ' ᾧ ὑπαγ' ᾧ κεράστα | μηλοβότα στασιωρῶν |
|--------|-------------------------|--------------------|

(21) $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ} | \text{-υ-υ-υ-} | \text{-υ-} |$

S Tra 879 $\sigma\chi\epsilon\tau\lambda\iota\acute{\omega}\tau\alpha\ \tau\rho\acute{o}\varsigma\ \gamma\epsilon\ \nu\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota\upsilon\upsilon\ . \ - \ \epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\epsilon\ \tau\tilde{\omega}\ \mu\acute{o}\rho\omega\ \gamma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\iota\ \xi\upsilon\upsilon\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\ .$

NOTES TO (15) - (21)

Hipp 757/770

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. It starts with aeolics (gl+gl+pher), then comes $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ} | \text{-υ-υ-} \text{---}$ (17) and our dicolon, finally a long iambic $\eta\nu\tilde{\iota}\chi\eta$ (all metra are of the shape ---υ-).

Andr 1022

4th stasimon 1st strophe. The whole ode may be called dact-epitr in a broader sense. Strophically corresponding 1014 is synartete (43). Bothe's correction, $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\eta\varsigma$ instead of $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\tilde{\eta}\epsilon\varsigma$ (1023) and the changing of the word order at 1015, $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\iota\ \epsilon\upsilon\nu\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega\ \tau\epsilon\kappa\tau\ .$ instead of $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\ \tau\ . \ \epsilon\ .$, seems to be indispensable to avoid an extremely long period ($\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-} \text{---}$). The possibility of this long period will be discussed later (152). From the same reason and, moreover, because of the strong sense break, the preceding colon ($\dots\text{υ-υ-υ-} ||$) must be disjointed.

Tro 833/852

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. It starts with dact-epitr and passing through 825/845 $\text{-υ-υ-υ-} / \text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-} \text{---}$ (129), changes its metre into a long run of ~~limbo~~ambo-trochaic (or epitrite). Then comes our dicolon. After iambic again (tetrameter with heavy resolution), finally comes $\text{-υ-υ-υ-υ-} / \text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-} \text{---}$ (122). Cf. Dale, LM² 193f. Lengthening of $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\ \delta\rho$ is unusual but not without parallels (cf. Barrett, Hipp. p 309. Perhaps B. rather

exaggerates the difficulty, cf. Pho 60 ἀνάτλας (dialogue).

Biehl's scansion of τεμνοπαῖον is hardly acceptable.

Cf. (87) Or 181/203 υ-υ ||

(16) υ-υ ||

Hec 1068

Polymestor's monody. Schroeder and Daitz take this line as
υ-υ |: anap + 2 dochm with the scansion of
τυφλόν υυ. Though anapaests occur in the vicinity (1065-66
υ-υ and 1070ff) the compound of anap + dochm
without diaeresis is quite questionable. Wilamowitz maintains
that anapaest metron is equivalent to a dochmiac (GV 406f,
where he uses our passage as one of examples), and his assertion
is sometimes accepted and quoted as authority without further
check by some modern scholars. But this theory is not beyond
doubt, at least in Euripidean odes. The last syllable of
is treated as brevis in longo. This is not impossible. But
our interpretation is surely better.

(17) υ-υ |^{υυ}

Med 645/655

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. It starts with 3 ch + ba. Then comes
our dicolon followed by hemiepes. After υ-υ (60)
aeolic cola runs (2 wil + Hipp). Elision at the bacchiac
ending is extraordinary. Parker, CQ NS 26, 1976, 20n17, gives
another four examples (A PV 183, Hel 637, Pho 1027, Tro 1322)
Hipp 755/768 cf. (15) above, Hipp 757/770.

Ion 1078/1094

3rd stasimon 2nd strophe. The preceding cola are difficult but

ὄτε ~ ὄσον clearly marks the start of a new colon. I take
 1074-45/1090-91, ---|---|--- : ia+ch + praxillean,
 1076-77/1092-23, ---|---|--- : 2 ia + 2 da + ia.
 After 1080/1096 the metre is basically aeolic. Ithyph is
 resolved both in strophe (---) and in ant (---).

(18) ---|---

A PV 548/556

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. This ode is composed of four so-
 called 'iambo-anapaest' and one dact-epitr.

545/553 ---|--- see (79)

547/555 ---|--- (58)

548/556 ---|---

550/558 --- (168)

551/560 ---/--- (116)

The uniformity of the metre is obvious and Wilamowitz takes
 not only --- but also --- as 'enoplian' (GV 388),
 see further, (79) 543/553. 547 has a strong sense-break after
 ---, while 555 has a *τομή* before the second short

τίς ἐφαμερίων ἄρηξις; ~ τὸ διαμφίδιον δε μοι / μέλος...

548/555 is longer than 547/555 by one 'trochaic metron' or an
 epitrite (e-). Judging from the coincidence of word-end in
 strophe and ant. and similarity with (17) ---|---
 and (7) ---|---, the division ---|---
 is the most reasonable. Or we are obliged to take the whole
 of this line as an indivisible unit.

(19) ---|---

Tro 282

Hecuba in the Duet. Compare Tro 286 above (8). Lee notates anap + ia + sync dochm following Denniston (anap + ia + impure ia). With this colometry the similarity with 282 is obscured and the doubtful metron ~~υ---~~ requires explanation.

(20) ~~υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-|~~

Cyc 52

Parodos. Interpretation is not easy. It depends on who is στασιώπος. Cf. Diggle, CQ NS 21, 1971, 42. Preceded by anap, and followed by Κυκλώπιος ἀγο^{βία}~~υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-~~. No satisfactory interpretation is given.

(21) ~~υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-|~~

S Tra 879

Lyric dialogue between the chorus and the Nurse. The Nurse is not given any lyric passage except 879. It is a reasonable supposition that she has not a singing role. Hence Hermann emends 879 into part of an iambic trimeter. He is followed by Dawe.

End of notes

THE ALTERNATIVE TO 'DIOMEDEAN'

We had better scrutinize the examples of 'diomedean' because this colon is not recognized as an independent colon by Hephaestion, nor by some modern scholars, especially in Britain. If ~~υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-~~ were not a real entity, all of the occurrences (15) - (19) would have to be explained either (a) according to

another colometry or (b) as a part of a longer unit or (c) as
 u-u-u-u-u with brevis in longo.

(a) another colometry

If it is demanded that another colometry be uniform to explain all the examples cited above, the combination of anapaest and iambic metra is the only conceivable method. (15) u-u-u-u|u-u-u-u|u-u-u-u may be called anap+ia+anap. But it is impossible to do so with (17) u-u-u-u|u-u-u-u|u-u-u-u or with (19) u-u-u-u|u-u-u-u|u-u-u-u. Or shall we regard u-u-u-u and u-u-u-u as variants of iambic metron, namely for example, 'iambic penthemimer' and 'impure (dragged) iambic' (or 'syncopated dochmiac')? To support this idea, u-u-u-u-u and u-u-u-u-u should be treated similarly: anap + ia pent and anap+ia(impure). But such an attempt seems a retreat to a mechanical segmentation of Hephaestion. Even if such metra are accepted for these special combinations, the anapaestic interpretation is not favourable. Anapaests are usually constructed κατά μέτρον (12) u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u is against this tendency especially. And the anapaest may be changed into -- or -u in anapaestic system. But here the form is restricted to u-u only. If they are really anapaestic metra, u-u-u-u is rather differently used from usual anapaestic dimeter. So we come to the idea of anapaestic metron equivalent to dochmiac (again of Wilamowitz). But dochmiacs are alien to many of the odes including the metre starting with u-u-u-u-u and the hypothesis itself needs more proof. And it may be added that Wilamowitz himself does not apply his analysis to these verses. He accepts, as we have already observed, u-u-u-u-u as enoplian.

(b) a part of a longer unit

(15) ~~υυυυυυυυυυ~~ might be one long unit; but (12)

~~υυυυυυυυυυ~~ cannot be, because it is generally observed

that double-short movement does not come back within a unit

after it is changed into single-short movement. And in any

case, it should be noticed that every example has $\tau\omicron\mu\etá$ after

~~υυυυυυ~~. As is observed at Hipp 753-56/768-71, where ~~υυυυυυ~~ |

~~υυυυ~~ is immediately followed by ~~υυυυυυ~~ | ~~υυυυ~~, to separate

the colon ~~υυυυυυ~~ is the natural step to compare the two

similar verses. Once these two are divided, ~~υυυυυυ~~ | ~~υυυυυυ~~ |

and ~~υυυυυυ~~ | ~~υυ~~ | are naturally conceivable. Perhaps ~~υυ~~

or ~~υυυυυυ~~ is not so familiar as ~~υυυυ~~ or ~~υυυυ~~. But they

are attested in other contexts, of explicable nature.

(c) ~~υυυυυυ~~ with brevis in longo (period-end)

This supposition conflicts with the following considerations:

1. Short is so dominant at the end of the colon. Short always corresponds with short in seven strophical examples.

2. Period-end is hard to suppose after $\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\delta\epsilon \parallel \gamma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ (Tro 852)

though a strong division is found at Hipp 757. None of the others is decisive

3. If we rely on MSS reading (and I think we can), Andr 1022

~~υυυυυυ~~ | ~~υυυυ~~ corresponds with ~~υυυυυυ~~ | ~~υυυυ~~. Period-

end is impossible.

COLA FOLLOWING DIOMEDEAN

These cola are connected with diomedean:

- hemiepes, or D
 ----- 'dragged ibycean' or D--
 ----- ithyphallic or cr+ba or e---
 ----- trochaic dimeter, rather e-e- or 'hypercatalectic
 lecythion'
 ----- 'brachycatalectic lecythion' or cr+sp or e--

All the above cola have been observed to follow erasmonidean:

- (1) erasm }
 (15) diom } + -----
 (3) erasm }
 (16) diom } + -----
 (5) erasm }
 (17) diom } + -----
 (7) erasm }
 (18) diom } + -----
 (8) erasm }
 (19) diom } + -----

COMPARISON WITH ERASMONIDEAN

By definition, both metres have three longs alternating with single/double short^s (Senkung^{en}), start with Senkung and end with a single short (anceps). Also both have two double shorts. The difference lies only in the positions that the two double-shorts occupy. From the examples listed above, usage is judged similar also in respect of which colon follows them. And their

metrical circumstances are not significantly different. The Duet in Tro provides an interesting example. In the final long part, diom + cr+sp (282) and erasm + cr+sp (286) are found to be situated very closely.

WHAT IS DIOMEDEAN ?

Diomedean is used mainly by Euripides. The exceptions are S Tra 876 (21) and A PV 548/556 (18). The former may be ruled out as a corrupt text. The latter is interesting, and perhaps will provide further grounds for suspicion about the authenticity of the authorship of this play.

The usage of similar types of cola is also restricted to Euripides as we shall see later:

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|--|
| (47) | uuuuuuuuuu^--/uuuuuu- | <u>Andr</u> 1014 |
| (48) | uuuuuuuuuu^--/uuuu- | fr 893.3 |
| (177) | uuuuuuuuuu- | <u>Alc</u> 457, etc |
| (61) | uuuuuuuuuu- | <u>El</u> 586, 588, <u>Ion</u> 1448 etc |
| (61) | uuuuuuuuuu- | <u>Ion</u> 1479, 1482, 1489 etc |
| (60) | uuuuuuuuuu- | passim |
| (59) | uuuuuuuuuu- | <u>IT</u> 1245, 1246, <u>Med</u> 204 etc |

Perhaps some of these verses might have been invented by Euripides. At least he must have been exploited the type, and its usage appears to be developed by him. But outside tragedies there is one interesting passage of Pindar: Nem 10 str 1.

Since I have excluded all Pindaric verses from the obser-

Chapter 5

'Dicephalous erasmonidean' followed by another colon

There are a few passages which can be best explained if the sequence of $\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}$ is taken as an independent colon. It precedes $\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}$, $\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}$ and $\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}$ with diaeresis and, like erasmonidean and diomedean, makes dicola. Unlike erasm it has a double-short at the initial instead of an anceps mainly occupied by short; unlike diom it has a double short at the third Senkung. It appears to be a hybrid of erasm and diom. Its final element is anceps.

Hephaestion cites Archilochean lines which appear to start with $\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}$, but actually with $\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}$:

ἔρέω παλὺ φίλταθ' ἑταίρων τέρψεται δ' ἀκούων
φιλῆειν στυγνὸν περ' ἔόντα, μηδὲ διαλίττοσσι.

According to him, Archilochus did not use such a form

(ch. 15.6, p.49).

No specific name has been given to it. For Wilamowitz or Schroeder, it is no more than one of the forms of 'enoplian' (Dreiheber, according to Wil, Vierheber according to Schr). For Dale, it is also one of the forms of 'enoplian' in a quite different sense. With considerable hesitation, I provisionally call it 'dicephalous erasmonidean' ($\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}\text{--}$ erasm).¹

EXAMPLES

(22) υυυυυυυυ|υυυυυ|

Andr 124 διδύμων επίκεινον ἑσῶσαν ἀμφὶ παῖδ' Ἀχιλλέως

~ 133 τὸ κρατοῦν δέ σ' ἔπεισι· τί μάχθον οὐδὲν οὔσα κοχλῆτις

S Tra 886 ἀνύσασα μὴν στανόεντος ἐντομαῖ σιδάρου;

(23) υυυυυυυυ|υυυυυ|

Pho 146 καταβόστρυχος, ὄμμασι γοργός κίσιδῆν νεανία

(24) υυυυυυυυ|υυυυ|

Rh 527 τίνος ἀφυλακία; τίς ἀμείβει τῶν ἡμῶν; πρῶτα

~ 547 καὶ μὴν αἰῶ· Σιμόεντος ἡμῶν κούτας

NOTES TO (22) - (24)

(22) υυυυυυυυ|υυυυυ|

Andr 124/133

Parodos, 1st strophe. Even if some correction is required at 124 (see Stevens), the metre is guaranteed by 133. This dicolon echoes the preceding three pairs of 6 da + ithyph (117/126, 119/128, 122/131). Every 6 da has penthemimeral caesura so that the scheme after the caesura is similar to our dicolon (υυυυυυ/υυυυυυ||υυυυ||). But the hexameter and the ithyph are best regarded as independent cola because of obvious sense break at the end of hexameter (119, 122, 126, 128) and because all occurrences of the last element of hexameter are long.

On the contrary 124/133 has short at the end both in strophe and ant, and sense carries on over the colon-end.

S Tra 886

Commos sung by the chorus. Metre is basically iambic. If it is accepted that Nurse has a bit of lyric metre, MSS reading

gives her one line. See (21) above. The preceding colon has certainly brevis in longo (885 πρὸς θανάτῳ θανάτων). Hemiepes (885) should be separated from our dicolon. Dawe ignores the 'quasi-archilochean' character by marking '?' to uuuuuu .

(23) $\text{uuuuuuuu} | \text{uuuuuu} |$

Pho 146

Antigone in the Duet (teichoskopia). Preceded by iamb trim and followed by another iamb trim + dochm. καταβόστρουχος is in enjambement. Pearson scans νεανίας to acquire uuuuuuuuuu ('quatern') + uuuu (dochm). He cites Hel 666 οὐκ ἐπὶ λήκτρα βαρβάρου νεανία ($\text{uuuu} | \text{uuuu}$); but transposition of λήκτρα and βαρβάρου gives two dochmiacs retaining νεανία ($\text{uuuu} | \text{uuuu}$). In any case synizesis is unnecessary at Pho 146 since $\text{uerasm} + \text{lecyth}$ is reasonably conceived as a variation of $\text{uerasm} + \text{ithyph}$.

(24) $\text{uuuuuuuu} | \text{uuuu} |$

Rh 527/547

The third stasimon is composed, broadly speaking, of dact-epitr (so Dale, LM² 181f). The following colon is $\text{uu} | \text{uuuuuu}$ (e-D).

Our dicolon offers the only example in Euripidean corpus of strophical correspondence of the initial long with double-short.

(Dale prints the text of antistrophe only and notates -D-e--.

It is uncertain which text is supposed in strophe.) Strophical responsion between long and short at the link-anceps is also

a rare phenomenon. With this text and colometry, πρῶτα

(528) makes a quite unusual and inelegant brevis in longo. πρῶτα

is not favourable change. If we cut at the end of $\text{τῶν ἑμῶν} \sim \text{ἡμένα}$

the following colon is unintelligible (-u-u-|---u-u-). Perhaps
 -u-u-u- may be comparable with S Aj 902/948 Τὸνδε συναΐταν (ἰ)ω
 τάλας ~ ἔργον Ἀτρεΐδαν τῷδ' ἄχει ---u-u-. But the
 text must be changed at least in the preceding line (901/947),
 and Hermann, Jebb, Dawe change 902/948 into -u-u-u-.

End of notes

The examples of dicephalous erasmonideans are not so numerous
 as of erasmonideans or diomedean. But there are at least two
 cases which would be inexplicable without acknowledging this
 colon: (22) S Tra 886 (23) Pho 146. Theoretically they could
 be analysed as u-u-u-u-u- (anap dim cat = paroem, with brevis
 in longo) + ithyph or lecyth, but sense-break is very weak at
 the end of u-u-u-u-u-. And as we shall see later, there are
 several other cases which include this colon or related ones
 in a different manner:

- (46) u-u-u-u-u-|u-u-u-u-|u-u-u-u- El 699/713
 (63)(64) u-u-u-u-u- Hel 640, Pho 163
 (31)(62) u-u-u-u-u- S Ant 367, PV 166/184

(46) confirms the last element u-u-u-u-x is 'link anceps'
 as that of erasm or of diom, not the final anceps.

Except El 699/713, (46), u-u-u-u-u- is not followed by
 'dactylic' movement. (22) is followed by -u-u-u-, which is
 compared with (5) erasm + ithyph and (17) diom + ithyph; and
 (24) is followed by -u-u-u-, which is comparable with (8) erasm
 + cr+sp and (19) diom + cr+sp. (23) is followed by -u-u-u-

(lecyth). There is no certain examples of erasm/diom + lecyth (cf. (6) and (21)), but it is, needless to say, cr+ia, and fully explicable as non-catalectic form of ithyph (cr+ba) and of cr+sp.

If Rh 527/547 is reliable, the first double-short of ~~erasm~~ may be contracted, or in other words, ~~erasm~~ may correspond strophically with ordinary erasm with long anceps opening.

Chapter 6

Synartete dicola of erasmonidean and diomedean

All of the examples we have discussed in chapters 3 - 5 have a **τομή** after the fourth Senkung (anceps) which is dominantly occupied by short. Hephaestion calls $\bar{\cup}\text{---}\bar{\cup}\text{---}\bar{\cup}\text{---}\bar{\cup}\text{---}\bar{\cup}$ asynartete because he takes this dicolon as a combination of anapaestic ($\bar{\cup}\text{---}\bar{\cup}\text{---}\bar{\cup}\text{---}$) and trochaic ($\text{---}\bar{\cup}\text{---}$). According to his analysis, the **τομή** after $\bar{\cup}\text{---}\bar{\cup}\text{---}\bar{\cup}\text{---}\bar{\cup}$ is diaeresis.

At the same time Hephaestion transmits three verses from Cratinus' comedy (possibly, a parabasis). Cratinus, he says, uses **τομή** 'indifferently (**ἀδιαφόρως**)' (ch. 15.2, p.47).

χαῖρ' ᾧ μέγ' ἀχρειόγετλος ὄμιλε ταῖς ἐπίβδαις,
τῆς ἡμετέρας σοφίας κριτῆς ἄριστε πάντων·
εὐδαίμον' ἔτικτέ σε μήτηρ ἰκρίων ψόρησις.

Similar 'indifference' is observed at Ar Vesp finale (1518-37):

1518/19 ἄγ' ᾧ μεγαλύνημα τέκνα τοῦ θαλασσίσο
1520 ηῆδατε πορα ψάμαδον
1521/22 καὶ θῖν' ἀλὸς ἀτρυγέτοιο. καρίδων ἀδελφοί
1523/24 ταχὺ πόδα κυκλοτοβεῖτε, καὶ τὸ Φρυγίχην
1525 ἐιλακτιγάτῃ τις, ὅπως
1526/27 ἰδόντες ἄνω σκέλος ᾧζωσιν οἱ σταταί.
1528/29 στροβι. παράβαινε κύκλω καὶ γάστρισον σταυτῶν.
1530/31 ῥῖπτε σκέλος οὐράνιον· βέμβικες ἐγγενέσθων.
1532/33 καὶ τὸς γὰρ εἰ παντομέδων ἀναξ πατήρ προσέρπει
1534 ἡσθῆς ἐπὶ τοῖσιν ἑαυτοῦ πασὶ, τοῖς τριόρχοις.
1535 ἀλλ' ἐζάγει, εἴ τι φιλήτ' ὀρχασμένοι θύραζε

1536 ἡμᾶς ταχύ. τοῦτο γὰρ οὐδέτις ἢ ἡ πάρος δίδρακεν
 1537 ὄρχούμενος ὅστις ἀπήλαξεν χιῶν τραγῳδῶν.

Of eleven dicola, four (1518, 21, 23, 34) have τομή after the end of the erasm ($\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}|\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$). One of them, 1534, has long at the last element. Three, or if 1532 is included, four (1528, 30, 35), have τομή before the last element ($\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}|\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$). Another three (1532, 36, 37) have overlapping: τομή is found after the first element of ithyph ($\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}|\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$). I exclude 1526 from the observation. Wilamowitz (GV 385) and MacDowell suggest that the word ὤζωνιν was stretched out to ὠζωνιν (this reminds us ^{of} εἰς ἐκεῖνα λισσόμενα of the parody in Ranae). If they are right (but I doubt it), τομή is found in none of the three possible places.

It is inconvenient as well as wrong to apply different names to the dicola according to the position of word-end (caesura and diaeresis). We might compare them with an iambic trimeter whose penthemimeral caesura is important but not essential. Nevertheless the archilochian is different from iambic trimeter. It is a dicolon and to compare it with a single long colon goes too far.

1520 and 1525 are not the archilochian cut short after the eighth syllable as MacDowell ^{inadvertently} states. Actually 1520-22 and 1525-27 are tricola: $\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}|\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}|\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$. The τομή between the first colon and the second falls before the initial element of the second colon which we have named erasmonidean. If Maasian notation is applied, this tricolon is represented as $\bar{\text{D}}|\bar{\text{D}}|\text{ithyph}$. The position of this τομή is identical with that of $\bar{\text{D}}|\bar{\text{D}}|\text{ithyph}$

of the archilochean. We are tempted to interpret the initial and final elements of erasmonidean as link anceps and in a sense this supposition is not wrong.

The colon $x-uu-uu-$ had been called 'prosodiac' before Dale changed the meaning of this word. If we revive this name, the tricolon will be: prosod + erasm + ithyph. But here we shall have a dilemma. Should we name $uuuuuu-|uuuuuu$ (1530-31) as prosod + ia dim cat, not as erasm + ithyph? Or, in other words, if we like to print colon by colon, how are 1530-31 divided? Unless a large page is provided to print every period in a line, the proper division into 'lines' is an important, if not essential question. Bearing this question in mind, we shall observe occurrences in tragedies which start with 'prosodiacs'.

(a) τομή before link anceps

EXAMPLES

(25) $uuuuuu-|uuuuuuu|$

Rh 895 ἰαλέρῃ αὐθιγενεῖ τέκνον, σ' ὄλοφύρομαι, ὦ

~ 906 ὄλοιτο μὲν Οἰνίδαο, ὄλοιτο δὲ Λαρτιάδαο

S Ant 353 καὶ φθέγμα καὶ ἀνεμόεν φρόνημα καὶ ἀστυνόμους

~ 363 σοφόν τι τὸ μηχανόεν τέχνας ὑπὲρ ἑλπίδ' ἔχων

(26) $uuuuuu-|uuuuuuuu|$

? IA 584 ἐν ἀνθρωποῖς βλεφαροῖσ[ιν] ἔρωτα τ' ἔδωκα, ἔρωτι δ'

(27) $uuuuuu-|uuuuuuuu|$

Alc 90 στατίζεται ἄμφι πύλας εἰ γὰρ μετακύμων ἄστος

- 102 τομαῖος, ἃ δὴ νεκῶν πένθει πίτνει· σὺ ντυλοῖα
(28) ---|---
- Andr 830 ἔρρ' αἰθέριον ηλοκάμων ἐμῶν ἄπο, λεπτομίτον φάρος.
(29) ---|---
- Tro 266 ἀτὰρ τίς ὄδ' ἢ νόμος ἢ τί θάσμον, ἦ φίλος. Ἑλλάνων;
(30) ---|---
- A Supp 525 μακάρτανε καὶ τελέων τελεσιότατον κράτος ἔλβιε Ζεῦ;
~ 531 παλαίφατον ἀμείτερον γένος - φιλίας προγόνον γυναικὸς
Alc 224 λυτήριος ἐν θανάτου γενῶ, φόνιον δ' ἀπόπαυσον Ἄιδα.
~ 236 γυναῖκα μαραινομένην νόσῳ κατὰ γῶς χθόνιον παρ' Ἄιδα.
(31) ---|---
- S Ant 354 φρόνημα καὶ ἀστυνόμος ὄργας ἐδιδάξατο, καὶ δυσαύλων
~ 366 τέχνας ὑπὲρ ἐλπίδ' ἔχων τότε μὲν κακόν, ἄλλοτ' ἐπ' ἰσθλόν ἔπει
(32) ---|---
- Rh 231 ἦ παγκρατῆς, ἦ Τροίας τείχη παλαιὰ δέμας
~ 240 τῶς πάντιος Ἄιακίδα Πηλεῖ δίδωσι δαίμων
S OT 1106 νεῖων ἐπ' ἄμην ὄρευν εὔρημα δέξατ' ἐν τ.
S Tra 638 ἐνθ' Ἑλλάνων ἀγοραὶ Πυλατίδες κλέονται
~ 645 σούται πάσας ἀρετᾶς λάφυρ' ἔχων ἐπ' εἰκούς.
(33) ---|---
- S Aj 372 ἦ δύσμορος, ὅς χαρὶ μὲν μεθήκα τοὺς ἀλόστορας
~ 387 ἦ Ζεῦ προγόνων προπάτωρ πῶς ἂν τὸν ἀμυλῶτατον
(34) ---|---
- Med 627 ἔρωτες ὑπὲρ μὲν ἄγαν ἔλθοντες σὺκ εὐδοξίαν
~ 635 στέργσι δὲ με σωφροσύνα δῶρημα κάλλιστον θεῶν
(35) ---|---
- fr 369.2 μετὰ δ' ἡσυχίας πολίῳ γῆρα συνεικοίην

(36) υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-|

S fr 808 P ὅτι γὰρ φύσις ἀνέρι δῶ τοδ' οὐπὸς' αὖ ἐξήλεις

? (37) υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|

Or 1246 Μυκηνίδες ὦ φίλοι, τὰ πρῶτα κατὰ Πηλεΐδαν ἔδος Ἀργείων

~ 1266 ἑλίστετέ νυν βλέφαρον, κόροισι δίδοτε πάντα διὰ βοστρύχων.

(38) χ-υ-υ-χ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-|

S Aj 911 ἐγὼ δ' ὁ πάντα κωφός, ὁ πάντ' αἰδῆρις κατημέλησα. πᾶ πᾶ

~ 957 γελᾷ δὲ τοῖσι μαινομένοις ἄχουσιν πολὺν γέλωτα, φεῦ φεῦ

Hec 948 ἐξήκισεν τ' οἴκων γάμος σὺ γάμος ἀλλ' ἀλαστορός τις σίζύς.

Alc 876 τὸ μήποτ' εἰσεδῆν φιλίας ἀλοχου πρόσωπον ἄντα λυπρῶν

? ~ (893) γυναῖκα συμφορὰ δ' ἑτέρου ἑτέρα πιέζει φανήσα θνατῶν

(39) υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|

HF 1036 ἐρασίμαθ' Ἡράκλειον ἀμφὶ δέμοις τῶδε λαίνοισι ἀνηκμένα
κίσιν οἴκων.

NOTES TO (25) - (39)

(25) υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|

Rh 895/906Muse's aria is composed 'of straightforwardly separable prosodiac-
enoplian cola, of an almost un-Euripidean simplicity' (Dale,LM² 173). This observation is right; as 906-07 shows, two cola

are rather anaphoric than dicola. 896/907 is followed by ithyph

without link, which is succeeded by υ-υ-υ-υ- (erasm). Note

epic correction ἰαλίμῃ αὖ ; ὀλοφύρομαί ᾧ.

S Ant 353/363

1st stasimon 2nd strophe. Followed by υ-υ-υ-υ-υ- and various

iambic cola. First three are clearly tricolon of the pattern

of a, a, a+b, 'which is very common in Greek metre' (Stinton,

in a different context, OQ NS 27, 1977, 44). 'Da steht es dreimal ganz genau und wird im dritten Verse so erweitert wie der Glykoneus zum Phaläceus' (Wilamowitz GV 391). See S Ant 354/366 (31) below.

(26) u u u u u | u u u u u u u u u u |

? IA 584

Followed by ithyph. For the alternative colometry see (5) above. The first dactyl is contracted.

(27) u u u u u u u | u u u u u u u u u u |

Alc 90/102

Parodos 1st strophe. These two are either the second and the third of a tetracolon (89-92/101-04) or belong to different periods. It starts with u u u u u u u, see (146) and ends with u u u u u, see (11).

(28) u u u u u u u | u u u u u u u u u u |

Andr 830

See 826, (3) above. Though metrical pause falls before the link, it is very weak syntactically. In any case, there is no τομή after erasm, unlike 826.

(29) u u u u u u u | u u u u u u u u u u |

Tro 266

Hecuba in the Duet. Preceded by 2 dochm u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u. Murray unnecessarily disconnects τί to adjust this line to usual type of erasm + 'dragged ibycean'.

(30) u u u u u u u | u u u u u u u u u u |

A Supp 525/531

1st stasimon 1st strophe† The initial colon which precedes our

Alc 224/236

Strophic choral ode similar to commos. The dominant metre is iambics of various forms. Double-short movement does not appear elsewhere unless 218/232 is $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u}$ (55). The fifth major-period starts with (222/234) $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u} \parallel \text{---} \parallel \text{ia+ia+ba}$. sp+ba. The text of 223 is obelized by Murray and Dale. The colometry above is of Schroeder and Murray. The caesura in 222/234 is very clear while, in spite of catalectic endings, sense-break at the end of 222/234 and of 232/235 is very weak, though not intolerably. Dale, in her commentary, suggests this alternative, but it is not a good solution:

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u}$ | ia+ia+ba |
| $\text{---} \parallel \text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u}$ | sync ia dim + enopl (blunt) |
| $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u}$ | enopl (pendant) |

Though (223)/235 remains awkward, it seems almost certain for a new dicolon to start with $\lambda\upsilon\tau\eta\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma \sim \gamma\upsilon\gamma\eta\mu\alpha$ as A Supp 525/531 provides a good parallel. Strong sense-breaks are found after $\gamma\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma \sim \nu\acute{o}\tau\omega$ but it is unnecessary to divide into two, $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u}$ and $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u}$ (Schroeder calls them 'ibyceus procephalus' and 'paroemiacus procephalus'). Compare with the position of $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$ in A Supp 531 $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu \mid \gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$.

(31) $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u} \mid \text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u} \mid$

S Ant 354/366

Preceded by $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u}$, see 353/365 (25) above. The structure of a, a, a+b is clear and Wilamowitz writes 'eine alte kleine Strophe, vergleichbar dem Maße der Hieroninschrift (which he takes an archetype of prosodiacs)'. 355/367 is one of the rare examples

of strophic respension of double-short with long at the initial position of a colon. If we take this respension as the contraction of double-short, supposing that anceps is never resolved, the first element of 355/367 (vv) is not a link anceps.

(32) -----|----- |

Rh 231/240

1st stasimon, 1st strophe is composed of normal dact-epitr totally except two ithyphallics. One of them is found in our passage, and the other is at 224/233. 231 has the contraction of double-short. It is avoided by the mark of $\tau\rho\acute{o}\iota\alpha\varsigma$, but unnecessary.

S OT 1106

See (14) above.

S Tra 638/645

2nd stasimon 1st strophe. The first double-short is contracted both in strophe and in antistrophe. Then Pohlsander and Dawe take our dicolon as 'chor dim ($\frac{\text{---}}{\text{x x}}\text{---}$)' + ia dim cat. But judging from metrical contexts, the archilochean dicolon is preferable.

633-34/640-41 ----- 'chor enopl' + lecyth, which is comparable with erasm + lecyth, see (67).

635/642 ----- -Dve-, or erasm with suffix (52).

636/643 ----- ch+sp, or hemiepes with contraction.

637/644 ----- Pohlsander's 'choriambic enneasyllable' is doubtful. It has no exact parallel in his index nor in Euripidean corpus. x-----, a favorite of Sophocles's, is a different metre. Wilamowitz's interpretation, iambic with 'Doppelsenkung', is his own idiosyncrasy (GV 292, 530). Perhaps it might be xd-e

As the parallel of the confusion between *σύνσικος* and *συνοικίστην* Ariphton 813. 2 P *ξυνείης* Ott. *σύνσικος* εἴης Athen. is given, where metre is explicable in either reading, too. Though citations found in Stobaeus are often unreliable, there is not any positive reason to change *συνοικίστην* but metre. Surely the metre would be simpler and 'more straightforward' (Griffith 46), but the existing metre is fully reasonable. Moreover this change brings about another change at the following line.

(36) $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ} | \text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ} |$

S fr 808 P

Liban. Or 64, 46. (Incert. fab.) Unless we doubt whether Libanius cited Sophocles exactly, this line is analysed as υυεασμ + υυ-υ-υ. The latter colon is compared with Hel 664 (9) above.

(37) $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ} | \text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ} |$

? Or 1246/1266

Dochmiac amoibaion. All the MSS have *φίλοι*, which gives the responsion υυ-υ-υ-υ ~ υυ-υ-υ-υ. It is too weak to be used as a proof of the strophic responsion between a single and a double short. Hermann's *φιλίαι* is easy. Murray adopts *βλίφαρα* ('recc'). This gives υυ-υ-υ-υ^υ, telesilleian with the resolved final long. Aeolic metres are alien in this type of ode, and probably *βλίφαρον* is better stylistically (Di Benedetto). After the *τηρή*, a colon seems to start with a short in a usual manner of this type of dicola. But, first of all, the expression is curious in the antistrophe. Can *κόρασι δίδοτε πάντα* be good Greek though Scholia paraphrase: *πάντα τόπον τῆ δία δίδοτε καὶ σκοπεῖτε*? *πάντα* is preserved only in L

(πάντη in others). Moreover the word order is according to Triclinius' transposition. Canter's correction κόρας διαδοτε δια βυστρύχων is less awkward in expression though taking no heed of Scholia. But the metre $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ does not permit any sensible analysis, and includes a highly improbable split resolution (πελασ) γυν ἔ(δος). Di Benedetto, following Canter, calls it 'reiz' (= iambic hexasyll) and 'hypodochm'. But $\text{---}\text{---}$ is not hypodochmiac. His example is cr+sp (or 'brachycatalectic lecythion').

(38) $\text{x---x---x---|---x---|}$

S Aj 911/957

Choral part of Commos. Preceded by 3 dochm (the first two are $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$). Followed by $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$, possibly Dvd-. The similarity with Tro 279, (12) above, is obvious. Both are surrounded by dochmiacs and given the notation $\text{ve} \cdot \text{De} \text{---}$ (or $\text{ve} \cdot \text{Dv}$ ithyph, or $\text{ia} + \text{erasm} + \text{ithyph}$). Each anceps is occupied with short. The difference is the position of τέρμη only.

Hec 948

3rd stasimon epode. Dact-epitr and iambics. 943 τᾶν τοῖν Διοσκούροιν
'ἔλεον κείον Ἰδαῖον τε βόταν $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$

(-e-D-e-) is quite similar with our verse in respect to the position of τέρμη. The length of the endings is their difference.

Instead of e- at 943, 948 has e --- . 945 $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$. 946

$\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ia+ba+ba+ia. The first bacchiac ends with ἐν | .

Ion 692 may be a parallel: δόλον τύχην θ' ὁ ποῖς ἀλ|λων

τραφῆς ἰὶ ἀμάτων $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$. 950 $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}$

3 ia. 951 $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ 'alc decasyll'. Anceps is long before D.

Note the elision of $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda'$ at the end of D.

Alc 876/(893)

Dochmiac choral ode. Either strophe (876) or antistrophe (893) must be emended. Metrically, 876 is quite easy. If 893 is accepted, it will be iambelegus + dochm + ba.

(39) $\text{u-u-u-u-u} / \text{u-u-u-u-u} | \text{u-u-u-u-u}$

HF 1036

Dochmiac choral ode (astrophic). Preceded by 2 dochm ($\text{u-u-u-u-u} | \text{u-u-u-u-u}$). Sentence construction is complicated, but the correction of Elmsley and Brodaeus should be accepted. Judging from metrical scheme, HF 1036 is comparable with HF 898 and 907, (13) above, especially with the latter.

907 $\text{u-u-u-u-u} / \text{u-u-u-u-u} | \text{u-u-u-u-u}$

1036 $\text{u-u-u-u-u} / \text{u-u-u-u-u} | \text{u-u-u-u-u}$

The 'caesura' after Ἡράκλειον can be compared with that after ταρτάρειον . 'Iambic dimeter' (or u-u-u-u) and the next (erasm/diom) are in synaphea. Just as elsewhere, here, too, diom (u-u-u-u-u-u) is situated where erasm (u-u-u-u-u-u) takes place. Usually brevis in longo is supposed after Ἡράκλειον to count u-u-u-u as ia+ba. But it is undesirable because of the close word relation.

End of notes

At first glance the dicola (in a looser sense) listed above seem to be identical with the dicola (1)-(24) except the shift of the position of τομή . This supposition is absolutely right when strophically, or quasi-strophically, corresponding

lines have τομή at different positions, e.g. S OT 1106/1093 (32) or Andr 830 (28) compared with 826 (3). It is fundamentally nonsense to give different metrical names to these lines. At some dicola no positive reason is found to divide them at the τομή. Rather it seems more practical to classify them with the counterparts which have τομή after the 'link anceps', e.g. Tro 266 (28) compared with (4).

But when the element after τομή is occupied by long, it is questionable to incorporate this element into the preceding colon to make an erasmonidean (x-uu-uu-/-|). We have already observed that the final element of erasm/diom is dominantly short. And it has been noticed that the word-end after the link-anceps within a period is generally avoided in dactylo-epitrite cola (so-called Lex Maasiana, LM² 185 and the literature mentioned there).

Even if the element after τομή is short and its counterpart is found in erasm/diom dicola (1) - (21), some resist treatment as erasm/diom. Rh 895/906 (25) has the verbal anaphora (ὄλοιτο ... ὄλοιτο ...) in antistrophe.¹ S Ant 353/365 (25)+(31), makes a tricolon of the pattern of a, a, a+b, and moreover, the strophic respension between double-short and long (355/367) is preferable at the initial position of a colon to at the 'link anceps'. A Supp 525/531 (30), too, is reasonably argued to belong to the same type of tricola.

But if we proceed further with such a kind of case-by-case analysis, we have to confront an obvious inconsistency. While ---uu-uu-|uu-uu-uu- (28) and (29), is divided into erasm and

'ibycean', the quite similar metre (30) is divided into 'prosodiac' (in the traditional sense, $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$) and the nameless $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$. When two dicola are similar and are reasonably judged to belong to the same metre, to give them different names is at least unpractical.

To avoid the inconsistency, a genus may be established to subsume the various species, for example, erasm + ithyph and 'prosod' + ia dim cat. Viewed within the genus, erasm and 'prosod' are essentially equivalent though they are independent of each other. This solution seems me to be tacitly accepted in modern metrical treatises. But when a particular passage is analysed, for example, in a commentary, why a given analysis should be accepted and an alternative should be rejected, or why the two different names coexist for similar metres, remains not clearly explained since the genus has not been given a name which is different from, say, erasm(enoplion) and 'prosodiac'.

The situation resembles that of dact-epitri before the Maasian revolution. So shall we introduce the idea of 'link anceps' on a bigger scale for erasm/diom too? There will be no serious trouble with the erasm if it is written 'link' + D (or dd) + 'link', and similarly with its expanded forms. For example, $\cup D \cup \cup$ will cover both erasm + 'alc desasyll' and 'prosod' + the nameless $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$.

But for diomedean ($\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$), the idea of 'link anceps' does not work well. Here, the initial double-short is not anceps nor link. Even if we expand the definition and use ds symbols, $\cup ds \cup$ does not show the similarity with $\cup dd \cup$. But

to call $\bar{u}u$ at the initial of diom, $\bar{u}u$ erasm ($\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u$) or
Ant 366 $\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u$ as anceps, is not acceptable fundamentally.²

The last resort, if we still like to aim at a clear-cut classification of metres, is the reinterpretation of dicola (1) - (24). They have been analysed, since Hephaestion, as for example, $\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u + \bar{u}u-\bar{u}u$. In other words, the $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$ is held as diaeresis where two different metres are disjointed. Hence the archilochean dicolon is asynartete. But suppose 'Ερασμονίδη Χαρίλαε κρημάτων γέλασιν is actually $\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u/\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u$ 'prosod' (in the traditional, non-Dalean sense) + ia dim cat with overlapping by one syllable. Similarly all the examples will be analysed $\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u$, $\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u$, $\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u$ + something with overlapping. Since the name and the entity of $\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u$ and others are demolished, there will be no confusion caused by different analysis and naming. Strophic responsion will be maintained under the same name. At the same time anaphoric and tricolon structure will ^{be} explicitly described. And as the result, we can avoid pendant ending without strong sense pause (period-end) after it. $\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u/\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u$ will be converted to $\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u/\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u$.

Some nameless cola will appear, for example, $\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u$. But this is not a serious obstacle. Perhaps the most serious one is the abrogation of a tradition. We are accustomed to the idea that the archilochean dicolon is $\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u + \bar{u}u-\bar{u}u$. This is a representative asynartete and its $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$ is diaeresis. But if it is $\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u-\bar{u}u + \bar{u}u-\bar{u}u$ cat, 'Ερασμονίδη Χαρίλαε | ε ... will be synartete with caesura, not asynartete!

This renunciation of tradition may be compared with the alcaic stanza. Traditionally it has been held to be composed of four cola. But the amalgamation of the third and the fourth lines abolishes the alcaic decasyll $-uu-uu-uu-$. Consequently the frequent word-end after the ninth element of the third colon does not mean that a colon ends at this point but that "sich der Dichter einer Zusammenfügung bewußt war und den Eindruck einer asynartetischen Struktur vermeiden wollte" (Korzeniewski 130). This psychological interpretation, first propagated by Irigoín, in a different context, is attractive but essentially circular logic (Dover, JHS 64, 1954, 194, Parker, BICS 5, 1958, 15). Apart from the poet's consciousness, the tricolon interpretation has advantages: an inexplicable colon alcaic enneasyll $x-uu-x-uu-x$ is extinct, and the similarity with the sapphic stanza, which is also interpreted as $a, a, a+b$, is emphasized.

Back to the archilochean dicola and others, I decide to continue to use *erasm/diom* as the standard cola in this thesis for convenience. When some names are needed for $-uu-uu-$, $uu-uu-uu-$ and $uu-uu-uu-$, I shall call them 'erasm blunt', 'diom blunt', 'overasm blunt' distinguishing *erasm/diom* (pendant).

When $\tau\eta\eta$ falls after the third long of *erasm/diom*, the element immediately after the $\tau\eta\eta$ is not restricted to short. In one case long and short are in strophic correspondence (S Aj 372/387). This element is unconditionally anceps except the initial of S Ant 355/367 to which the word 'anceps' may not be applicable. This is significantly different from the

last element of erasm/diom when τομή falls after it. It is dominantly short. The variety of the shape before the τομή is poor. The type is almost restricted to υ-υ-υ-υ-υ only. υ-υ-υ-υ-υ and υ-υ-υ-υ-υ are rare.

The initial element of erasm blunt is surely anceps. Short and long are in respension (S Ant 353/365 (25), Med 627/635 (34), and in a wider sense, Andr 830 (22) / 826 (3). All of five occurrence of (32) and two of (33) have long. Probably this coincidence is accidental except that the strophic correspondance of the value of initial anceps is generally observed. The first double-short of υ-υ-υ-υ-υ is occasionally contracted (IA 584 (26), S Tra 638/645 (32)) as observed in erasm pendant. Unless we read Τροίης at Rh 231, the next double-short may be contracted.

The metrical pause created by the τομή after the third long is not always strong syntactically. For example, S Ant 353 ἀνεμόεν | φρόνημα (25), Andr 830 πλοκάμων | ἑμῶν ἄπο (28), Tro 266 ἦ | τί θέσμιον (29), A Supp 525 τελέων | τελεσιότατον and other three of (30). Generally speaking there is no conspicuous difference from the cases where τομή falls after erasm/diom. As for the value of anceps, it is erasm/diom pendant that has striking characteristics.

(b) overlapping

EXAMPLES

(50) $\text{uuuuuu}\hat{\text{u}}\text{-/uuuu}\text{-|}$

IT 396 Ασιήτιδα γαίαν Εύρώ|πας διακίψας

~ 411 φιλόπλουτον ἄμιλλαν αὖξον|τες μελάθροσιν

(51) $\text{uuuuuu}\hat{\text{u}}\text{-/uuuu}\text{-|}$

IA 178 ἐπι τῶν Ἑλέναν ἀη' Εύρώ|τα δονακότροφου

~ 199 Διομηδέα θ' ἠδοναίς δίο|κου κεχρημένον

NOTES TO (40) - (51)

(40) $\text{uuuuuu}\hat{\text{u}}\text{-/uuuu}\text{-|}$ Rh 226/235

1st stasimon 1st strophe. Totally dact-epitr. Though the combination $(\bar{x})e\bar{x}D\bar{x}D(\bar{x})$ is not extremely rare, it usually has τσηή, which strophically coincides, between two D, so that $(-)e-D(-)$ and $(-)D(-)$ is separated: e.g. Andr 770 εἴ τι γὰρ πασχῶ τις ἀμήχανον ἀλλὰς ἰσὶ σπάνις εὐγενέταις.

Here at Rh 226/235, since the first hemiepes overlaps into the second, it is impossible to separate the two.

(41) $\text{uuuuuu}\hat{\text{u}}\text{-/uuuu}\text{-|}$ Alc 438/448

1st stasimon 1st strophe is composed of various 'enoplians' in Dale's sense. Our dicolon is followed by another hemiepes + ithyph. Hemiepes followed by ithyph without link is not unfamiliar. There it not a very strong sense-break at the end of 439/449. Therefore it is not impossible to make up a period composed of 3 x 'prosod' (uuuu) + ithyph as Wilamowitz mentions (GV 392). $\text{uuuu}\hat{\text{u}}\text{-uuuu}\hat{\text{u}}\text{-uuuu}\text{-|uuuu}\text{-||}$

ἴστω δ' Αἶδας ὁ μελαγ.

or, to minimize its importance even if they realize it is impossible to expel it completely. (Once free status should be given to it equivalent to dochmiac, it would be rampant: for example, $\text{---}/\text{---}$ can be regarded as two penthemimer as well as ia cr ba. Even iambic trimeter might turn into penthemimer + lecythion.) Certain examples are: (1) Hec 1091:

$\dot{\iota}\dot{\omega}$ Ἀχαιοί. $\dot{\iota}\dot{\omega}$ Ἀτρεΐδης EL 136/152 $\alpha\dot{\iota}\alpha\dot{\iota}$ ἰκνούμαε ~ $\alpha\dot{\iota}\alpha\dot{\iota}$ δουρύεις
 may be sp+ba. (2) E EL 456-57/468-69: $\text{---}/\text{---}$;
Pho 1581: $\text{---}/\text{---}$ (Dale, LM² 36n1). (3) Some
 clausulae $\text{---}/\text{---}$ which resist analysis as dochmiac + ba.

Our case may belong to this category. 700/804 runs

$\text{---}/\text{---}$. But period-end after $\dot{\omega}\text{s}$ remains
 a serious problem. Dover's solution is: $\text{---}/\text{---}$.
 --- is compared with E EL 439/449 and Ar Th 1153, which

Dale considers as a freak form of gl. But I prefer the

archilochean dicolon to it. For $\dot{\omega}\text{s}$ | A Supp 781, Tro 538 ($\dot{\omega}\text{s}\epsilon\iota$)

(45) $\text{---}/\text{---}$ |

Andr 790

3rd stasimon epode. Dact-epitr in the first half, then resolved iambic or epitrite and quasi-priapean. Preceded by D, and followed by D-D. $\delta\alpha\rho\dot{\iota}$ || κλ- makes position as brevis in longo rather than before muta cum liquida. κλεινοτάτω at the initial position of the next colon is in enjambement. For the reading of Κενταύροις see Stevens.

Tro 804/815

2nd stasimon 1st strophe. Dact-epitr throughout. Preceded by 6 da $\text{---}/\text{---}$ and followed by D-D. For 806/818, see

(118) below. <πυρός>πυρός is the easiest solution to restore strophic respension with ἔβας ἔβας. But x-uu/-uuuuuu is an unusual caesura.

(46) uuuuuuuu|-/uuuuuu|

El 699/713

2nd stasimon 1st strophe. The first two of a tricolon. The third is 701/714 ἐν πολιαῖσι μένη φήμας ~ πῦρ ἐπιβώμιον Ἀργείων uuuuuuuu||. The metre from 702/715 onwards is fundamentally aeolic. The tricolon established by Wilamowitz (GV 214-5) is criticized by Denniston in his commentary as 'most artificial' but rightly defended by Stinton, CQ NS 27, 1977, 44 by comparison with Tro 256ff.

(47) uuuuuuuu|-/uuuuuu|

Andr 1014

For the metrical context, see the corresponding 1022 (15) above. ὀργάνων has been suspected but so far no better solution has proposed than to accept it as it is. Bothe's transposition is indispensable to expel the extraordinary long period. Probably 'simplex ordo' was involved.

(48) uuuuuuuu|-/uuuuuu|

fr 893.3

See the preceding period, (5) above, which is a pure archilochean dicolon. The juxtaposition of these two dicola supports the idea that uuuuuuuu is in close relation with uuuuuuuu. Overlap extends till the second element of the second colon. Perhaps the normal overlap of one element is not completely forgotten because τε is additional. Compare with, e.g. Andr 768 εἴη

πολυκλήτων τε δόμων μέτοχος ----- -u/-uuu- where τε

pushes Τμή one element later than one of the normal positions in an iambelegus: -----↑-/-uu-uu-. ἄπαν is Atticism (LSJ mentions Hdn Gr 2.12). Porson's ἄπαν <τόδ'> makes the first colon uuuuuuuu-, but is unnecessary. Wilamowitz's monstrous 'enoplian' with a resolved long uuuuuuuu- should be rejected.

(49) -----↑-uuuu- |

HF 1024

The preceding line is: 1023 οὐ δὲ τέκνα τρίγωνα τεκόμενος

This text of 1023-24 is the transmitted one and the word order (except δάϊε instead of δάϊς in LP). If we suppose brevis in longo at the end of 1024, τεκόμενος̄, a sufficiently sensible metre is found without any change of word order: uuuuuu↑u/uuu ~ || -----↑-uuuu- ||: 2 ia || quasi-archilochian (erasm + -uuuu-).

Both metres are familiar in dochmiac context of the astrophic ode. Perhaps τέκνα might be changed into τρίγωνα, in which case uuuuu|uuuuuu || cr + dochm is acquired. Brevis in longo is more frequent at the end of dochmiacs. It is a problem that there is no Τμή at any usual position (after, or before 'link anceps' or one syllable overlap). Wilamowitz transposes and makes dochmiacs. His text is accepted by Murray, Schroeder,

Diggle and Bond: οὐ δὲ τέκνα τρίγων' ᾧ | δάϊε τεκόμενος |
λωσσαδι συγκατεργάσω μοίρα .

uuuuuu-|uuuuuu-|uuuu-↑uuuu- ||

The last is explained as a 'syncopated dochmiac' and becomes locus classicus of this metron. But its existence is quite doubtful as Jackson (38) and Conomis (34-5) suggest. Diggle

(PCPS, 20, 1974, 15-6) adds another example: Rh 832 $\xi\omega\upsilon\tau\alpha\ \nu\acute{o}\rho\kappa\upsilon\sigma\sigma\upsilon\upsilon$.
 $\acute{o}\upsilon\ \pi\alpha\rho\alpha\tau\upsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\ \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$, but this is analysable in
 another way as he himself admits..

(50) $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\hat{\text{---}}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$

IT 396/411

1st stasimon 1st strophe. See 402/417 (5) above. Two interpretations are possible for our line: $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\hat{\text{---}}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ $\overset{D}{A}D$
 ('acephalous hemiepes' + 'link' + hemiepes); $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\hat{\text{---}}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$
 diom + $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ (overlapping). $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ is used at HF 1075, (2),
 after successive D. I prefer the latter, taking $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\acute{\omega}\nu\eta\alpha\varsigma$
 and $\kappa\upsilon\zeta\acute{o}\nu\tau\eta\varsigma$ to cover the junction of two cola ('dovetailing').

(51) $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\hat{\text{---}}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$

IA 178/199

Parodos, 1st strophe. 164-70/185-91 and 180-84/201-05 are
 aeolics. 171-71/192-95 are presumably ionics. 175-76/196-97
 are obscure: $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$. The first half cannot be pher
 because of the elision (Μενέλαον θ'). Probably ionic. 177/198,
 the colon preceding our passage, is obviously $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$,
 a kind of 'enoplian' (82). Our passage may be analysed in three
 ways: (i) $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ + 'link' + $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ('ibycean' with the contracted
 double-short) (ii) $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\hat{\text{---}}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ diom + $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ (substitution
 of $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$) (iii) $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ + $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ two telesilleans. The last
 may be the most natural in respect of the following aeolics.
 But (i) there is no overlapped tel in Euripidean corpus (ii)
 overlapping by two syllables (in our case it extends till the
 double-short of choriambic nucleus) is rather rare. $\acute{\alpha}\nu\ \epsilon\upsilon\rho\acute{\omega}\nu\eta\alpha$
 is similar to e.g. $\mu\epsilon\lambda\lambda\alpha\chi\acute{\chi}\eta\tau\alpha\varsigma\ \text{or}\ \text{Κλητίου}$ which 'dovetails'

occupied by short. This characteristic is common to the cases when τσμη' falls before the 'link' anceps.

The second (overlapped) cola are various, but are not different from those which are found in the previous chapters: -σσ-σσ- (40)(47), -σσ-σσ-σ (41)(46), -σσ-σσ-σσ- (42), -σ-σ-σ- (44) (48), -σ-σ-σ-σ- (45), -σ-σ-σ- (49), -σσ-σ- (50), -σσ-σ-σ- (51). There is nothing special about these overlapping dicola. Whether the normal position of τσμη' may be after or before the last element of erasm/diom, the coincidence of the colon-end and the word-end is not essential between the dicola.

Chapter 7

Erasmonideans and diomedeans with suffix

When we started examining the erasmonidean dicola, I cited the following examples to give the definition of a dicolon (p.249).

- (a) --UUUUUUUU UUUUUUUU
 (b) UUUUUUUUUU UUUUUUUU
 (c) UUUUUUUUUU UU
 (d) UUUUUUUUUU --

I included (b) into dicola but excluded (c). Now since dicola have been examined, shorter verses which may be called 'erasmonidean with suffix' will be observed next.

Theoretically these lengths of cola are conceivable between (b) and the simple erasmonidean.

- * UUUUUUUUUU UUUUUU
 (52) = (c) UUUUUUUUUU UU
 (53) UUUUUUUUUU UU
 (54) = (d) UUUUUUUUUU --
 (56) UUUUUUUUUU --

There is supposed to be a parallel series which starts with diomedeans.

- * UUUUUUUUUU UUUUUU
 (58) UUUUUUUUUU UU
 (59) UUUUUUUUUU UU
 (60) UUUUUUUUUU --
 (61) UUUUUUUUUU --

Similarly with dicephalous erasmonideans.

same time their definition of 'enoplion' is too loose. From this theory, $\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$ is nothing more than one of the permutation so that they do not pay any special attention to the frequent occurrence of $\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$ in the Euripidean corpus.

On the other hand Dale (who is perhaps indebted to Maas) is eager to demolish the Hebung-theory thoroughly so that, paradoxically, she does not pay attention to the entity $\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$ either. To be precise, she notices it; but does not compare it with erasmonidean (IM² 193). She rather seems to take $\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$ as a unit within a colon, intentionally or not.

It will be almost impossible to prove in mathematical sense the hypothesis about erasm/diom + suffix. But if there is no example which contradicts our hypothesis or definition, and if the parallelism between erasm and diom is seen to be attested not only in form but in actual usage, our hypothesis will be strengthened.

(a) Erasmonidean + suffix

EXAMPLES

(52) $\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$

- Alc 570 σέ τοι καὶ ὁ Πύθιος εὐλύρας Ἀπόλλων
 ~ 580 ἔβα δὲ λιπούσ' "Οδρῦός νάπαν λόντων
S Tra 635 Οἴτας παραναϊτάοντες αἵ τε μέσσαν
 ~ 642 ἀχῶν καναχάν ἐπάνησιν ἄλλα θειάς
Rh 462 πῶς + μοι + Ἀχιλεὺς τὸ σὸν ἔγχος ἂν δύνατο

- ~ 828 μή μοι κόπον, ἦ ἄνα, θῆς, ἀκαίτιος γάρ
 Med 410 ἄνω ποταμῶν ἴερον χωροῦσι παγαί
 ~ 421 μῦσαι δὲ πάλαι γενέων λήξουσ' αἰοιδῶν
 S Ant 582 εὐδαίμονες οἷσι κακῶν ἀγευστος αἰῶν
 ~ 593 ἀρχαῖα τὰ λαβδακιδῶν οἴκων ὄρωμαι.
- (53) —————
- Med 824 ἔρχεσθαι τὸ παλαιὸν ἔλβισι
 ~ 835 τοῦ καλλυνάου τ' ἐπὶ Κηφισοῦ ροαῖς
 Med 976 νῦν ἐλπίδες σὺκέτι μοι παίδων ζῆας
 ~ 982 πείσῃ χάρις ἀμβρόσιος τ' αἰγὰ πέπλων
 cf. Tro 515 νῦν γὰρ μέλος ἐν Τρῳάδ' ἰαχῆσσι
 ~ 535 καὶ Δαρδανίας ἄταν θῆα. δῶσαν
 cf. Tro 249 ἦ τὰ Λακεδαιμονία, νύμφα δούλων;

(54) —————

- Alc 225 γενεῶ, φόνιον δ' ἀπόπανσον Ἄτιδαν.
 ~ 237 νόσῃ κατὰ γῆς χθόνιον παρ' Ἄτιδαν.
 A Supp 526 τελειότατον κράτος, ἔλβιε Ζεῶ
 ~ 532 γένος, φιλίας προγόνου γυναικὸς
 A PV 135 σύθην δ' ἀπέδιδος ἄχῃ πτερωτῆ
 ~ 151 τὰ πρὶν δεπλήρια νῦν ἀίστοισι.
 S Ant 354 ὄργας ἐδιδάξατο, καὶ δυσκώλων
 (~ 366 τὸτ' ἔμην)
 Hipp 163 δύστανος ἀμηχανία συνοικεῖν
 OC 1244 ἄται κλονέουσιν ἀεὶ ζυγῶσαι
- (55) —————
- Ion 1049 Δάματρος, ἃ τῶν νυκτιπόλων ἐφόδων ἀνάσσεις
 ~ 1062 σπονδαί τε δεσποί - νας ἔτε κοῖρος ἤπεισι τόλμας

- S Tereus 591P 2-3 τούς πάντας· οὐδείς ἔξοχος ἄλλος ἔβλασεν ἄλλον·
 S Ant 585 οὐδὲν ἐλλείπει, γενεᾶς ἐπὶ πληθος ἔρπον
 ~ 596 οὐδ' ἀπαλλάσσει, γενεῶν γένος, ἀλλ' ἐρείπει
 Rh 536 γίγνεται, καὶ τις προδρόμων ὄδε γ' ἐστὶν ἀσπὴρ·
 ~ 555 ὕπνος· ἀδίστος γὰρ ἔβα βλεφάροις ἠρὸς ἄσους·
 Alc 232 γυναῖκα κατακρούσαν ἐν ἄματι τῷδ' ἐπιόφῃ·
 IT 400 λιπόντες εὐρώταν ἢ ρούματα σεμνὰ Δίρκος
 ~ 415 ἀπληροτος ἀνδρώποις ὄλβου βῆρος οἱ φέρονται

(56) υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ

- OC 1564 νηκρῶν πλάκα καὶ Στύγιον δόμον·
 Alc 594 ἱψηστᾶσιν, αἰθέρα τῶν Μολοσ - σῶν
 ~ 602 ἐν τοῖς ἀγαθοῖσι δὲ πάντα ἔνισ-τιν
 Andr 841 τί μοι ξίφος ἐκ χερῶν ἠγρεύσας;
 S OC 1575 κατενχομαῖ ἐν καθαρῷ βῆναι

(57) χ-υ-χ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ

- Ion 685 αὐγὰρ με σάινει θέσφατα μή τιν' ἔχη δόλον·
 ~ 704 ὄλοιτ' ὄλοιτο πότνικον ἔξαπαρῶν ἐμῶν
 Hec 647 ἐπὶ δορὶ καὶ φόνῳ καὶ ἐμῶν μελάθρων λύβα·
 Hec 649 στένει δὲ καὶ τις ἀμφὶ τὸν εὐρσον εὐρώταν·
 HF 1184 εὐφημα φύνει - βουλομένοισιν ἐπαγγελῆ·
 HF 1186 ὦ δαινὰ λέξας οἰχομεθ' οἰχώμεθα πτανα·
 HF 1188 τί φῆς; τί δρασας; μαινομένῳ πιτύλῃ πλαγχθεῖς·
 Ion 717 λοιψηρὰ πηδᾶ νητιπόλοισι ἄμα σὺν Βάκχοις
 Ion 1483 τί φοῖβον αὐδᾶς κρυπτόμενον λέχος ἠνάσθην
 Pho 121 πάχχαλκον ἀσπίδ' ἀμφὶ βραχίονι κουφίζων;

NOTES TO (52) - (57)

(52) ~~-----~~

Alc 570/580

2nd stasimon 1st strophe. It starts with ~~-----~~,
e-Dd~~---~~, or archebulean (~~-----~~) prefixed by cretic,
or ~~-----~~ (e-D) prolonged by another ~~---~~ and the suffix
~~---~~. The next colon is ours. Then comes an ithyph without link.
It is identical with the latter half of ours. The fourth is
~~-----~~, which appears a shortened iambelegus (vevd); and
another ithyph without link. 575-77/585-87 may be interpreted
as aeolics. The first half of the ode is too specialized to
be regarded as dact-epitr. 570/580 may be vevD-, but every
occurrence of link anceps is filled with short both in strophe
and in antistrophe.

S Tra 635/642

2nd stasimon 1st strophe. For the metrical context, see S Tra
638/645, (32) above. Roughly speaking, the metrical circumstances
are similar to that of 2nd stasimon 1st strophe of Alcestis (above).

Rh 462/828

Possibly dochmiac choral ode. See p.222 above. Though strophic,
strophe and antistrophe are separated. Text is heavily corrupted,
but the ode seems to start with dochmiacs and such forms of

'enoplans' are mixed; 459/825 ~~-----~~ || (61)

461/827 ~~-----~~ || (56)

Med 410/421

1st stasimon 1st strophe. The whole ode is composed of simple
dact-epitr except the last line ~~-----~~ (D-ithyph, or D-eba).

Link anceps is filled with long in most cases. When it is short, the strophically corresponding element is long.

S Ant 582/593

2nd stasimon 1st strophe. Followed by ~~-----~~

Other are iambics. 582-86/593-97 is explicable as dact-epitr,

but includes (i) resolved link anceps 584/595 (οἷς γὰρ ἄν

στίσθη ~ ηήματα φθιμένων -u---...~ -u-uu-...)

(ii) the ending --- at 586/597. (i) The resolution of link anceps is extremely rare. There is no other example in tragedy.

Pindar may show one (according to Snell's conspectus): Pyth 1.92

ὦ φίλε κέρδεσιν ἑντραπέλοισ· σπιθόμβροτον αὖχημα δόξας.

-----/----- ~ D-De-. Turyn adopts the transposition

since Moschopoulos: ὦ φίλος, ἑντραπέλοισ κέρδεσσ'

If the case at Ant 595 can be interpreted not as link but as the initial anceps, it will be easy to accept. (ii) Though it is not a normal dact-epitr colon, e-Dbā is mixed in tragic odes of this metre (but never in Pindar).

(53) -----

Med 824/835

3rd stasimon 1st strophe. Completely dact-epitr except clausula (-----, which I take as 'alc decasyll' with the first double short contracted). 824 has two short ancipitia. But both are long in antistrophe.

Med 976/982

4th stasimon 1st strophe. Like other stasima of this play, completely dact-epitr except clausula (ithyph without link).

Tro 515/535

1st stasimon, strophe. Metre of 511-18/531-38 is interpreted as a kind of dact-epitr in a broader sense by Dale (MATC) and Biehl. The interpretation of the ode itself as 'dithyrambic' or ἐμβόλιμα, reading extra-dramatic sense into the words κινῶν ὕμνων, overshadows the metrical analysis.

Provisionally I take each colon thus:

ἀμφὶ μοι Ἴλιον ἦ μούσα κινῶν ὕμνων
 πᾶσα δὲ γένηται Φρυγῶν πρὸς πύλας ἠρμῆθι ---|---x--- ||

ἄσσον σὺν λακρύοις ὤδαν ἐπικήδειον
 πικρὰ ἐν οὐρέϊα ζέστον λίσχον Ἀργείων ---|---x---||

νῦν γὰρ μέλος ἐς Τροίαν ἰαχῆσσι
 καὶ Δαρδανίης ἄταν θεία ἰστων ---|---||

τετραβάμονας ὡς ὑπὲρ ἀπῆνας
 χίριν ἄστυς ἀμβροσιπύλου ---|---||

Ἀργείων ὀλόμαν τάλανα δοριόλωτος
 κλωστοῦ δ' ἀμφιβόλοισι λίνιστο καὶ ὡσι ---|---||

This is fundamentally identical with the colometry of Dale and Biehl. One of the crucial points is to what extent we can accept a long as a contracted double-short. οὐρέϊα (533) is an obvious case of contraction (or οὐρέϊα^c ?). In our passage, Τροίαν (Τροίαν ?) (cf. Rh 231 ἦ Τροίας ~ Αἰακίδα) and ἄταν have either contracted double-short (---|---x---) or anceps (---|---x---). Either is possible, and both are unparalleled.

Tro 249

Duet between Hecuba and Talthybios. ἰὼ μοι μοι is certainly extra metrum. This line may be analysed as either $\frac{---|---x---}{x} \frac{---|---x}{x}$ (-D-e with 'dragged e') or $\frac{---|---x}{x}$ + spondee. Or less

likely, 2 anap + sp (Wilamowitz, GV 556, Lee) or much less likely, 2 anap + anap metron (Biehl). Perhaps the four longa

νύμφα δούλαν is related with IT 404/418 δία τάγγει ~ κοινῆ δόξῃ between the archilochean dicolon and the priapean.

(54) - - - - -

Alc 225/237 and A Supp 526/532

- - - - - | - - - - - see (30) above.

A PV 135/151

Parodos, 1 st strophe. Whether the fundamental metre is iambo-choriambic or ionic, the metre of 135/151 is not affected. This line is separated from the preceding cbla. Cf 132/148 - - - - -.

S Ant 355/367

- - - - - | - - - - - see (31) above.

Hipp 163

Parodos, epode. 161 φιλεῖ δὲ τῆ δυστροπῆ γυναικῶν is surely ia+ithyph (- - - - -). 162 ἄρμονιά κἀκᾶ - - - - - is difficult.

Is this a kind of substitution of - - - - - ? Schroeder and Barrett take 162-63 as - - - - - + - - - - -; but overlapping of catalectic verse κἀκᾶ δῦσ- is unfavourable unless we suppose a colon - - - - -x.

OC 1244

3rd stasimon, epode. It is divided into three major periods.

1242-44 composes the second. 1242 and 1243 are successive - - - - -, pher (or .hemiepe ?) Cf. the last verse of the first period 1241 κυματολήξ χειμερία κλονεῖται - - - | - - - - - ch+ch+ba, and of the third period αἰ δ' ἐννυχιάν ἀπὸ 'Ριπᾶν - - - - -

(55) (x)-u-x-uu-uu-u--

Ion 1049/1062

3rd stasimon, 1st strophe. Except the first period, the whole ode is composed of aeolics. Preceded by -uuuu- *Εἰνοδία δούρατα*
~ εἰ ἀτελής θάνατος. 1049 has a very weak caesura after x-u-x
τῶν | νυκτιπόλων while 1062 overlaps -uuu-|/uuuu-uu-. This
 overlapping is very common type among dact-epitr. It is
 unnatural to divide 1048-49/1061-62 into encomiologus (D-e-)
 and 'alc decasyll' because encomiologus usually makes a period-
 end and the word-break at the end is undesirable.

S fr 591 P 2-3 (Tereus).

The fragment is composed completely of dact-epitr. One may
 arrange as Radt who puts *τοὺς π. οὐδέτις* after the preceding
 line (-E-), and separates 'alc decasyll' from -uuuu-. I slightly
 prefer taking *τοὺς πάντας* as in enjambement, to leaving *οὐδέτις*
 at the end of the previous line. But it is a matter of taste.
 More important is the existence of 'alc decasyll' in the context
 of dact-epitr.

S Ant 585/596

2nd stasimon, 1st strophe. 583-86/594-97 are dact-epitr, and
 the others are iambic. Preceded by -D^ue-||e^uD-. 595 ends
 with elision (*πίπτοντ'*). 595 has 'resolved link anceps' if
 we retain traditional *φθιμένων*. Both 585 and 596 have
 caesura at -uuu-|/uuuu-...

Rh 536/555

3rd stasimon. Dact-epitr in a wider sense, including uuuuuuuu |
 -uuuu-(24), -uuuuu-/uuuuuuuuuu (123).

Alc 232

Strophic choral ode similar to commos. Cf 224/236 (30) above.

232 is scanned most naturally as $\text{u--u--u--u--u--u--u--}$ u-u-u-- while

218 $\text{ἑοϊσίν εὐχόμεθα. θεῶν γὰρ δύναμις μέγιστα ;}$
 $\text{εὐχόμεθα βλ εὐχόμεθα L ὑχόμεθα P ἑχόμεθα V δύναμις V α ἰ. LPB}$

is usually taken as $\text{u--u--u--u--u--u--}$ $2 ia + ch+ba$ (ἑοϊσίν u--u,
but θεῶν, -). If we accept this colometry of 218 and adjust

232 with it as Murray does, intolerable period-end appears:

$\text{γυναῖκα κατανοῖσαν ἐν ||}$ (brevis in longo). I prefer rather
deleting γὰρ (218) to accepting such an abnormal brevis in

longo. Asyndeton gives 218 $\text{u--u--u--u--u--u--}$ (with θεῶν u--
and εὐχόμεθα L).

IT 400/415

1st stasimon 1st strophe. Preceded by highly resolved iambic
trimeter, and followed by $\text{u--u--u--u--u--u--}$ | u--u-- . Overlapping and
the contraction of the first double-short make the identification

hard; but the initial movement is typical dact-epitr: u--u-- | $\overline{\text{u--u--u--}}$.

(56) $\overline{\text{u--u--u--u--}}$

OC 1564

4th stasimon. Corresponding strophically with 1575 κατεύχεται
 ἐν καθαρῷ βῆτοναι u--u--u--u-- . Preceded by u-- | $\overline{\text{u--u--}}$ bacchiac

+ dochm (or u--u-- | u-- dochm+cr). Pohlsander takes it and our
line as u--u-- | u--u--u--u-- || u--u--u-- | dochm lecyth dochm leaving

κατεύχεται in hiatus and supposing brevis in longo πλακά .

This is not impossible. The context is dochmiac-iambic; but

includes 1557/69 u--u--u-- \cong , 1562/74 u--u--u-- || νεκρῶν is found

only in MS T (Triclinius' one). All others preserved νεκῶων

Cf. 1578 νεκρῶν πλακάς (all MSS). In these circumstances

to change $\nu\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\omega}\nu$ into $\nu\epsilon\kappa\acute{\omega}\nu$ must have been less probable than the opposite. It is conceivable that Triclinius emended 'unmetrical' $\nu\epsilon\kappa\acute{\omega}\nu$ by his usual habit, and whether this emendation hit on the true reading, depends on our metrical judgement. But it is also possible that Triclinius had access to another good ancient source since, according to Dawe, T has too many good readings for all to be ascribed to Triclinius' emendation (Dawe, Praefatio). If we can retain $\nu\epsilon\kappa\acute{\omega}\nu$ codicologically, our example is a unique case of corresponding ν/ν .

Alc 594/602

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. After dact-epitr movement, 591/600 is $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ (124), and comes our line. And 595/604 is $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ||. Though 602 is not completely certain, it seems more natural to suppose there is a lacuna in 594 rather than a gloss in 602. Wilamowitz (GV 453), Schroeder and Dale take 594/602 as $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} + \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ though with different interpretations. The most unusual phenomenon is the 'bridge' over the juxtaposed Hebungen. The nearest parallel is iambo-dactyls' $x\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$.

Andr 841

Hermione's commos. Compare with the initial part of 826 and 830 $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|0|\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ (3)(28). Murray and Stevens are wrong, for $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\ \xi\acute{\iota}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ cannot be an iambic metron preceding dochmiac because of impossible brevis in longo.

S OC 1575

4th stasimon. Corresponding strophically with 1564. See above. By this responsion $x\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ is attested to be equal to $x\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$.

(57) x-u-x-u-u-u-u-u-

Ion 685/704

2nd stasimon, strophe. Dochmiac choral ode.

Hec 647, 649

2nd stasimon, epode. It is composed of 'dactylo-epitrite' or 'longer enoplian' (Dale's sense) and iambics. It includes 653 u-u-u-u-u-u- 654 u-u-x̂-/u-u-u-u-u-u- . 647 starts with u-u-u- ; the resolution of epitrite of dact-epitr is rare in tragedies, but possible. 647 has also caesura at different positions from other examples of (57). But x-u-x̂-/u-u-u-u- is rather common in usual iambelegi.

HF 1184, 1186, 1188

The Duet between Amphitryon and Theseus (speaking part). Theseus starts with iambic penthemimer (x-u-x) just as the iambic trimeter but Amphitryon continues it not with -u-x-u- but with -u-u-u-u-.

This type of exchange of 'conversation' is common in usual iambelegus: x-u-x is attributed to the speaking role and -u-u-u-u- ,

to the singing role: Ion 768, 769, 1478, 1483 (below). Ba 1179/1185 is divided into the chorus and Agave. For 1188, which is followed by u-u-u-u-u-u- in MSS, see (61) on 1190.

Ion 717

2nd stasimon epode. Dochmiac choral ode. Preceded by

u-u-u-u-u-u-.

Ion 1483

Recognition Duet. Murray's colometry must be rearranged. Ion's part u-u- cannot be anything but penthemimer followed by hemiepes as found at HF 1184 etc.

Pho 121

Teichoskopia. Preceded by

τίς οὗτος ὁ λευκολόφος

-uu-u- 'erasm blunt'

ἤρηναι ὅτι ἄγεται στρατοῦ

-uu-x-u- lecyth

They are also notated with Maasian symbols: uD|e-e|.

End of notes

Of the five examples of (52), erasm + -uu-, Med 410/421 is obviously dact-epitr: -D-e-. Ant 582/593 can be interpreted so, too, but its context is looser than the pure dact-epitr. Surprisingly xDxe- is scarcely used in tragic odes while D-e- (encomiologus) appears frequently. Certainly the colon -uu-u-u-u-u-u-u-, especially with short ancipitia, is used as 'enoplian' in a wider context.

(53), erasm + -uu-, is restricted to dact-epitr. The last element of erasm is long (except Med 824). If a much wider scheme were supposed such as x-uu-u-u-x-x-, Tro 249 could be explained as a variation of erasm + -uu-, but it seems an unnecessary expansion of the definition. Tro 515/535 is more irregular. Perhaps this is best accepted as -d-e- as it is.

(54), erasm + --, is certainly used as an elongated form of -uu-u-u- (Alc 224/236, A Supp 525/531, S Ant 354). -- may be taken as a common ending to various metres. At OC 1244 (54) works as the expansion of -uu-u-u-. This is the pherecratean which is used successively (i.e. not as the clausula of gl) but at the same time it appears as -uu-u-u- with the first

double-short contracted. At Hipp 163, $\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$ (whatever it may be) is followed with overlapping by its expanded form $\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$.

As the examples of (55) show, $\text{erasm} + \bar{\text{---}}$ can have the prefix x- . I think it is allowed to call this unit 'an iambic metron'. Alternatively (55) is also explicable as the iambelegus (xexD) attached the ending $\bar{\text{---}}$ to. No essential difference is found between the two interpretations. Its context is wider than the pure dact-epitr. Hemiepe and other 'enoplians' are used in its vicinity. As we have noticed briefly in chapter 1, iambelegus itself is one of the main elements of dochmiac odes such as the Duets (cf. chapter 15). All the examples of (55) have short at the antepenultimate element.

For $\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$, compare with these examples discussed elsewhere: (28) $\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}} | \bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$: Andr 830, (29) $\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}} | \bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$: Tro 266, (93) $\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}} | \bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$: Phaeth 270, Hec 699, and the examples of overlapping: (43)(44) $\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}} | \bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$: $\text{x-}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$ and $\text{x-}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$ correspond strophically at S OC 1564/1575 (whether 1564 starts with $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\omega\nu$ or $\nu\alpha\acute{\omega}\omega\nu$). That the penultimate element is anceps agrees with the responsion (in a wider sense) of HF 1029 $\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}} | \bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$ (3) with 1032 $\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}} | \bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$ (4). Hence the form $\text{x-}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$ ($\text{erasm} + \bar{\text{---}}$) is established (56). Except at Alc 594/602, (56) has period-end after it. At Andr 841, interestingly, it appears after the dicolon $\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$ which has the shape of two $\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$ stuck on each other.

Both $\text{x-}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$ and $\text{x-}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$ can have the prefix x- like $\text{x-}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}\bar{\text{---}}$ (57). Similarly with (55), it may be analysed

as iambelegus + \bar{u} (but not + spondee). Except at Hec 647 and 649, this colon usually appears in dochmiac context.

Generally speaking, all the examples listed above are used in similar metrical circumstances: (i) among dact-epitr (ii) with freer forms of dact-epitr or 'enoplians' (iii) among dochmiacs.

(b) Diomedean + suffix

EXAMPLES

(58) $\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}$

- A PV 547 τίς ἑφαμερίων ἄρηξις ; οὐδ' ἐδέρχθης
 ~ 555 τὸ διαμφίδιον δέ μοι μελος προσέτιτα
 ? S Aj 231 ξίφεισιν βοτὰ καὶ βιτήρας ἵππωνώμας
 ~ 255 μετὰ τοῦδε τυηκίς, τὸν αἰσ' ἀπλάτος ἴσχει.
 ? S Ant 1115 πολυώνυμε Κερμείας νυμφῶς ἀγάλμα
 ~ 1126 σέ δ' ὑπὲρ δίλοφου πέτρας στέρψ ἔπηψε
 ? Ar Av 943 ὅς ὑφαντοδόνατον ἔσθιοσ οὐ πέπαιται

(59) $\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}$

- IT 1245 ὄθι ποικιλόνωτος οἰνωπιὸς δράκων
 1246 σκιερᾷ κατάχαλκος εὐφύλλῳ δάφνῃ
 ~ 1270 ταχύπους δ' ἔς Ὀλυμπον ὀρμαθῆτις ἀνάξ
 1271 χεῖρα παιδῶν ἔλιξεν ἐκ Διὸς θρόνων
 Ba 1174 < > νέου ἴνιν· ὡς ὄραν πάρα.
 ~ 1190 ἀνέπηλ' ἐπὶ θῆρα τόνδε μαινάδαε
 Med 204 ἰαχᾶν αἶον πολύστονον γόνυ

- Rh 249 πόλις. ἔστι Φρυγῶν τις ἔστιν ἄλιμος
 ~ 260 Ἐλένα κακόγαμβρον ἐς χεῖρας γέον.
 (60) υυυυυυυυ
- Alc 442 πολὺ δὴ πολὺ δὴ γυναῖκι ἀρίστην
 ~ 452 χιπαραῖσι τ' ἐν ὀλβίας Ἀθάνας
 Alc 460 σὺ γὰρ ὦ, μόνῃ, ὦ φίλα γυναικῶν
 ~ 470 σχετλίῳ, πολὺν ἔχοντε χαίταν
 Med 648 θανάτῳ θανάτῳ πάρος θαμνοῖν
 ~ 659 ἀχάριστος ὄλοισθ' ὅτῳ πάρεστιν
 Hec 655 τίθεται χεῖρα ὀρυπτεται παρῆϊαν
 Hec 927 ἐπιδέμνιος ὡς πέστημι' ἐς εὐνῶν
 ~ 937 ἄγομαι δὲ θανόντ' ἰδοῦσ' ἀκοίταν
 HF 1080 Ταφίων περίκλωστον ἄστῳ πέρσας
 * Ion 1458 τέκνον, σὺκ ἀδάκρυτος ἐκλοχεύῃ
 IT 1250 ἐπὶ ματέρος ἀγκάλαισι θρῆσκων
 ~ 1275 πολύχρυσα δῖων λατρεύματα σχετῖν
 IT 884 πότρον κατὰ χεῖρον, σὺχί ναί
 Rh 900 ἀπομαφομένης ἐμοῦ πορευθεῖς
 901 ἀπὸ δ' ἀντομίνου πατρὸς βιαίως
 ~ 911 Φρυγίων λυχέων ἐπλευσε πλαθεῖσ'
 912 τ' ὑπ' Ἰλίῳ τ' ἦλθε μὲν τ' ἔπειτα Τροίας
 S Tra 648 δυοκαδεκάμητον ἀμμίνουσαι
 ~ 656 πολύκωπον ἔχημα ναὸς αὐτῷ
 (61) υυυυυυυυ
- El 586 κατέλαμψας, ἔβηξας, ἐμφανῆ
 El 588 πατρίων ἀπὸ δωμάτων τάλας
 Ion 1448 συνέκυρσ' ἀδοκῆτος ἠδονά;
 Ion 457 κορυφᾶς Διός, ὦ μάκαρα Νίκα,

| | | |
|--------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Ion | 1486 | δικαίω δὲ σε μῆνός ἐν κύκλῳ |
| Phaeth | 276 | βασιλεία τέλεινα παῖς τ' ἔστω |
| Rh | 459 | τὸ δὲ νόσον Ἀργείοις δόρυ |
| ~ | 825 | ἔπει ἀγρυπτοῦ ἤμ' ἐν εὐφρόνῃ |
| HF | 1190 | ἑκατομκεφάλου βαφαῖς ὕδρας |
| Ion | 1479 | τὸν ἐλαμοφυῆ πάγον θάσσει |
| Ion | 1482 | παρ' ἀηδόνιον πύραυ φοίβῃ |
| Ion | 1494 | ἀνά δ' ἄντρον ἔρημον οἰκνωῶν |
| Hel | 657 | ἀδόκητον ἔχω σε πρὸς στέφανοις |
| Hel | 680 | Πάριν ὡς ἀφέλοιστο — πῶς; αὐδα: |
| Hel | 681 | Κύπρις ἦ γ' ἐπένευσεν — ᾧ τλόμον. |
| Hyps | fr64.94 | ἀπασστίδιόν γ' ἐμῶν στέρνων |
| S Tra | 647 | ὄν ἀπόπτωλον εἶχμεν παντᾶ |
| ~ | 655 | ἀφίκοιτ' ἀφίκοιτο. μη σταῖη |
| ? Pho | 324 | ἀπαιλος φερέων λυκῶν, τέκνον. |

NOTES TO (58) - (61)

(58) υυ-υυ-υυ-υυ-υυ-υυ

A PV 547/555

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. For the metrical context, see (18).

547 has a strong sense-break after υυ-υυ-υυ-υυ and this leads

Wilamowitz to take it as 'enopl' + -υυ-υυ.

S Aj 231/255

Strophic choral ode interspersed among anapaests recited by Tecmessa and the chorus. Because Wilamowitz (GV 460), Kraus, Pohlsander, Dawe take 228/251 as ia+ch+ch+ba, the next two lines are puzzling: υυ-υυ-υυ-υυ-υυ-υυ | υυ-υυ-υυ-υυ. The first is explicable

as asclepiad. Mrs Edwards points out it is identical with the preceding line except that it starts with mere \cup - instead of $\cup\cup\cup$. But what is $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$? Perhaps the hemiepes is employed instead of two choriambes (cf. Dale, IM² 155). I suspect 228-30/251-53 is a kind of ionics, similar to A Th 720ff, PV 128ff, Rh 360ff.

ὤμοι φοβῶμαι τὸ προσέρπειν $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$
 παρίφαντος ἀνὴρ θανάτῳ $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$
 παραλήκτω χερσὺν κατακτᾶ κελαινῶς $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$

$\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ has a parallel at A Th 720 πέρφρικα τᾶν ὠλοσίσιον.

$\cup\cup\cup$ is compared with Ba 536 ἔτι σοι τοῦ Βρημίου μέγιστοι

$\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ which is the clausula of a long ionic passage. But

\cup - after $\cup\cup\cup$ remains a question. Can \cup - $\cup\cup$ $\cup\cup$ (IA 171,

172) be cited as a (kind of) parallel? Mrs Edwards writes to

me: "the ionic interpretation of this passage involves one raryty

($\cup\cup\cup$) and one unparalleled phenomenon (\cup - following it).

Is it, then, any easier than the aeolo-choriambic interpretation?"

To proceed further with this problem it will be indispensable to check afresh all passages of ionics, choriambics and asclepiads (and some passages such as Hipp 732-34/742-44 or Pho 1509-23 where choriambes and hemiepe are mingled).

S Ant 1115/1126

5th stasimon 1st strophe. The exact identification of each colon is difficult but this ode is composed mainly of iambs and aeolics. At 1115, MSS reading gives $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$. If we try to analyse this as diom + $\cup\cup\cup$, the third Senkung turns to be long against the definition. Is this example a special case where the third Senkung is treated as anceps? Or is it not a

diom but overasm whose third Senkung is contracted? πέτρας
(1126) may be scanned as -- to adjust to the strophe. But in
any case the text of this ode is too corrupt to use for theoretical
consideration. Nauck's transposition, which Dawe accepts, is
no improvement.

Ar Av 943

The song of the (traditional ?) Poet. The preceding line (541)
is νομάδιτι γὰρ ἐν Σκυθῶσι ἀλάτοι Στράτων

υυυυυυυυυυ which is identical except the final --. This
is unparalleled in tragic odes (perhaps in Pindaric manner).
The following line υυυυυυυυυυ is also difficult. Probably
it is unsuitable to cite this line for a parallel.

(59) υυυυυυυυυυ

IT 1245-46/1270-71

3rd stasimon. Though the text and the metrical construction
is quite obscure especially in the former half of this ode,
the repetition of the same verse, the exact corresponson and
the clear word division guarantee the existence of the colon
υυυυυυυυυυ. All of the four examples have τση at the same
position: υυυυυυ|υυ|υυ. Three have long anceps or the
initial element of the iambic metron. Wilamowitz (GV 390)
Schroeder, and Dale (MATC) prefer the first possibility though
they do not use the term 'link anceps'. Wilamowitz calls it
'enopl + cr' with parallels from Pindar and Bacchylides.
Schroeder treats it similarly. Dale, though writing (enop + ia),
gives the notation _A dds-s. Murray and Platnauer divides as
υυυυυυ + υυυυ.

Ba 1174/1190

Commos between Agave and Chorus. Preceded by ---|--- . Its last 'metron' may be attached to our verse as by Murray: --- . But the following --- is unfortunate. The position of Τομή is exactly the same as in IT examples above.

Med 204

Choral astrophic ode composed of 'enoplian' (206, ---) of dact-epitr (208, ---) and of iambs or epitrite. Dale deletes $\gammaόνων$ at 204 to make a familiar colon --- (IM² 171). Schroeder and Page take as ---|--- mol+2ia with $\bar{\alpha}\chi\alpha\nu$ and $\bar{\alpha}\iota\omega\nu$.

Rh 249/260

1st stasimon 2nd strophe. The preceding --- has a hiatus at the end. Murray puts a colon-end according to the sense-break after --- . Brevis in longo is found both in strophe and antistrophe. The following colon is a dochmiac if we follow Murray. But there are no other dochmiacs in this ode. Before our colon dactyls and iambo-choriambics are found. Moreover overlapping from a dochmiac into a choriambic is not common. A better colometry is acquired if a highly resolved ithyphallic (possibly unparalleled) and the following ionics are accepted:

$\begin{array}{l} \text{ἐνὶ δὲ θράσος ἐν δίχρηϊ.} \\ \sim \text{ὅς ἐπὶ πόλιν ὅς ἐπὶ γᾶν} \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{l} \text{νόθῃ Μυσῶν ὅς ἐμὴν συμμαχίαν ἀτίθει} \\ \text{Τροίαν χιλιόων ἥσθ' ἔχων στρατήαν} \end{array}$

Wilamowitz (GV 583) rejects brevis in longo at 249/260 and makes 'enoplian' followed by choriambics.

πόλις· ἔστι Φρυγῶν τις ἔστιν υ υ υ υ υ υ υ
 ἄλκιμος· ἐνὶ δὲ δράσος ἐν-αίχ- υ υ υ υ υ υ υ
 μαῖ· πόθι Μουσῶν ὅς ἦμαί υ υ υ υ υ υ υ
 συμμαχίαν ἀτίζη· υ υ υ υ υ υ υ

(60) υ υ υ υ υ υ υ

Alc. 442/452

1st stasimon, 1st strophe.

435-37/445-47 υ υ υ υ υ | υ υ υ υ υ υ υ | υ υ υ υ υ υ υ || see (134)

438-39/448-49 υ υ υ υ υ υ υ | υ υ υ υ υ υ υ || see (41)

440-41/450-51 υ υ υ υ υ | υ υ υ υ υ ||

443/453 υ υ υ υ υ υ υ | υ υ υ υ υ υ υ ||

Our line is identical with the last colon of the first period (437/447).

Alc 460/470

1st stasimon, 2nd strophe. Preceded by υ υ υ υ υ υ υ, and followed by υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ. Its beginning is puzzling.

Med 648/659

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. Cf. 645/655, υ υ υ υ υ υ υ | υ υ υ υ υ υ | (17).

Preceded by 647/658 υ υ υ υ υ οἰκτροτάτων ἀχίων ἢ δεινότητων παλίων

which is clearly separated from our colon by strong sense-breaks.

The longer dicolon υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ (4 da + ithyph) is here less probable.

Hec 655

2nd stasimon epode. It starts with two υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ (57)

and an iambic trimeter, then

πολίαν ἐπὶ κράτα μάτηρ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ
 τέκνω δεινότητων υ υ υ υ υ

τίθεται χεῖρα δρύπτεται [τε] παρτίαν υ-----υ(υ)---
 διαίμον ὄνυχά τιθμένα σπαράγῃς υ-----υ(υ)---

The repetition of τίθεται / τιθμένα is intolerable.

τε, which is found in some MSS and grammatically necessary, does not give a good metre. And the preceding 'penthemimer' does not fit well. Wilamowitz deletes τίθεται χεῖρα and transposes διαίμον... σπαράγῃς before τείνων.

Hec 927/937

3rd stasimon 2nd strophe. Mainly iambs but includes 930/

930/940 υ-----υ(υ)-----υ(υ)-----|-----υ(υ)--- (e-DD-eba).

The preceding ---υ-ί-/---υ(υ)--- is probably aeolic (ia+wil+sp).

HF 1080

Dochmiac commos. Syntactically continuous from the preceding dochmiacs. The last metron ἔρολες ἐκπράξας is an emendation.

LP have ἔρολες ἐκπράξεν υ-----.

Ion 457

1st stasimon strophe. Preceded by υ-----υ(υ)-----|-----υ(υ)----- (wil+_A wil).

Strophically corresponding line (477) is of the shape

υ-----υ(υ)----- πατρίσι νεάνιδες ἦβαι. Either 457 or 477

should be emended. Followed by υ-----υ(υ)-----.

Ion 1458

Recognition Duet. Followed by υ-----υ(υ)-----|-----υ(υ)-----υ(υ)-----.

IT 1250/1275

3rd stasimon. Preceded by υ-----υ(υ)-----υ(υ)----- and followed by

υ-----υ(υ)-----υ(υ)----- (ee-D). Text is seriously uncertain here and

there, but 1250/1275 seems free from corruption.

IT 884

Recognition Duet. Followed by ---- in hiatus. See (74) below.

Rh 900-01/911-12

Muse's aria. Cf. ----|----| 895/906 (19).

Preceded by ---- and followed by ----|----.

S Tra 648/656

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. See S Tra 647/655 (61) below.

(61) ----

EL 586 and 588

Dochmiac choral ode (astrophic). 585, 2 dochm (-----|-----);

587 follows 586 closely (πόλει πύσμον, οἱ παλαιᾶ φυγῆ

----|---- 2 dochm) and 589 follows 588 (ἀλαίνων ἔβα ----).

Ion 1448 and 1486

Recognition Duet. 1448 is preceded by 4 bacchiacs (τίν' ἀδάαν ἀύσω,

βοάσω, πόθεν μοι) and followed by 2 cretics (πόθεν

ἔλαβον χερῶν;). 1486 is followed by cr + dochm

(κρύφρον ἰδὲν' ἔσκαλ Φοίβῃ ----).

Phaeth 276

Dochmiac choral ode (astrophic). Followed by dochmiac.

(κρυφαῖος νέκυσ ----) κρυφαῖος is Hermann's emendation

of κρυφτον .cf κρύφρον of the above example.

Rh 459/825

Dochmiac choral ode. Text is heavily corrupted. Brevis in

longo and hiatus make a period-end.

HF 1190

Duet between Amphitryon and Theseus. Preceded by κεινομένῳ

πιτύλῳ πλαγχθείς, see (57). πλαγχθείς must have Heracles

as its subject though he is not explicitly mentioned before and

though the main verb is missing. $\xi\kappa\alpha\tau\omicron\kappa\iota$. $\beta\alpha\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma$ $\ddot{\upsilon}\delta\rho\alpha\varsigma$
 is usually taken as 'the arrows dipped in the hydra's blood'.
 Murray seems to take this instrumental dative depending $\eta\lambda\alpha\chi\chi\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.
 $\mu\alpha\iota\eta\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\varsigma$ $\eta\iota\tau\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$ and $\beta\alpha\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma$ are combined by inserted $\tau\epsilon$.
 According to his interpretation, the hydra's venom is a metaphor
 of a madness which assaulted Heracles. Wilamowitz supposes a
 lacuna before $\xi\kappa\alpha\tau\omicron\kappa\iota$ and transposes 1190 before $\mu\alpha\iota\eta\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\varsigma$.
 $\beta\alpha\rho\alpha\iota$ $\overset{\text{are}}$ the actual arrows with which Heracles killed his children.
Ion 1479, 1482 and 1494

Recognition Duet. 1494 is followed by three dochmiacs

($\nu\alpha\eta\eta\lambda\alpha\iota\varsigma$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\sigma\upsilon\mu\alpha$ $\theta\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau'\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ "Αἴδαν $\epsilon\kappa\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\eta$.
 ---υ---|υ/---υ---|-----).

Hel 657, 680 and 681

Recognition Duet. 657 is found between two iambic trimeters.
 680 and 681 are rare examples of non-trimeter lines of which
 part is sung (or spoken?) by the male character in a recognition
 duet. Note that both lines are broken in the same position.

Hyps fr. 64.94

Recognition Duet.

S Tra 647/655

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. Followed by 648/656 υυυυυυυυυυυυ.

647-48/655-65 may be an enoplian dicolon υυυυυυυυυυυυ/υυυυυυυυυυυυ.

$\Pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\acute{\alpha}$ Nauck : $\Pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\acute{\alpha}$ codd : $\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\acute{\alpha}$ Dawe.

? Ph 324

Iocasta's monody. Murray, Schroeder, Powell, Pearson and probably
 Wilamowitz interpret as dochmiacs with the inserted $\langle\acute{\omega}\rangle$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon\upsilon\omicron\upsilon$,
 and $\alpha\pi\bar{\epsilon}\eta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\rho\alpha\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\upsilon$ υυυυ.

End of notes

The only certain example of $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}|\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}$ (58) is A PV 547/555. (59) $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}|\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}$ is surely attested at IT 1245-46/1270-71 and Ba 1174/1190. Med 204 will be happily explained if this colon is accepted. The division into $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}$ and $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}$ is most welcome because (i) the second single-short is anceps while the other single-shorts are true short (judging from the extant examples) (ii) if we divide into $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}} + \bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}$, the latter unit is hardly explicable. There is no example of even $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}$, not to say $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}$, such as $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}|\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}$ or $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}|\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}$.

There are many examples of (60) $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}$. At Med 648/659, Hec 655 (the text is not quite certain), Hec 927/937, IT 1250/1275, Rh 900-01/911-12, S Tra 648/656, (60) is used with freer dact-epitr or 'enoplans'. Med 648/659 is specially interesting, for it follows $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}|\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}$ (with interval). (60) is also used among dochmiacs (HF 1080, Ion 1458, IT 884).

There is no example of strophic responson between $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}$ and $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}$ so that it is theoretically possible to take the two as different metres. But since the Recognition Duet of Ion includes three $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}$ and two $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}$ indiscriminately and since all the other usages of either metre are also found among dochmiacs, it is naturally supposed that they are subsumed under the scheme of $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{x}}$. That even those who take (wrongly, I believe) $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}$ as anapæstia, try to explain $\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{u}}$ in the same manner (impure iambic or syncopated dochmiac) suggests that the similarity of the two is negligible.

There is no absolute proof for the hypothesis that all the examples listed above must be analysed as diom + suffix. The

most positive reason to support the diomedean interpretation is provided by (59) uuuuuuuuuu . Also as there is no examples which is analysible into $\text{uuuuuuuu} + \text{suffix}$ (such as uuuuuuuuuu), the single short after double-shorts is proved cumulatively to be true short (not anceps). This agrees with our definition of diom. On the other hand, there is no disproof of the diomedean analysis, either. Therefore, since the parallelism between erasm and diom explains the structure of each metre of (58) - (61) sufficiently, it is more profittable to take them systematically than to leave them without any analysis.

(c) Dicephalous erasmonidean + suffix

EXAMPLES

(62) uuuuuuuuuuuu

- A PV 166 (πριν ἂν ἢ κοράση κίαρ ἢ παλίμα) τινὶ τῶν δυσάλωτων ἔλη τις ^{ἀρχάν}
 ~ 184 (ἔσιδεῖν ἀκίχητα γὰρ ἦθα καὶ) καρ ἀπαράμωθον ἔχει Κρόνου παῖς
 Alc 591 (καὶ πείων δαπέδοις) ὄρον ἀμφὶ μὲν ἀελλίου κνεφαίαν
 ~ 600 (δωμάσιν ἀρτιθανῆ) τὸ γὰρ εὐγενὲς ἐκφέρεται πρὸς αἰδῶ.
 S Ant 366 (τέχνας ὑπὲρ ἑλπίδ' ἔχων) τοτὲ μὲν κκεκόν, ἄλλοτ' ἐπ' ἐπιθλὸν ἔρηκ.

(63) uuuuuuuuuuuu

- Hel 640 ξυνομαίμονες ἠλβισαν ἠλβισαν
 OC 1564 νηκίωσι πλάνα καὶ Στύμιον δόμραν
 Andr 296 ὅτε νιν παρὰ θροπασίῳ δάφρα
 ~ 304 παρτίλυσε δ' ἂν ἑλλάδος ἄλγεινούς
 Andr 298 μεγάλαν Πριάμου πολίως λύβαν

306 δεκέτης ἀλλάγητο νέσι λόγχοις
 Hyps fr 64.77 τέκνον, οἷά τε Γοργώες ἐν λίκτροις
 64.81 ἐπί τ' οἶδμα θαλάσσιον, ἑρνίδων
 cf. S OT 469 ἔνοπλος γὰρ ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἔπεινδρῶσκε
 470 πυρὶ καὶ στεροπῆς ὁ Διὸς γενέτας
 ~ 479 μέγας μολὼν ποδὶ χηρῶν
 480 τὰ μεσόφραδα γὰρ ἀπονσοφίζων.

(64) ~~~~~

Pho 163 ἀπρηκτός τιθε δρόμον νεφέλας ποσσὶν ἔξανύσαιμι δι' αἰθέρος

NOTES TO (62) - (64)

(62) ~~~~~

A PV 166/184

Parodos 2nd strophe. The first half (160-64/178-82) is iambic.

Preceded by 164b/183 δάμναται ἄρραϊαν γένναν, σὶδέ λήξει

~ παῖ ποτε τῶνδε πόνων χρεῖ σε τάρμα κελσαντ' ~~~~~|~~~~~|.

The elision (κελσαντ') is puzzling. 'Possible examples of (x)~~~~ without word-end and possible pause' are collected and scrutinized by Griffith (257-9). Two other examples may be

added: Med 646/656 (17) and Hec 945: διδώσ' ἐπεὶ με γὰρ ἐκ | πατρῶας ἀπώλεσεν. The last are usually analysed ia+ba+ba+ia.

In purely iambic (or trochaic) context, ithyph without word-end are found as Griffith observes. But "at PV 184 there is an abrupt change of metre immediately after the ithyph" (259).

This is unparalleled, he says. Perhaps Med 646/656 which he unfortunately drops from his list is the nearest: τὸν ἀμηχανίας

ἔχουσα | δυσπέρατον αἰῶν' | σικτροτάτων ~~~~~|~~~~~|~~~~~||
 ἔχουσα

Griffith reluctantly accepts ithyphallic interpretation at last (260). But it seems me not so extremely serious. $\eta\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\ \acute{\alpha}\nu$ has a sense break before it; so $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\iota\delta\eta\acute{\iota}\nu$ is conceivable in enjambement. Now our verse: $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ is often divided into $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ + $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$. The latter is 'alc decasyll' and has parallels in PV (132/147; 405/415?). Syntactically this division is more acceptable than others, in spite of $\kappa\acute{\iota}\nu\eta\sigma\iota\ \mid\ \acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\acute{\iota}\rho\alpha\mu\iota$. $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ is rising (steigend) dactylic tetrameter, according to this interpretation. But it is unparalleled except Pho 163 (64) below. Perhaps $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ may be compared with it; however rather $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ is far more natural as long as $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ is not considered as anapaests.

Alc 591/600

$\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ see (124) below.

S Ant 366

$\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ see (31) above.

(63) $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$

Hel 640

Recognition Duet. "Die notorischen Probleme der Emendation und Personenverteilung sind durch den neuen Zeugen (P.Oxy. 2336) eher kompliziert als gelöst worden" (Kannicht, on 634-43). "The worst discrepancy between Π and LP" (Dale, on 638ff). Π has

$\acute{\omega}\text{]} \lambda\beta\iota\sigma\alpha\nu\ \acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\ \sigma\tau\ \tau\epsilon\ \rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\nu.$

The preceding 638

$\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega\ \tau\acute{\alpha}\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\ \Delta\iota\omega\varsigma\ \langle\tau\epsilon\rangle\ \lambda\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\alpha\ \Lambda\eta\delta\alpha\varsigma\ \theta'$ $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$

(or with Wilamowitz's transposition, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega\ \tau\acute{\alpha}\ (\sigma\acute{\alpha}\ \text{Kannicht})$

$\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\ \Lambda\eta\delta\alpha\varsigma\ \Delta\iota\omega\varsigma\ \tau\epsilon\ \lambda\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\alpha$ $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$) is naturally ascribed to

Menelaus though this line is not regular (spoken) iambic trimeter.

The next 639 *ἄν ὑπὸ λογιῶδων κίρσι λυκίησι* ~~υυυυυυυυυυυυ~~ | (2 dochm) must have been given to Helen in the Alexandrian edition because of papyrological reason (Zuntz, Transmission 234, cited by Dale, Helen p.109). Dale and Kannicht agree, against Zuntz, that allocation of two *ῶλβισαν* to different speakers (the first with the object *ἄν* (639), to Helen; the second with *ἐμέ σ' τε μάταν*, to Menelaus) is unparalleled and unnatural. But the two differ on the evaluation of Π.

Dale finally discards it and relies mainly on L here. Kannicht supposes that (i) *ἐμέ σ' τε μάταν* is dependent on *ἐνόσπισαν* *ὅτι δόμων* (641) (ii) L is a paraphrase of Π. His text arranges the next line thus: *ἐνόσπισαν ὅτι δόμων* (completely different from L). This agrees with two υ which remain in Π.

Dale preserves the reading of L in the next (and allots to Menelaus) *τὸ πρόσθεν, ἐκ δόμων δ' ἐνόσπισαν ὅτι*. Without *ἐμέ τε σε μάταν* 640 is scanned as ~~υυυυυυυυυυυυ~~ Kannicht analyses *ζυνομαίμοντες ῶλβισαν ῶ· ἐμέ τε σε μάταν* ~~υυυυυυυυυυυυυυυυυυυυ~~ as ~~υυυυυυ~~ ~~υυυυυ~~ ~~υυυυ~~ anap + 2 ia. But it is almost impossible because (i) we have no certain example of lyric iambic metron ~~υυυυ~~ even if this metron is set at the initial position of a colon. Here this metron is occupied by *-βισαν ῶλβισαν ε-* (ii) split resolution *-σαν|ε, τε|σε* (iii) if ~~υυυυυυυυυυυυ~~ is a kind of so-called iambo-anapaests, it is the only example which includes resolved long. Therefore if we accept Kannicht's text, *ἐμέ τε σε μάταν* must be moved into the next period, and perhaps with another *τε* or *δε*: *ἐμέ δε (σε τε) σε τε μάταν* ~~υυυυυυ~~ dochm.

ῶλβισαν can have brevis in longo (~~υυυυυυυυυυυ~~) because it

has sense break after it according to Kannicht's text.

OC 1564 See ~~~~~ (56)

Andr 296

1st stasimon, 2nd strophe. Corresponding with 304 ~~~~~ below. If we scan *δάφνα*, exact responsion is acquired, and this line is sometimes analysed as 2 anap as well as 298/306 (below). 297/305 is probably ia dim (305 is corrupt): *βόασε*

Κασάνδρα ΚΤΑΥΘΥ ~~~~~

Andr 304, 298/306

See above. 304 corresponds with 296 which is either ~~~~~ or ~~~~~~. This ode contains ~~~~~|~~~~~ besides iambs. Fraenkel (Kl Beitr 213: daktylisches (enhoplisches) Glied ~~~~~ + spond.), Schroeder (EC Addenda p.183 *alcm), Dale (IM² 168-9, dragged enoplions) decline to take these as anapaests.

Hyps fr 64. 77, 81

Recognition Duet. 77 is preceded by 2 dochm (or, if *ἰὼ* is extra metrum, dochm+cr, which is identical with 80 below) ~~~~~|~~~~~| and followed by one dochm metron (*ἔκαστον εὐνέταται* ~~~~~). 81 is preceded by dochm+cr ~~~~~|~~~~~ (or 2 ia, though prosaic) and followed by one dochm (*ἔρημον κοίταν* ~~~~~). Another interpretation of 80-81 is: ~~~~~/~~~~~. See (195).

S OT 469-70/479-80

1st stasimon 1st strophe. No anapaests are found. Other cola are iambo-choriambic and aeolic. 'Sporadic anapaestic cola in polymetric stanzas are not very common' (IM² 52). Moreover the form ~~~~~ is unusual even among the anapaestic system.

If 470 had not $\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\varsigma$ --- at its end, the form --- might be considered as --- . Though the possibility of --- is rejected, these cola may be enoplia of the form --- . This example will be mentioned again (86),

(64) ---
Pho 163

Teichoskopia. Preceded by ia trim (Antigone). Followed by $\eta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma \acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{o}\nu \acute{o}\mu\omicron\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omicron\rho\alpha, \eta\epsilon\rho\iota \delta' \acute{\omega}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ --- | --- | --- | 5 dochm. Unless we take Pho 163 as one long colon, it will be natural to divide it into two of the same length: --- + --- . The first one is probably not anap dim but a kind of 'enoplian' equivalent to the first half of --- (74). Note the similarity with PV 166/184 (62). It appears to have --- at its end instead of --- of Pho 163. According to the alternative division of PV 166/184, Pho 163 could be divided into --- (rising dactyl) + --- after $\eta\epsilon\acute{\rho}\sigma\tau\upsilon$. But the colon --- seems ^{to} me monstrous.

End of notes

There may be one example of --- , the comparable form with erasm + --- (52) and diom + --- (58). But I take HF 883 as --- | --- not as --- | --- . See (169) below.

The existence of the colon --- (62) depends on how A PV 166/184 --- , Alc 592/600 --- and S Ant 352/364 ---

should be analysed. Among them the last case is the least controversial. Provided the text is accepted, the existence of $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ cannot be denied, however it is to be described.

The other two are interdependent on each other in the same way A PV 166/184 is on Pho 163 $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ (64); and Alc 592/600, on what starts with long dactylic run 'with penthemimeral caesura'. See chapter 11.

However the papyrus may be evaluated, Hel 640 $\xi\nu\nu\omicron\gamma\acute{\alpha}\mu\omicron\nu\epsilon\varsigma$
 $\acute{\omega}\lambda\beta\iota\sigma\alpha\nu \acute{\omega}\lambda\beta\iota\sigma\alpha\nu$ is certainly of the metre $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ (63).
 The interpretation of Pho 163 (64) is interdependent on A PV 166/184 above, but to accept the colon $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ will give the most reasonable explanation. OC 1564 relies on the text (and the value of Triclinean manuscripts; however, but for MS T, the emendation of $\nu\epsilon\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\omega\nu$ into $\nu\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\omega}\nu$ would not be hard). Andr 296 should be examined with Andr 304 and 298/306 $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ together.

It is difficult to show why the colon $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ should not be analysed as anap dim even when it is accepted that some cases of $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ are not anapaest dimeter (for this metre, see chapter 9). It will be no use to maintain that $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ is rare in anapaestic contexts (though that is true) or that the metrical context of Andr 1st stasimon 2nd strophe and of Hyps Recognition Duet is alien to anapaests since S OT 469-70/479-80 are $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ in such a situation. But nevertheless $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ with anceps at the penultimate element is fully conceivable since $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ certainly exists. The verses in Andr and Hyps are the most plausible examples. (I personally

suspect even OT 469-70/479-80 might not be anapaests.)

The certain examples of ~~uuuuuuuuuu~~ and ~~uuuuuuuuuu~~ are so few that any kind of analysis of these metres cannot go far beyond speculation. But none of the possible examples collected above contradicts the interpretation that these two are dicephalous erasm + suffix.

Chapter 8

'Choriambic enoplians'

The cola of the shape of $x-uu-u-x$ and $x-u-uu-x$ are named 'choriambic enoplian A' and 'B' and classified in the group of aeolo-choriambic by Dale. She regards them as aeolic octosyllables with pendant ending akin to glyconic or wilamowitzian which are octosyllables with blunt ending.¹

In Murray's text a number of these cola are found. But actually their final syllable should be transferred to the initial position of the next colon to avoid the catalectic ending not at the period-end. For example, Cyc 44 $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta' \acute{\upsilon}\eta\gamma\epsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$
 $\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\alpha \kappa\alpha\iota \pi\omicron\iota\eta\rho\acute{\alpha} \beta\omicron\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha$ is not 'chor enopl B' ($--u-uu--$) +
 $\text{A wil } (----uu-)$ but $\text{A wil } (--u-uu-)$ + $\text{wil } (-/--uu-)$. Or at Med
 435ff/442ff, Murray's colometry according to word-ends,
 3 'chor enopl A' + reiz must be changed into tel + 2 glyc + pher.²

As we have observed in Part I, the overlapped element is usually long so that the aeolic base of the overlapped colon is filled with $-/-$ or $-/u$, not with $u/-$ or u/uu .³ (I have not checked Aeschylean and Sophoclean cases). In other words, even if we avert the overlapping and adopt 'chor enopl' widely, these 'chor enopl' are of the shape $x-uu-u--$ not $x-uu-uu$.

In the Sophoclean corpus a considerable number of examples are found which have $x-uu-uu$ followed by syncopated iambs ($-u-u-u-$, $-u-uu-$, $-uu--$). Are these the combination of tel + iamb e.g. $x-uu-uu-\hat{u}/-u-uu-$? Or is such a comparison meaningful?
 (65) $x-uu-uu-u| -u-uu-|$ vs (5) $x-uu-uu-u| -u-uu-|$

The difference of (65) from (5) is the single-short after the double-short instead of another double. Hephaestion writes when Cratinus made a line Ἐρασμονίδη Βάδιπτε, τῶν ἄωρολιῶν
 υ-υ-υ-υ-υ|υ-υ-υ-|| in Ἀρχιλόχου, τοῦτο τὸ μέτρον ἄγνοεῖ
 ὅτι οὐκ ἄντικρυς μιμεῖται τοῦ Ἀρχιλόχου τὸν ἔρασι.

Χαρ. (ch. 15.7, p.49) Apart from how Cratinus himself considered his verse, it is clear from the context that Hephaestion does not take υ-υ-υ-υ-υ|υ-υ-υ- as a variation of the archilochean which Archilochus himself would allow. This point is often overlooked. Of course it is also possible to suppose there may have been persons who took the archilochean more widely and whom Hephaestion was refuting.

Wilamowitz or Schroeder consider the metre x-υ-υ-υ-x or x-υ-υ-υ-x as a kind of Dreiheber (Wil) or Vierheber (Schr), and treat it as 'enoplian' in some context. Dale's nomenclature too derives from this kind of usage though she herself is very cautious not to treat x-υ-υ-υ-x and x-υ-υ-υ-x as equivalent to x-υ-υ-υ-υ-x. It is almost certain that a single-short is not strophically in resposion with a double-short, and she is right to stress that Hebung-theory or its derivatives has no ground of real proof. "The overworked Ἐρασμονίδη Βάδιπτε ... is of course a reminiscence of Archilochus's... but this can hardly be used as evidence for a 'popular' metre in which υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ was regarded as in effect the 'same' as υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ. Still less need we suppose (with Hephaestion) that Cratinus did not realize he was using a different metre from the original. The resemblance was near enough for the purpose of Cratinus'

parody" (LM² 160n1). This opinion is absolutely right. $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ and $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ are not identical. But they are not completely different and someone later than Archilochus seems to have regarded them as equal. Perhaps the term 'substitution' might be used for their relation (cf. LM² 183). But why may the latter be substituted for the former? The expression "occasional aeolochoriambic colon substituted for a double-short element" merits more examination.

Of course we cannot go further without speculation. But perhaps this equation is not far from the truth.

$$\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} \text{ (A)} : \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} \text{ (B)} = X : \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} \text{ (C)}$$

$$X = \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$$

The difference between (A) and (B) lies in their start. So when (C) is given a single-short at its start, 'chor enopl A' is acquired. And as we have already seen, the form A, B and C work similarly. Therefore the form X, $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ can be used similarly with A, B and C.

EXAMPLES

$$(65) \quad \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} | \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} |$$

$$(66) \quad \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} | \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} |$$

S Tra 960 χωρεῖν πρὸ δόμων λέγουσιν ἄσπετόν τι θαῦμα
 ~ 969 τί χρή, θανόντα νιν ἢ καθ' ὑπὸν ὄντα κρῖναι.

$$(67) \quad \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} | \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} |$$

S OT 883 εἰ δὲ τις ὑπέροπτα χερσὶν ἢ λόγῳ πορεύεται.

- 885 Δίκας ἀφόρβητος οὐδέ δαιμόνων ἔδη σέβων
 887 κακὰ νιν ἔλοιτο μοῖρα δυοπέμου χάριν χλιδαῖς
 ~ 897 οὐκίτι τὸν ἄδικτον ἦμι γὰς ἔπ' σφραγῶν σέβων
 899 οὐδ' ἔς τὸν Ἀβραῖα νόον οὐδέ τὰν Ὀλυμπίαν
 901 εἰ μὴ τάδε χειρόδεικτα πᾶσιν ἀρμόσθι βροτοῖς
 S Tra 633 ἦ ναύλοχα καὶ πετραῖα θερμὰ λουτρὰ καὶ πάγους
 ~ 640 ὁ καθυβρός τάχ' ὑμῖν αὐλὸς οὐκ ἀναρσίαν
 S Tra 957 μὴ ταρβαλέα θάνσιμι μούνον εἰσίδουσι ἄφαρ.
 Λ 966 προκηδομένα βαρείαν ἄψοφον φέροι βάσιν.
 Telephus fr149Au7 σὲ γὰρ Τερταῖτις ἡμῖν Ἑλλάς οὐχὶ Μυσία,
 ? (68) ---|---|
 S OT 869 θνατὰ φύσις ἀνέριων ἔτικτεν, οὐδέ μῆποτε
 ~ 879 χρῆται, τὸ καλῶς δ' ἔχον πόλει πάλασμα μῆποτε
 S OC 1046 τὸν χαλκοβόαν Ἄρη μείζουσιν ἢ πρὸς Πυθίους
 ~ 1061 Οἰάτιδος εἰς νομόν κώλοισιν ἢ ῥιμφοφράτοις
 (69) ---|---|
 (70) ---|---|
 (71) ---|---|
 S OT 1096 ἰήιε Φοῖβε σοὶ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀρέτ' εἶη.
 ~ 1108 Νυμφᾶν ἑκκικηπίδων αἰς πλεῖστα συμπαίζω.
 S EL 486 ἄ νιν κατέπεφνεν αἰσχίσταις ἐν' αἰκείαις.
 ~ 501 εἰ μὴ τόδε φάσμα νυκτος εὖ κατασχῆσθι
 (72) ---|---|
 S Tra 953 εἴθ' ἀνεμόεσσα τίς γένοσι ἔπουρος ἐπιῶτις αὔρα
 ~ 962 ἀγχοῦ δ' ἄρα κού μακρὰν προύκλαμον, ὀξύφυνος ὡς ἀηδῶν.
 (73) ---|---|
 Erechtheus fr369.3N²
 ἄδσιμι δὲ στεφάνοις κάραι πολίων στεφανώσας.

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. After these dicola are repeated, iambo-trochaics continue. Clausula is reiz (υ-υυ-). Three dicola are completely identical except the initial two elements. All of six occurrences have short anceps before *τομή*. The position of *τομή* is the same. Some have sense-break at the *τομή* while others (e.g. 885) closely continue. Period-end after lecyth is obvious in every case. 883/897 is interpreted as tro dim by Dawe, -υυυ-υυ. But this analysis brings out the split resolution. *εἰ δέ τις ἠούκτι* should be regarded as -υυυ-υυ. It may be compared with the initial of ia trim which changes from υ- into -υυ.

S Tra 633/640

2nd stasimon 1st strophe. For the metrical context see 638/645 (32) above. 640 has long anceps (*ὑμῖν*). Both strophe and ant continue syntactically to the next colon -υυυυυυυυυυ.

S Tra 957/966

4th stasimon 2nd strophe. For the metrical context see 960/969 (65)(66) above. Link anceps is short, and *τομή* takes place after it but sense break is not strong in either str or ant.

Telephus fr 149 Austin (= Soph fr 142 P) 7

Pap Berol 9908 starts in the middle of a choral ode. For the colometry of the extent ten lines, see Part I, p.62-3. 'Dactylic run' appears at 1 (-υυ-υυ-υυ-) and 3 (υυ-υυ-υυ-). The following 9-10 are certainly aeolic but the preceding 3-6 are uncertain. The long anceps at the end of 7 *ἡμῖν* has a parallel: S Tra 640

(68) -υυ-υυ-|υυ-υυ-υυ-|

S OT 869/879

2nd stasimon 1st strophe. Pohlsander, on the authority of Wilamowitz (GV 515, deutlich abgesetzt iambischen Dimeter, der in bedeutsamer Wiederholung auf dasselbe Wort ausgeht), Dale (Coll Pap 13-4) and Kraus (144) affirmatively notates as tel + ia dim. But brevis in longo μήποτε̄ is difficult. Alternatively we have to accept a long aeolic (?) colon 870 ἐτίκτεν οὐδέ μήποτε λάθρα κατακοιμάσθι ---. This is not happy either. The preceding 868/878 is tel (---) and in synaphea with our line.

S OC 1046/1061

Three tel are in synaphea (1044-46/1059-61, note the elision at 1060 ηελῶσ'). 1047/1062 is followed by --- reiz. According to 'eight-metra rule', period-end is supposed to fall after 1046/1061 where ant has a sense-break and μείζουσιν at 1047 is conceivable as enjambement.

- (69) ---|---
- (70) ---|---
- (71) ---|---

S OT 1096/1108

All other cola of 3rd stasimon are dact-epitr. 1096 has short anceps with τομή after it (69) while 1108 has long anceps with τομή before it (70). αἰς may be compared with Tro 277 τί (29) or S Aj 387 πῶς. Wilamowitz (GV 390), Kraus, Pohlsander, Stinton (OQ NS, 27, 1977, 41) rightly recognize that this is the archilochean dicolon, or similar to it. Dale's description is slightly different (LM² 183): "For the occasional aeolo-choriambic colon substituted for a double-short element (of

dact-epitr of Ar Pax 775-96) we might compare S OT 1095-7...".

Pearson and Dawe take tel + ia+sp.

S EL 486/501

1st stasimon strophe. The preceding cola are not so completely clear as Pohlsander suggests. For example, 484/500 ---u---u---u---/---u--- is irregular if it is iambic (ia+ia+ba/mol+cr is a mechanical division). But anyhow, 486/501 is separated and works as a clausula. 486 has an overlap (68) with long anceps while 501 has short anceps with τριή after it. Dawe's analysis is here 'chor enopl A' + cr+sp which is inconsistent with S OT 1096/1108.

(72) ---u---u---|u---u---u---|

S Tra 953/962

4th stasimon 2nd strophe. For the metrical context, see (65)(66) above. Kraus rightly points out that the two cola are combined. There is no reason to treat this dicolon differently from 957/966 and 960/969 (65)(66).

(73) ---u---u---|u---u---u---|

Erechtheus fr 369 N² 3 = Austin fr 60

For the preceding cola, see (157) and (35). Austin adopts Page's transposition of κάρη and omission of δε. The latter change is involved by the emendation of the preceding line which is obliged to lose its finite verb (συνσικοίην → σύνσικος metri causa). ἄδοιμι κάρη στεφάνοις πολίων στεφανωθείς

makes

---u---u---u---u---, rising dactyls. Since lines 1 and 2 turn out to be ---u---u---u---u--- according to his text, the total metre would be surely more straightforward by this emendation than

the transmitted text. But I think it is an oversimplification. The transmitted text is interpreted by Wilamowitz (GV 388) as 'enopl' + '3 Daktyl', in other words, 'chor enopl B' + 'hemiepes pendant', assuming the colon end at $\kappa\acute{\alpha}|\rho\alpha$.

End of notes

$\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ is certainly used at S Tra 960 (65), S OT 885/899 887/901, Tra 633/640, 957/966 (67), OT 1096/1108 (69)/(70), S EL 486/501 (71)/(69) and Tra 953/962 (72). This colon must be interpreted as either (i) $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$, that means, a colon which starts and ends with anceps and has $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ in its middle (or in other words a colon identical with erasm except that it has a single-short instead of double at the third Senkung and identical with diom except that it has anceps instead of double-short at the beginning) or (ii) $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$, 'telesillean' followed by iambs ($\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ia dim, $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ia dim cat, $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ia dim 'brachycatalectic' = ia+sp). In the case of (i), the anceps at the end must not be the final anceps but 'link'; the possibility of the colon $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}||$ having period-end after it is denied because there is a strophic respension between $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\sim\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ (S EL 486/501).

This anceps is dominantly short, but long is found at Tra 640 ($\dot{\upsilon}\mu\acute{\iota}\nu |$) (67) OT 1108 ($|\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\iota}\varsigma |$) EL 486 ($\acute{\alpha}\iota\sigma\chi\acute{\iota}\sigma | \tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$) Tra 962 ($|\eta\rho\acute{o}\upsilon\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota\omicron\nu$). Except Tra 640, no example is found of long anceps before the $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$ (OT 1108 is to be considered to have a $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$ before $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ not after). This result agrees

with the usage of erasm and diom: the last element of ---| and ---| is dominantly short but when they have $\tau\omicron\mu\acute{\eta}$ before the final or overlap into the following colon, long anceps is equally found.

The $\tau\omicron\mu\acute{\eta}$ behind --- is very weak in some cases (OT 885 οὐδέ |) Tra 633 (πέτραγα | θάρμα λουτρα) 966 (βαρτίαν | ... βάσιν) OT 1096 (σσι δι |). This tendency also agree with erasm/diom.

As far as a colon --- is acknowledged, it must not be compared with --- (ch+ba, or aristophanean) or with --- (hipponactean) since these ^{are not expected to end with anceps but} with a true long (there is a handful of occasions which are better interpreted if --- ends with anceps: but they are exceptional. See Part I, p.205-6). Perhaps this colon may be related to 'primitive telesillean' (x---x---): i.e. tel used continuously so that the initial anceps works as if the link anceps connecting units --- .

To avoid the ending v-x (or v---) without period-end behind it, every final anceps can be separated from x--- and connected with the following colon (interpretation (ii)). In that case ---|---| is to be written $\text{---}\hat{\text{v}}/\text{---|}$. The situation is exactly the same that ---|---| can be changed into $\text{---}\hat{\text{v}}/\text{---|}$.

There is no fundamental difference wherever a colon end may be settled about erasm and diom, so the same about our colon. But when ---|--- is divided into $\text{---} + \text{---}$, then ---|--- or ---|--- must be $\text{---} + \text{---}$

or $\text{---} + \text{---}$; and the archilochean dicolon must be $\text{---} + \text{---}$, too. Otherwise there will be an inconsistency of interpretation.

When x--- is supposed to have a potentiality to substitute x--- or --- , should it be called telesillean? Or more exactly speaking, should this colon be regarded as the same colon that has been observed in Part I? Since evident examples of x--- comparable with x--- or --- is found only in the Sophoclean corpus, and since my examination of telesillean is restricted to the Euripidean usage, I am not entitled to go further. Nevertheless the following comparison is interesting:

1. Fundamentally x--- equivalent to x--- and --- (P) is different from telesilleans in the Euripidean corpus (Q). Q is followed by glyconics or occasionally its kindred. When Q is overlapping, the overlapped element is usually long.

2. Occasionally Euripides uses 'chor enopl A or B'. It is also different from P, because it is of the shape of x--- or x--- ending with either a true long or long anceps followed by the period-end.

3. However, if P is analysed as equal to the aeolic telesillean (Q), these two phenomena will be more easily explained:

(i) strophic respension between S Tra 960/969 $\text{---} \uparrow / \text{---}$
 $\sim \text{---} | \text{---}$. Respension of single-short with double-short is surely restricted to gl/wil and tel/_Awil: That means, the unit --- and x--- .

(ii) a strange colon S OT 883/897 $\text{---} \uparrow / \text{---}$. --- is less strange when it is regarded as aeolic than as equivalent

to x-uu-uu-; needless to say, the long of aeolic colon may be resolved but the long of 'enoplian' (or 'hemiepes' or 'dactyl' whatever it may be called) certainly may not.⁴

We should stop here. But I anticipate that it would be almost impossible to prove that x-uu-uu-x is originally equivalent to x-uu-uu-x or uu-uu-uu-x (the standpoint of the Hebung-theory). Rather Sophocles seems to have exploited the assimilation of x-uu-uu- to x-uu-uu-. Of course he must have had predecessors; at least he had one, Cratinus. When the unit uu-uu- started replacing uu-uu- will be tremendously difficult to discover. Unless the 'logaoedic' odes of Pindar are thoroughly examined, nothing certain can be said (Mrs. L. Edwards' suggestion).

* * *

I am now inclined to taking Hipp 525-34/535-44, which are of quite irregular metres in the Euripidean corpus, as composed of 'enoplions' rather than 'aeolics' though there is no 'dactylic movement'. This ode is quite unique in type, and analysible into aeolics, indeed, but there is no glyconics, no pherecrateans, no wilamowitzians. Consequently, except in the last verse there is no 'collision' of true longs within a period.

525/535 u-u-uu-uu- |

526/536 uu-uu-uu-uu- ||

527/537 uu-uu-uu-uu- ||_H

528/538 uu-uu-uu-uu- ||

529/539 uu-uu- ||

530/540 uu-uu-uu-uu-uu- |

532/542 uu-uu-uu-uu-uu-uu-uu-uu- |||

525/535 may be 'procephalous glyconic' (see p.36 and note), but it is conceivable as x-x-uu-x + suffix - (cf. x-uu-uu-x- or uu-uu-u-x-). Similarly the next three is less likely tel+ba (no other example is found) than x-uu-u-x + suffix -- (cf. x-uu-uu-uu- or uu-uu-uu-uu-). 529/539 appears the catalectic colon of x-uu-uu-. The middle long of the successive three longs found in 530/540 is possibly 'link' anceps. The division into pher + lecyth is impossible because it makes the overlapping pherecratean.

Chapter 9

'Enoplian' with four double-shorts

So far we have observed the cola that have three true longs sandwiched between single/double-shorts/anceps. Now a colon longer by one long and one double short is examined. Euripides uses the colon $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ and its forms prolonged by suffix occasionally. Unlike the shorter forms this length shows little variety. $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ and its prolonged forms would be expected to exist but there are virtually no examples (the probable cases will be discussed later). Hence the scheme $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ is doubtful.¹ But as the same time I do not take the colon $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}(\text{v})$ and kindred forms as anapaests. The reason will be discussed later. Whether this colon is related to 'rising dactyls' found in Ibycus (e.g. 287 P) and in Stesichorus (e.g. Geryoneis) is not treated here though the influence of these two poets on Euripides is presumed to be considerable. Leaving origin aside, we may say that $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ is used in a similar way to erasm/diom though it is longer than erasm/diom. For that reason, this colon will here examined in a similar manner; first as dicolon, then forms prolonged by suffix.

Anapaestic dimeter has these characteristics.

1. $\text{---}\text{---}$ may be replaced not only by --- but also by $\text{---}\text{---}$. Even the word 'replace' might be inappropriate since forms other than $\text{---}\text{---}$ appear very frequently.
2. Bridge may not found at the end of a dimeter. Diaeresis between two metra within a dimeter is not compulsory but common.

3. One single line of dimeter or one single metron hardly appears. Usually a number of lines make a block (system).

These characteristics are not shared by the colon discussed here. Whatever it may be called, a non-anapaestic colon $\text{u u u u u u u u u u}(\text{u})$ certainly exists.

EXAMPLES

(74) $\text{u u u u u u u u u u} | \text{u u u u u} |$

(75) $\text{u u u u u u u u u u} | \text{u u u u u} |$

Hel 692 τάδε κῆ σὲ διώλιτσε μυριάδες τε χαλκῆσπιλιν Δαναῶν.

IT 886 θανάτῳ πηλάστῃσιν ἄρα βάρβαρα φύλα κῆ δι' ὁδοῖς ἀνόδοις

Med 993 ὀλοθροὶ βιοτῆ προσάγῃς ἀλόχῳ τε σῆ στυγερῶν θανάτων

~ 999 τέκνα νυμφιδίων ἔνεκτεν ληχίων ἃ σοὶ πρᾶσιπῶν ἀνάρῃς

(76) $\text{u u u u u u u u u u} | \text{u u u u u} |$

HF 1017 τότε μὲν περισσώτατος κῆ ἄπιστος Ἑλλάδι τῶν Δαναοῦ παίδων.

? (77) $\text{u u u u u u u u u u} | \text{u u u u u} |$

Hel 1120 σέθεν, ᾧ ἔλῃνα, Πάρις ἀνίσταμαι πορταίσιν Ἀφροδίτας

~ 1135 Δαναῶν Μενέλαος ἐπὶ ναυσὶν ἄγων εἴδωλον ἱερὸν Ἴηρος

(78) $\text{u u u u u u u u u u} | \text{u u u u u} |$

Ar Av 1313 ταχύ δῆ πολυάνορα τάνδε πόλιν καλεῖ τις ἀνθρώπων

~ 1325 φερίτῳ κίλαθον ταχύ τις πτερύγων σὺ δ' αὖθις ἐξόρμα

(79) $\text{u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u}$

A PV 545 φάρεπῶς χάρις ἃ χάρις, ᾧ φίλος, εἶπέ ποῦ τις ἀλικῶ ;

~ 553 ἔμαθον τάδε σοὶ προσδόνσ' ὀλοῖς τύχαι, Προμηθεῦ ;

(80) $\text{u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u}$

- Ion 1466 ὅ τε γηγενέτας δόμος οὐκέτι νύκτα δέρεται
 S Tra 499b παρέβαν, καὶ ὅπως Κρονίδαυ ἀπιάτασεν σὺ λέγω .
 ~ 510 Ἄχελῶος ἀπὸ Οἰνιαδῶν ὁ δὲ βαυχίας ἄπο
 Hel 644 τὸ κοινὸν δ' ἀγαθοῦ σέ τε κομὲ συνάγαγε(ν) ποσι,
 Hcl d 775 στρατῶν Ἀργείων· σὺ γὰρ ἐμῇ γ' ἀρτίῃ δίκαιός ἐμι·
 ~ 782 ἀλολύματα παννυχίοις ὑπὸ παρθένων ἰα -
 S Tra 497 μήγα τι σθένος ἂ Κύπρις ἐκφύρεται νίκας ἀεὶ .
 ~ 507 ὁ μὲν ἦν ποταμοῦ σθένος, ὑψικερῶ τετραόρου
 IT 1256 ἀδύτων ὑπὸ Κασταλίας ῥεέθρων γείτων, μίσση
 ~ 1281 πολῶάνορι δ' ἐν ξενόεντι θρόνῳ θάρση βροτοῖς
 (81) -----
 Hcl d 356 μεγαληγορίαῖσι δ' ἐμῆς φρένας οὐ φοβήσῃς
 ~ 365 καὶ ἐμῆς χθονὸς ἀντομένους ξένος ἦν βιάσις
 Andr 864 (ἢ πενικᾶν) σκάφος, ἂ διὰ Κυανέας ἐπικράσων ἀιτάς
 (82) -----
 Or 1547 μεγάλα δὲ τις ἂ δύναμις δι' ἀλαστούρων
 Andr 480 κατὰ πηδαλίων δίδυμαι προπίδων γυνῶμαι
 ~ 487 Μενίλα· διὰ γὰρ πυρὸς ἦλθ' ἑτέρῳ λήχη
 HF 1206 βάρος ἀντίπαλον δακρύσις συναμιλλᾶται
 Ion 716 ἵνα Βάυχιος ἀμφιπύρους ἀνέχων πεύκας
 El 167 Ἀγαμέμνωνος ὦ κόρα, ἦλυθον, Ἰλιεῖτρα
 ~ 190 μεγάλα θεός ἀλλ' ἴθι, καὶ παρ' ἐμοῦ χρῆσαι
 Pho 184 μεγαλαγορίαν ὑπεράνορα κοιμίζῃς
 IA 177 ἐνίπουσ' Ἀγαμέμνονα τ' ἐυπατρίδαυ στέλλειν
 ~ 198 Παλαμήδεια δ' ὄν τεύκε παῖς ὁ Πρωσιδᾶνος
 Ion 1442 χθόνιον μετὰ Περσεφόνει τ' ἐδόκουν ναίειν
 Hel 687 δι' ἐμῶν κατεδήσατο δυσγῆμου αἰσχύναν

Rh 26 ποτι σάν λόχον ἀρμόσατε ψαλίεις ίππους .

~ 44 ηρσέβα στρατός ένύχιος θορύβη σιηνάι .

(83) ~~~~~

Or 1363 θαυρύοισι γάρ 'Ελλάδ' ἅπασαν ἔπλησθ

(84) ~~~~~

Cyc 360 θαυμαλλάω έν αίγίδι κλινημένω

Cyc 365 ἀποβύμιος αν <π>έχει θυσίαν

El 590 θεός αὐ θεός ἀμντάραν τις ἄγει

IT 848 ὅτι μοι συνομαίμονα τόνδε δόμοις

IT 880 ηρὶν ἐπί ξίφος αίματι σῶ πελασσαί :

S Tra 504 <τίνας> ἀμφίγυοι κατέβαν ηρο γάμων

~ 514b ἴσαν ἐς μέσον ἰέμενοι ληχέων

(85) ~~~~~|x~~~~|

IT 895 τίς αν οὐν τῶ' αν ἢ θεός ἢ βροτος ἢ τί τῶν ἀδουκήτων

Ion 470 γένος εὐτεκνίας χρονίου καθαρῶις μαντεύμασι κύρωσι

~ 490 μετα δέ κτεάνων μετρίων βιοτῶς εὐπαιδῶς ἐχοίμαν

(86) ~~~~~|~~~~~|

HF 382 Διομήδης, αἱ φονίαισι φατνοις ἀχάλιν' ἐθιάζον

~ 396 χρυσῶν πετάλων ἀπο μηλοφόρον χερὶ καρπὸν ἀμάρξιων

Ion 506 ὕβριν' οὐτ' ἐπὶ κερκίσιον οὐτε λόγοις

φάτιν ἄισον εὐτυχίας μετέχεν θεοθεν τέχνα θνατοῖς .

NOTES TO (74) - (86)

(74) ~~~~~|~~~~~|

(75) ~~~~~|~~~~~|

Hel 692

The climax of the Duet between Helen and Menelaus. The preceding

line 691 ᾠ πᾶν κατ' ἄκρας δῶμι' ἐμὸν παράσας Πάρις

must be given to Menelaus. It is a normal ia trim. In the

recognition duets generally, the male character does not sing.

But in this duet, some lyric passage should be given to Menelaus.

636 ᾠ φιλάττη πρόσψις, σὺκ ἐμέμφθην

637 ἔχω τῶ τοῦ Διὸς τε λείτρα Λήδας θ'

These are ia trim cat, and may have been recited. The following

dochmiacs must be given to Helen.

680 τῶς, αὔδα;

681 ᾠ τλάμων.

These two accomplish 'enoplian' υυυυυ/---.

685 τί φῆς; The last two elements of a dochmiac metron.

One of 'two more ambitious lyrical sallies' (Dale, Helen p.106) is:

658 κἀγὼ σὲ τὴν δοκῦσαν Ἰθαίαν πόλιν
 μολτὴν Ἰλίου τε μελῖος πύργου.

---υυυυ---|| υυυ-|υυυ---|| ia trim 2 dochm

The other is 692-93, our verse. Since 659 is naturally supposed to be the song of Menelaus, it would not be impossible to give

692-93 to him, too. But Helen might resume at 692. καὶ σὲ διώλιπε

may be a strong expression to indicate Menelaus, but is perhaps,

a permissible exaggeration for him who has suffered wreck and

is desparately far away from home. There is no good reason to

suspect this line metrically. Wilamowitz's proposal to change

the line into dochmiacs is rightly refuted by Dale. Schroeder

and Kannicht give it the name 2 anap + prosod. Note the bridges

(διώ | λιπε μωριαδες | τε)

The final long song sung by Iphigenia in the Duet. At 886 metrical analysis involves punctuation. If a sentence breaks on its way, in other words, if we put an interrogation mark at the end of 884 $\eta\acute{o}\tau\eta\sigma\omicron\nu\ \kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\ \chi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\sigma\omicron\nu\ ,\ \sigma\acute{\upsilon}\chi\iota\ \nu\alpha\acute{\iota}$; hiatus and brevis in longo are permitted. The colon is a rather familiar $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ (60). The next $\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\ \eta\omicron\delta\omega\tilde{\nu}\ \rho\acute{\iota}\pi\alpha\tilde{\iota}$ is syntactically connected with the following sentence. The position of $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$ is not a problem (Denniston, Particles, 41-2). $\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\ \eta\omicron\delta\omega\tilde{\nu}\ \rho\acute{\iota}\pi\alpha\tilde{\iota}$ is either an independent hemiepes (rather than a dochmiac) or the first half of a longer dactylic run continuing to 886: $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$. It is almost impossible to distinguish hemiepes + 'enoplian' starting with $\text{---}\text{---}$ from a longer dactylic run having penthemimeral caesura (cf. chapter 12). The following colon has a similar problem: 887 $\kappa\alpha\iota\ \delta\acute{\iota}\ \epsilon\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \sigma\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\chi\omega\nu$ $\delta\iota\acute{\alpha}\ \kappa\omega\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma\ \mu\eta\nu$ $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ I take it D-D supposing $\sigma\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\chi\omega\nu$ to be in enjambement. But it is quite possible that the total of 887 is a dactylic hexameter.

Med 993/999

4th stasimon 2nd strophe. Preceded by an orthodox archilochean dicolon (5) + another ithyph. This ithyph is not separated from our dicolon syntactically, but it is possible to suppose period-end between them ($\eta\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\sigma\iota\nu\ \dots\ | \beta\iota\omicron\tau\alpha\ \eta\pi\omicron\sigma\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ and $\phi\omicron\nu\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma\ | \tau\epsilon\kappa\eta\nu\alpha$). The following ia+ithyph is also continuous in meaning at antistrophe but str has a full-stop. 993 has $\tau\omicron\mu\eta\acute{\iota}$ after the short anceps while 999 has it before. For $\tau\epsilon$ occupying this anceps, cf. Andr 826 (3), IT 417 (5) : $\tau\iota\varsigma$ Med 655 (17). For $\acute{\alpha}$, $\tau\acute{\iota}$ at Tro 267 (29). 993/999 is one of the rare examples where different

positions of $\tau\omicron\eta\eta$ are in responsion strophically. But exactly speaking after δ , too, there is a kind of word-end.

(76) $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} | \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} |$

HF 1017

Astrophic choral ode. Dochmiac is certainly the main metre, but it is not easy to decide to what extent it should be identified. Some passages which are usually emended to adjust to a dochmiac scheme may belong to the 'enoplian' category.

Our passage is preceded by two dochmiacs which are connected syntactically. Wilamowitz, Murray, Schroeder, Diggle and Bond suppose brevis in longo at $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ to make $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$

2 anap + ia. $\tau\omega\upsilon\varsigma \Delta. \eta\alpha\iota\delta\omega\upsilon\varsigma$ is taken as a dochmiac. As there is a sense-break after $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, brevis in longo --- this means period-end --- at this point is not impossible. But to take

$\tau\acute{o}\tau\epsilon \mu\acute{\eta}\nu \dots \Delta\epsilon\iota\omega\sigma\acute{\iota}\theta\upsilon\varsigma \eta\alpha\iota\delta\omega\upsilon\varsigma$ as a variation of (74) $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$

$\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$ is much more natural. The bridges found at $\eta\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\alpha | \mu\omicron\tau\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$

and $\acute{\alpha}\eta\eta\iota\varsigma | \tau\omicron\varsigma$ are against the anapaestic interpretation. Note the epic correption $\eta\eta\iota \acute{\alpha}\eta\eta\iota\varsigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$.

cf IA 584

See (5) IA 585 and (26). If we retain the MSS reading $\beta\lambda\epsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\iota\sigma\iota\upsilon$ the first colon of the dicolon turn to be $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$.

Or with the preceding $\acute{\epsilon}\nu \acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega\eta\eta\omicron\iota\varsigma$, $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$

(77) $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} | \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} |$

Hel 1120/1135

1st stasimon 1st strophe. It includes $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} / \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$ (1107/1122)

$\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$ (1111/1124, (150)). They belong to the 'enoplian group'. At the same time, there are certain aeolo-choriambic

passages $\text{u-u-u-u-u} | \text{u-u-u-u-u} | \text{u-u-u-u-u} | \text{u-u-u-u-u} :$ (tel), tel, gl, pher

1113ff/1128ff. Our passage is preceded by $\text{u-u-u-u-u} :$ 1119/1134

$\Lambda\alpha\kappa\tau\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\nu\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ ἀπο λήχεα ~ γέρας, οὐ γέρας ἀλλ' ἔριν

which is the same form as 1113/1128. Combination of $\text{u-u-u-u-u} |$

u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u is found in Ion 470/490 too (85). $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u} |$

is on the verge of anap dim. 1120/1135 have 'diaeresis' between

two metra. There are no other anapaestic cola in this ode.

Cf. Ar Av 1316/1328 $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u} | \text{u-u-u-u-u}$ ibid 1320/1332

$\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u} | \text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u} | \text{u-u-u-u-u}$, They will be discussed with

ibid 1313/1325, (78) below.

(78) $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u} | \text{u-u-u-u-u}$

Ar Av 1313/1325

Strophic amoibaion between the chorus and Peisthetairos. 1313/

1325 is the first period. It is either an 'enoplian dicolon'

or 2 anap + ia+sp. u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u is repeated: 1316/1328,

1320-21/1332-33. Both passages are followed by u-u-u-u-u (at

1317/1329, the singer is changed into Peisthetairos: but his

part is a comment to the chorus and may be regarded as continuous

from metrical point of view). Diaeresis between two 'anap metra'

is often ignored. This ode also includes a pair of u-u-u-u-u

(1318-19/1330-31) which is difficult to regard as anap but

clearly has some association with u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u .

(79) $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u}$

A PV 545/553

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. See the whole synopsis on 548/556

(18). $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u}$ is of the same size as (5) u-u-u-u-u-u-u

u-u-u-u-u (erasm+ithyph) or (17) $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u} | \text{u-u-u-u-u}$ (diom+ithyph).

MSS reading $\nuύκτας$ is metrically problematical if Porson's Law is applied.

S Tra 499b/510

1st stasimon strophe. $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ seems to be an element of dact-epitr in this ode. See 504/514b (84) below. Note the bridge $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha|\sigma\tau\upsilon$ and $\acute{\omicron}\delta\epsilon|\beta$.

Hel 644

Recognition Duet. $\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\gamma\epsilon\ \tau\acute{\omicron}\sigma\iota\nu$ IP:]αγαγεν ω ποσει in Π dispexit Zuntz. $\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\gamma\epsilon\nu,\ \tau\acute{\omicron}\sigma\iota$, $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ is adopted by Dale while Kannicht, $\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma'\ \acute{\omega}\ \tau\acute{\omicron}\sigma\iota$, $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$. Both have the same metre. Note the bridge $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\ \sigma\upsilon\nu|\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\gamma$.

Hclد 775/782

3rd stasimon 2nd strophe. It starts with 3 gl + ia+ithyph. The following $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ is separated from our colon by hiatus $\acute{\omicron}\chi\theta\omega\ \|\ \acute{\omicron}\lambda\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\mu\alpha\tau\alpha\ \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\ \|\ \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ has a parallel at S Tra 503/514. Note the bridge $\tau\alpha\rho|\theta\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$. No diaeresis between 'two anap metra'.

S Tra 497/507

1st stasimon strophe. A freer dact-epitr ode. See metrical synopsis on 504/514b (84) below. $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ + anceps + --- + --- is a reasonable analysis. Both 497 and 507 have a $\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta$ after $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ and after $\text{---}\text{---}$

IT 1256/1281

3rd stasimon. Text is heavily corrupt especially in the first half. (1234-44/1259-69)

| | | | |
|-----------|--|---|------|
| 1245/1270 | $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ | } | (59) |
| 1246/1271 | $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ | | |

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------|
| 1247-48/1272-73 | -----+ + | |
| 1249/1274 | ----- | |
| 1250/1275 | ----- | (60) |
| 1251/1276 | ----- | |
| 1253/1278 | -----/----- | |
| 1255/1280 | -----/----- | |
| 1256/1281 | ----- | |
| 1258/1283 | ----- | |

It is clear that dactylo-epitrite, 'enoplians' and iambics are mixed in the latter half, but the detail is quite obscure. 1255/1280

μαντείας βροτοῖς στεφάνων νέμων
~ καὶ τιμῶν πόλιν θῆκε Λοξία

is taken by Fraenkel (Kl Beitr 212) as 3 ia ---|---|---, but the bridge after bacchiac is a problem. --- may be epitrite-opening: ---|---|--- (so Dale in MATC). Schroeder's troch paroem is on a different principle but the essential concept is identical with Dale's. Then --- will be sp+cr. Whether 1256/1281 may start with --- or ---, the next --- is possibly anceps + --- (or ia). cf. 1245/1270, 1246/1271.

(81) -----

Held 356/365

1st stasimon strophe. It starts with 3 ch + ba. 355/364

<ῶ> ἔτιν Ἀργείοι ἐλθόν ~ ἰκτῆρας ἀλάτας

is either ----- or ----- depending on insertion of <ῶ> or deletion of ἰκτῶν. It is, however, probable that ----- is

not pherecratean but continues into 356/365: -----|-----.

Ion 1074/1090 might be cited as a parallel: -----|-----.

358/-61/367-70 are 3 gl + ch+ba. Antistrophe has enjambement at 367 (ἔλκεις).

Andr 864

Finale of Hermione's Commos. Preceded by *Φθιάδος ἐκ γῆς*
κωνόπτερος ὄρνις εἶδ' αἶψιν -+---+---+. The
 initial value of *Φθιάδος ἐκ γῆς* --- and of *ἡ πενκάτην*
 ---- may be identical. Cf. HF 883 *Νυκτὸς Γοργῶν*. Anapaest
 dim is tempting, (-+---+--- and ----+---) but this
 interpretation is not consistent with other examples.

Cf. HF 1198: Dale cites this as an example of +---+---+---.

But this colometry makes the preceding line inexplicable

(-+---+---; why a wilamowitzian?) I take +---/+---+---+---+---
 as one unit. See (172) below.

(82) +---+---+---+---

Or 1547

Dochmiac choral ode (Strophic). Corresponding with 1363

δοκρῖοισι γὰρ ἔλαβ' ἀπασαν ἔπλησε +---+---+---+---.

See (83) below. Seidler's *δι' ἀλάστορ'*, accepted by Wecklein and Chapoutier, is rejected by Di Benedetto, on stylistic grounds (repetition of *δι'* three times). We may add as a metrical reason:

+---+---+---+---|+---+---+---... is an impossible combination without
 pause but brevis in longo cannot be supposed (+---+---+---+---)

because of elision. Di Benedetto may be right to suggest that

δι' ἀλαστόρων was originally a gloss of *δι' αἰμάτων*.

Andr 480/487

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. The corresponsion of +---+---+---+--- (487)
 with +---+---+---+--- (480) supports Dale's judgement that

~~~~~ should not be analysed as 2 anap + sp. Emendation into *λέκτρῳ* may 'restore' exact corresponson. Murray's *λεχέϊ* ~~~ is rejected because we have no certain examples of ~~~~~.

#### HF 1206

Finale of Duet between Amphitryon and Theseus. *συναμιλλᾶται* is a hapax except Plut. LSJ "contend or struggle together" does not make sense. Hermann's conjecture *δακρύοισιν ἄμιλλᾶται* is the easiest solution. *βάρος ἀντίπαλον* denotes Theseus' arrival, and it works as the counter-points against the tears. Preceded by *πτήλον, ἀπόδικε, ῥέθος ἀελίῳ δαίξον* which is usually taken as 2 dochm. ~~~~~|~~~~, but may be better interpreted as ~~~~~|~~~~; see (145) below. Followed by ~~~~~|~~~~ (thus, in MSS). See (97).

#### Ion 716

2nd stasimon epode. Dochmiac choral ode. Preceded by 4 dochm and followed by ~~~~~/~~~~ (which -e-D-), of latter part is identical with that of our colon: ~~~~~/~~~~.

#### El 167/190

Choral strophic part of parodos. The following line 168 ~~~~~ ~ 191 ~~~~~ is not quite certain, but line is rightly analysed by Dale. See (168).

#### Pho 184

Finale of Teichoskopia. Combined closely with the preceding dochmiacs (the last metron ends with *σὺ τοι* ).

#### IA 177/198

Parodos 1st strophe. Preceded by uncertain colon ~~~~~.

and followed by  $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$  (51).

Ion 1442, Hel 687

Preceded by  $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$  | See (129)

Rh 26/44

Preceded by  $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$  | See (130)

(83)  $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$

Or 1363

Strophic Choral ode. Between strophe and antistrophe, the Phrygian's aria and a following tetrameter scene are interposed. It is not certain whether this Dochmiac Choral ode should be considered as a stasimon (Schroeder, 3rd stasimon; Biehl, 4th). Followed by dochmiacs. Brevis in longo is guaranteed by sense-break.

Corresponding with 1547 *μυγάλα δὲ τις ἄ δύναιτις*  
*δι' ἀλαστόριον*  $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ . Either 1363 or 1547 should be emended.

Biehl supposes both lines to be 'dactylische Dimeter mit der doppelten Vorschlagsilbe'  $\cup\cup|\cup\cup\cup\cup|\cup\cup\cup\cup$ . This idea itself might be right; but the supposition that the ending  $\cup\cup$  is equivalent to  $\cup\cup$  and therefore, to  $\cup\cup$ , is a misapplication of the wrong notion of Hephaestion about the acatalectic ending of dactyls.

(84)  $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$

Cyc 360

1st stasimon. For the metrical context, see 365 below. The whole ode is composed of 'iambic run' and 'dactylic run'. An obvious example of dactyl is 358  $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ . The preceding line is  $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$  or  $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$  according to *κρτο κρητιν* or

κρητικοῖσιν . Note the epic correption *δαυμαλλῆ ἐν*  
 No diaeresis between 'two anap metra'.

Cyc 365

To restore 'anap dim', <παρ>έχει or <αν>έχει is supplied.  
 But the traditional text *ἀποβώμιος ἄν ἔχει θυσιῶν κύκλωψ*  
 - - - - - might be a dicolon though not so plausible. 365  
 is, more possibly, - - - - - with *κύκλωψ* of the next  
 line combined, since - - - - - is unstable wil.

EL 590

Astrophic choral ode.(dochmiac). Followed by *νίκαν, ὦ φίλα*  
 - - - - : cf. 586 and 588, - - - - -, both interspersed among  
 dochmiacs without a strong sense pause. No diaeresis between  
 'two anap metra'.

IT 848

Recognition Duet. Followed by *ἔξεθρέψω φάος* - - - -, 2 cr.  
 It might be *ἔξεθρέψω φῶς* - - - - cr+sp.

IT 880

The last block of the Recognition Duet. Preceded by 875  
 - - - - + 3 dochm. Cf. 884 - - - - , 886 - - - -  
 etc. No diaeresis between 'two anap metra'.

S Tra 504/514b

1st stasimon strophe. A freer dact-epitr ode.

497/507      - - - - - || H

499b/510      - - - - - ≈ H

501/512      - - - - - |

502/513      - - - - - |

503/514      - - - - - |

504/514b     0000000000 ||

505/515     0000000000↑000000 ||

0000000000 works as an element of dact-epitr like 000000.

The contiguous 000000 + 0000000000 has a parallel. (Hcld 774/781).

(85) 0000000000 | x00000 |

IT 895

Finale of Recognition Duet. Though the text should be emended in some manner after 897, it is unnecessary to doubt 895-96.

The tripartite classification (gods, human beings, 'μῦθον')

is conventional (Hel 1137f, A PV 116). Various emendations

start with the supposition that the metre of 896 is imperfect,

and a lacuna τί &lt;0-00- &gt; τῶν ἀδελφῶν is imagined to restore 2 anap.

But 0000000000|000000| may be a variation of (75) 0000000000|

00000000. (0)-000000 takes part of (0)-000000 in HF 1077, too.Ion 470/490

1st stasimon strophe. Aeolo-choriambic is the dominant metre.

Preceded by 0000000|0000000; see (92) below. Cola starting

with 000000 are found before: 457 0000000000||~ 477 0000000000||

(either should be emended, see (60)), 458/478 0000000~||, 460/480

0000000||. The last two may be reiz (182). 468/488 and 469/489

0000000, are usually taken as tel, but 0000000 is of the

shape of the diomedean having lost its final anceps (see

chapter 10); and, 471/491 may be reiz. But if the

comparison with IT 895 is right, 470-71/490-91 is an enoplian

dicolon. On the other hand another four line period, certainly

aeolic one, tel+tel+X+reiz (X is 0000000000, gl) is found above

at 461-64/481-84. Cf. the clausula of the epode of this stasimon



υυυυυυυυυυ|υυυυυυυυυυ|υυυυυ||. (86) below.

(86) υυυυυυυυυυ|υυυυυ||

HF 382/396

1st stasimon 2nd strophe. 380-81/394-95 is a variation of asclepiad: ---υυ-|υυυυυυυυ---, see p. 184, 212 above.

τεθρήνητων τ' ἐπιέβα καὶ ψαλίσις ἐδάμασε πύλους  
 ἠύμνηδους τε κόρας ἤλυθον ἐσπέριον ἐς αἰθάν

After 384/398 onwards, the metre is fundamentally iambic. Apart from details, Wilamowitz (Herakles) is right. He calls 382/396 dactylic heptameter. Dale (MATC) takes off the last element of 382/396 to make trochaic, but this is unnecessary.

Ion 506

1st stasimon epode. 492-501 are fundamentally composed of aeolic.

505 is either 2 dochm or 2 basilic (-υυ-υ-). ὕβριν (506) is

in enjambement. 506-08 are usually interpreted as 2 anap +

2 anap + <sup>υυ</sup>reiz. There is no anapaestic elsewhere in this ode.

Colon-end is regarded but diaeresis is found neither at 506 nor at 507.

The similarity with (85) above is obvious.

cf. S OT 469/479

1st stasimon 1st strophe. This passage has already been discussed;

see (63) above. If it were not for γένετας at 470, we might

have taken υυυυυυυυυυ as υυυυυυυυ-x-. The contraction of

υυυυυυυυυυ does not determine whether this form is anap or

enoplian, and if it is an enoplian, it is a rare case of

correspondence of double-short and long. The metrical context

is not helping. The ode starts with ia+ch ia+ba. The next

modifies ia+ch into ---υυυυ (465/475): clear example of the

association between ia+ch and wil. The next period is obviously

association between ia+ch and wil. The next period is obviously aeolic: tel+tel+reiz. After 469-71/479-81, another clausula ~~-----~~, ithyph, appears.

End of notes

~~-----~~(v) is used as the first colon of dicolon.  
 (74) ~~-----~~|~~-----~~ and (75) ~~-----~~|~~-----~~ are comparable with (1) ~~-----~~|~~-----~~ and (25) ~~-----~~|~~-----~~.  
 It is impossible to suppose the single-short is brevis in longo, because Med 999 <sup>ä</sup> | (75) cannot stand at the period-end. Also  $\tau\epsilon$  || (Hel 692, Med 993) is impl<sup>a</sup>usible. Though another colometry is possible, HF 1017 (76) is better taken as ~~-----~~ + ~~-----~~. The latter is sometimes used in a dicolon after  $\tau\omicron\mu\eta'$  where ~~-----~~ appears: (4)(16)(29)(42). There is no certain example of ~~-----~~(v) followed by an iambic colon. Hel 1120/1135 may be one, but it is also conceivable as anap dim + ia dim cat.

Like erasm/diom, ~~-----~~ is prolonged by suffix. (80) + ~~-----~~ (81) + ~~-----~~ (82) + ~~-----~~, are certainly attested. (80) is often compared with (61) ~~-----~~, and analysed as 2 anap + ia. Let alone the bridge between anap and ia, the comparison itself is not happy. Since there is examples of ~~-----~~ but not of ~~-----~~, the first short of (61) is true short and the second one is anceps (~~-----~~x-). That means it is only one long that follows anceps. On the other hand since there are no examples of ~~-----~~ but of ~~-----~~

the second short of (80) is true short (---x---), that means the unit --- follows anceps. And if the comparison of Hcld 775/782 with others is right, (80) may overlap into the following colon. The scheme ---x--- may mean 2 anap + ia, but (i) bridge between anap and ia, (ii) unchangeability of --- into -- or ---, and (iii) the metrical context, are all considerations supporting 'enoplian' interpretation.

(81) --- is not found so frequently. It is doubtful whether this colon can be called 'archebulean' since no example of --- is found in tragic odes.

The penultimate element of (82) --- is anceps. Fortunately Andr 480/487 provides an example of strophical responsion of --- ~ ---. This makes it impracticable to analyse this verse as 2 anap + sp. The situation is quite similar to ---; this cannot be tel + sp. About half of the examples of (82) have a word-end after --- while the other half have a longer word at their end. This suggests that even <sup>when</sup> a word-end is found after ---, it is not necessarily anap dim.<sup>2</sup>

Though we have not examined the cola x--- or --- (whether they are erasm/diom themselves is a question), we go further and treat some shorter cola (i.e. --- and ---) here. As far as --- is taken as assimilated form of erasm/diom, the form --- is not strange. Or 1363 itself has no problem but the impossible responsion with 1547.

It is impossible to decide conclusively whether a particular colon is anap dim or 'enoplian' of the shape ---. But

it is suspected that the examples of (84) are not anapaestic because of metrical context.

Some examples of  $\text{uuuuuuuuuu}$  resemble each other. We have already observed

(62) A PV 166/184  $\text{uuuuuuuuuu} | \text{uuuuuuuuuu} ||$

(64) Pho 163  $\text{uuuuuuuuuu} | \text{uuuuuuuuuu} ||$  and

(131) Tro 825/845  $\text{uuuuuu} | \text{uuuuuuuuuu} |$

(130) Rh 26/44  $\text{uuuuuu} | \text{uuuuuuuuuuuu} ||$

(128) Ion 1441, Hel 686  $\text{xuuuuuuuu} | \text{uuuuuuuuuuuu} ||$

will be examined later.

The examples of (85) (86) have  $\text{uuuuuuuuuu}$  followed by  $\text{uuuuuu}$ ,  $\text{uuuuuu}$  or  $\text{uuuuuuuu}$ . Obviously they are of the same metre; but it is not easily decided whether they should be regarded as anap + reiz ( $\text{uuuuuuuu}$  included) or as two 'enoplans' (in wider sense). I am inclined to take the latter interpretation:  $\text{uuuuuuuuuu}$  as 'enoplans' explained above and  $\text{uuuuuuuuuu}$ , 'catalectic' form of  $\text{uuuuuuuuuu}$  and  $\text{uuuuuuuuuu}$ .

## Chapter 10

## Prolonged enoplion

In Euripidean odes, in particular in the Duets, commos (between an actor and chorus) and, monody (all of which, having dochmiacs as the dominant metre, are collected in chapter 1), there are some unusually long verses. They have this clear characteristic in common: alternating single/double-short with true long, and rare substitution of long for single-short (i.e. anceps is dominantly short).

Some of them have been already observed among the dicola (in a wider sense). So far they can be segmented into three or four cola of the usual length.

(13) HF 898, 907    u - u - u - u - | u - u - u - u - | - u - - -

(39) HF 1036        u - u - u - u - | u - u - u - u - | - u - u - u - - -

(46) EL 698/713        u - u - u - u - | u - u - u - u - | - u - u - u - - -

Compare with ones which start with falling movement:

(109) cf.(42) Tro 256    - u - u - u - | u - u - u - u - | - u - u - u - - -

(98) HF 1199            - u - u - u - | u - u - u - u - | - u - u - u - -

(114) Hel 1141/1155    - u - u - u - | u - u - u - | u - u - u - -

Alternating single/double short is the basic characteristic of 'enoplion', and the erasm/diom is detected in the core of these verses. Here I wish to repeat some observations made earlier.

(13) is compared with (8) u - u - u - u - | - u - - -, and analysed into 2 ia + erasm + -u - - - (cr+sp). The important similarity lies in not only the agreement of the positions of single/double short but the position of τμή as well. Similarly





(87) ~~~~~|~~~~~|

Or 181 διοιχόμεθ' οίχόμεθα . κτύπον ἤγαγετ' οὐχὶ σίγα  
σίγα φυλασσομένα~ 203 βίου τὸ πλεον μέρος ἐν στοναχαῖσί τε καὶ γόοισι  
δάμυσσι τ' ἐννυχίοις

(88) ~~~~~|~~~~~|

Ion 1508 μανέντω . τὰ πάροιθεν ἄλις κακά . νῦν δε γενοίτο τις οἶρος  
ἐν κακῶν , ᾧ παῖ .

(89) ? ~~~~~|~~~~~|

Or 1302 φονεύετε καίνετ' ὄλλυτε δίπτυχα δίστομα φλογαν'  
ἐκ χειρὸς ἰήμενοι

(90) ~~~~~

HF 1055 ἢ δέτη' ἀνεγειρόμενος χαλάσας ἀπολιτὶ πόλιν

(91) ~~~~~

HF 1069 παλίντροπος ἐξγειρόμενος στρέφεται . φερε

(92) ~~~~~

Ion 468 ἱκτερώσατε δ' ᾧ κόραι τὸ παλαιὸν ἔραχθίως

~ 488 τὸν ἄπαδα δ' ἀπιστογῶ βίον , ᾧ τε δοκεῖ ψέγω .

NOTE TO (87) - (92)

(87) ~~~~~|~~~~~|

Or 181/203

Parodos, or amoibaion, sung by Electra and the chorus. The latter half of the second strophic pair (174ff/195ff) is occupied by a long song of Electra. A new sentence starts at 180/201. The coincidence of full-stop at sentences and brevis in longo both in strophe and ant mark period-end before 180/201. The



new period starts with two dochmiacs and then comes our verse. After it cretic and dochmiac with heavy resolution follow (with some textual difficulties). The final part - - - - - ( σίγα φυλασσομένη ~ δακρυσί τ' ἔννουχίοις ) is divisible as hemiepes. There is a *τομή* before it, but very weak ( σίγα | σίγα , γόοισι | δακρυσί τε ) . Brevis in longo is improbable. There is no coincidence of word-ends before. Strophe is clearly separated after - - - - - ( αἰχόμηθα ) but at that point antistrophe is in synaphea ( ἐν | στοναχαῖσι ) This long unit starts with short as is seen at - - - - - . After a prolonged dactylic run it ends with - - - , similarly with - - - - - . The number of true longs is six, twice as many as the ordinary erasm/diom, equal to the first two cola of the tricolon at El 698/713.

(88) - - - - - / - - - - -

### Ion 1508

Recognition Duet. This verse is the very last period. The final part *ἐκ κακῶν, ὦ πάϊ* is of the shape - - - - . It is a familiar colon after erasm/diom (cr+sp). Like (8) - - - - - / - - - - - and (19) - - - - - / - - - - - , it has a *τομή* before it and is preceded by a short. The nearest example is Rh 547 (24) - - - - - / - - - - - . Brevis in longo after *οὔρος* is improbable. There are six true longs between *μανέτω* and *οὔρος* . Every Senkung is occupied by double-short except the last. Dale takes the whole line as 'an enoplian like an immensely prolonged paroemiac + a sequence - - - - - (LM<sup>2</sup> 176, emphasis mine). If we try to analyse further and cut this immensely prolonged part into two, the position after *κακά* appears the most natural: - - - - - / - - - - - / - - - - - / - - - - - || . Or *κακά* may have a period-end after it

(brevis in longo).  $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$  has parallels (63) and  $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ , too (117). But at the same time  $\tau\eta\eta$  after  $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$  with the last short retaining its value, is also found at PV 545/553  $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup|-\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$  (which, I think, ought to be analysed as  $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup + \cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ ). And it is also possible to divide the verse into two equal lengths before  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}$ :  $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup|-\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup|-\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ . (89) ?  $\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$

Or 1302

Epode of amoibaion, or astrophic aria of Electra. Our passage is followed by a difficult one with a lot of resolution which is probably to be analysed as dochmiacs and iambics. Text is at variance in major MSS. According to Biehl's report:

$\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\tau\epsilon$  MC - $\nu\epsilon\tau'$ L  $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\tau\epsilon$   $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\tau\epsilon$  Monac 560;  $\phi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\gamma\alpha\alpha$ ]  $\phi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\gamma\alpha\alpha$   
 $\eta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\tau\epsilon$  MBVa(=W of Di Benedetto)  $\chi\theta^{ac}$ ;  $\gamma\rho.$   $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$   $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\tau\epsilon$  M supra  
 $\pi\epsilon\tau\eta\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon$  scriptum:  $\gamma\rho.$   $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$   $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\tau\epsilon$   $\tau\alpha$   $\delta\upsilon\acute{o}$  C post  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\upsilon\tau\epsilon$  in margine scriptum.

Murray and Biehl print this verse in three lines retaining the final vowels of  $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\tau\epsilon$  and  $\phi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\gamma\alpha\alpha$  :

$\phi\theta\omicron\nu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon$   $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\tau\epsilon$   
 $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\upsilon\tau\epsilon$   $\delta\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\upsilon\chi\alpha$   $\delta\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\alpha$   $\phi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\gamma\alpha\alpha$   
 $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa$   $\chi\epsilon\rho\acute{\varsigma}$   $\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\mu\omicron\iota$

Di Benedetto prints

$\phi\theta\omicron\nu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon,$   $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\tau\epsilon,$   $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\tau\epsilon$   $\delta\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\upsilon\chi\alpha$   $\delta\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\alpha$   $\phi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\gamma\alpha\alpha$   
 $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa$   $\chi\epsilon\rho\acute{\varsigma}$   $\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\mu\omicron\iota$

With  $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\tau\epsilon$  instead of  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\upsilon\tau\epsilon$  the first hiatus (or elision) is removed and a smoother dactylic run is given:

$\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup$ , Benedetto supposes that  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\upsilon\tau\epsilon$  was a gloss of  $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\tau\epsilon$  originally and took the place of it. He

estimates MS C (Taurinensis B IV 13, Turyn, 83-5 reports C is one of the vetustiores, closely related to M. It contains only Or and Pho ). Rather if Monac 560, one of the recentiores, has actually independent value in some places as Turyn and K Matthiessen maintain and if *κάνετε θείντε ὄλντε* in Monac 560 is not the simplified version of M or C, this manuscript should be estimated more highly only by retaining *θείντε* . But if *θείντε* is the original reading, why does it appears above the *πέμπετε* in M which is obviously an explanatory gloss of *φάσγανα ἰέμενοι* ? *πέμπετε* takes *φάσγανα* as its object while other verbs take Helen ( (τὰν) λιποπάτορα ... ἄ ) . *φάσγανα ἐν χερσὶ ἰέμενοι* is surely a curious expression as a sword is not a dart, though Di Benedetto defends it.

Each word includes dactylic rhythm within itself. Therefore if we ignore hiatus, the effect of coincidence of word-ends and metron-ends is extraordinarily strong. According to Murray's text: *-uu|-uu|-uu|-uu|-uu|-uu|-uu|-uu-*. This is the reason why most editors try to retain the text even to the extent of violating hiatus. Electra's passion for destruction might be well described by this 'savage music'. The identical effect is, I believe, deliberately used in Ba 591ff:

*εἶδετε λάϊνα κίσσιν ἔμβολα*      -uu|-uu|-uu|-uu|  
*ἄπτε κεράνον αἰθουα λομπάδα*      -uu -uu|-uu|-uu|  
*σύμφλεγε σύμφλεγε δῶματα Πίνδως*      -uu|-uu|-uu|- |

On the other hand, if we suppose the final vowels of *κάνετε* (*κάνετ'* L) and *φάσγανα* as 'plena scriptura' and omit them to avoid hiatus, an 'enoplion' followed by hemiepes

emerges: φονεύετε κἀίνετ' ἄλλυτε δίπτυχα δίστημα φασγαν'  
 ἐκ χειρὸς ἰέμενοι

To change ἄλλυτε into θείνετε following Di Benedetto is neat. But, perhaps, the similarity with other longer 'enoplian' would be interesting whether elision takes place or not:

Alternating single/double short, six true longs, ending with a single (real) short.

(90) -----||<sub>B</sub>

HF 1055

Dochmiac Commos, sung by Amphitryon. Followed by 1056

ἀπὸ δὲ πατέρα μέλαδρά τε καταράζει

The last word may be different, but dochmiac is doubtless.

Dale rejects brevis in longo after πάλιν and considers the whole line as dactylo-anapaest (Fraenkel's 'steigend Daktyl')

----- (LM<sup>2</sup> 67). But, even if such a category is rightly accepted, it is questionable whether a dactylic with --- ending continues to dochmiac in synaphea. Brevis in longo is necessary.

τομή is conceivable after ἀνεγερόμενος

-----|-----| Schroeder divides it there and calls each prosodiac. The whole verse includes six true longs as evidently as the former half of Or 181/203, (87) above. Interestingly enough, the disposition of single/double shorts is also identical.

(91) -----||<sub>B</sub>

HF 1069

In the same Commos as above. Followed by two dochmiacs

ἀπόκρυφον δέμας ὑπὸ μελαθρον κρύψω

Hiatus makes the period-end clear. Comparison with 1055 is interesting and meaningful. 1069 has a single-short instead of a double after the second long but is otherwise identical. Cf. ἀνεγερόμενος (1055) and ἐξεγερόμενος (1069). Hermann even makes the same metre but ἐξανεγερόμενος is not used anywhere else. Word-end does not fall at the probable places of colon-end. Schroeder takes this verse too as two prosodiac;  $\text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—}$  (ἐξεγερ|όμενος). Kannicht cites two HF passages as parallels for Hel 664 (9), though cautiously. (92)  $\text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—}$

#### Ion 468/488

1st stasimonstrophe. The majority of cola are aeolic. 468/488 begins a new period. 467 ends in hiatus but text must be corrupt. Followed by  $\text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—}$  see (85). 468-69/488-89 can be divided into two equal lengths.  $\text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—}$  is usually regarded as an aeolic colon (telesillean with resolved opening). This interpretation may be right; but sequence of two successive  $\text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—}$  is unparalleled. Radt cites this as a parallel for S fr. 808. (36) above.

End of notes

- I { (87) Or 181/203      u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u
- { (88) Ion 1508      u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u
- { (90) HF 1055      u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u
- { (91) HF 1069      u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u
- { (92) Ion 468/488    u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u
  
- II { (1) (25)            u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u
- { (15)(47)         u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u
- { (46)             u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u
- { Ar Vesp 1520    u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u
  
- III { (9) Hel 664        u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u
- { (36) S fr.808 P    u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u
- { (51) IA 178/199    u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u

Except Or 1302, which is too uncertain textually, five passages are now collected (Group I). The final part of Or 181/203 and Ion 1508 can be separated as the third colon. The remaining part have six true longs (for the comparison with others, the last short is left out of consideration). This is a characteristic common to all the five examples.

Among the dicola discussed earlier, two basic dicola have also six longs: (Group II). (1) and (15) are analysed as erasm + hemiepes and diom + hemiepes respectively. But the last element of erasm/diom may not be 'link' anceps. Especially when τὸν falls before it (25), two 'blunt erasmonidean' (u-u-u-u-u) are more natural interpretation. Just for comparison, I cite again Ar Vesp 1520 (p.289). EL 699/713 (46) has already been mentioned.

Occasionally I have mentioned the substitution of u-u-u-u-

for ~~xxxx~~. The most prominent case is found in dicola which starts with ~~x-xx-x~~ 'chor enopl A' (chapter 8). But there are also three passages which may be happily analysed if such a substitution is conceivable: Hel 664 (9) S fr. 808 P (36) IA 178/199 (51). See Note for each passage.

In total there are eleven kinds of verses (exactly speaking, ten, since Or 181/203 and HF 1055 are identical). They appear desperately diverse at first sight. However, if they are divided into two parts of the equal length, surprisingly the halves are not so diverse. Only four components are found to be used out of eight possible permutations:

~~xxxxxx~~ (A), ~~xx-xx-xx~~ (B), ~~xx-xx-xx~~ (C), ~~xx-xx-xx~~ (D) are employed; but ~~xx-xx-xx~~, ~~xx-xx-xx~~, ~~xx-xx-xx~~, ~~xx-xx-xx~~ are not used at all.

|                   |     |                   |     |                |     |
|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| <u>Or</u> 181/203 | A+C | <u>Ion</u> 1508   | B+B | <u>HF</u> 1055 | A+C |
| <u>HF</u> 1069    | D+C | <u>Ion</u> 468    | C+C | (1)(25)        | A+A |
| (15)(18)          | C+A | (46)              | B+A | <u>Hel</u> 664 | A+D |
| S fr. 808         | B+D | <u>IA</u> 178/199 | C+D |                |     |

Moreover A, B, C and D all correspond to familiar cola which have been examined:

|                       |                       |              |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| A <del>xxxxxx</del>   | : <del>xx-xx-xx</del> | erasm        |
| B <del>xx-xx-xx</del> | : <del>xx-xx-xx</del> | verasm       |
| C <del>xx-xx-xx</del> | : <del>xx-xx-xx</del> | dion         |
| D <del>xx-xx-xx</del> | : <del>xx-xx-xx</del> | chor enopl A |

They are subsumed by Schroeder's scheme of prosodiac ~~xx-xx-xx~~, but his prosodiac covers too many non-existent forms. The four forms<sup>are</sup> in such a relation with each other as has been described in chapter 8. ~~xx-xx-xx~~ : ~~xx-xx-xx~~ = ~~xx-xx-xx~~ : ~~xx-xx-xx~~.

The unit  $\overline{u-u-u-u}$  and  $\overline{u-u-u}$  is prefixed by anceps or  $\overline{uu}$ . They have no names, though 'prosodiac' is the traditional name for  $\overline{u-u-u-u}$ . So I provisionally continue to use 'erasm blunt' 'diom blunt' 'overasm blunt'.  $\overline{u-u-u-u}$  has the same form as telesillean. Whether it is to be regarded as telesillean or not has already discussed (chapter 8); in our cases, the name telesillean sounds less suitable, and is certainly misleading.<sup>1</sup>

At the same time it should be noticed that some combinations have one instance in extant plays and others (e.g. A+B  $\overline{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u}$ ), have none. This paucity may be attributed partly to the chance of survival as even the 'normal' cases have not so many instances. But it is also certain that this type of longer cola is not common, and this suggests that the extant examples should be interpreted as an innovation rather than as a survival of old Dreiheber.

#### (b) Prefixed iambs

There are a few examples which have iambic metron or iambic dimeter before erasm/diom dicola. Some of them have already been examined: Tro 279 (12), HF 898, 907 (13), S Aj 911/957 Hec 948, Alc 876 (38), HF 1036 (39). Iambics may be interpreted as epitrite, namely  $\overline{ue}$  and  $\overline{ueve}$ , but because (i) 'link' is always short (ii)  $\overline{ueve}$  precedes diom, too, which starts with double-short (HF 1036), the iambic interpretation is found better. This iambic metron is probably comparable with so-called



'iambo-dactyls': for example,  $\text{u-u-}\hat{\text{I}}\text{-/uuuu-}$  (Hel 1107/1122),  
 $\text{u-u-}\hat{\text{I}}\text{-/uuuuuu-}$  (Hipp 1104/1113).

Similar iambs are also found before erasm + suffix:

(55)  $(x)\text{-u-uuuuuu-}$  and (57)  $x\text{-u-x-uuuuuu-}$ . As their 'link' aneeps is not necessarily short, thier association with dactylo-epitrite seems stronger. Actually some of them are found in a dactylo-epitrite context. We shall discuss all of them together later (chapter 15). Here, however, some longer cola which resemble (12) HF 898, 907  $\text{uuuuu-}\hat{\text{I}}\text{-uuuuuu-|uuuu-}$  are discussed.

#### EXAMPLES

(93)  $\text{u-u-u-u-}\hat{\text{I}}\text{-uuuuuu-|}$

Phaeth 270  $\text{τάλαινα' ἐγὼ τάλαινα ποι}$   
 $\text{πόδα πτερόεντα καταστάσω ;}$

Hec 699  $\text{ἔκβλητον, ἧ πέσημα φοι-}$   
 $\text{νίου δορός ἐν ψαμάθῳ λυρᾷ.}$

? (94)  $\text{uuuuu-}\hat{\text{I}}\text{-uuuuuu-}\hat{\text{I}}\text{-uuuu-|}$

Andr 299  $\text{τίν' οὐκ ἐπῆλθε, ποῖον οὐκ ἐλίσσετο δημογερόν-}$   
 $\text{των βρέφος φονκίειν ;}$

~ 307  $\text{λέχη τ' ἔρημ' ἄν οὐποτ' ἐξελείπετο, καὶ τεικίων}$   
 $\text{ὀρφανοῖ γέροντες ;}$

NOTES TO (93) ~ (94)

(93)  $\text{u-u-u-u-|uuuuuu-|}$

Phaeth 270

Dochmiac choral ode (astrophic). A strong  $\text{τομή}$  is found after

υ-υ-υ-υ. The closest parallel of this caesura is HF 907.

Diggle is wrong to take the penultimate element of υ-υ-υ-υ-|| as a contracted double-short (Phaethon ad loc). It is certainly anceps. ποι τὴν δὲ πτερόεντα καταστάσει υ-υ-υ-υ-||

has, as a comma (not as colon), a parallel at Pho 128 (95)

οὐχὶ πρῶτος ἄμαρτι γέννη.

#### Hec 699

Commos. Hecuba sings while the chorus and the servant respond to her with spoken trimeters (cf. chapter 1 p.224). Hecuba's parts are mostly composed of dochmiacs with some iambics (cretics). No enoplian is mixed. 699 is usually taken as an ia trim followed by a dochmiac metron (ἐν ψαμάθῳ λυγρᾷ) supposing brevis in longo (δορός || ἐν).

(94) υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-||

#### Andr 299/307

1st stasimon 2nd strophe. Cf. 293/301 υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|| (138)

and 296/304 and 298/306 υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|| (63). Usually brevis in longo is supposed at both strophe and ant. (ἐλίστετο || and ἐξελίπτετο || ) and iambic run is arranged: υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-||

υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|| . Ia trim || ch+ithph|| is found also at Supp 1130-31/1137-38 and 1144-45/1151-52. If brevis in longo is not supposed,

the irregularity of the colometry is found in the bridge between υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ- and υ-υ-υ-υ- (δαμογερών | τιν). When hemiepes is followed by ithyph without link anceps, diaeresis is usually observed.

But exception is found: A Th 760 τρίχαλον, ὅ και περὶ πρυμνάν πόλιως καχλάζει υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-||. The corresponding 752

has diaeresis. S Phil 693 παρ' ᾧ στονό αντίτυπον βαρυβρωτ' ἀποκλωψ

στειν αἰματηρόν

-----↑-----

The corresponding 679 has diaeresis though the text is heavily corrupt. E Supp 599, if we accept Wilamowitz's emendation,

ὡς μοῦ ὑφ' ἡπατι χλωρόν δέος θάρσσει

-----↑----- . The corresponding 609 has diaeresis (with

θάρος Hartung).

End of notes

Phaeth 270 and Hec 699 are identical. They are also similar to Tro 279 and HF 898 and 906.

Tro 279

-----

HF 898, 907

-----

Phaeth 276, Hec 699

-----

But there is one important difference between Phaeth 279 and Hec 699; the latter may be arranged into ia trim + ----- supposing brevis in longo. But the former must be accepted as it is since the first double short does not have a word-end after it. Hence Phaeth 276 is unambiguously analysed as ia dim + erasm with suffix -. ----- has parallels: Andr 841 etc (56). Alternatively the notation veved- will do.

However for Hec 699, the possibility of brevis in longo is not rejected. And there is one case of ia trim (brevis in longo) + dochm metron: IT 843 (Anagnorisis Duet)

δέδοικα δ' ἐκ χωρῶν με μὴ γρὸς αἰθέρα ἢ ἀμυτάμενος φύγη

-----||-----|| Hiatus guarantees the period-end after

αἰθέρα . Consequently enoplion interpretation is ruled out.



HF 1208 ἰκετεύομεν ἀμφὶ σᾶν γεντιάδα καὶ γόνυ καὶ χεῖρα  
 προσπίτνων πολίων τε δόκρουσι ἐκβαλῶν.

NOTES TO (95) - (97)

(95) - - - - -

Pho 128

Teichoskopia. The final part is disjointed (πρόσφορος ἀμερίω  
 γέννα, - - - - -) by cutting the verse between οὐχὶ and  
 πρόσφορος. The τσηή is very weak. οὐχὶ standing before  
 - - - - - has a parallel: HF 894 (choral dochmiac ode) πρὸς αἵματ'  
 οὐχὶ τῆς Διονυσιάδας (- - - - -). If the preceding  
 'iambic run' were - - - - - (ueeu) or - - - - - (ueu), it could  
 be compared with (93). But a word-end does not fall before  
 these unit (ἀσ|τερως and ἐν|γραφαῖσιν). So the former  
 unit must be differently analysed.

The number of true longs is nine, exactly three times as  
 many as erasm/diom. When a colon includes six longs, it has  
 been found to be well explained as two blunt erasm/diom/  
 'chor dim A'. But when our verse is divided into three equal  
 lengths, the result is unhappy: - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | -  
 None of the three 'cola' is familiar.

So we should discard the principle. If we suppose the  
 unit to be not of three longs but of four longs, a rather  
 neat scheme appears:

- - - - - ↑

- / - - - - - ↑

- / - - - - - - - - ||

γίγαντι γηγενέτα πρόσφορι-  
 ος ἀστερωπὸς ἐν γραφαῖ-  
 σιν οὐχὶ πρόσφορος ἀμερίω γέννα.

The second is ia dim (or uvee). Then what is the first and the third that is identical with the first except the suffix -- ?

υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ seems to have these parallels:

Alc 252/259 ὄρῳ δίκωπον ὄρῳ σκάφος ἐν |  
 ~ ἄγει μ' ἄγει τις ἄγει με τις οὐχ |

(followed by υ-υ-υ-υ-υ, but the text is confused)

Hipp 1270 ὁ ποικιλόπτερος ἀμφιβάλων

(between 2 dochmiacs, in synaphea)

Cf. υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ

Med 206 τῶν ἐν λήξει προδόταν κακόνημον

Dale compares υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ with υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ and expresses it as 'inversion'. This analysis does not agree with our analysis of υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ diom + suffix -. I do not know how it should be analysed except that υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ is situated at an intermediate stage between υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ (iambelegus) and υ-υ-υ-υ-υ (erasm blunt = 'prosod'). Possibly it exists; but whether Pho 128 is composed of it, is another question.

Schroeder arranges it with a minor correction:

υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ ~ || γίγαντι γηγενέτα προσφοροῦς ||  
 υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ ~ || ἀστ[ε]ρωπῶς ἐν γραφασιν οὐχί προσφοροῦς ||  
 υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ || ἀμαρτίῳ γέννα.

ia+prosod (υ-υ-υ-υ-υ) || ia trim || dochm. Dale seems to accept this colometry because she cites γίγαντι ... ηρίσφορος as one of the examples of υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ.

(96) υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ

Pho 330

Iocasta's monody. Dochmiacs and iambics are dominant metres,

but double short movement is mixed. The new sentence starts at 328. Ia trim and 3 dochm precede Pho 330, which is followed by ia+ia+ba+ia. The total is too long to be one period. To put period-ends before νόθον and after σφαγάν is most probable. The last third is easily detached as ia dim. The remaining part υυυυυυυυυυυυ has seven longs. It is the same length as (13) HF 896, 907 υυυυυυυυυυυυ and (39) HF 1036 υυυυυυυυ υυυυυυυ. But unlike them, Pho 330 is hard to cut. Anap dim + 'ia tripod' is the conventional naming. υυυυ appears occasionally surrounded by dochmiacs but it is questionable in this context. Apart from the cola of the same length above mentioned, comparison with (88) Ion <sup>1508</sup> υυυυυυυυυυυυυυυυ may be useful.

(97) υυυυυυυυυυυυυυυυυυυυ

#### HF 1208

This is the reading found in LP. Wilamowitz 'restores' anapaests:

ἰκτεύομεν ἀμφὶ γενεάδα καὶ υυυυυυυυ |  
 γόνυ καὶ χεῖρα σάν προπίτνων πολὺν τε υυυυυυυυ |  
 δάκρυον ἐκβάλλων υυυ |

προσπίτνω is used far more frequently to mean 'supplicate' than προπίτνω (LSJ includes this example in I 'embrace', but it is also strongly related with III 'supplicate (c.acc)' e.g. προσπίτνω σε γόνασι S Phil 485 προσπίτνω ἑμῶν γόνυ E Supp 10)

It is not improbable to suppose that scribes might have preferred the usual verb and restored 'simple order' by moving σάν, but this emendation metri causa is not so good even metrically, and should not be taken unless the traditional text is completely

inexplicable. It is almost certain that our colon starts with an expanded 'enoplian' rather than anapaestic even if we accept Wilamowitz's transposition. It is unusual for one long colon to start with double-short movement and come back to it again.  $\text{uuuuuuuu}$  and  $\text{uuuuuuuu}$  are common types of 'enoplians' and  $\text{ἰκετεύομεν} \dots \text{προσπίτνων}$  is of similar shape to Pho 163 (64)  $\text{uuuuuuuuuu} | \text{uuuuuuuuuu}$ . If this comparison is useful, HF 1208ff will be divided into three cola of equal length:

$\text{uuuuuuuu} \uparrow$  ἰκετεύομεν ἀμφὶ σάν γενε-  
 $\text{uuuuuuuuuu} |$  ἀδα καὶ γόνυ καὶ χέρα προσπίτνων  
 $\text{uuuuuuuu} |$  πολὺν <sup>τε</sup> δάκρυον ἐβαλὺν

But the last one is difficult in any case.

Now Bond also defends the word-order and  $\text{προσπίτνων}$ .

His colometry is:

$\text{uuuuuuuu} \uparrow$  ἰκετεύομεν ἀμφὶ σάν  
 $\text{uuuuuuuuuu} \uparrow$  γενεᾶδα καὶ γόνυ καὶ χέρα προσ-  
 $\text{uuuu} ||$  -πίτνων πολὺν [τε]

$\text{δάκρυον ἐβαλὺν}$  is a dochmiac. He compares his colometry with  $\text{uuuuuuuu} | \text{uuuuuuuu} | \text{uuuuuuuuuuuu} | \text{uuuu} ||$  Ion 468-69 (85)(92).



## Chapter 11

Hemiepes followed by another colon

In Maasian notation, the erasmonidean is the hemiepes with anceps attached at its initial and at its end (xDx). In other words, when two ancipitia are dropped from an erasm, a hemiepes turns up. Of course, this explanation of the two metres is not historical nor even structural.  $-uuuu-$  has already been observed used after erasm ( $uuuuuuu|uuuu-$ ) or diom ( $uuuuuuuu|uuuu-$ ). Here we shall examine its usage when standing before another colon. As with erasm/diom, three types are conceivable according to the position of  $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$  :

- (i)  $uuuuuu|uuuu-$  etc
- (ii)  $uuuu|uuuuuu-$  etc
- (iii)  $uuuuuu|\overset{\uparrow}{-}/uuuu-$  etc

We shall discuss 'dicola' in this order. The word 'dicola' is, as has been seen before, used in a looser sense. It means the combination of two cola without period-end between them.

$uuuuuu|$  is sometimes called 'feminine hemiepes'.<sup>1</sup> But this appellation is not appropriate because only the form  $uuuuuu$  which has a true short at its end, is equivalent to the part of the dactylic hexameter before the feminine caesura. Here this colon will be called 'hemiepes pendant' following Dale's nomenclature. Hemiepes pendant has an anceps (it can be either final or link) after  $uuuu-$  (hemiepes, or hemiepes blunt).

(a) *Hemiepes pendant* followed by another colon

## EXAMPLES

(98) -uuuuu|uuuu-|

- HF 1200 και φίλιαν ὁμόφυλον αἷμα τε παιδοφόνον  
 Ion 1505 ἐνθάδε δυστυχίαισιν εὐτυχίαις τε πάλιν  
 Hel 1141 δέυρο καὶ αὖθις ἐκεῖσε καὶ πάλιν ἀντιλόγοις  
 ~ 1155 εἰ γὰρ ἄμιλλα κρινεῖ νιν αἵματος, οὔποτ' ἔρις

(99) -uuuuu-|uuuu-|

- Andr 774 τιμὰ καὶ κλος· οὔτοι λείψανα τῶν ἀγαθῶν  
 ~ 785 ταύταν ἦνσα ταύταν καὶ φέρομαι βιοτάν  
 Hel 1139 μακρότατον κέρας εὐρεῖν ὅς τὰ θεῶν ἔσορα  
 S Tra 114 κύματ' ἄν εὐρεῖ πόντῳ βάντ' ἐπιόντα τ' ἴδοι.  
 ~ 124 φαρὶ γὰρ σὺκ ἀποτρέπει ἐλπίδα τῶν ἀγαθῶν  
 ? IA 1296 λειμῶν τ' ἔρυσσε θάλλον χλωροῖς καὶ ῥοδοέντ'

(100) -/uuuuu-|uuuu-|

- Alc 439 -τας/θεός ὅς τ' ἐπὶ κώπῃς ηἰδαλίῳ τε γέρων  
 ~ 449 -ου/περινίεσται ὥρας μηνός, ἀτηρομένους

(101) -uuuuuu|uuuuu-|

- Med 629 οὐδ' ἀρετὰν παρέδωκαν ἀνδράσιν· εἰ δ' ἄλλος ἔλθοι  
 HF 1199 αἰδόμενος τὸ σὸν ὄμμα καὶ φίλιαν ὁμόφυλον  
 S Tra 112 πολλὰ γὰρ ὑπὸ ἀκοίμαντος ἢ νότου ἢ βορέα τις  
 A Ag 721 ἄμερον, εὐφιλόπαιδα καὶ γεραροῖς ἐπίχαρτον  
 ~ 731 δαίτ' ἀκέλευστος ἔτευξεν· αἵματι δ' οἶκος ἐφύρθη

(102) -uuuuu-|uuuuu-|

- A Ag 720 ἐν βίπτου προτελείαις ἄμερον, εὐφιλόπαιδα





Preceded by  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ , 438/448 (41).

(101)  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} | \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} |$

Med 629

Strophically in responsion with 637 which has long anceps and  $\tau\omicron\mu\etá$  before it. 2nd stasimon 1st strophe is wholly dact-epitr.

The preceding colon 627/635 is  $\text{---}\text{D} | \text{---e-e} ||$ , (34). Followed

by 631/639, e-D-||.  $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\mu\pi\iota\varsigma$  (631) is enjambement.

HF 1199

The tricolon found in the Duet:  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} | \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} | \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ , see (98).

S Tra 112

Strophically in responsion with 122 which has long anceps and

$\tau\omicron\mu\etá$  before it. Parodos 2nd strophe starts with four

successive hemiepe. The third and the fourth are mentioned

above (99). 114,  $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\tau' \acute{\alpha}\nu \epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\epsilon\iota \pi\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\omega$ , the third,  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ,

is combined with 113 syntactically, while there is a sense-break

between corresponding 123 and 124. It is not certain whether

all four belong to one period ('tetracolon') or are divided

into two each. If so, 113  $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$  is followed by period-end.

A Ag 721/731

Preceded by  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ , 720/730. See below (102).

(102)  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} | \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} |$

A Ag 720/730

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. 720-22/730-32 are either tricolon

$\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} | \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} | \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} |$  similar to HF 1199-1201 or three

independent hemiepe pendant ( $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ). It is syntactically

possible to suppose period-end after 721 (brevis in longo)

and 731 (hiatus).

S Tra 113

Cf. above Tra 112 (101). If we take the four hemiepe to comprise a tetracolon, the second and the third in strophe are combined in this manner. Corresponding 123-24 will be  $\overline{uuuuuu} | \overline{uuuuuu} |$

(103)  $\overline{uuuuuu} | \overline{uuuuuu} |$

EL 700/714

The second and third colon of a tricolon. Preceded by  $uuuuuuuu$ . See (46) above.

(104)  $\overline{uuuuuu} | \overline{uuuuuu} |$

S OT 1094 See (14) above.

(104b)  $\overline{uuuuuu} | \overline{uuuuuu} |$

Phaeth 272

Dochmiac choral ode. Preceded by  $uuuuuuuu | uuuuuuuuu$  (93).

The prefix  $\acute{\alpha}\nu' \acute{\alpha}\iota\theta\epsilon\pi' \eta$   $uuuu$  attaches to hemiepes without link anceps like iambo-dactyls ( $uuuu \overline{uuuuuu}$ ).

End of notes

Compared with the dicola starting with erasmonidean, the variety of dicola starting with hem pendant is strikingly poor. What follows it is almost restricted to  $uuuuuu(-)$ . And the occurrences of hem pendant itself are fewer in number than erasm. As will be seen later, the dicola which have  $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$  before the link anceps appear more often. Erasm is contrary to this tendency. Erasm blunt ( $uuuuuuuu$ ) is less often used

than erasm pendant. If the symbols of D and v are used for the simple illustration, the types |vD|D| and |D|vD| are much commoner than |vD|vD| and |Dv|Dv|.

The 'link' anceps is usually short before τσμή . But this does not mean the long anceps is prohibited before τσμή . Though the examples are not many, there are certain cases where the period-end is not found after the long element before τσμή . Also certainly the final element of -vvvvv is not brevis in longo at least in some cases. There are decisive proof for the link-anceps: Hel 1139 (-vvvvv|) corresponds with -vvvvv|-; Med 629, S Tra 112 and S OT 1094 (-vvvvv|) correspond with -vvvvv|- . The first dactyl. is sometimes contracted. This is the same with erasm.

Some examples of hem pendant are found in dact-epitrodes but its usage is widely observed outside them. The most interesting case is HF 1199-1201 : -vvvvv|-vvvvv|-vvvvv| in the Duet. This series of hemiepe is closely related to erasm tricolon of p.383 above. Tricolon, the short anceps at both position, dochmiac context, all of these suggests that hem pendant at HF 1199 can be regarded as acephalous form of erasm. And Ion 1504ff, which can be notated as DvêvDvêve and is found in the Duet, is similar to longer 'enoplion'.

But such a resemblance as these examples does not seem to be generalized. The repetition of hemiepe, such as

S Tra 112-5/122-5    -vvvvv|v|-vvvvv|-vvvvv|-vvvvv||

Hel 1139-43/1153-7    -vvvvv|:-|vvvvv||-vvvvv|vvvvv|-vvvvv||

A Ag 720-2/730-2    -vvvvv|-vvvvv|-vvvvv||

gives a different impression of construction of a period from erasmonidean dicola so that the question arises whether the name of 'dicolon' should be used for them even in a looser sense.

(b) Hemiepes blunt followed by another colon

EXAMPLES

(105) -uuuu-|uuuuu-|

|          |                       |                        |
|----------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Med 828  | κλινοτάταν σοφίαν     | αίητι διὰ λαμπροτάτου  |
| ~ 840    | ἡδυπνόους αἴρας·      | αἰητι δ' ἐπιβαλλομένην |
| Hipp 121 | Ὕκεανού τις ὕδωρ      | στάζουσα πέτρα λέγεται |
| ~ 131    | τειρομίτην νοσερᾶ     | κοίτα δέμας ἐντὸς ἔχην |
| Tro 513  | ἄσπιν σὺν δακρυίοις   | ῥῥαὶν ἐπικηδέιον       |
| ~ 533    | πευκίᾳ ἐν οὐρείᾳ      | ξιστοῦν λόχον Ἀργείων  |
| Hel 1153 | κτᾶσθε, πόνοις ἀμαθῶς | θναῶτων καταπαύσθαι    |
| Rh 246   | τῶν ἀραθῶν ὅταν ἦ     | δυσάλιος ἐν πελάγει    |
| ~ 257    | θρηός, ἔλοι Μενέλαν,  | κτανῶν δ' Ἀγαμημνόνιον |

(106) -uuuu-|uuuuuu-|

|           |                  |                            |
|-----------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Hipp 1148 | συζύγισι Χάριτες | τί τὸν τόλῳ ἐκ πατρίας γᾶς |
|-----------|------------------|----------------------------|

(107) -uuuu-|uuuuuu-|

|           |                       |                             |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Med 637   | μηδέ ποτ' ἀμφιλόγους  | ὄργας ἀκόρεστα τε νείκη     |
| Tro 801   | τᾶς ἐπικεκλιμένας     | ἔχθοις ἰεροῖς, ἴν' ἐλπίας   |
| ~ 811     | ἔσχασε ποντοπόρον     | καὶ ναυδὲτ' ἀνήφατο πρυμνᾶν |
| IT 888    | καὶ δι' ὀδοὺς ἀνόδους | στείχων· διὰ κνανέας μῆν    |
| Pho 152   | Ἄρτεμις ἰσμήνα        | τίξοις δαμάσα' ὀλίσειεν     |
| S Tra 122 | ῶν ἐμμετρομένας       | αἰδοῖα μὲν, ἀντία δ' οἴσω.  |

(108) -uuuu-|uuuuuu-|



- Ba 1156 ὅς τ' ἄν θηλυγενῆ στολὴν νερθηκά τε, πιστὸν Ἄϊδα.  
 (109) -uuuu-|-----|
- Andr 771 οὐ σπάνις εὐγενέταις κηρυσσομένοισι δ' ἄπ' ἑσθλῶν δουράτων.  
 ~ 781 ἐν δὲ χρόνῳ τελεθεὶ ξηρὸν καὶ ἀνείδωσιν ἔγκηται δῆμων.  
 (110) -uuuu-|-----|
- Tro 256 ῥῖπτε, τέκνον, ζαῖτους κληῖδας καὶ ἀπὸ χροῦς ἔνδυ-τῶν  
 ? (111) -uuuu-|-----|
- Hf 1189 μαινομένῳ πιτύλῳ πλαγχθεῖς ἑκατογκεφάλου βαφαῖς ὕδραϊς  
 (112) -uuuu-|-----|
- Tro 518 Ἀργείων ὀλοῖαν τάλαινα δοριάλωτος  
 ~ 538 κλωστοῦ δ' ἀμφιβόλοισι λίνοιο κῶς ὥστί  
 Tro 1081 ᾧ φίλος ᾧ ποσὶ μοι σὺ μὲν φθίμενος ἀλαίνεις  
 ~ 1100 εἴθ' ἀκάτου Μενέλα μέσον πέλαγος ἰούσας  
 Tro 1098 Ἴσοθμον ἔνθα πύλας Πέλοπος ἔχουσιν ἔδραν  
 ~ 1116 καὶ Σιμωνεντιάσιν μέλτα πάντα ῥοῆσιν.  
 Hec 941 ὤρισεν Ἰλιάδος τάλαν' ἀπείπιον ἄλγη.  
 (113) -uuuu-|-----|
- Med 420 οὐκέτι δυσκέλαδος φάρμα γυναικῆς ἔξει.  
 ~ 430 πολλὰ μὲν ἀμειτέραν ἀνδρῶν τε μοῖραν εἰπεῖν.  
 Hec 931 Ἰλιάδα σκοπιᾶν πέρσαντες ἦξει' οἴκους;  
 OC 1082 αἰθερίας νεφέλας κύρσαιμι' ἄνωθ' ἀγώνων  
 ~ 1093 ὠκυπόδων ἐλάφων στέργῳ διπλᾶς ἀρωγᾶς  
 (114) -uuuu-|-----|
- Hel 1142 καὶ πάλιν ἀντιλόγοις τηδωντ' ἀνελπίστοις τύχαις;  
 ~ 1156 αἴματος, οὔτωτ' ἔρις λείψει κατ' ἀνθρώπων πόλεις;  
 Ion 1506 εὐτυχίαις τε πάλιν μεθίσταται δὲ πνεύματα  
 Cyc 366 Αἴτναϊος ξενικῶν κρηῶν κεχαρμένος βορᾶ.

- S Aj 884 Βοσπορίων πεταμῶν τὸν ὠμόθυμον εἴ πιθι  
 ~ 929 πάννουχα καὶ φασθοντ' ἀνεστενάζεις ἠμόφρον  
 (115) -υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-|
- Med 632 μήποτ' ὦ δέσποιν' ἐπὶ ἔμοι χρυσῶν τόξων ἔφεις  
 ~ 640 προσβόλοι θεινὰ Κύπρις ἀπεκατέμους δ' ἔονας σεβίζουσ'  
 (116) -υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|
- Tro 823 Ζητὸς ἔχεις κυλίων πηήρωμα, καλλίσταν λατρίαν  
 ~ 843 ὡς τότε μὲν μετρίως Τροίαν ἐπύργωσας θεῖοισι  
 A PV 551 ταῦν Διὸς ἀρμονίαν θνατῶν παρεξιάσει βουλαί.  
 ~ 560 ἄργασι Ἰησιόαν πιθῶν δάμαρτα κοινόλεκτρον.  
 (117) -υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-|
- Tro 566 Ἑλλάδι κουρατρόφον Φρυγῶν πατρίδι πεύθη.

NOTES TO (105) - (117)

(105) -υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-|

Med 828/840

3rd stasimon 1st strophe. Completely dactylo-epitrite except the clausula (---υ-υ-). Preceded and followed by -e-D. Sense-break is not clear between them and our cola, but it is metrically reasonable to separate them. Note the contraction of **ἀύρας**. It is rare for the second dactyl to be contracted. The value of **ἀτι** (**ἀίτι**) is not decided either metrically or palaeographically. Here at 828, all have **ἀτι** except P (**ἀίτι**) while at 840, all, including P, have **ἀίτι**.

Hipp 121/131

Parodos 1st strophe. Metre till 127/137 (πεταμίῃ δρόσω ~ στόματος ἀμέραν) is difficult to analyse. From 128/138

onwards, clearly aeolic-choriambic. Followed by, --/--uuu/--/  
uuuu- (?).

Tro 513/533

1st stasimon strophe. For the metrical context, see 515/535 (53).

Ἀργείων and ἐπικλήθειον include contracted double-shorts.

uuuu- is rare than ---uu-, but paralleled. Cf. Med 840 above.

Note the epic correction of πευκά ἐν .

ἄριστον is not admissible. Biehl explains it as 'anacclasis'  
(uuuu- → uuuu-), but such a strophic responsion is

unparalleled. Lee takes it as 'choriambic anacclasis' (ch/ia  
+ 2 anap). But choriambic anacclasis occurs only in an iambic  
context, and ia/ch merging into anap is extraordinary. This  
interpretation is to be rejected. ἄριστον σὺν (Wilamowitz)

or ἄριστον σὺν (Seidler) or another emendation is indispensable.

Hel 1153

In responsion with 1139 uuuuuu-|uuuuuu-, (99). κτάρουτ is in  
enjambement.

Rh 246/257

1st stasimon 1st strophe. Preceded by uuuuuuuu-|uuuuuu-|  
and followed by ---||<sub>H</sub>, without link.

(106) uuuuuu-|uuuuuu-|

Hipp 1148

3rd stasimon epode. The metre till 1146 is obscure, perhaps  
iambic. Period beginning is clearly indicated by iw jw .

Followed by uuuuuu-. Cf. (6).

(107) uuuuuu-|uuuuuu-|

Med 637

In responsion with 629  $\text{---|---}$  (98). Obvious example of dact-epitr colon  $D|-D-$  which can be separated from dactylic hexameter.

Tro 801/811

2nd stasimon 1st strophe. The whole ode is composed of normal dact-epitr cola completely except 803/814  $\text{---|---}$  (6 da); 807/819 ? (text is corrupt). The distinction between  $D_x D_x$  and hexameter is ambivalent in this ode because both  $\text{---D}$  (799/808) and hexameter (803/814) exist. Or shall we analyse 803/814 as  $D\text{---D}$  in Stesichorean manner?

IT 888

Preceded by 886  $\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha \pi\omicron\delta\omega\upsilon\upsilon \rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\tilde{\eta} / \theta\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega \pi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma \acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$   
 $\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\beta\alpha\rho\alpha \phi\tilde{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha$   $\text{---/---}$ , (74). I have taken this as two cola, not as a long dactylic run, simply because a sequence of seven dactylic metra, ending with a short, seems to be too extended (not objective criterion). If this separation into two cola is accepted, IT 888 is reasonably to be regarded as  $D|-D-$ , not hexameter. After our colon, metre changes into three dochmiacs ( $\text{---|---}\bar{\text{---}}\text{---}$ ) without syntactical break ( $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma \dots | \dots \pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\alpha\varsigma \dots$ ).

Pho 152

Teichoskopia. Preceded by  $\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha} \nu\iota\nu \acute{\alpha} \kappa\alpha\tau' \acute{\omicron}\rho\eta \mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha} \mu\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\varsigma$   
 $\text{---/---}$ . If this is taken as 4 da, our line is better analysed as hexameter. But 151ff may be rearranged as  $\text{---|---}$ . See (133).

S Tra 122 Corresponding with 112:  $\text{---|---}$ , see (101).  
(108)  $\text{---|---}$

Ba 1156

MS P has πιστὸν Ἄιδαν , and various proposals to correct this phrase had been raised before the publication of Pap. Ant. 73 (included in part II, 1960).

[            ]ξ[            ]  
 [            ] ακον [            ] τα Πενθέως  
 [            ] γενη στολων  
 [            ] πι [            ] ον Αἰδα  
 [            ] υρσον  
 [            ] ἦ [

"π[στ]ον , though fragmentary, seems certain. Over the second α of αἰδα is what might be either a smudged circumflex accent,... or just a blot... The mark cannot be a superlineation, for (ν)..."

If we rely on this Papyrus, πιστὸν is confirmed to be a noun without article: 'pledge of death'.

Though editio princeps puts tréma (¨) over the ι of αἰδα , we are not informed whether this is written in the original papyrus or editor's orthography. Metrically Αἰδα οο- is not preferable.

Our line is usually interpreted as

----- glyc  
 ----- choriambic enopl A

This is a natural interpretation, but there are no other aeolic metres in the context. The astrophic choral ode (1153-64) is composed of mainly iambo-dochmiac, but includes hemiepes.

1155 -----/----- τὰν τοῦ δρακον<sup>τ</sup>ος ἐκγνέτα Πενθέως  
 1162 -----

(or it may be ----- with δακρυᾶ )

Dochmiac with enoplian or hemiepes is a commonly found combination in Euripidean odes, but association with pure aeolo-choriambic metres is nil. If we accept two contractions, Ba 1156 is analysed hemiepes +  $\text{---}^{\text{H}}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ . Cf. (24)  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ . Contraction is found in 1155 too (P and Pap. has  $\text{Πένθεως}$  ).

(109)  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  |

Andr 771/781

3rd stasimon strophe. Completely dact-epitr. Preceded by  $-\text{e}^{\text{H}}\text{D}^{\text{H}}$  (770/781). 770f/781f is either  $-\text{e}^{\text{H}}\text{D}^{\text{H}}\text{D}||-\text{D}-\text{e}||$  or  $-\text{e}^{\text{H}}\text{D}^{\text{H}}||\text{D}-\text{D}-\text{e}||$  or  $-\text{e}^{\text{H}}\text{D}^{\text{H}}||\text{D}||-\text{D}-\text{e}||$ .

(110)  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  ^

Tro 256

The first and second colon of tricolon. See (42). Alternative arrangement is:  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}^{\text{H}}|/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}^{\text{H}}|/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}||$  Note the epic correction  $\kappa\alpha\iota\ \alpha\pi\theta\epsilon$  and lengthning before muta cum liquida  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\acute{o}\ \chi\rho\alpha\omicron\sigma$ .

? (111)  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}^{\text{H}}|$

HF 1189

I prefer to divide after  $\eta\lambda\alpha\chi\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  ( $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}||\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ) because  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  is identical with the preceding two antilabai (1184-5 and 1186-7). For the textual problems, see (61).

(112)  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  |

Tro 518/538

1st stasimon strophe. For the metrical context, see 515/535,(53). Brevis in longo ( $\delta\omicron\rho\iota\alpha\lambda\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$  ) guarantees the period-end, but corresponding  $\acute{\omega}\sigma\tau\iota$  || is unusual sentence-break at the catalectic ending. Stinton (QJ NS 27, 1977, 60) accepts this period-end citing A Supp 781-2  $\acute{\alpha}\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma\ \acute{\omega}\varsigma$  |  $\acute{\kappa}\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\varsigma$  as a parallel: 'prepositives

at period-end are very rare...but a prepositive placed between adjective and substantive loses something of its prepositional character'.  $\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\iota\omicron$  and  $\acute{\omega}\sigma\tau\iota$  are emendations reduced from scholia. Note the contraction of the first 'dactyl' ( $\text{Αφγείων, κλωστοῦ}$ )

Tro 1081/1100

3rd stasimon 2nd strophe. Metre is composed of hemiepe and iambic (and 1086/1104  $\bar{v}-v-v-v-v$ ). After the  $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$ , iambics are resolved ( $v-v\acute{\omega}v-v$ ). Cf. Ion 1078/1094  $v-v-v-v-v-v|\acute{\omega}v\acute{\omega}v-v$  (17) Iambic is often resolved in other parts of this ode, too.

Followed by  $v-v-v-v|\acute{\omega}/v-v-v-v|v-v-v||$

Tro 1098/1116

In the same ode as 1081/1100. The preceding cola 1094-98/1112-16 are juxtaposed hemiepe without link anceps. DD is not too rare, but five consecutive D are extraordinary.

Hec 941

In responsion with 932  $v-v-v-v-v-v|v-v-v-v-v$  see (98) below.

(113)  $v-v-v-v-v-v|v-v-v-v-v|$

Med 420/430

1st stasimon 1st strophe. Straightforward dact-epitr ode. Hiatus at the end of the preceding colon ( $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\iota$ ) marks the period-end.

Hec 931

3rd stasimon 2nd strophe. This ode is composed mainly of iambic, but includes 927/937  $v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v$  (220), and, possibly, ia+wil+sp at 925/935. The preceding  $v-v-v-v/v-v-v-v$  (e-D) combines with 931/941 without link anceps. No period-end is conceivable between D|D (930  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ ). In responsion with 941, (97) above.

OC 1082/1093

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. Iambics and dact-epitr. Our line is the unique occurrence of D in this ode. Preceded by E-e-, followed by  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ .

(114)  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} | \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} |$

Hel 1142/1156

1st stasimon 2nd strophe. Preceded by  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  | See 1141/1151, (98).

Ion 1506

Recognition Diet. Preceded by  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  |  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  | See 1503 (142) and 1505 (98).

Cyc 366

1st stasimon. According to Murray's reconstruction, this line belongs to ephymnion which is situated between strophic pair. Among iambo-trochaic context, double-short movement is mixed: 359  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ , 360  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ , 365  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ , 372  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ . The preceding word  $\text{Κύκλωψ}$  should be combined with 365.  $\text{Κύκλωψ Αἰτναίος ἱεγνικῶν}$  is not a well-matched wilamowitzian with the context. The contraction of the first dactyl is common, but the scansion  $\text{Αἰτναίος}$  is possible.

S Aj 884/929

Choral part of the commos. Preceding line 883/927 is a curious metre in iambo-dochmiac context:  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ .  $\eta\ \tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma\ \acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\mu\pi\acute{\iota}\alpha\delta\omega\upsilon\upsilon\ \delta\epsilon\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\ \eta\ \beta\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}\nu\ \sim\ \mu\acute{o}\tau\iota\tau\alpha\upsilon\ \acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\upsilon\ \pi\acute{o}\nu\omega\upsilon\ .\ \tau\omicron\iota\alpha\ \mu\omicron\iota$

I suggest taking  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  +  $\text{---}$  (D<sub>o</sub> + e) rather than D + dochm<sup>than</sup> or  $\frac{1}{2}$  dochm by admitting  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  to be a variation of dochm, but the question is open.

(115)  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} | \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} |$



Med 632/640

2nd stasimon 1st strophe. Pure dact-epitr. Followed by ~~---|---~~  
(clausula).

(116) ~~---|---~~ | ~~---|---~~ |

Tro 823/843

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. For the full description of the metre of this ode, see 833/852 (15) above. Preceded by ~~---|---~~  
~~---|---~~, ia + eDvD, or veeDvD. Note that every link anceps is short. And followed by 825/845 ~~---|---~~. This line is either 7 da<sub>A</sub> or 4 da + hem or hem + ~~---|---~~. See (129). 823 has sentence-end after *λατρείαν*, but in ant. 843, the sence carries on. Brevis in longo may be averted by adding (*δαοισιν*), but it is also possible that our colon runs till *ἀ δε σε γινόμενα ~ κηδος ἀναψόμενος* of the next colon to make a long period D|-E<sup>x</sup>|D|.

A PV 551/560

2nd stasimon, 2nd strophe. For metrical context, see (18) above. This colon is the only one in this ode that starts with 'falling movement' or Hebung. Though our colon can be given the analysis D|e<sup>v</sup>e-||, the similarity with other non-dact-epitr cola is obvious: e.g. 548/555 ~~---|---~~. Note the 'link' anceps to be short except *δνᾶτον*.

(117) ~~---|---~~ | ~~---|---~~ |

Tro 566

1st stasimon epode. After the repeated ia+ia and ba+ia, 566 is the only case of dactylic verse in this ode. ~~---|---~~ is to be regarded as ia+sp, the procephalous form of ~~---|---~~.

End of notes

Hemiepes blunt is not only followed by  $x\text{-}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  but also by iambs. If the initial element of the following cola may be regarded as 'link' anceps after  $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$ , it is more often occupied by long than by short. This tendency is specially clear when the following colon is 'dactylic'.  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  is found only at Rh 246/257 (Med 828/840 is dact-epitr so that  $\text{dact}$  is more probable than  $\text{dact}$ ), and  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ , at Hipp 1148 only. Not all the examples are found in dact-epitr context. Some D-D or D-D- are found outside of it. But on the other hand,  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ , which is not primarily dact-epitr, is employed at the end of dact-epitr ode (Med 420/430, Hec 931/(941), S OT 1093/(1105)).

The similarity of Tro 256-58  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  with HF 1199ff and El 698ff (above) may tempt us to think there is no essential difference between hemiepes pendant, blunt and erasm. But the distance between  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  (114) or  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  (112) and the archilochean dicolon seems me substantial. The different impression, perhaps, arises partly from the shift of  $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$ . Of course I must admit it is a rather subjective judgement to decide whether two cola are inseparably connected.

There is, however, one great difference between hemiepes and erasmonidean beyond whether it has an extra anceps or not. Hemiepes is strongly associated with dactylic hexameter. Except for some lucky cases which have decisive strophic responsion, the colon of the shape of  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  cannot be firmly identified as two hemiepe linked by anceps on the one

hand, D-D-, or a dactylic hexameter with penthemimeral caesura on the other. Med 637 μηδέ ποτ' ἀμφίλοπος | ὄργας ἀκορετά τε νείκη is certainly D-D-, not a hexameter, because it is in responsion with 629 οὐδ' ἄριτ' ἀν παρ' ἐδῶκαν ἀνδράσιν· εἰ δ' ἄλλοι ἔλθοι  
 -uuuuu-|uuuuu-. And Hipp 1131 οὐκέτι συζυγίαν πύλων ἔνετ' ἀν  
 ἐπὶ βίαση is no doubt a hexameter because of the strophic responsion with 1119 οὐκέτι γὰρ καθαρὴν φρεν' ἔχω  
 <τά> παρ' ἑλπίδα λύσασιν -uuuuu-|uuuuu-, though a possibility remains that uuuuuu- is an independent colon following hemiepes. But such an overt strophic responsion seldom happens. The exact responsion is far more usual than u/- or uu/-. We have to judge from the metrical context. But this is a less reliable criterion. For example, Tro 801/811, (107), -uuuuu-|uuuuuu- appears in the milieu of dact-epitr and is naturally considered as D-D-. But this ode includes one obvious dact hexam two lines later: 803/814. Therefore it is also possible to suppose 801/811 is another example of hexameter.

Penthemimeral caesura of dact hexam sometimes has a stronger function than expected as a simple τὸμῆ. At Andr 117-25/126-35, after the hexam with penthemimeral caesura + ithyph (-uuuuu- / uuuuuuuu-||-uuuu-||) are repeated three times, uuuuuuuuu-|uuuuu- || is found (125/135, (22)). uuuuuuuuu, uuverasm, is almost identical with the latter half of the hexam except the final element. That of the hexam is a final anceps where short may be treated as brevis in longo while that of uuverasm is link anceps where short is actually short.<sup>2</sup> Judging from this example and others in (107), it may be reasonably supposed that Euripides takes

hexameters (or at least, a certain hexameter) to be a kind of compound:  $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$ . This will support the notation of  $\text{D} \cup \text{D}$  for a hexameter on the descriptive level.

Whether a dactylic hexameter (epic hexameter) is actually created by two hemiepe and link 'anceps' or 'biceps', is another question. M.L. West (his idea is most positively stated in QQ NS 23, 1967, 179-92) is the champion of the revival of this approach. He establishes a theory based upon a group of irregular hexameters found in Homeric corpus which appear to have only one short after the penthemimeral caesura and upon the existence of  $\text{D} \mid \text{D}$ , so-called dactylic pentameter, the second line of the elegiac couplet. Epic hexameters aside, lyric hexameters which certainly came down into the tragic odes, might have been  $\text{D} \cup \text{D}$ . Stesichorus possibly made an important contribution to the creation of dact-epitr. In his fragments double-short (biceps) is found working as a link anceps. For example Iliou Persis (P. Oxy. 2619 = S 88-132 Page) includes these conspicuous examples according to Haslam (QUCC, 1974, 7-57; who relies mostly on Führer's modification (ZPE 5, 1970, 11) of West (ZPE 4, 1969, 135; cf. ZPE 7, 1971, 262)).

str/ant 3  $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$

4-6  $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$

Moreover in recently published papyrus (Pap. Lille 76 = P.J. Parsons, 'The Lille 'Stesichorus', ZPE 26, 1977, 7), even such a responsion is found: ep 4  $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$  :  
(But not every example of  $\text{---}$  listed in the synopsis of Parsons 12-3, is well attested).

- 207 οὐδέ γα μὲν φιλότατ' ἐπίδα....  
 228 αἰτεντόν Κρονίδας γένος τε καὶ ἄστου  
 270 - υ υ - υ ] υσιν θέντες μεγάλης ε[  
 293 ωίχεται [ υ - υ υ - ] . το φίλῳ Πολυνηκῆϊ τ[

Parsons calls ~~υυυυυυυυ~~ 'quasi-hexameter'. If the respension of  $\hat{\alpha}$  actually happens in Stesichorus freely, it must have been a licence of archaic age. In tragic odes we have no certain examples of the respension of υ/υυ though to speculate that ~~υυυυυυυυ~~ may be 'equivalent' to ~~υυυυυυυυ~~, or ~~υυυυυυυυ~~ to ~~υυυυυυυυ~~, is fascinating.

(c) Overlapping hemiepes pendant

EXAMPLES

(118) ~~υυυυυυ~~  $\hat{\alpha}$  / ~~υυυυυυ~~ |

- Tro 806 "Ιλιον "Ιλιον ἐκπέρ|σων πόλιν ἀμετέρην  
 ~ 817 δις δὲ δυοῖν πιτύλοιν τεύ|χη περὶ Δαρδανίας

(119) ~~υυυυυυ~~  $\hat{\alpha}$  / ~~υυυυυυ~~  $\hat{\alpha}$  |

- Tro 256 ῥῆπτε, τέκνον, ζαθέους κλη|δάς καὶ ἀπὸ χροῦς ἐνδύ-δων  
 HF 1075 πρὸς δὲ κακοῖς κακὰ μῆσε|ταὶ πρὸς Ἐρινύσι θ' αἶμα

(120) ~~υυυυυυ~~  $\hat{\alpha}$  / ~~υυυυυυ~~ |

- Andr 792 κλεινοτάτῳ· καὶ ἐπὶ Ἀργῆ|ου δορὸς ἄξενον ὑγρῶν

(121) - / ~~υυυυυυ~~  $\hat{\alpha}$  / ~~υυυυυυ~~ |

- Tro 257 - δας καὶ ἀπὸ χροῦς ἐνδύ|των στεφάνων ἱερὸς στολμῶς.



iambics (or epitrite) and quasi-priapean. Preceded by e-D-E.

κλεινοτάτῃ is in enjambement. Followed by E-e. Epic correction of καὶ ἐπ'.

(121) -/uuuuuu↑-/uuuuuu-|

Tro 257

The second and the third colon of a tricolon. See 256 above (110).

End of notes

Though the number of occurrences is small, overlapping from a hemiepes into another is attested by certain examples which cannot be analysed otherwise. Andr 792 (120) is an example of D-D- which has τομή neither before nor after link anceps. The similar type, Rh 226/235, uuuuu-uuuuuu↑-/uuuuuu, e-D-D, has been already discussed (40). For the tricolon Tro 256-58, two colometries are conceivable: uuuuu-|uuuuuu↑-/uuuuuu- or uuuuuuu↑-/uuuuuu↑-/uuuuuu-. There is no essential difference between two, but if we adopt the latter, two overlapping hemiepe pendant appear (119)(121). HF 1074-77 (2) is best analysed as tetracolon: cf (119). The second colon is certainly overlapping hemiepes. Tro 806/817 (117) is open to different analysis (4 da). Because of the corrupt text at 807/818, uncertainty remains; but as is explained in Note, overlapping seems me more probable.

## Chapter 12

## Longer verses starting with hemiepes/dactylic tetrameter

It has been mentioned in the last chapter that the combination of two hemiepe ~~---|---|---|---~~ is almost inseparable from dactylic hexameter and that Tro 806/817 (118) is observed either as 4 da or two overlapping hemiepe. A similar difficulty of identification is found elsewhere when a hemiepes is followed by a long anceps (or double-short) + dactylic run, or in other words, when a long dact<sup>y</sup>lic run has either penthemimeral caesura or bucolic diaeresis or both. Examples of this type resemble one another and the interpretation of different verses is interdependent to a great extent. As will be seen later, the similarity is not restricted simply to the feature that these verses have the initial hemiepes or 4 da. They are constructed in a similar manner. They start with double-short movement and turn into single-short. The parts left over after taking off the hemiepes (or 4 da) are of identical form with the 'enoplans' which have been observed in earlier chapters. Therefore, for example, if some examples are obviously favourable for interpretation as compounds of hemiepes + something rather than 4 da + something or than a single long colon, it will be more sensible to give other ambivalent cases a uniform analysis, for consistent interpretation is especially desirable for verses which have no exact parallels.



## EXAMPLES

(122) -uuuuu-/uuuuuuuuuu-|

Tro 837 καλλιγάλανα τρέφεις / Πριάμοιο δὲ γαῖαν  
'ἔλλας ὤλετο' αἶχμα.~ 857 ἐλπίδα γὰρ πατρίᾳ / μεγάλαν· τα θεῶν δὲ  
φίλτρα φρουῖδα Τροίᾳ.Ar Nu 459 (ἴσθι εἴ ὥς) ταῦτα μαθῶν παρ' ἑμοῦ / κλέος ουρανόμηκτε  
ἐν βροτοῖσιν ἔξεις.? S Ant 879 οὐκέτι μοι τόδε λαμπρῶς ἱερὸν ὄμμα  
θέμυς ὄραν ταλαίνας.

(123) -uuuuu-/uuuuuuuuuu-|

Rh 530 Πλειάδης αἰθέριαι / μύσα δ' αἰετὸς οὐρανοῦ πατᾶται.

~ 550 γηρῦ πικρολέτωρ / μεταποιῶν ἀηδοῖς μέριμναν.

(124) -uuuuu-/uuuuuuuuuu-|

Alc 591 καὶ πεδίων βασιδέως / ὄρον ἄμφι μὲν ἀηλίου κνεφαίων.

~ 600 δῆμασιν ἀρτιθανῆ / τὸ γὰρ εὐγενὲς ἐκφύεται πρὸς αἰδῶν.

(125) -uuuuu-/uuuuuuuuuu-|

Med 432 μαινομένα κραδίᾳ / διδύμους ὀρίσασα πόντου

~ 440 'Ἑλλάδι τε μεγάλα / μνηστῆ ἀιθερία δ' ἀνέητα

(126) -uuuuu-/uuuuuuuuuu-|

Ion 1479 ἃ σκοπέλοισ ἐπ' ἑμοῖς / τὸν ἐλαιοφυῆ πάγον θάσσει.

Andr 834 δῆλα καὶ ἀμφιφανῆ / καὶ ἀκρυπτα διδράκομεν πόντιν

Andr 838 ἂν ἔρξ' ἦ κατάρτος ἐγὼ κατάρτος ἀνθρώποις.

(127) -uuuuu-/uuuuuuuuuu-|

Hec 1104 (Ὠραίων ἦ) Σειρίος ἔνθα πυρὸς / φλογίας ἀφίησιν ὅσων ἀυγῶν

(128) -uuuuu-|uuuuuuuuuu-|

HF 894 πρὸς αἶματ' οὐχὶ τῶς Διονυσιάδης  
βοτρυῶν ἐπὶ χεύμασι λαιβῶς

(129) υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|

Ion 1441 ἄελλπτον εὐρημ' ὄν κατὰ γὰρ ἐνέφω  
χρόνιον μετὰ Περσεφόνος τ' ἐδόκουσιν νοίειν.

Hel 686 οὐκ ἔστι μάτηρ· ἀγχόνιον δὲ βρόχον  
δι' ἐμὸν κατεδήσατο δύσγαμου ἀισχύναν.

(130) υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|

Rh 26 πέμπτε φίλους ἴέναι / ποτι σὸν λόχον ἀρμόσατε φαλίσας ἵππους  
~ 44 πᾶς δ' Ἀγαμεμνονίαν / προσέβα στρατὸς ἐννύχιος θυρήβη σιγηνῶν

(131) υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|

Tro 825 ἄ δ' ἔ σε γενναίμενα / πυρὶ δαίεταί· ἠιόνες δ' ἄλαιο  
~ 845 κῆδος ἀναψάμενος / τὸ μὲν οὖν Διὸς οὐκέτ' ὄνειδος ἱρῶ.

Aj 172/182 (132) υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|

IT 885 ἀλλὰ ποίῳν ῥίπα / θανάτῳ πελάστis ἄρα βάεβατα φῦλα

(133) υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|

PHO 151 ἀλλὰ νιν ἄ κατ' ὄρη / μετὰ ματέρος  
Ἄρτεμις ἱεμένα τόξοις δαμάσατ' ὀλίσειεν.

(134) υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|

Alc 435 ᾧ Πελίου θύραταρ / χείρουσά μοι εἴν Ἀίδαο δόμοις  
τὸν ἀνάλιον οἶκον οἰκετεύοις.

~ 445 πολλά σε μουσοπόλοι μίλψουσι καθ' ἐπιτάτονον τ' ὀρθηῶν  
χέλιον ἐν τ' ἀλύροις κλέστας ὕμνοις.

(135) υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-|

Pho 190 μήποτε μήποτε τάνδ' / ᾧ πότνια χρυσοβίστρυχοι ᾧ Διὸς ἔρνος  
Ἄρτεμι, δουλοσύναν τλαίην.

(136) υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|

\*  
72  
182  
ἦ ῥά σε Ταυροπόλα / Διὸς Ἄρτεμις ᾧ μῆλα φάτις ᾧ  
ὄπποτε τῶν φρενῶν γ' ἐπ' ἀριστερα πᾶσι Τελαμῶνος, ἔβρος

Pho 135 οὗτος ὁ τῶς Πολυνείκετος ὦ γῆρον αὐτοκασιγνήτη νύμφας

(137) -uuuuuuuu|uuuuuuuu-|

Hyps fr 64.85 Νούπλιον εἰς λιμένα ζηνικῶν πόρον

ἀγαθὸν με δουλοσύνας τ' ἐπέβασαν

(138) -uuuuuuuu|uuuuuu-|

Cyc 610 τοῦ ξενόδοιτυμόνος / πυρὶ γὰρ τάχα φωσφόρους ὀλεῖ κόρας.

Cyc 615 κρύπτεται ἐς σταδίαν / ὀρυὸς ἄσπετον ἔρνος ἄλλ' ἴτω Μάρων.

Andr 293 εἰ γὰρ ὑπερ κεφαλῶν / ἔβαλεν κακῶν ἃ τεκνύσθαι νιν < >

~ 301 οὐτ' ἂν ἐπ' Ἰλιάσει / ζυγῶν ἤλυθε δούλιον σὺ τ' ἂν γύναι.

Hyps fr 64.90 ἀλλὰ σὺ πῶς ἐτράφης / ὅτε τ' ἐν τίνι χεῖρι, τεκνον, ὦ τεῖνον

(139) -uuuuuuuu|uuuuuu-|

IA 229 Πηλεΐδαι σὺν ὅπλοισι παρ' ἄντυγα καὶ συρίγγας ἀρματείους.

S Ant 340 ἰλλομένων ἀότρων ἔτος κ' ἔτος ἰπητῶ γένει παλῶν

~ 351 ἵππων ὀχιάζεταί αἰμφί λόφον ζυγῶ οὐρεῖαν τ' ἀκμήτα ταῦρην

(140) -uuuuuuuu|uuuuuu-|

Or 1391 Δαφδονία τλῶμον Γανυμήδτος ἱεπεσύνας Διὸς εὐνέτα.

Ar Lys 1287 εἶτα δὲ δαίμονας οἷς ἐπιμαίτουσι χρησάμεθ' οὐκ ἐπιλήροισιν

~ 1289 Ἰουχίας παρὶ τῆς ἀγανόφρονος ἦν ἐποίησε δακ Κύπρις.

(141) -uuuuuuuu|uuuuuuuu-|

Or 1299 ὦ Διὸς ὦ Διὸς ἀνάκον κράτος

ἔλα' ἐπίκουρος ἐμοῖσι φίλοισι πάντως.

#### NOTES TO (122) - (141)

(122) -uuuuu/uuuuuuuuuu-|

#### Tro 837/857

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. For the metrical context, see 832/852

(15). Three interpretations are possible for our verse:







(and Turyn 314).

Andr 834 and 838

Hermione in the Duet. It is not certain whether 833-35 and 837-39 are of completely identical metre. 825-27 and 829-31 are certainly corresponding while 841-44 and 846-50 are different. There is a general tendency in such an ode as this that one or two pairs of passages of the identical <sup>a</sup> metre are found at the beginning and followed by a long astrophic part. But there is no rule to what extent the repeated metre should be used. Even without supposing the correspondance, the metre 833-34 and 837-38 are obscure:

833 τί δέ με δεῖ στέρνα καλύπτειν πέπλοισι; ὀηλα καὶ ...

837 κατὰ μὲν οὖν στένω δαΐας τόλμας, ἂν ἔρεξ, ᾧ ...

833 δεῖ om B; 837 δαΐας: δεῖ βιαΐας ut vid B δικαίας O

δαίρας D; 838 ᾧ MBLPΣ ἄ V ἤ A

833      - - - - -

837      - - - - -

Murray supposes brevis in longo after the first metron of dochm (στέρνα). But ὀηλα καὶ and ἂν ἔρεξ' are incompatible.

If καὶ is in hiatus (very unusual), there must be a period-end and ἔρεξ', elision, is impossible. I suspect that τί δέ με ...

πέπλοισι ~ κατὰ μὲν ... τόλμας should be two normal dochmiacs and then comes - - - - - , supposing transposition of στέρνα after πέπλοισι, adoption of B βιαΐας

and ἂν ἔρεξ or ἂν ῥέξ' instead of ἂν ἔρεξ". Stinton, JHS 97,

1977, 143 reports that Maas takes 834 as - - - - - + - - - - -.

Stinton accepts it and suggests τόλμας δαΐας ἂν ἔρεξ' for 837-38.

~~-----~~ + ~~-----~~ is, however, a better explanation than the division indicated by Maas because ~~-----~~ is an unparalleled unit. Neither division (after 4 da nor after hem) has diaeresis. Contraction at the first double-short of hemiepes is rather common.

(127) ~~-----/-----~~ |

Hec 1104

Polymestor's monody. For the contraction of  $\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ , cf. Corinna 654 P col iii 38. The forms of  $\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$  and  $\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\omega\nu\alpha$  are found at Ion 1153, Cyc 213, Hel 1490. If we retain ~~-----~~, the colometry ~~-----~~ seems more probable than ~~-----~~. Epitrite can stand before a 'prolonged' dact-epitr. Here the analysis of e-D + ~~-----~~ is also possible.

~~-----~~ is completely unparalleled, but possibly diom + -- (~~-----~~). Dale (MATC) notates  $\overset{A}{d}d\bar{v}\bar{s}$ . Wilamowitz cites

Hec 1104 as one of the proofs of the combination of anap and

dochm (GV 407)  $\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\omega\nu \eta \Sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma \acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\alpha \nu\upsilon\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma \phi\lambda\omicron\gamma\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma \acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\eta$  |  
 $\sigma\iota\nu \acute{\omicron}\sigma\omega\nu \acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$  ~~-----~~ |

Schroeder and Daitz follow this interpretation. ~~-----~~ is well explained by this, but it requires that anap merge into dochm without diaeresis. This is against the nature of anap.

(128) ~~-----/-----~~ |

HF 894

Dochmiac choral ode. Our verse may be one single prolonged iambelegus. ~~-----~~ is of the equal length of Homeric hexameter with penthemimeral caesura. Comparison with other examples, especially Ion 1441 (132) below, suggests to take iambelegus + ~~-----~~.



(129)  $\underline{\text{---}}|\text{---}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  |Ion 1441

Recognition Duet. Unless we take the whole verse as one immensely longated unit (ve-Ddddd--), iambelegus (ve-D) +  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ , which is a common colon in the Euripidean corpus, (82), is the reasonable way to divide. There is no parallel of 4 da ( $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ) prefixed by x--x. No diaeresis is found after 4 da (μετὰ | Περσεφόνας)

Hel 686

Recognition Duet. δι' ἑβραν ... δυσγάμου (or δύσγαμον) αἰσχύναν  
is almost certain emendation.

(130)  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  |Rh 26/44

Parodos. Preceded by gl+pher || ia+ba||ia(?) Followed by dact-epitr with the clausula  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  (ant)(?). Our passage is analysed as 4 da +  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  (Schroeder, *ibyc*<sup>---</sup>, Dale (LM<sup>2</sup> 43, MATC) 4 da cat). Compare with (139)  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  ||

But hemiepes +  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  is also meaningful division when it is compared with (129) above. Word-end falls at either position.

(131)  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  |Tro 825/845

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. For the metrical context, see (15);

and (116) about the preceding colon. Hiatus ἄλλοι || ἰάκχον

marks the period-end. Schroeder and Lee divides into 4 da +

hemiepes while Dale (LM<sup>2</sup> 181) hemiepes +  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ , and

Biehl, into three, or takes as a whole (Dd<sub>2</sub>d<sub>2</sub>d<sub>2</sub>d<sub>2</sub>).

A word-end falls at either division.

S Aj 172/182







has a value intra metrum in dochmiacs at fr. 64, 76 τότε κακῶν ἰὼ  
 τέκν' οὐ-ου-| or Pho 109 ἰὼ πότνια παῖ Pho 304 ἰὼ τέκνον ,  
 these passages are not parallels in the strict sense. And  
 moreover ἀγαγόν με (αγον Pap) is left over as 'trochaic  
 metron'.

Alternatively 64ff is thus arranged:

|                                                |                        |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Ναύπλιον εἰς λιμένα                            | -ου-ου-                |
| ξενικὸν πόρον ἀγαγόν με δουλοσύνας τ' ἐπέβασαν | ου-ου-ου-ου- ου-ου-ου- |
| ὦ τέκνον ἐνθάδε + δηναιων + μήλων ἐργαλῶν      | -ου-ου- + +  ου-ου-ου- |

87 must be emended in any case. The preceding ναῦται κώπῃς  
 is, I think, the 'four longa' which occasionally appears in  
 Euripidean odes (e.g. IT 404/418, Andr 813); but the whole  
 question of text and metre remains uncertain.

(138) -ου-ου-ου-ου-ου-|ου-ου-ου-|

Cyc 610 and 615

2nd stasimon. Cf. 617, 618 -ου-ου-ου-ου-|ου-ου-ου-|, (124). Both  
 passages are preceded by -ου-ου-ου-. Lecythion is found also at  
 608 (-ου-|ου-ου-ου-ου-ου-) 612 (-ου-ου-ου-ου-). ζευδοματυμόνος is  
 Hermann's coinage to restore the metre.

Andr 293/301

1st stasimon 1st strophe. The ode includes two lines of  
 ου-ου-ου-ου- (penultimate short relies on δάφνα 296 only),  
 which is probably not anapaest, see (63). εἴ γάρ is the  
 emendation of Paley.

Hyps fr. 64.90

Recognition Duet. Our passage is preceded by μὴ στέν' ἐπι'  
 εὐτυχίαισιν . This presumably has brevis in longo. Two

cretics follow (ἐντὶ ἔντηε ματρὶ σφ̄ ). The ascription of different values to two τέκνον̄ is not unusual.

(139) - - - - - | - - - - - |

IA 229

Parodos, epode. After a long series of aeolo-choriambic cola, dactylic tetrameter appears at 225. Two tetrameters (- - - - - | ) precede 229. There is no line which hints the nature of - - - - -.

S Ant 340/351

1st stasimon 1st strophe. After aeolic and iambic metres, two 4 da + - - - - - appear. Note epic correction -ετῶ ἀμφὶ and, especially, ζύγῃ οὐρίων̄ . Wilamowitz reads ἰππίω̄ and οὐρίων̄ to acquire tro dim (- - - - -). But as IA 229 is a certain parallel, this emendation is unnecessary. - - - - - is either tro trim or ia trim, if it is analysed sp+ithyph. The comparison with - - - - - is interesting (Kraus, 124: for - - - - -, now Stinton, BICS 22, 1975, 84ff), though Dale rejects it (Observations = Coll Pap 206).

Pho 247ff κοῖνον αἶμα κοῖνα τέκνα | τῶς κεραιόροσιν πέφυκεν |  
'Ιούσ. ὦν μέτεττί μου πόων |

- - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - 2 tro + 2 tro + sp+lecyth, may be cited as a parallel of spondee after falling metre.

(140) - - - - - - - - - -

Or 1391

Phrygian's aria. Preceded by ἰαλίμων ἰαλίμων - - - - -.

Schroeder and Fraenkel (Kl Beitr 182) take this as compound of - - - - - (4 da) + - - - - - (ibycean). There is no obstacle to taking this as a longer dactylic run (equivalent to catalectic octameter (8 da<sup>um</sup> Korz)) except for its length. The division

into  $\text{---} + \text{---}$  is not impossible, though  $\text{---}$  is not a common colon. (Or 1547 is probably a corruption; Andr 487 can be accepted). Biehl takes this, but  $\text{---}$  ch+sp is eccentric. His number theory is not fortunate here.

Ar Lys 1287/1289

Here the division  $\text{---} + \text{---}$  is much better than that  $\text{---} + \text{---}$ . Dactylic 'dimetron'  $\text{---}$  works here as a segmental unit as is seen in 1284  $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma \mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha} \mu\alpha\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$   
 $\text{Β\acute{\alpha}\lambda\chi\iota\omicron\varsigma \acute{\epsilon}\rho\mu\alpha\sigma\iota \delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha\iota \text{---} | \text{---} | \text{---}}$ . Fraenkel points out both Ar Lys 1289 and Or 1391 close the period. Dale (IM<sup>2</sup> 90) suggests a revolutionary idea (with other examples) that  $\text{---}$  of this ode is equivalent to  $\text{---}$  or  $\text{---}$ .

(141)  $\text{---} | \text{---} |$

Or 1299

Epode of amoibaion, or an astrophic aria of Electra. No need to adopt a reading of 'recc'  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\iota\varsigma$  to make an encomiologus  $\text{---}$  (Doe-), though the assertion of Fraenkel (Kl Beitr) that praxilleian ( $\text{---}$ ) can follow 4 da because it itself is dactyl, depends precariously on the form  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\iota\sigma\upsilon$  (Dale, 'Observations' = Coll Pap 197n1). The division after dactyl tetram is obvious. No caesura is found after penthemimer. For praxilleian,  $\text{---}$  has some examples in tragic odes. See (155). A PV 166/184 (62) may be the acephalous form of (141). 184 has a  $\tau\omicron\pi\eta\acute{\iota}$  at  $\text{---} | \text{---}$ , but 166, not.

End of notes





Dale is strongly critical of dissecting a long independent colon into smaller cola. Certainly she is right because praxilleian must not be divided into  $\text{---} + \text{---}$  or  $\text{---} + \text{---}$ .  $\text{---}$  is probably a meaningless unit as itself (except some controversial cases; but these cases cannot guarantee its existence here). What makes the matter worse is that one cannot divide a colon without any theory. Consequently the parts divided into are forced to be related to the extant metres. Usually these parts are classified together under the same genus to give a reason why these two parts can be combined. Then if we call  $\text{---}$  and  $\text{---}$  'Kurzverse', the conception of 'Kurzvers' is tremendous.

As has been described in chapter 2, Dale, unlike Fraenkel, rejects also the dactylic interpretation of these longer cola and develops the idea of the expansion of 'choriambic nucleus'. Dactyl is a special category among Greek metres. It can be of any length made up of the accumulation of the small unit  $\text{---}$  while other metres are based on much longer units.

Whether praxilleian may be dactylic or choriambic, if (124) is the expanded form of praxilleian, and if (125) is of (124), to what extent can dactyls or choriambic nucleus be expanded? There is an interesting touchstone: Or 1299 (140)  $\text{---}$ . (It may have  $\text{---}$  instead of  $\text{---}$  at its end; but it does not affect our argument.) Is this a single colon?

It is interesting to find that Dale herself terminates the lists of expansion at the level of three double-shorts





(132) -----

(133) -----

(130) is identical with (129) except that it has not epitrite.

If (129) is analysed as iambelegus + -----, the

analysis of hem + ----- is preferable for (130). But

at the same time the similarity with (139) -----

should not be negligible. (139) may be hem + -----

at Or 1391, but obviously 4 da + ----- at Ar Lys 1287 and 1289.

(131) is either 4 da + hem or hem + ----- or 7 da<sub>A</sub>  
as a whole. No decisive criterion is found. Similarly (132)

is either hem + ----- | ----- + ----- or 7 da + 6 da.

And (133) is either hem + ----- + ----- or 4 da + hem

+ ----- or 4 da + 6 da. The first two analyses take account

of the similarity with (131).

(134) -----

(135) -----

Both of them start either with 4 da or with hem. If 4 da is

taken, its 'third foot' is spondee. But as far as I check the

Euripidean corpus, there is no 4 da of the shape -----.

The nearest parallels are: Andr 1180 δὴ φίλου αὔρας βάλλων

τέρψομαι (-----, in the milieu of four 4 da + -----),

and perhaps, Hel 166 δάκρυον ἢ θρήνοισ ἢ πένθεσι, ἔ ἔ.

----- | -- (ἔ ἔ as two longa). In the Sophoclean corpus

at OT 156/164 ἢ περιπελασμέναις ὕραις πάλιν ~ τί ποτε καὶ

προτέραις ἄτας ὕπερ is an obvious example of ----- which is

preceded by ----- and followed by ----- | ----- | ----- ||.

For Tro 806/817, see (118).

So far the hemiepic interpretation has been superior to the tetrametric. But it must be stressed here that this analysis does not expel the colon 4 da totally. Its usage will be minimized outside of continuous usage of 4 da (sometimes mixed with 6 da or 2 da ), but there are some examples which should not be reduced into hemiepes: see (138) - (141).

And it should not be forgotten either that the notation ~~uuuu + uuuuuuuu~~ does not explain the historical process of its creation. Whether Euripides invented this colon in a particular case by combining two extant cola, or by expanding ~~uuuuuuuuuu~~ further on the analogy of the relation between extant cola, or by making a variation of ~~uuuuuuuuuu~~, we simply do not know.

On the other hand it is remarkable that almost all the verses of 'longer prosodiacs' can be analysed as hemiepes (or 4 da) followed by familiar 'enoplians'. This suggests that a longer verse cannot be of any length but should be constructed of cola of definite lengths. In this sense, the division of ~~uuuuuu + uuuuuuuu~~ is the most relevant synchronic, not diachronic, method of analysis. It is no more than a structural articulation.

## Chapter 13

## Hemiepes with suffix

In this chapter the name 'hemiepes' means nothing more than the metrical unit of  $-uuuu-(v)$ . Its connection, historical or structural, with the epic hexameter is shelved for the time being. Instead its relationship with erasmonidean will be examined.

In chapter 7 a group of 'enoplans' have been explained as erasm/diom + suffix. Suffixes range between  $-uu$  and  $-$ . If the difference of  $-uuuuuu$  from  $u-uuuuuu$  lies simply in the lack of the initial anceps, in other words, if  $-uuuuuu$  is rightly regarded as acephalous erasm (or erasm as procephalous hemiepes), there is expected to be compounds of hemiepes and the identical suffixes:

- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (52) $\bar{u}-uuuuuu-\bar{u}-uuuu$ | (142) $-uuuuuu-\bar{u}-uuuu$ |
| (53) $\bar{u}-uuuuuu-\bar{u}-uu$   | (143) $-uuuuuu-\bar{u}-uu$   |
| (54) $\bar{u}-uuuuuu-uuuu$         | (144) $-uuuuuu-uuuu$         |
| (56) $\bar{u}-uuuuuu-\bar{u}$      | (145) $-uuuuuu-\bar{u}$      |

(x)- $\bar{u}-x-uuuuuu-uuuu$  and  $x-u-x-uuuuuu-\bar{u}$  have been already discussed on the supposition as  $x-u- + (54)/(56)$ . See (55)(57).

Among the verses (142) - (145), (144) and (145) are well-known cola called 'alcaic decasyllable' and 'ibycean' respectively. They are variously interpreted and whether they are aeolic or dactylic is still controversial (see chapter 2). On the other hand (142) and (143) are, especially when they have long anceps, dactylo-epitrite cola (D-e-, or encomiologus, and D-e respectively). Therefore to deal with them together may be open to the charge

of anticipation of a certain conclusion. So it should be repeated that the grouping is on the analogy of *erasm* + suffix (and on the obvious resemblance of appearance). Hence if it is felt that 'alc decasyll' and 'ibycean' are inappropriately treated in the same group as some dactylo-epitrite, there will be something wrong in the assumption

- (i) that *erasm* and *hemiepes* are related or  
 (ii) that there is a gradual expansion of suffixes from - to -u-.

## EXAMPLES

(142) -uuuu-u-u-u

- IA 1485 ἄμασι δύμασι [τε] θέφατ' ἔξαλτίψω  
 Ion 1502 δεινὰ δὲ καὶ τὰδ' ἐλισσομένοσ' ἐκκίθου  
 S EL 1413 ὦ πόλις ὦ γενεὰ τέλεινα νῦν σοι  
 ~ 1433 βᾶτε κατ' ἀντιθύρων ὅσεν τάχιστα  
 Med 831 ἐννία Πικρίδας Μούσας λόγου  
 ~ 843 τῆ Σοφίᾳ παρῆδους πόμπην ἔρωτας  
 Med 980 ξανθᾶ δ' ἀμφὶ κόμῃ θήσῃ τὸν Ἄϊδα  
 ~ 987 καὶ μοῖραν θανάτου δύστανος ἔταν δ'  
 Tro 802 πρῶτον ἔειξε κλάδον γλαυκᾶς Ἀθάνας,  
 ~ 811 καὶ χερὸς εὐστοχίαν ἐξέτελε νῶων  
 S OT 1088 οὐ τὸν Ὀλυμπον ἀπειρῶν ὦ κιθαυρῶν  
 ~ 1100 Πανὸς ὄρεσσι βᾶτα πατρὸς πελασθῆσ'
- (143) -uuuu-u-u-u
- S EL 1414 μοῖρα καθημερία φθίνει, φθίνει

- ~ 1434 νῦν, τὰ πρὶν εὖ θέμενοι, τὰδ' ὡς πάλιν.  
 Med 412 ἀνδράσι μὲν δόλια βουλαί, θεῶν δ'  
 ~ 423 οὐ γὰρ ἐν ἀμετέρᾳ γνώμῃ λύρας  
 Andr 1009 (ὦ Φοῖβε πυργώσας τὸν ἐν Ἰλίῳ εὐτελεῖν πάγον  
 ~ 1019 (πλείστοις δ' ἐπ' ἄκται) σιν Σιμοεντίσιν εὐίπευς ὄχους  
 SOT 1090 (πανσέληνον) μή οὐ σέ γε καὶ παριώταν Ὀιδίπου  
 ~ 1102 (Λοξίου; τῷ) γὰρ πλάκεις ἀγρονομῶσι πάσῃ φίλοι.  
 (144) -----  
 Hec 951 μήτε πατρῶον ἴκοιτ' ἐς οἶκον.  
 El 486 ὄφοραῖ αἶμα χυθὲν σιδάρῃ.  
 El 1226 δεινότατον παλίων ἔρεξας  
 ~ 1232 τέρμα κοκῶν μεγάλων δόμοισιν.  
 Med 834 ζῆλον Ἄρμονίαν φυτεύσαι.  
 ~ 845 παντοίας ἀρετᾶς ζυεργούς.  
 IA 761 μαντεύουσι πνεύσας ἀνάγκαι  
 ~ 772 ἀσπίσι καὶ λόγχαις Ἀχαιῶν  
 ? Rh 33 ζεύγνυτε κερύδατα τόξα νευραῖς  
 Telephus fr. 149 Au1 ἢ νότου ἢ ζεφύροιο δίνα  
 IT 393 (κυάνεαι) κυάνεαι σύνοδοι θαλάσσης  
 ~ 408 (ἢ ῥοθίοις) εἰλατίνας δικρότοισι κώπας  
 A Supp 846 γομφόδετι τε δόρει διώλου  
 ~ 857 ζωφυτον αἶμα βροτοῖσι θάλλει  
 A Supp 539 ματέρος ἀνδονόμους ἰπιπίας  
 ~ 548 μηλοβότου Φρυγίας διαμπαῖς  
 A Supp 662 πτώμασιν αἱματίσαι πέδον γὰρ  
 ~ 673 ὅς πολλῶν νομῶν αἴσαν ορθοῖ  
 A Pers 651 θεῖον ἀνάκτορα Δαριάνα



- ~ 656 ἔσκεν ἐπεὶ στρατὸν εὖ ποδῶχη.  
 A Th 485 Ζεὺς νομέτωρ ἐπίδοι κοταίνων.  
 ~ 525 πρόσθε πυλῶν κεφαλῶν ἰάψην.  
 A Th 726 παιδολέτωρ δ' ἔρις αἰ' ὀτρύνει.  
 ~ 733 τῶν μεγάλων κεδίων ἀμύροισ.  
 A Ag 1007 ἀνδρῶς ἔπαυσεν ἀφαντὸν ἔρμα.  
 ~ 1024 Ζεὺς ἀπέπαυσεν ἐπ' ἀβλαβέα.  
 A Ag 1451 μοῖρ' ἀτελευτὸν υἱοῦ δαμέντος  
 ~ 1471 καρδιοδηκτὸν ἐμὸν κρατύνης.  
 A Ag 1482 δαίμονα καὶ βαρύμητιν αἰνῆς  
 ~ 1506 τοῦδε φόνου τίς ὁ μαρτυρήσων:  
 A Ag 1496=1520 εἰ χάρις ἀμφιτόμῳ βελώνῃ.  
 A Cho 385 χειρὶ τοκουσι δ' ὄρως τελευτῶν.  
 ~ 399 κλύτε δὲ Γῶ χυθονίῳ τε τιμαί.  
 A Cho 811 ὄρμασιν <έκ> ὄνοφραῶς καλύπτρας  
 A PV 132 κραινοφόροι δέ μ' ἐπέμψαν αὔραι.  
 ~ 147 ταῖσδ' ἀδαμαντοδέτοισι χύμας.  
 ? PV 405 τοῖς πάρος ἐνδείκνυσιν αἰχμῶν  
 ~ 413 ἠημασι συγκάμνονοσι θνατοί.  
 S El 1062 - ρωσι, τάδ' οὐκ ἐπ' ἴσας τελευτῶν  
 ~ 1074 - τῆ· πρόδοτος δὲ μόνῃ γαλήνῃ.  
 S El 1069 - θαις, ἀχόρευτα φάρουσι' ὄνειδη  
 ~ 1081 - νυν· τίς ἂν εὐπατρὶς ὡδε βλαῖστοι  
 SOC 1214 - σων ἐν ἤμῃ κατάδηλος ἔσται  
 ~ 1227 - κῆ πολὺ δεύτερον ὡς ταχίστα.  
 A Ag 143 θηρῶν ὄφρικάλοισι τορηνά.  
 (145) - - - - -

- Alc 244 ἄλλε καὶ φάος ἀμέρας  
 ~ 248 γαῖά τε καὶ μελάθρων στέγαι  
 EL 151 οἶα δὲ τις κύκνος ἀχέτας  
 E1 155 ἔρκεσιν, ὡς σε τὸν ἄθλιον  
 IT 1092 εὐξύνετον ζυνετοῖς βράν  
 IT 1098 ἃ παρὰ κύνθειον ὄχλον οἱ - καὶ  
 ~ 1115 παῖδ' Ἀγαμεμνονίαν λατρεύ - ω  
 IT 1144 παρθένος, εὐδοκίμων γάμων  
 Hel 525 παντοδαπῆς ἐπι γῆς πόδα  
 Or 831 τίς νόσος ἢ τίνα δαίμνα καὶ  
 IA 169 ἀρχιάλων ὑδάτων τροφὸν  
 ~ 190 ὄπλοφόρους Δαναῶν θύλους  
 ? IA 210 αἰγιαλοῖς παρὰ τε κροκάλαις  
 IA 759 χλωροκόμῳ στεφάνῳ δάφνης  
 ~ 770 ἐκ Πριάμου κομῆσαι θεῶν  
 A Cho 315 ὦ πάτερ αἰνόπατερ τί σοι  
 ~ 332 κλυθὶ νυν πάτερ, ἐν μίτρῃ  
 A Th 222 ἀπτόμενον πυρὶ δαίῳ  
 ~ 229 κριμναμενῶν νηφελῶν ὄρθοι  
 Tro 269 (τί τὸδ' ἔλακας;) ἄρα μοῖ ἀέλιον λένισσι;  
 Or 1381 Ἴλιον Ἴλιον ὤμοι μοι  
 ? Tro 247 (τούμιόν τις ἀρὰ ἔλαχε τέκος) ἔννεπε γλάμωνα Κασάνδραν;  
 HF 1205 (πηπλον ἀπόδι) κῆ, ῥέως ἀελίῳ δαῖζον  
 S.O.C 239 τόνδ' ἔμιόν σὺκ ἀνταλαφ' ἔργων  
 S.O.C 1245 αἰ μὲν ἀπὶ ἀελίου δυσμῶν

(142) -u-u-u-u-u-

IA 1485

Iphigenia's aria is mostly composed of lyric iambic (or trochaic), but mixed with hemiepe. (1489, 1494). Therefore it is unnecessary to change 1484 into cretics as Murray' suggests in apparatus, though  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\sigma\iota\nu\ \delta\upsilon\mu\alpha\sigma\iota\nu\ \tau\epsilon\ \delta\iota\sigma\phi\alpha\tau\ \acute{\epsilon}\xi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\iota\psi\omega$  makes impeccable trochaics. Schroeder retains  $\tau\epsilon$  which Hermann deletes, and supposes brevis in longo  $\tau\bar{\epsilon}$  (-u-u-u-|-u-u-). But it is impossible.

Ion 1502

Recognition Duet. Followed by  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\ \delta\upsilon\sigma\tau\upsilon\chi\acute{\iota}\alpha\sigma\iota\nu\ \kappa\acute{\omicron}\tau\upsilon\chi\acute{\iota}\alpha\iota\varsigma\ \tau\epsilon$   
 $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\nu\ \mu\epsilon\theta\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\ \delta\acute{\epsilon}\ \rho\upsilon\kappa\acute{\eta}\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$  -u-u-u-u-|-u-u-u-|-u-u-u-u-.

They may be notated as D $\bar{u}$ e $\bar{u}$ D $\bar{u}$ D $\bar{u}$ e $\bar{u}$ e, but it is improbable for a dact-epitr period of such a length to exclude long anceps totally. Brevis in longo after  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota\theta\epsilon\nu$  is conceivable, but the continuity with  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon$  is more probable. It is irregular that no word-end is found after or near -u-u-u-.

S El 1413/1433

Choral interjection of the matricide scene. There is no 'dactylic run' elsewhere. Followed by -u-u-u-u-u-u-. It is difficult to decide whether the final element is the final anceps (brevis in longo) or link anceps: -u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u- D $\bar{u}$ e $\bar{u}$ D $\bar{u}$ e.

Except  $\sigma\omicron\iota$  (1413), every anceps is short.

Med 831/843

3rd stasimon 1st strophe. Pure dact-epitr except the clausula (-u-u-u-u-) which follows our verse.

Med 980/987

4th stasimon 1st strophe. Pure dact-epitr. Followed by -u-u-u- (ee).

The first double-short is contracted both in strophe and in antistrophe.

Tro 802/811

2nd stasimon 1st strophe. Dactylo-epitrite. Preceded by √D√D  
(or erasm + hem), and followed by D-D.

§ OT 1088/1100

3rd stasimon. Most cola are explicable as dact-epitr. Preceded  
by - - - - - ∪ ||, followed by - - - - - |.

(143) - - - - - ∪ - - - - -

S EL 1414/1434

Choral interjection of the matricide scene. Following  
- - - - - ∪, (221) above.

Med 412/423

1st stasimon 1st strophe. Completely dact-epitr. Followed by  
- - - - - ∪, without link anceps.

Andr 1009/1019

4th stasimon 1st strophe. Dactylo-epitrite. Followed by -D-eD.

§ OT 1090/1102

3rd stasimon. dactylo-epitrite. Preceded by D-e-e-e.  
Followed by E-E-D<sup>∪</sup> ithyph.

(144) - - - - - ∪ - - - - -

Hec 951

Clausula of 3rd stasimon, epode. This epode is composed of  
dact-epitr and iambs.

943 - - - - - ∪ - / - ∪ - ∪ - ∪ - / - ∪ - - - - || e-D-e- ||

945 - - - - - ∪ | D |

946 ∪ - ∪ - ∪ - ∪ - ∪ - ∪ - ∪ - ||

διδουσι' ἐπί με γὰρ ἐκ πατρίδος ἐπίωλτοεν



parallel is found. A Pe 977 τλάμονες ἀσπίδουσι χέρω is attested, but corresponding 991 is deficient. PV 405/414 depends on the choriambic interpretation of the whole ode. Wilamowitz puts together -υ-υ-υ-υ- and -υ-υ-υ-υ-; and -υ-υ-υ-υ- is compared with hipponactean -υ-υ-υ-υ- and 'alc decasyll' -υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-. According to his supposition, all of these three metres are of the same origin (GV 250). But there is no example where -υ-υ-υ-υ- corresponds with -υ-υ-υ-υ-.

### Rh 33

Parodos. Dact-epitr cola precede. In antistrophe, 51 is μήποτέ τινα μίμψιν εἰς ἔμ' εἴησ -υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-, which may be analysed as cr+ia+ba (or e+ithyph) though split resolution occurs ( μήποτέ τι|να ). Murray adopts Bothe's emendation at 51 μήποτ' ἐς ἐμέ τινα μ. ε. to adjust it to strophe. -υ-υ-υ-υ-υ- is interpreted as resolved alcaic decasyll (-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ- by Schroeder). Dale rejects this as 'hideous' because Lesbian phrases are never resolved (MATC). Dactyls are not resolved either. Perhaps OT 883/897 -υ-υ-υ-υ-υ- may be comparable.

### Telephus fr 149 Austin 1 (= S fr 142 P)

See metrical synopsis, (67). Followed by -υ-υ-υ-υ-, possibly pher.

### IT 393/408

1st stasimon 1st strophe. The semi-independent -υ-υ-υ- is prefixed to -υ-υ-υ-υ-. The colometry and the text of the following line is uncertain, but includes double-short movement in some manner. See 402/417 (5) above.

### A Supp 846/857

A Supp 846/857

Amoibaion, 1st strophe, choral part. The first line of four line major-period (or strophe), of which last verse is ours, is not clear, but the second and the third are clearly  $-uuuu-$ . Fraenkel (Kl Beitr 176) supposes three hemiepe.

A Supp 539/548

1st stasimon 2nd strophe. The ode is composed of iambic, (iambo-)choriambic and dactylic. 541/550, 542/551  $-uuuu-$ , 543/552  $-uuuuuu-$ .

A Supp 662/673

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. 662/673 is the clausula of the main part followed by ephymnion. Preceded by  $-uuu-\uparrow-uuu-\uparrow-uuu-||$   
 $-uuu-|-uuu-|-uuu-||$ .

A Pe 651/656

2nd stasimon. Text and metre are not quite certain. The preceding line is  $uu-/-uuuu-|uu-$ . If anaphora ('*Ἀνώγεις ~ θεομήτωρ*') is to be represented metrically, 651/656 is not 'alc decasyll'.

A Th 485/525

Clausula of strophic choral ode. Preceded by  $-uuuuuu-$ . Other cola are iambo-choriambic and dochmiac.

A Th 726/733

Clausula of 2nd stasimon 1st strophe, controversially regarded as ionic or as choriambic. Either interpretation makes our line 'alc decasyll'.

A Ag 1007/1024

3rd stasimon 2nd strophe. Clausula of a three line period. The preceding two are  $-uuuu-$ .

A Ag 1451/1471

Commos, choral part, 1st strophe. Preceded by ia+cr+ba. The first period is  $\text{---}\hat{\text{---}}\text{---}\hat{\text{---}}\text{---}\text{---}\parallel$ ; others are iambic.

A Ag 1482/1506

Commos, choral part, 2nd strophe. Preceded by  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ; followed by  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}/\text{---}\text{---}$ . Clausula of non-anap part (1488/1512) is  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  (hipp).

A Ag 1496=1520

Clausula of refrain composed mostly of anapaestic, but 1494-95 is of uncertain metre.

A Cho 385/399

Commos (Orestes, Electra, and the chorus). Preceded by  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\parallel\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\parallel\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\parallel$

A Cho 811

2nd stasimon 2nd mesode. Preceded by two  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} + \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\parallel$

A PV 132/147

Parodos 1st strophe. Both choriambic interpretation and ionic interpretation agree with taking 'alc decasyll' at 132/147, and  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  at 135/150 (clausula).

? A PV 405/413

1st stasimon 1st strophe. Another example of the issue of choriambic vs ionic. If iambo-choriambic interpretation is taken, 405/413 has inevitably the form  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  which is presumably 'alc decasyll' with contraction or  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ .

Ionic interpretation demands a rather unusual anacreontic  $\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}$ .

S EL 1062/1074, 1069/1081



2nd stasimon 1st strophe. Dale (MATC), Pohlsander, Dawe take this as iambo-choriambic (except the middle three lines, 1063-65/1075-77; which are obviously aeolic, gl+gl+pher). But this ode may be ionic, too. The preceding cola are, if 1062/1074 and 1069/1081 are 'alc decasyll',  $\overline{\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}}$ . Since 1062 has  $\text{---}\rho\omega\sigma\text{---}$ , which is one syllable longer than other overlapped syllables ( $\text{---}\tau\alpha\text{---}$ ,  $\text{---}\delta\alpha\text{---}$ ,  $\text{---}\nu\upsilon\text{---}$ ), the colometry  $\overline{\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}} \parallel \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} \parallel$  (1061-62/1073-74) is impossible. Dale and Pohlsander are inconsistent in adopting this colometry only at 1068-69/1080-81. If ionic colometry is accepted,  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} \overline{\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}} \parallel$  will be found (overlapping at 1062).

#### S OC 1214/1227

3rd stasimon, strophe. Preceded by three glyconics, of which the last one overlaps into our colon. Hence, our line is comparable with hipponactean.

#### A Ag 143

Parodos, epode of 1st strophe. Probably  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ , not hipp.

Metrical context is dactylic and iambs: 140  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}/\text{---}\text{---}$  |

141  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}/\text{---}\text{---}$  || 142  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  | 143  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  ||

(145)  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$

#### Alc 244/248

Commos of Alcestis. 244-45 and 248-49 are of the identical metre, and Murray marks the signs  $\sigma\tau\rho$  and  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau$ . Both are followed by two spoken iambic trimeters given to Admetus.

The following 245/249 has a difficult metre:  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} \parallel$

245  $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\rho\alpha\nu\iota\omega\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota\ \nu\epsilon\phi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\varsigma\ \delta\rho\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota\sigma\upsilon\ \parallel$

249  $\nu\upsilon\rho\phi\acute{\iota}\delta\iota\omega\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon\ \kappa\omicron\iota\tau\alpha\ \pi\alpha\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma\ \text{'}\text{I}\omega\lambda\kappa\acute{\omega}\ \parallel$

Dale (Alcestis, p.70) takes this as  $\text{---} + \text{---}$  giving the name 'prosodiac dicolon'. But it is difficult to find out other instances of  $\text{---}$  which can be identified as 'prosodiac' (in Dale's sense) unambiguously. As far as I have noticed, Hipp 162 shows a similar usage ( $\alpha\pi\mu\omicron\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha \kappa\alpha\kappa\acute{\alpha} \mid \delta\upsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma \acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\chi\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha \sigma\upsilon\nu\upsilon\omicron\kappa\acute{\alpha}\nu \text{---} \mid \text{---}$ ). For the combination  $\text{---} + \text{---}$ , see Part I, p.203ff. If this interpretation is right, we can accept Dale's theoretical observation (IM<sup>2</sup> 164) "[our passage] shows clearly enough a possible relation between  $\text{---}$  and the ibycean  $\text{---}$  and the dodrans might be prefixed to this series [of  $\text{---} : \text{---} : \text{---}$ ] as its shortest colarion just as the aristophanean is one aspect related to the corresponding pendants [ $\text{---} : \text{---} : \text{---}$ ]." However, whether this example represents the genetical kinship between  $\text{---}$  and  $\text{---}$  or, alternatively, Euripides exploits the similarity of  $\text{---}$  and  $\text{---}$ , is a difficult question.

Schroeder divides  $\text{---} \parallel \text{---}$ . The question of whether  $\text{---}$  is a colon needs a thorough examination apart from its definition (Schroeder, A ch ba: He takes ch ba at 245 as 'paroem acephalous' EC<sup>2</sup> p.200 § 6 ad Alc 243); Wilamowitz, reizianum). It is a comma frequently found as  $\text{---} / \text{---}$  ia+ch+ba.

#### El 151 and 155

The mesode (?) of Electra's monody.

150  $\text{---}$  151  $\text{---}$  152  $\text{---}$  153  $\text{---}$

154  $\text{---}$  155  $\text{---}$  156  $\text{---}$

$\text{---}$  is usually taken as glyconic with  $\text{---}$  opening. But

it is also possible to give an explanation that  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  and  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  are juxtaposed because of their apparent similarity as well as  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ .

IT 1092

2nd stasimon 1st strophe. This corresponds with 1109  $\text{ὀλομένην ἐν νηυσὶν ἔβαν}$   $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  in aeolic context. The strophic respension with wil guarantees the glyconic of the form  $\text{---}\overset{\text{X}}{\text{---}}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ .

IT 1098/1115

In the same ode above. Metrical context and overlapping into wil (1099/1116  $\text{---}/\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ) suggest our colon is glyc.

IT 1144

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. Corresponds with 1129  $\text{κέλαρον ἑπιτατόγῳ λύρας}$   $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ . Glyconic.

Hel 525

Astrophic choral ode. This line may be  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  ( $\text{πόδα}$  is connected with the following verse and makes a wil  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ).

Context is aeolic.

Or 831

2nd stasimon. Other cola are classified as aeolic except 838 though there are many unusual forms. This line might be  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  but less possibly.  $\text{oo}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  (gl with resolved 'nucleus') is paralleled. Hence  $\text{---}\overset{\text{X}}{\text{---}}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  is conceivable.

IA 169/190

Parodos 1st strophe. 164-70/185-91 are obviously aeolic.

190 may be  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ .

? IA 210

Parodos, Mesode. Though no certain colometry can be established,

Murray's should be rejected at 208-10. 208-09 is certainly

A wil + pher (υ-υ-υ-υ-|---υ-υ-||). 210 εἶδον ἀγίαλοῖς παρὰ τῆ  
κροκάλοισ might be ---υ-υ-υ-υ- but this is highly

questionable. Schroeder's ἴδον for εἶδον (υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-)

is a possible alternative. Wilamowitz's εἶδον ἀγίαλοισι παρὰ  
τῆ κροκάλοισ δρόμον ---υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ- is least plausible.

7 IA 759/770

2nd stasimon strophe. Context is aeolic, but includes an unusual

---υ-υ-υ-υ-: This is either ---υ-υ-υ-υ- (alc decasyll) or

---υ-υ-υ-υ- (d-e-), see (144) above.

A Cho 315/332

Commos sung by Orestes, Electra and Chorus. Our verse is the  
initial line of 1st strophe which undoubt<sup>ed</sup>ly consists of four dicola.

1. ---υ-υ-υ-υ-|υ-υ-υ-υ-||      ibyc + ithyph (cr+ba)
2. υ-υ-υ-υ-|---υ-υ-υ-υ-||      gl + ch+ba
3. υ-υ-υ-υ-↑---υ-υ-υ-υ-||      tel + ch+ba
4. υ-υ-υ-υ-|---υ-υ-υ-υ-||      gl + ch+ba (= 2)

It is easy to label them. But these names are ineffectual to  
represent the simplicity and the neat relationship between each.

The juxtaposition of ibycean and glyconic is not peculiar to  
Aeschylus. It is certainly wrong to call 315/332 glyconic with  
---υ-υ opening. The latter half, ithyph and ch+ba are similar as  
genus; but here the similarity is much closer because the  
first long is resolved so that the difference lies only in the  
value of initial element. Glyconics are deliberately provided  
with υ-opening. Its start (υ---...) resembles the start of the  
next telesilleian (υ---...) astonishingly.

A Th 222/229

Choral Commos (Eteocles speaks). The clausula of dochmiacs  
 (-uuuu-|uuuu-|uuuu-|uuuu-|uuuu-). Precious example  
 of strophical responsion between uuuuuu- and uuuuuu-.

Tro 269

Duet between Hecuba and Talthybios. τί τόδ' ἔλακε uuuuu must  
 be a resolved cretic prefixed to uuuuuu- as a semi-independent  
 element. Schroeder analyses the whole as two dochmiacs  
 uuuuuuu|uuuu-. But uuuuuuu is a quite unusual form, if indeed  
 found (see Comomis), and cannot be accepted.

Or 1381

Phrygian's monody. ὦ μοι μοι cannot be regarded here as extra  
 metrum. Followed by dochmiacs presumably, but not quite certainly.

Cf. Tro 806 "Ἴλιον" Ἴλιον ἐκπέρωσιν uuuuuu-| (118)

Tro 247

Hecuba in Duet. ἐννεπε and ἔνεπε are often confused, and the  
 choice depends on metrical situation. Schroeder and Murray  
 write τοῦ μὲν τίς ἄρ' | ἔλακε τέκος ἔνεπε | τλ. κ.  
 uu-|uuuuuuuu|uuuu- ia + 2 dochm, but the same text with ἐννεπε  
 can be uu-|uuuuu|uuuuuuuu-. uuuuu|uuuuuuuu- is the same as  
Tro 269 (above). Also compare (v)uuuuuuuu- used as the last  
 colon of a dicolon or a tricolon at 258 (110) 267 (29).

HF 1205

Duet between Amphitryon and Theseus. This line is usually taken  
 as two dochmiacs uuuuuuuu|uuuu-. Word divisions of eight shorts  
 into uu/uuuu/uu is unusual. Initial ῥ̄ can make a position.  
 So we have uuuuu|uuuuuuuu-. This is the overlapped form of Tro 269.

## S OC 239

Antigone's monody as the last part of Parodos. Preceded by

237 ||| ᾠ ζῆνοι αἰδοφρονέες ||      -uuuuu

238 ἀλλ' ἔπει γαλαῶν πατέρα      -uuuuuuu |

which are doubtlessly hemiepes and glyconic with the resolved final. Followed by

240 ἀκόντων αἰόντες αἰδᾶν      ----- ||

probably hipponactean but might be 'alc decasyll.' (hem + ---).

Though OC is late, it seems impossible to take ----- as gl.

## S OC 1245

3rd stasimon, epode. Four cola are arranged with anaphora (αἰ μὲν ...

αἰ δ' ... αἰ δ' ... αἰ δ' ... ), but in different lengths. If

each sentence is allotted to one verse, this scheme is acquired.

1245 ----- ||

1246 ----- ||

1247 -----'

1248 ----- || (or -----).

The preceding 1244 is ----- which is the clausula of two preceding ----- (pherecratean ? ). I do not know how to analyse them all.

Cf. (3) Andr 827, HF 1030      ----- | ----- |

(4) HF 1033      ----- | ----- |

(16) Hec 1068      ----- | ----- |

(46) El 701/715      ----- ↑ / ----- | ----- |

(110) Tro 268      ----- ↑ / ----- ↑ / ----- |

(118) - (121) Tro 806/817 etc.      ----- x ↑ /

End of notes

Except dactylo-epitrite verses and IA 1485, which is uncertain textually, the examples of (142) and (143) are restricted to S El 1413-14/1433-34 and Ion 1502. They are similar to each other as regards the last element of ~~---v---v---v~~ which seems me to be link anceps rather than final (brevis in longo). If this supposition is right, ~~---v---v---v-x~~ has no counterpart among 'enoplans'.

(144) ~~---v---v---v~~, 'alcaic decasyllable', is, first of all, an Aeschylean colon. It is worth remembering that erasm and diom are hardly used by Aeschylus except in PV. On the contrary he vigorously uses this colon (but ~~---v---v---v~~ is seldom found; see below). In some passages, this appears after ~~---v---v---v(-)~~: A Supp 846/857, 539/548, Th 485/525, Ag 1007/1024, 1482/1506, Cho 811. It is reasonable to suppose that ~~---v---v---v~~ is expanded by the ending ~~v---~~. But in others it follows iambo-choriambics: Supp 662, (?)Th 726/733, (?)PV 132/147; and also iambics (Ag 1451/1471) and ~~v---v---v---v~~ (hipponactean? Cho 385/399).

Judging from the number of occurrences, the association with ~~---v---v---v~~ is preponderant. But this associative usage may not tell anything about whether ~~---v---v---v~~ and ~~---v---v---v---v~~ are essentially or genetically related or, on the contrary, whether Aeschylus merely exploits the similarity of two metres. It is the same with the unique, but very impressive usage at Supp 662/673 (after iambo-choriambics); does this reveal something essential about the expansion of ~~---v---v~~ into ~~---v---v---v~~? Or is it rather a bold juxtaposition of ~~---v---v~~ vs ~~---v---v---v~~?

Agnosticism is displeasing; but until the relationship

between earlier lyrics (especially Western) and the tragic choral odes is clear, further speculation is pointless. But one thing is certain: there is no serious obstacle to take  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  as  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} + \text{---}$  (or  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---} + \text{---}$ ).

Euripides' usage is also favourable to this analysis. Iambics are often combined with hemiepes or longer dactyls. If dact-epitr is included in hemiepes, Hec 451, El 486, El 1226/1232, Med 833/845 are explicable as suffixed hemiepe. The line in Telephus fragment is followed by pher, and this fragment includes other aeolics. Does it show the aeolic relation of  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ? But it also has  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  at 3.

Against anticipation, (145),  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ , 'ibycean', is rather differently used from 'alcaic decasyllable'. When the penultimate element is short, most Euripidean examples (a prominent exception is Alc 244/248) are taken as glyconics with  $\text{---}\text{---}$  opening. But  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  is unlike. As is observed after erasm/diom, it has a relation with dochmiac context. Aeschylus's two examples are striking. One is juxtaposed with gl and tel while the other is the clausula of dochm (dochm of the form  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  is interesting; cf Part I, p.203 ff); Whether they are forerunners of Euripidean usages cannot be determined. That the penultimate element is anceps is attested by strophic respension between  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  and  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  at A Th 222/229, and in a looser sense, HF 1029:1032 (3)(4).





Alc 89 οὐ μὲν αὐδὲ τις ἀμφιπόλων στατίζεται ἀμφὶ πύλας  
 ~ 101 χαίτα τ' οὗτις ἐπὶ προθύμος τομαῖος, ἃ δὴ νεκῶν  
 (147) - - - - - | - - - - - |

(148) - - - - - | - - - - - |

Alc 904 (ἡσὶ τις ἦν) ἐν γένει, ἧ κόρος ἀξιοθρηνος ἔλετ' ἐν δόμοισιν  
 ~ 927 (παρ' εὐτυχῆ) σοὶ πότμον ἦλθεν ἀπαιροκάκῃ τὸ δ' ἄλγος ἀλλ' ἔσωσας  
 S Aj 222 ἀνέρος αἰθονος ἀργαίων, ἀτλαστον οὐδὲ φευκτῶν.

~ 246 κράτα καλύμμασι κρυψάμενον ποδοῖν κλασπῶν ἀρξούσων.

A PV 434 παρὰ δ' ἄγνωρῦτων πεταμῶν στένονσιν ἄλγος οἰκτόν.  
 (149) - - - - - | - - - - - |

Cyc 617 (πρασότῳ) μαινομένου ζελετῶ βλεφάρων Κύκλωπος, ὡς μή κωκῶς

Cyc 620 (κᾶρῳ) τὸν φιλομισσοφόρον Βράμιον ποθεινὸν εἰσιδῆν δέλω

Or 1369 Ἄργεῖον ζῆφος ἐκ θανάτου πέφευγα βαρβαροῖς ἐν εὐμάστιν.

(150) x - - - - - | - - - - - |

Hel 1111 ἔλεθ' ἧ δια ξουθῶν γενῶν ἀλεξομένη ἀρήναι ἔμοσι ζυεργός

~ 1126 πολλοὺς δὲ πυροστύσας ρητορὸν σίλῳ ἀμφιρῦταν εὐβοῖαν εἰλ.  
 Ἀχαίων.

(151) ? - - - - - | - - - - - |

S Ant 879 οὐκέτι μοι τόδε ληπιάδος ἱρὸν ἄμμα θεῖς ὄραν ταλαίνας.

(152) - - - - - | - - - - - |

Andr 1016 τικασύνας δοριμήστορι προσθέντες

~ 1024 οὐδ' ἐπὶ πῦρ ἐπιβῆμιον ἐν Τροίᾳ

(153) - - - - - | - - - - - |

Rh 899 ἦ δυσδαίμονα κοὶ μελίαν ἀσπαιρομένης ἔμοσ' πορτυθῆς

~ 910 ἃ δ' ἔλλανα λιποδοσά δόμον Φρυγῶν ληχίων ἔπλευσε πλάθεισ'

(154) - - - - - | - - - - - |

Rh 902 ἦμοι ἐγὼ σάθεν, ἧ φίλια φίλια κεραλά τικον, ἦμοι.

~ 913 φίλτατε μυριάδας τε πόλεις ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐκένωσον.

Hel 375 Καλλιστοῦ, Διὸς ἄ λήτων ἀπέβας τετραβόμοι γυίας  
(155) -----|

Tro 1070 τῶν καταλαμπομένων ζαθέων θεράπων  
~ 1080 ἂν πυρὸς αἰδομένη κατέλυσεν ὄρηά.

? Tro 818 Δαρδανίδας φονία κατέλυσεν αἰχμῶ.

A Ag 1547 τίς δ' ἐπιτύμβιον αἶνον ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ θεῖῳ.

A Eum 996 <Χαίρετε> χαίρετ' ἐν αἰσιμαῖσι πλούτου;

~ 1014 χαίρετε. χαίρετε δ' αἰθέρι, ἐπιανδιπλοῖζω.

\* Ion 1075 - μινὸν θεῶν, εἴ παρα κοχλιχόροισι παγαῖς

~ 1091 - σιν κατὰ μούσαν ἰόντες κείθεθ' ὕμνοις

Supp 599 ὡς μοῖ ὑφ' ἤπατι χλωρὸν + θεῖμα ταρασσει +

~ 609 μοῖρα πόλιν. τόδε μοι θράσος ἀφιβαίνει.

? Alc 120 οὐκ ἔχω τίει τίνα μηλοθύταν πορευθῶ

~ 131 νῦν δὲ τίν' ἔτι βιοῦ ἐλπίδα προδεχῶμαι;

(156) -----|

Alc 568 ᾧ πολυζήμιος καὶ ἐλεύθερος ἄνδρὸς ἀπὶ ποτ' οἴκος.

~ 578 σὺν δ' ἐποικραίνοντο χαρᾷ μελίων βαλκαί τε λύγκες.

(157) -----|

Erechtheus, fr369N<sup>21</sup> κείθεθι δόρυ μοι μίτον ἀφιπλέκειν ἀράχαις

Hel 1109 ὄρνιθα μελωδὸν αἰηδόνα διακρυόσσαν

~ 1124 κτίροντες ἔθειραν ἄνυμφα δε μέλαθρα κίται

(158) -----|

S Phil 827 ὕπν' ὀδύνας ἀδαῖς, ὕπνε δ' ἀλγῶν

~ 843 ἀλλά, τέκνον, τόδε μὲν θεὸς ὄφεται

(159) -----|

Hipp 164 ὠδίνων τε καὶ ἀφροσύνας

A Supp 543 πολλὰ βροτῶν διαμειβομένα

\* S Ant 134 ἀντιτύπη δ' ἐπι γῆ περὶ πανταλωθεῖς

135 πυρφόρος ὅς τότε μαινομένα ζῦν ὄρηά

~ 148 ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἂ μεγαλῶνυμος ἦλθε Νίκα

149 τῆ πολυαρμάτῃ ἀντιχαρτίσθαι θήβη

- ~ 552 Παμφύλων τε διαρρυμένα  
 Andr 482 φανλοτέρας φρενός αὐτοκράτους.  
 ? ~ 490 παῖδά τε δυσφρονος ἔριδι ὑπερ  
 Or 831 τίς νόσος ἢ τίνα δακρυα καὶ  
 Ba 116 εἰς ὄρος εἰς ὄρος ἔνθα μένει  
 ~ 131 ματέρως ἐξανύσαντο θίως  
 IA 1063 παῖδα στ Θεσσαλίᾳ μέγα φῶς  
 IA 1529 Ἑλλάδι κληνότετον στέφανον  
 (160) -----  
 Pho 110 Λατοῦς ἑκάτα κατάχαλκον ἄπαν  
 (161) -----  
 SOT 172 κλυτῶς χυθονός αὔξειται οὔτε τοῖκοισιν  
 ~ 184 αἰκτῶν παρὰ βῶμιον ἄλλοθεν ἄλλαι  
 (162) -----  
 EL 452 Ἴλιόνθεν δ' ἑκλυόν τινος ἐν λιμήσιν  
 ~ 464 ἐν δὲ μίσῳ κατέλαμπαν σάκει φαίδων  
 Hel 384 ἦλτεν ἦλτεν περτομα Δαφδανίας  
 Ar Av 742 ἰζόμενος μελίας ἐπι φυλλοκόμου  
 ~ 774 ὄχθῳ ἰφροόμενα παρ' Ἑβρον ποταμῶν  
 (163) -----  
 Med 135 λίζον· ἐπ' ἀφιπύλον γὰρ ἔσῳ μελῆθρου βοάν  
 Med 136 ἑκλυον· οὔδε συνήδομαι, ὦ γύναι, ἄλγισιν  
 (164) -----  
 Andr 274 ἦτι μεγάλων ἀχέων ἀφ' ὑπῆρξεν, ἥτ' Ἰθαίαν  
 ~ 284 ται δ' ἐπει ἰλόμοριαν νότιος ἤλυθον οὔρειαν  
 ? (165) -----  
 Hyps fr64.80 αἰκτῶς βαρυβρόμιους ἵκοιαν ἐπι οἶδμα θαλασσιον ὀρνίθων

(166) -----

S Phil 678 † Ἰξίονα κατ' ἄμπυκα δὴ δρομάδα † δόσημον ὡς ἔλαβεν

~ 693 παρ' ᾧ στόνον ἀντίτυπον βαρυβρῶντ' ἀποκλαυ-

(167) -----

Ar Ach 285 σὶ μὲν σὺν καταλείσθην ᾧ μιὰ κερὰ κερὰν.

~ 336 ἀποδοῖς ἄρ' ἠμήλικα τῶνδε φιλανδρακία :

(168) -----

A PV 559 ἴοτατι γάμων ὅτε τῶν ὁμοπατρῶν ἕδνσι .

~ 550 ἄλλων γένος ἐμπροσδιεμένον † οὔποτε †

(169) -----

HF 883 (Νυκτὸς Γοργῶν) ἑκατογκεφάλοις ὄφρων ἰσχήμοσι Λύσσα μαρμαρωπῶ

(170) -----

S Tra 214 Ἄρτεριν Ὀρτυγίαν ἑλαφάβολον ἀμφίπυρον .

(171) -----

Supp 277 ἠρὸς &lt;στ&gt; γεντιάδος, ᾧ φίλος, ᾧ δοκιμώτατος, ἑλλάδι

Supp 278 ἄντημα ἀμφιπίπτοντα τὸ σὺν γόνυ καὶ χεραὶ δακτύλα .

(172) -----

HF 1196 οὐκ ἂν εἰδηῖς ἔτηρον πολυμοχθότερον πολυπλαγκτότερον

(173) ----- τε θνατῶν .

EL 140 θεὸς τόδε τεύχος ἐμῆς αἰῶν κρατὸς ἑλευσ' ἵνα πατρὶ γόους νυχίους

~ 157 λουτρὰ πανύσταθ' ὑδρανόμενον χρῶϊ κοίταξεν οἰκτροτάτην θανάτου .

? IT 1134 † ἄρι δ' ἴστια προτονοσι κατὰ πρῆραν ὑπὲρ στόλον ἑκπετάσσει πῶδα †

~ 1149 ἔρνημένα, πολυποίκιλα φάρμα καὶ πλοκάμους περιβαλλομένα

Hclld 615 μόρσιμα δ' οὔτι φεγαῖν θέμει, σὶ σφία τῆς ἀπώσται ἄλλα μάταν

~ 626 ἀξία μὲν πατρὸς, ἀξία δ' εὐγενίᾳ τάδε γίγνεται . εἰ δὲ σφίς



Hermann's ἀνερός (MSS ἀνδρὸς) metri causa. 225/247 -----, 226/250 -----. For the latter half, see 231/255 (58).

A PV 434

1st stasimon 3rd strophe or epode. Page obelizes 425-30. 'It is disputed (a) whether μόνον ... ὑποστνήθη should be here at all, or whether the stanza is interpolated (b) whether, if it was written by the same author, it is supposed to be answered by 431-35 in responsion' (Griffith 39). 431-33 is iambic.

(149) -----|-----|

Cyc 617 and 620

2nd stasimon (?). Iambic and dactylic are mixed. Cf. -----| ----- (138). Spondee and cretic often prefix. Besides 617 -- and 620 --, 612 --|----- and 622 --|----- are found.

This type of prefix is frequently used in Cyc 356ff, IA 231ff/242ff, IA 253ff/265ff. Both 617 and 620 have 'penthemimeral caesura' and coincident τομή after the third element of iambic:

-----/-----|-----/-----

Or 1369

The first line of Phrygian's aria. Iambo-trochaic run is difficult to divide into metra. Our line is followed by κέρωτᾶ  
παστάδων ὑπὲρ τέραινα Δωρικός τε τριγλύφους  
-----/-----/-----, which has 'odd foot'. Wilamowitz (GV 268) supposes brevis in longo κέρωτᾶ and combines this word with our line so that the remainder may be tro. tetram following 2 ia + ithyph. Schroeder (corrigenda) notices the caesura after πάστουγα which resembles the τομή after 'enoplion' ----- and takes Ἀργείων ... πάστουγα as one compound:









Rh 902/913

Muse's monody (see above). 902/913 may be regarded as 7 da,  
but the comparison with 899/910 recommends division into

— — — — — + — — — — —.

Hel 375

The last part of Helen's aria. Preceded by 4 da (— — — — —) and followed by 4 da (— — — — — and — — — — —; the latter may be anapaests), hexameter, and — — — — — see (162) below. The unit — — — — — is the common unit in the hexameter after penthemimeral caesura as well as among dactylic in wider sense. Compare Tro 516 τετραβάμονος (!) ὡς ὤπ' ἀπήνας. Our verse is, of course, regarded as 7 da, too. For ἀπήνας see Kannicht and Diggle (Dionysiaca, 159-62)

(155) — — — — —

Tro 1070/1080

3rd stasimon, 1st strophe. The first half of the ode is aeolic (2 x gl+gl+pher). The next three lines are not so simple, and especially the preceding 1069/1079 is confused. Stinton gives (CR NS 15, 1965, 142)

τέρμονα [τε] πρωτόβολον αἰών — — — — —

~ αἰθήρα τε πτόλιος ὀλομένους — — — — —

as one of the examples of the combination of dactylic metron + iambic metron. Wilamowitz makes 2 ia, one with dactylic opening!

τέρμονά τε πρωτόβολον αἰών — — — — —

αἰθήρα τε πτόλιος ὀλομένους — — — — —

Whatever it may be, it seems certain there is an echo of the dactylo-opening of 1069/1079 and 1070/1080.

? Tro 818

2nd stasimon 1st strophe. Corresponding with 807 *ἀμετέρων*  
 τὸ πάροισεν ὅτ' ἄβας ἀφ' Ἑλλάδος. 808 starts with  
 ὄθ' Ἑλλάδος, and 807 is certainly corrupt. The above text  
 is Diggle's emendation (Studies 67): MSS have *Δαυδαίος φοινία*  
*κατελύσεν ἄχρα*. Diggle starts with metre. 'We cannot  
 therefore be sure what was the metre of 807/818: but the minimal  
 change of *φοίνικ* to *φονία* restores a praxilleian (a rhythm  
 which recurs at 1070/1080, the second of which lines contains  
 a clear echo of 818) and it is at least a reasonable assumption  
 that this is the right metre ...'. Diggle supposes 806/817 to  
 be dactyl tetram. But as we have already seen, *---uu---* is  
 certainly hemiepes + anceps + another hemiepes' beginning.  
 See further (40).

A Ag 1547

'Ephymnia'. Followed by *ch+ba || ba+ithyph ||*

A Eum 996/1014

3rd stasimon 3rd strophe. Other cola are all lecythion.

S Ant 134/148 and 135/149

Parodos. 2nd strophe. Followed by *---uu-|-----uu- ||*

Ion 1075/1091

3rd stasimon 2nd strophe. It starts with 1074 *δισχυνομαι τὸν*  
*πολύμυνον ... ~ 1090 ὄραθ' ὅσοι δυσκτελίσθων*  
*---u-|---u-|---u-uuuuuuuuuu- ia + ch + praxill.* Iambo-choriambic  
 + 'dactylic run' is seen at S El 1062/1074, 1069/1081,  
*---uuuu-|---u-uuuuuuuuuu- though the order of iambic metron and*  
 choriamb is reversed. *---uu-|---uuuuuuuuuu- is also found* IT 393/408,

but 'diaeresis' is found after choriambic metron.

Supp 599/609

2nd strophe. MS reading has  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  at 599 and  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  at 609. The preceding 598/608 is  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  hemiepes + ithyph, and 609 is easily changed into the same metre:  $\text{ἴαρος}$  for  $\text{ἴπιας}$ . Wilamowitz's  $\text{ἴπιας τῆλ' ἴπιας}$  restores the same metre at 599, too. See Collard, ad loc.

Perhaps 'bridge' of two metres may be suspected from metrical point of view:  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ . When hemiepes is followed by ithyph without link, diaeresis is usually found. See exceptions, on Andr 299/307 (94). If 609 is retained as MS has, 599 must be changed. So Murray:  $\text{χρηρὶν δ' ἴπια ἴπιας}$ . This gives  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ . Responion  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  is not ruled out at once, but is rare. Especially since  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  is of the form of a normal encomiologus (D-e),  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  seems to have link anceps resolved. Stesichorus has  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  (Iliou Persis str 3), but this is another problem.

? Alc 120/131

If the "'hideous' alc decasyll' should be accepted at Rh 33/51 (144), this line would be the praxillean with resolved 'dactyls' ( $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ).

(156)  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$

Alc 568/578

2nd stasimon 1st strophe. See 570/580 (52) above.  $\text{---}\text{---}$  is certainly epitrite.  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  (578) is unusual caesura, but sometimes found especially when a long verb occupies before and after link anceps and the ending continues the first short









a<sub>1</sub>omanica is on this line. (ii) The nearest parallel to -uuuu  
+ uu- is Hipp 1108/1116. The question is whether the responson  
uuu- ~ uu- is possible at such a place as after dactylic metra.

Or 831

2nd stasimon. Followed by τίς ἔλαος μείζων κατὰ γᾶν  
ἢ ματροκτόνον αἶμα χερσὶ θάλασσι: uuuuuu-|uuuuuuuu- ||  
wil, gl+ba. After that, all cola are classified as aeolo-  
choriambic. Therefore our colon is better analysed as  
uuuuuuuu- with the scansion of δακρυῶν, gl with uu opening.

Ba 116/131

Parodos, 2nd strophe. Obscure metre. The preceding colon 115/130  
Βρόμιος ἄτ' ἄγῃ θιάσους ~ παρὰ δὲ μαινόμεναι Σάτυροι  
is usually supposed to be identical with 112/127 στέφτε  
λευκοτρίχων πλοκάμων ~ κέρασαν ἀδυβίᾳ Φρύγιων  
uuuuuuuu-. The emendation suggested by Elmsley εὔτ' ἂν is  
satisfactory. uuuuuuuu- is presumed gl (uuuuuuuu<sup>x</sup>-) or wil  
(uuuuuuuu<sup>x</sup>-). The following colon 117/132 θηλυγενῆς ὄχλος  
~ ἐς δὲ χορτύματα uuuu- is possibly 2 da which is  
juxtaposed with priapean dicolon. uuuu- can hardly be uuuu- ||  
with brevis in longo judging from the sense. The similarity  
between uuuuuuuu- and uuuuuuuu- is obvious and uuuuuuuu-  
might be gl or wil. But the similarity with uuuu- is also  
conspicuous.

IA 1063

3rd stasimon strophe. The corresponding line is 1041 Πιερίδες  
ἐς δατι θῶν uuuuuuuu-. Wilamowitz (GV 259) Dale (MATC)  
accepts the corresponson between this and uuuuuuuu- supposing

the latter is gl or wil. 1063 itself should be emended: (LP  
*παίδες αὖ δεσπυαί*). Others have tried to restore  
 ----- in 1041 too: Murray *δατι δαῖν ἔνι Πιερίδες*  
 Schroeder *Πιερίδες παρὰ δατι δαῖν* . The following -----  
 might either gl + 2 sp or 2 hem (the second is --- (!)).  
 The next is pher or hem (-----). There is no certain ground  
 that 1041/1063 is -----.

IA 1529

Astrophic choral ode. Text is possibly corrupt and metre is  
 uncertain after 1527.

(160) -----

Teichoskopia. Preceded by *ἰὼ πόντια πᾶσι* and followed by  
*πείθιν ἀστράπητι* . They are usually considered as dochm  
 (-----) + 2 anap + dochm (-----). If *ἰὼ* (109) is extra  
 metrum (e.g. Pho 182), -----|----- is a possible  
 colometry with *πόντια* . *ἰὼ* may be intra metrum: e.g. Pho  
 1290/1301 *ἰὼ μοι πόνων ἰὼ Ζεῦ ἰὼ γὰρ ~ βοᾷ βεβάρω στενακτὸν ἰαχάν*  
 Or 1296 (iamb trim) *ἰω Πίλασσην Ἄργος ...*

(161) -----

SOT 172/184

Parodos 2nd strophe. The identification of double-short movement  
 is difficult in this ode:

- 168-70/179-81    ---/---|---|---:---|---|---|---|---|--- ||
- 171-72/182-84    -----|-----|----- ||
- 174/185            ---|---|---|---|---|---|--- ||
- 175/187            ---|---|---|---|---|---|--- ||
- 176-77/188-89,    -----|----- ||

171/182 and 176/188 are normal dactylic tetrameters. Juxtaposition of their double-short and the initial anceps of the next colon is not especially strange in the Sophoclean odes, and the beginning of 172/184 and 177/189 are confirmed. 170/181 and the latter part of 174/185 are either enoplian  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  or anapaests. 175/187 is iambo-dactyl, but actually composed of iambic penthemimer +  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ . Our colon 172/184 also has the identical word group (comma) of the shape  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  " .  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  is situated literally between pure dactyls and enoplian  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ . Fraenkel calls '4d steigend und katalektisch' and his nomenclature is happiest here. Cf Wilamowitz, GV 354. Juxtaposition of 4 da + 'steigend Daktyl' (or 'enoplian') is found also at S Phil 678/693, (166).

(162)  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$

El 452/464

1st stasimon 2nd strophe. This ode includes cola composed of juxtaposed dactyl and iambic: 456/468  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  ; Diggle, in his apparatus of the new OCT, proposes  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ . 459/471  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  . 453-55/465-67 are aeolic; 460-64/472-75 are possibly ionic. The following line (453/465) is not pher but ithyph (Diggle, Dionysiaca, 173).

Hel 384

The last part of Helen's aria. Preceded by dactyls, see 375 (154) above. Followed by  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  (ithyph). Our line is the only catalectic line in this ode, but it is possible to take it with the following as 4 da + ia ( $\text{---}\text{---}$  opening) + ba.

Ar Av 742/774

Between two ΤΙῶ ΤΙῶ ΤΙῶ ΤΙῶΤΙΓΞ.

(163) ---

Med 135 and 136

Chorus. Parodos, or some song antécédent to parodos. Preceded by anapaests (but οὐδέ πῶ|ῆπιος is highly questionable ). Followed by δῶματος· ἐπει μὲ φιλῶ<sup>κεκρανται</sup> --- ia (with --- opening) + ithyph. δῶματος echoes the initial dactylic words of preceding lines if this colometry is accepted.

Fraenkel (Kl Beitr 180) and Page take our lines as two lyric dactyls. Dale accepted this colometry in LM<sup>1</sup> but in 'Observations' (Coll Pap 198-99), emends the texts (according to the suggestions of her predecessors):

Καλχίδος οὐδέ πῶ ῆπιος ἀλλ' ᾧ γράια  
 λέξον· ἐπὶ ἀμφιπόλου γὰρ ἐγὼ μελέερος γῶσι  
 ἔκλυον, οὐδέ συνήδομαι ᾧ γυνῆαι ἄλγισαι

To end anapaests with τῶς δυστάνου (Hermann, Wilamowitz, Schroeder, Dale LM<sup>2</sup>) seems to me certain. The next is a normal dactylic line (5 da; I prefer the more traditional ἀλλ' ᾧ γράια to Dale's ἀλλ' ᾧ γράια but it is not important). βῶάν might be a copyist's careless repetition from above 131. Surely 'lyric dactyl ending ---' is balanced on the one word βῶάν. But the alternative metre proposed by Dale is not quite happy. Euripides often uses 4 da and 6 da (4 da + 2 da) with --- ending. But 5 da is, as far as I know, unparalleled and two 5 da cannot be arranged as 4 + 2 + 4.

(164) ---

Andr 274/284

1st stasimon 1st strophe. It includes 279 ~~~~~~ ~

289 ~~~~~~. Followed by 275/285 ἐς νόσον ἦλθ' ὁ Μαι-

ας τε καὶ Διὸς τόκος ~ παιδαίων νύψαν αἰγλάντα σωμάτων ῥοαῖς.

---/--u-|---/--u- . The contraction of the fifth biceps is

quite unusual even among stichic hexameters, and 274 has a

strong break after the fourth 'trochee', violation against

'Hermann's bridge', if it is regarded as a dactylic hexameter,

Hence it is impossible to take our line as 'dact hexam cat'.

Wilamowitz takes it as 4 da (his Dimeter) + mol as iambic

metron. "Alles einfach, so bald man den daktylischen und den anapästischen Dimeter in ihrer Gleichwertigkeit anerkannt hat

(279: 2 anap + --); sie erhalten den Zusatz --- und --

ganz so, wie wir es aus glykonischen Gliedern kennen." (GV 549).

Fraenkel simply notates 5d + spond (Kl Beitr 213). Here 5d

means ~~~~~~. 'Spond' is meaningful since he interprets

~~~~~ 296/304 and 298/306 in the next strophe as ~~~~~~

+ sp. Dale considers it as a long colon of 'prosodiac' (in her

sense; LM² 168. LM¹ includes the expression 'being a dragged

variant of Méd 135-6' which is deleted in LM²). If we separate

~~~~~ ( ὄτ' | ~ ἦλθον | ) from the rest, --- may be

combined with the following --: ~~~~~|-----|---u-u-u-|

4 da can end with elision and be in synaphea with following cola.

(165) x-u-x-~~~~~

Hyps fr 64.80

Recognition Diet. With the scansion βαρυβροχους ἱκομαν

two iambs are acquired as Bond considers: ---u-|---/---.

This is irreproachable though it sounds like spoken trimeter.

Or  $\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}$  is dochm + cr. If epic scansion (unaugmented  
 ἰκόναν, position at βαρυβρομους) is preferable, prolonged  
 iambelegus will be acquired. Followed by ἔφηρον κοιτών.  
 $\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}$  (dochm).

(166)  $\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}$

S Phil 678/693

1st stasimon 1st strophe. Preceded by  $\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}$  (4'da).

Juxtaposition of double-short of 4 da and the initial anceps  
 of 'enoplian' (in <sup>the</sup> Dalean sense) is found at S OT 171/182, too  
 (161). Followed by 680/695 παγκρατῆς κρόνου παῖς ~ -σθεν  
 αἰμάτων  $\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}$ . Word overlapping from 'dactylic run' into  
 ithyph is rare but not without parallels; see pp 396-7 above.

(167)  $\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}$

Ar Ach 285/336

Amoibaion (Dicaeopolis and the chorus). Other passages are all  
 trochaic and cretic, and some scholars speculate that this  
 anapaest  $\text{---}$  is actually cretic  $\text{---}$  (Prato; he cites Steiner  
 and Schroeder). Dale (LM<sup>2</sup> 56) accepts it as an 'anapaestic  
 pentapody' since an 'anapaestic tripod' appears.

(168)  $\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}$

A PV 550/559

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. For the metrical context, see 548/556  
 (18). Though three preceding cola have single-short run of  
 various lengths, our line ends with double-short run.  
 Wilamowitz separates  $\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}|\text{---}$  and calls 'enoplian' as 545/553  
 (GV 388). Dale calls the whole line 'dactylo-anapaests' (=

Fraenkel's steigend <sup>e</sup> <sup>en</sup> Daktyl ". [dactylo-anapaests] do not move  
 κατά μέτρον but merely in a continuous single-long  
 double-short series" (IM<sup>2</sup> 67).

(169)            ||

HF 883

Dochmiac choral ode. The preceding verse is uncertain metre;  
 probably 3 ia || +           . I suspect the latter colon  
 is          + link +          + final anceps; comparable with  
                 (D-D). It is possible to divide our verse  
 after ἑκατοκτιλίους into                  +                 . The  
 latter is explicable as          +          (overasm + suffix         ).  
 The former is to be regarded as 2 anap. It is hard to  
 take it as equivalent to 'enoplian'                  frequently  
 found in such an occasion. Rather I should compare Νυκτὸς Γοργῶν  
 with Andr 863 ἤπεικάτεν            |                 .                   
 can be also compared with                  or other 'longer  
 enoplans' of double size.

(170)           

S Tra 214

Astrophic choral ode (hyporchema?). Followed by 215 γρίτωνάς  
τε Νύμφας         . All other cola are iambic. Pohl-sander  
 and Dawe divides before ἀμφίπυρον to make 4 da + ch+iithyph.  
 This colometry may be right.

(171)           

Supp 277 and 278

Astrophic choral ode. 271-74 are normal dactyl hexameters with  
         ending. So are 282-85. "There can be no confident metrical  
 description of 278-81 both because of textual uncertainty and

for want of comparable structures " (Collard). δειλαία which might be written δειλία, commonly suffers Attic correction though nominative form is Hermann's emendation of δειλαιαν.

277 and 278 are naturally supposed to have the same metre.

Fraenkel takes it as lyric dactyls with -- ending. Dale (LM<sup>2</sup> 29)

tries to take it as dactyls with --- ending. But  $\bar{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\alpha\delta\iota | \bar{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota$

is certainly wrong.

(172) -----/---|----- |

HF 1196

The Duet between Amphitryon and Theseus. The anaphoric structure of two compounds of πολυ- will be well represented if a colon

----- is supposed. But in that case ----- will

have to be wilamowitzian. I cannot understand Bond who writes

"in this context perhaps best regarded as a reversed form of prosodiac with single short -- at the beginning" (Heracles 365n2).

Since dochmiac Duet does not include aeolics, wil is unsatis-

factory. Wilamowitz rightly takes 1196 as a prolonged dact-  
epitr (Herakles ad loc), and so does Fraenkel (e + 7d; Kl Beitr 222).

(173) -----

EL 140/157

Monody of Electra, 2nd strophe. Strophe is followed by 142

$\bar{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\rho\theta\omicron\beta\omicron\acute{\omega}\omega$  --- or  $\bar{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\rho\theta\omicron\beta\omicron\acute{\omega}\omega$  while ant. has 151

$\acute{\iota}\omega\ \mu\omicron\acute{\iota}\ \mu\omicron\iota$  in corresponding position. Seidler's correction

$\acute{\iota}\omega\ \mu\omicron\iota\ \acute{\iota}\omega\ \mu\omicron\iota$  with the scansion --- is extremely doubtful.

The following lines also have some difficulties to be supposed in strophic responsion; see Part I p. 53f.

? IT 1134/1149



2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. The first nine cola are aeolo-choriambic.

The text of 1132-33/1147-48 is in confusion and its metre is indiscernible. At 1134, LP have ἴστια after ἀέρι δ'. Certainly there must have been some confusion about the senses of technical terms of parts of ships ( ἴστια , πρότοναι , ηρωῖραν , στέλων , πόδα ).

The whole meaning of 1134-35 remains unclear. Sansone makes

--uuuuuuuu!----uuuuuuuuuu--|uuuuuu 4 da + 5 da<sub>A</sub> (+ ithyph)

( ἀέρι δ' ἴστια <πρὸς> πρότονοις ... πόδες ~ τις εἶν ἔρυσμένα  
... περιβλομένα ) and compares it with Hel 383-84.

Metrically it is excellent, but the sense (Greek) is not so much improved.

#### Held 615/626

2nd stasimon. It is composed of dactyls of various lengths.

608/618 --uuuuu-/uuuu|uuu~||<sub>B</sub>

609/620 --uuu--||<sub>H</sub>

610/621 --uuuuuu-/uuuu|

611/622 --uuuuuuuuu|

612/623 --uuu--|

613/624 --uuuuu-/uuuuu|

+614+/625 --uuuuu-/uuuu--||

All are not 'catalectic'. 615/626 is followed by 617 ὁ πρόθυμος ἐπὶ  
πείρῃ ἔζη ~ 627 θανάτους ἀγαθῶν , μετέχων σσι.

uuuuuuuuuu. 615-17/625-27 is divided by Dale (IM<sup>2</sup> 42)

--uuuuuuuu| 3 da

--uuuuuuuu| 3 da

--uuuuuuuuuuuu--|| 5 da

End of notes

- - - - - is less frequently used than - - - - - when it is followed by another colon. Though examples are few, the alternative colometry for each case is weak so that - - - - - may be acknowledged as the prolonged colon of hemiepes. Two quasi-dactylo-epitrite, Hel 1111/1126 (150) and Andr 1016/1024 (152) support this supposition; and Hel 375, Rh 902/913 - - - - - | - - - - - is comparable with the dactylic hexameter as - - - - - | - - - - - . It is interesting that the form of - - - - - (v) is rather frequent.

- - - - - , praxillean, is certainly used at Tro 1070/1080, A Ag 1547, Eum 996/1014, S Ant 134/148, 135/149, and probably at Ion 1075/1091. Except Or 1299 (- - - - - | - - - - -) (141) no special link with dactyls is suspected nor with any particular metre. A Ag 1547 is followed by - - - - - ; if this is considered significant, the expansion theory will be strengthened. But it may be nothing more than a specimen of the general tendency to intimacy between iambs and dactyls. However, at Alc 568/578, - - - - - takes place obviously of - - - - - (-).

The existence of 'procephalous praxillean', archebulean, precariously depends on the interpretation of two examples (apart from - - - - - which has been examined in chapter 9, (81)). Of them Hel 1109/1124 is a kind of dicolon (in a wider sense) which has τὸν before the link anceps comparable with (23) - - - - - | - - - - - or (24) - - - - - | - - - - - . The blunt colon - - - - - is much rarer than one might expect. Though the form is simple and easy to explain historically and structurally, this metre does not guarantee the form

for an uncertain text. The certain examples are Hipp 164 and A Supp 543/552 only. The 'procephalous' form (supposing the 'rising dactyl' exists) is also extremely rare, except -----, which, I believe, should be separately treated. No example of ----- is found (Bond's proposal of the colometry of HF 1206ff involves this colon; see (97) above). -----, which is identical with 2 anap, is used at Pho 110 among dochm besides Alc 436/446 -----|-----|----- and Hel 1111/1126 (if it is divided after ---). x----- is found only at OT 172/184 among dactyls.

The first 'dactyl' of ----- is contracted rather frequently: Alc 89/101 (146), Rh 899/910 (153), Hel 375 (154) A Supp 552 (159). The last one is important since it attests the contraction by corresponding with the normal dactyl.

Some verses which start with ----- have already been examined (chapter 12):

- (122) -----  
 (123) -----  
 (125) -----  
 (126) -----  
 (127) -----

Among them (122) may be divided into ----- + ithyph and (123) and (125) can be explained as ----- + suffix. But the analysis, hemiepes + 'enoplion' (diom + suffix), has been proved more appropriate, at least when a consistent interpretation is desired with other similar passages. There are also some examples which appear to be compound of -----.

But the number of examples is so few that the textual uncertainty affects whether the metre exists at all. ----- depends on Med 135 and 136, or more exactly, on the reading  $\beta\omicron\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu$  (135) since  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\gamma\tau\omicron\nu$  (136) can be ---. So our choice is between ----- (5 da) and ----- . Neither is familiar. We can accept ----- but it is hazardous to use it as a proof of a theory.

----- is more certain. No reason exists to doubt the text of Andr 274/284. The penultimate element should be anceps. The similar examples of different lengths (e.g. -----, -----, -----) support this hypothesis. Nevertheless it is open to another analysis, for example, 4 da + mol. Hyps fr 64.80 can be scanned in a different manner. The blunt form ----- exists beyond a doubt. But it belongs to dactyls rather than 'prosodiacs' (in the Dalean sense).

The unit ----- appears at HF 1055 (90). But it can be divided into two 'blunt enoplians' (chapter 10). Enoplian ----- is possibly used at Pho 190: ----- / ----- | ----- . I think this analysis is the best but different interpretations are applicable, too. There is one independent use of ----- at S Phil 673 (166). It is regrettable that the corresponding line is corrupt (possibly).

Three verses have 5 x ---. It is theoretically possible to call (157) ----- Ar Ach 285/336, 'rising dactyls' vv4da like as v4da for (166). But this verse is found in a comedy and it is not parody of a tragic verse. It is better to put it aside. ----- (168) certainly exists: PV 559.

Unfortunately the strophe is shorter than the antistrophe and considered corrupt. The circumstances are purely enoplian and I am tempted to analyse it as  $\text{---} + \text{---}$ .  $\text{---}$  is attested at Ion 1508 (88) and Or 1302 (89) as the blunt form of dicephalous erasm ( $\text{---}$ ), see chapter 10;  $\text{---}$  appears after  $\text{---}$  at HF 382/396 and Ion 506 (86). I suspect  $\text{---}$  in these cases is the catalectic form of  $\text{---}$ . Cf. (90)  $\text{---}$  and (92)  $\text{---}$ . If the same principle could be applied to (169)  $\text{---}$ , it would be divided into  $\text{---} + \text{---}$ . Or, as stated in Note, the division  $\text{---} + \text{---}$  cannot be ruled out. But the metrical situation of the verse is quite fluid.

The next size,  $\text{---}$ , has not many examples, either. The blunt form,  $\text{---}$  itself is used at S Tra 214 as 6 da<sub>A</sub>.  $\text{---}$  (124) Alc 591/600 and  $\text{---}$  (128) HF 894 are well explained as hemiepes +  $\text{---}$  (diom + --) and iambelegus (veD) +  $\text{---}$ , while  $\text{---}$ , (153) Rh 899/910, as  $\text{---} + \text{---}$ . HF 1196  $\text{---}$  (172) which is the prefixed form of (124) and comparable with (128) cannot be divided into  $\text{---} + \text{---}$  following the division applied to (124) and (128) as far as the word-end is taken account. To take them as a whole without analysis as Fraenkel does is attractive for this case. For  $\text{---}$  (171), it seems better to accept it as it is.

No example is found of  $\text{---}$  except (134)

-----|-----|-----, But ----- is found, to say nothing of 3 anap: (86) -----|-----| HF 382/396 and (88) -----|-----|-----|Ion 1508.

The next size is ----- (6 double-shorts). The blunt form, (131), Tro 835/845 and S Aj 172/182, is divisible into either 4 da + hem or hem + ----- (129) x- $\frac{1}{k}$ -----| ----- (130) -----|----- (132) -----| ----- (133) -----|-----|----- are to be divided after hemiepes. (154) -----|----- is differently divided. Of course this is 7 da as a whole.

(140) -----|----- is 4 da + -----.

(62) -----|----- and (64) -----| ----- is divisible into two after -----.

The next size is ----- (7 double-shorts). It is uncertain how to divide the blunt form (173): but in any case, it is dactyls (8 da<sub>A</sub>). (141) -----|----- is divided into 4 da + ----- For reference, a very long example is mentioned. (10) -----|-----, The latter part is either two 4 da + hemiepes or hemiepes + two -----.

## Chapter 15

## Iambelegus and related metres

Iambelegus is, of course, an important component of dactylo-epitrite ode. But it is used also outside dactylo-epitrite rather frequently. I list the examples (174). Most of them are found among iambo-dochmiac context: Hipp 1274, 1280, Ion 769, 770, Or 1263/1283, Ba 1017, 1155, 1179/1195, 1180/1196, S Aj 911/957, S III 856/867. IT 1247/1272, which is possibly longer than iambelegus by an additional suffix, is accompanied by 'enoplans'. This and Hec 930/940 may be said to appear in a looser form of dactylo-epitrite. Hec 906-07/915-16 are surrounded by uuuuuu and uuuuuu. Supp 835 is, if it is iambelegus, used in iambic context.

Like hemiepes (uuuuuu or uuuuuu), some longer cola than hemiepes have the prefix uu-x or x-uu-x as well which is equal to epitrite of iambelegus. The prolonged forms have been discussed separately here and there in previous chapters, classified according to the post-epitrite parts. Here the examples are collected and the extent of variation and resemblance is described. The historical process, whether, for example, 'alc decasyll' uuuuuuuuuu has got the prefix x-uu-x or whether iambelegus has got the suffix uuu, to become x-uu-x-uuuuuuuuuu, is not discussed.

- (57) x-uu-x-uuuuuuuuuu Ion 685/704  
x-uu-x-uuuuuuuuuu Hec 647, 649, HF 1184, 1186, 1188  
Ion 717, 1487, Pho 121

(55) x-~~-----~~ Ion 1049/1062, IT 400/415, ?Alc 232,

S Tereus fr 591.2

~~-----~~

S Ant 585/596, Rh 536/555

(12)(38) x-~~x-~~-----~~~~ Tro 279, Hec 948, S Aj 911/957,

? Alc 876, cf. OT 1093/1105 (14)

(57) and (55) have the appearance of iambelegus + ~~---~~, ~~---~~, ~~---~~.  
Alternatively they can be described as ia (cr) + erasm + -, --.

(12)(38) are iambelegus + ia dim cat or ia + erasm + ithyph.

14 examples have 'penthemimeral caesura' (x-~~v-x-~~-----~~~~...)

and 9 are overlapping (x-~~v-x1-~~-----~~~~...). Pho 121 has elision

after 'pent caes' and is included in the former; Alc 232 has

τομή at neither position. 4 examples among 14 with 'pent  
caes' (HF 1184, 1186, 1188 and Ion 1487) are attributed to two  
personae: x-~~v-x~~ is to the speaking role and ~~-----~~, to the  
singing role. These four and Tro 279, Pho 121 are found in Duets.

Ion 685/704, Ion 718, Alc 232, S Aj 911/956 are found in  
non-stasimon choral ode (commos) or in what I call dochmiac  
choral odes. The association with dochmiacs is strong. Hec  
647, 649, 948 S Tereus fr 391.2, S Ant 585/596, Rh 536/555 are  
found in dactylo-epitrite ode (stasima). They are regarded as  
a variation of normal iambelegi. Probably Ion 1049/1062 and  
IT 400/415 belong to the last group. But the context is not  
completely dact-epitr, and the association with 'enoplans'  
is clear.

(13) ~~-----~~ HF 898, 907

(93) ~~-----~~ Phaeth 276, Hec 699, (IT 843)



(142) -----... Ion 1502, s El 1413

They are all used in dochmiac context. See chapter 10 and each Note.

(127) ----- ? Hec 1104

(128) ----- HF 894

(131) x----- Ion 1441, Hel 686

(172) ----- HF 1196

(150) ----- Hel 1111/1126

(156) ----- Alc 568/578

(165) ----- ? Hyps fr 64.80

The first three (127)(128)(131) are naturally divided after iambelegus. See chapter 12 and each Note. (172) is closely related with them but has not τομή after e-D. (172) and (156) start with --, not with x--, and end with ---. They are similar to (55) ----- . (150) is comparable with (12)(38). It has ----- instead of ----- . (131) and (165) have a similarity. Both end with the unit ----- which may be used independently. (131) is longer than (165) by ----- .

The first three (127)(128)(131) have another common characteristic: 'penthemimeral caesura' (x)-x/----- . All the others are overlapping: (x)-x|----- . HF 1196, Ion 1441, Hel 686, Hyps 64.80 are found in the Duets; HF 894, in dochmiac contexts. Alc 568/578 is mixed with 'enoplians'. Hel 1111/1126 is in dact-epitr stasimon.

## EXAMPLES

- (174) (x)---x---uu---(-) outside dactylo-epitrite
- Hipp 1274 θέλγει δ' ἔρωσ ἧ μαινομένα κραδίᾳ
- Hipp 1280 ἄνδρας τε συμπάντων βασιλῆϊδα τίμαν
- Ion 769 μήτω στενάξῃς - ἀλλὰ πάρῃσι γόοι .
- Ion 770 πρὶν ἂν μάθωμεν - ἀγγελίαν τίνα μοι ;
- Or 1263 ἑκάθεν ἐνθάδ' εἶτα πάλιν σκοπιᾶν
- ~ 1283 τί μέλλῃσ οἱ κατ' οἶκον εὐήσυχία
- Ba 1017 φάνηθι ταῦρος ἢ πολύκρανος ἰδῆν
- Ba 1155 ταῖν τοῦ δράκοντος Πενθεῖως ἐκγνέτα
- Ba 1179 τίς ἂ βαλοῦσα - πρῶτον ἐμὸν τὸ γέρας .
- ~ 1195 κοί ποῖς γε Πενθεῖως ματέρ' ἐπιανόσεται
- Ba 1180 μάκαιρ' Ἀγαυή κληζόμεθ' ἐν διαίοις .
- ~ 1196 λαβοῦσαν ἄγραν τάνδε λοντοφυῆ .
- Supp 835 ἔρημα σ' ἂ πολύστονος Οἰδιπόδα
- IT 1247 γὰρ κελύριον τίρας , ἀφίπτε μαντεῖον χθονίαν )
- ~ 1272 Πυθίων δόμων χθονίαν ἀφίπτεν μη(νιν δεῖς) .
- S Aj 911 ἐμὴ δ' ὁ πάντα κωφός , ὁ πάντ' ἀϊόρις
- ~ 957 γελᾷ δὲ τοῖσι μαινομένοις ἄχεσιν
- S El 856 πάρῃσιν ἐλπίδων ἐπι κοινοτοίκων
- ~ 867 κέκευθεν οὔτε του τάφου ἀντιάσας
- Hec 906 τῶν ἀποροθήτων πολὺς οὐκέτι λέξῃ .
- ~ 915 ἦμος ἐκ δειπνῶν ὕπνος ἡδύς ἐπ' ὄσσοις
- Hec 907 τοῖν Ἑλλάνων κέφος ἀμφὶ σε κρύπτει
- ~ 916 σκιδνάται μολπαῶν δ' ἀπο κοῖ χοροποιῶν
- Hec 930 παῖδας Ἑλλάνων ποτε δὴ ποτε τῶν

~ 940  $\alpha\theta\varsigma$  ἐκίμησεν νόδα καὶ μ' ἀνὸ γὰς

NOTES TO (174)

(174) (x)-~~uu~~x-~~uu~~-~~uu~~-(-) outside dactylo-epitrite

Hipp 1274

Dochmiac choral ode. Followed by dochmiacs.

Hipp 1280

The same ode as above. Followed by ~~uuuuuuuu~~. But it is also possible to analyse 1280-82 as ~~uuuuuuuu~~ | ~~uuuuuuuu~~

~~e-D~~ | ~~D~~ ~~uuuuuuuu~~

Ion 769 and 770

Commos akin to Duet. Creusa sings while the slave and the Chorus speak. The first half (x-u-x) is given to the slave, and the latter half (-uu-uu-) is, to Creusa.

Or 1263/1283

Dochmiac amoibaion (the chorus and Electra). Followed by ~~uuu-u~~.

Ba 1017

Dochmiac choral ode (or 4th stasimon), epode.

Ba 1155

Dochmiac choral ode. The second dactyl ( $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\omega\varsigma$ ) is contracted. The transposition restores ~~uuuuuu~~, but unnecessary. Cf. Pap.

Ant. 73 on Ba 1156 (108).

Ba 1179/1195, 1180/1196

Dochmiac amoibaion (the chorus and Agave).

Supp 835

Commos (included in 3rd stasimon by Schroeder), epode. Preceded by lyric iambs many of which are of the form , ia+cr.  $\epsilon\phi\eta\mu\delta\ \sigma'$

is Hermann's conjecture for ἐρήμας. Collard objects it and accepts Elmsley's ἐς ἡμᾶς. Consequently the metre is confusing. If ἐρήμας is accepted (I think it can), —————|————— will be acquired. The last colon is, I suppose, the variation of ia+cr(α-ee-).

IT 1247/1272

3rd stasimon. Preceded by two ————— (diom + ---), see (59). Followed by ————— (2 ia). Our verse should be longer than iambelegus, but the exact form is quite uncertain.

S Aj 911/957

Commos (Tecmessa and the chorus). Dochmiac and iambic context. Preceded by 3 dochm, and followed by —————|| —————||

S El 856/867

Commos (Electra and the chorus). Dochmiac, iambic and anapaestic context. Followed by ————— directly.

Hec 906/915, 907/916

3rd stasimon 1st strophe. Preceded by —————, followed by —————. After that, metre changes into aeolics if we take the next ————— as equivalent to telesillean.

Hec 930/940

3rd stasimon, 2nd strophe. Preceded by two ia dim||ia+wil+sp|| ————— (diom + ---)|| ia dim||ia+ia+cr↓. Our colon is of the form e-DD. Followed by ia dim cat.

## Chapter 16

## Shorter cola

We have defined that *erasm/diom/hem* (pendant) end with link anceps, and observed their usage followed by another colon and by a suffix. However they may be situated at the end of a period. Then a theoretical question arises: how should we interpret the last element of pendant forms when it marks period-end? The question whether the last element of these cola should be taken as anceps, entails a further discussion about the final element of dactyls, anapaests and others. A discussion is tried in this chapter on the nature of the endings of verses including other enoplians which have been examined above.

Also examples of some much shorter cola, which are regarded as enoplians by Dale, are collected. Their usage is so various that their nature is less clear than longer cola.

## EXAMPLES

(175)  $\bar{\cup}\text{---}\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\cup\text{---}$ 

- |      |        |                           |
|------|--------|---------------------------|
| Hel  | 1478   | δι' αἴρος εἶθε ποτανοὶ    |
|      | ~ 1495 | μίλοιτέ ποδ' ἵππιον οἶμα  |
| Rh   | 898    | ἔκλιμας ὁδὸν ποτὶ Τροίαν. |
|      | ~ 909  | ἔθηκεν ἀριστοτόκοιο.      |
| S OT | 154    | ἰήτε Δάλιε Παιάν          |
|      | ~ 162  | καὶ Φαῖβον ἑκαβόλαν, ἰω   |

- A Th 751 ἐγείνατο μὲν μόρον αὐτῷ.  
 ~ 759 τὸ μὲν πίπνον, ἄλλο δ' αἰήρη.
- A Cho 351 κτίσας πολύχωστον αὖ εἶχες  
 ~ 369 < > θανατηφόρον αἶσαν  
 (176) ~~~~~
- Hipp 1102 (ἢ μέγα μοι τὰ θεῶν) μελεδήμαθ' ὅταν φρένας ἔλθῃ,  
 1104 (λύπας παραιεῖ) ζύντοιν δὲ τιν' ἐλπίδι κεύθων  
 1106 (λείπομαι ἐν τε τύχαις) θνατῶν καὶ ἐν ἔργμοι λίσσων.  
 1108 (ἄλλα γὰρ ἄλλοθεν ἀμτίβεται) μετὰ δ' ἴσταται ἀνδρασι αἰῶν  
 ~ 1111 (εἶθε μοι εὐζαμένα) θεοῦ τὰδε μοῖρα παράσχοι  
 1113 (τύχαι μετ' ὄλβου) καὶ ἀκήρατον ἄλγμοι θυμῶν.  
 1115 (δόξα δὲ μήτ' ἀτρεκέως) μήτ' αὖ παράσημος ἐνείη.  
 1117 (ῥάδια δ' ἦθεα τὸν αὔριον) μεταβαλλομένα χρόνον αἰεὶ
- Tro 516 τετραβάμονος ὡς ὑπ' ἀπήνας  
 ~ 536 χάριν ἄζυγος ἀμβροτοπιῶλου
- S OT 170 στόλος, οὐδ' ἐνὶ φροντίδος ἔγχος  
 ~ 181 θανατάφορα κεῖται ἀνοίκτως
- S OT 174 (ἰηίων) κομάτων ἀνέχουσι γυναῖκες  
 185 (λυγρῶν πόνων) ἰκετῆρες ἐπιστενάχουσι  
 (177) ~~~~~
- Alc 457 φάος ἐξ Αἴδα τεράμωνων  
 ~ 468 ὄγμοι, οὐδε πατρὸς γεραίου
- Hipp 1281 Κύπρι τῶνδε μόνα κρατύνεις  
 Hcll 376 ἰτῆα κατάχαλκος ἔστιν  
 Hec 653 πολιάν τ' ἐπὶ κρατῆα μάτηρ  
 El 168 ποτὶ πᾶν ἀγρότειραν αὐλαν  
 (178) ~~~~~

- Alc 117      δυστάνου παραλύσαι  
 ~ 127      δραθέντας γὰρ ἀνίστη  
 Hcl d 751    ἀγγελίαν μοῖ ἐνέγκαι  
 ~ 762      μῆνιν ἐριῶ χθονὶ κτύθειν  
 Hcl d 774    τᾶδ' ἐπάγοντα δορυσοσούν  
 ~ 781      ἀνεμύεντι δ' ἐπὶ ὄχθῳ  
 A Th 484    μαινομένα φρενί. τῶς νιν  
 ~ 524      θαροβίσισι θεοῖσιν  
 A Eum 964    παντὶ δομῷ μετᾶκονοι  
 ~ 984      χάματα δ' ἀντιδιδοῖεν  
 A Eum 965    παντὶ χρόνῳ δ' ἐπιβριθῆς  
 ~ 985      κοινοφιλεῖ διανοία

(179)    υυυυυυ

- Alc 588      Τη γὰρ παλομηλοτάταν  
 ~ 597      καὶ νῦν δόμον ἀμπετάσας  
 Med 846    πῶς οὖν ἱερῶν ποταμῶν  
 ~ 856      πόθεν θράσος ἢ φρενος ἢ  
 Andr 795    κληνὰν ἐπὶ ναυστολίαν  
 El 482      τοιγὰρ σὲ πατ' οὐρανίδαι  
 Pho 119    τίς οὗτος ὁ λευκολόφος  
 Hel 1479    γενοῖμαθ' ὅπως Λιβύας  
 ~ 1496      δι' αἰθέρος ἱεμένοι

(180)    υυυυυυ

- IT 875      τίνα σοι πόρον εὐρομένκ

(181)    υυυυυυ

- Alc 400      ὑπάκουσον ἄκουσον ᾧ ἰ μάτερ  
 ~ 412      ἀνόνατ' ἀνόνατ' ἐνύμ - φησας

- Alc 575 δοχμιαῶν διὰ κλιτύων  
 ~ 585 νηβρός ὑφικόμεον πέραν
- Hec 905 σὺ μὲν ὦ πατρίσ' Ἰλίας  
 ~ 914 μισονύκτιος ὠλλύμαν
- Hec 910 ἐπιὸ δὲ στεφάναν κέκαρ - σαι  
 ~ 919 πόσις ἐν θαλάμοις ἔκει - το
- Hec 635 Ἑλένας ἐπὶ λέκτρα, τὰν ἰ  
 ~ 644 ἐκρίθη δ' ἔρις, ἀνὲν Ἰ - δε
- Supp 777 τὰ μὲν εἶναι, τὰ δὲ δυστοχῆ  
 ~ 786 ἀγαμῶν μ' ἔτι δεῦρ' ἄτι
- Ion 468 ἰκετεύσατε δ' ὦ κόραι  
 ~ 488 τὸν ἀπαιδα δ' ἀποστοχῶ
- Ion 469 τὸ παλαιὸν ἔρεχθίως  
 ~ 489 βίον, ὦ τε δοκεὶ φέγω.
- E EL 708 ἀγορῶν ἀγορῶν Μυκη - ναίσι  
 ~ 721 Ἀτρείως τέρως ἐκκομῆ - ζει
- E EL 733 νεφέλαι δ' ἐνυδροὶ πρὸς ἄρ - κτον  
 ~ 743 φοβεροὶ δὲ βροτοῖσι μῶ - θσι
- Hel 1114 Ἑλένας μάλας πίνους  
 ~ 1129 μονόηωπος ἀνήρ Πέτραις
- Hel 1119 Λακεδαίμονος ἄτη λήχεα  
 ~ 1134 γέρας, οὐ γέρας ἀλλ' ἔριν
- Hel 1342 ἴτε, τῆ παρὶ παρθένῳ  
 ~ 1358 μέγα τοι θύναται νηβρῶν
- IA 104 ὁ δὲ Δαρδανίδας Διὸς  
 ~ 1071 παρὶ σῶματι χρυσεῶν
- IA 1051 χρυσεῖοισιν ἄφυσσε λοι -



~ 1073 κτεκορυθμένος ἔνδυσ' ἔκ : θεῶς  
 ? El 144 κατὰ γῶς ἐνέπω γόους  
 ?? ~ 162 † Τροίας ὁδοῦ βουλᾶς †

(182) υ-υ-υ-υ-

Hcl d 372 λόγῳ, εἰ πόλιν ἤξει  
 Hcl d 750 φατσίμβροτοῖ ἀργαί  
 ~ 761 πολυαίνετον ἀλκᾶ  
 Hcl d 757 ἰκέτας ὑποδεχθεῖς  
 ~ 768 ἔχει οὔποτε θνατῶν  
 Hec 909 δορι δὴ δορι πέρσαν  
 ~ 918 θυστῶν καταλύσας  
 Ion 458 μόλε Πύθιον οἶκον  
 ~ 478 διαδέκτορα κλεῶτων  
 Ion 460 πταμένον πρὸς ἀργυρίας  
 ~ 480 ἑτέροις ἐπὶ τέχνῳις  
 HF 382 ἀχάλιν ἰθυσάζον  
 ~ 396 χαρὶ καρπὸν ἀμάρτυρων  
 Ion 508 στόθον τέμνα θνατοῖς  
 Or 838 Ἀγαμνηνόσιος ποῖς

(183) x-υ-υ-υ-

Andr 280 σταθμοὺς ἐπὶ βρύτα  
 ~ 290 τμηνοῖς μὲν ἀκούσαι  
 HF 1049 τὸν εὔθε' ἰανονθ'  
 1050 ὑπνώδᾳ τ' εὐνάς  
 1051 ἐγίρτε — οἶμοι  
 S Aj 914 δυσώνυμος Αἴας.  
 ~ 960 κλυομένη Ἀτρεΐδα.

- S Aj 181 ἐτείσατο λώβαν;  
 ~ 192 κακὰν φάτιν ἄρη  
 IT 896 τί τῶν ἀδοκῆτων  
 Ion 470 μαντεύμασι κῶρσαι  
 ~ 490 ἔπαιδος ἔχουσιν  
 (184) -----  
 HF 1077 σύγγονον ἔξει  
 IT 397 (εὐρώ) παρ διαμείψας  
 ~ 411 (ἀίξον) τις μελάθροισιν :

## NOTES TO (175) - (184)

(175) ----- |

Hel 1478/1495

3rd stasimon 2nd strophe. Aeolic is the dominant metre after three enoplians/hemiepe. εἴ<θ> is an emendation metri causa.

Brevis in longo (the following verse starts with anceps too) guarantees the period end. Followed by -----||-----||.

Rh 898/909

Muse's monody. After -----|-----|| (25), ithyph -----

897 μητρὸς ἄλγος, οἶαν ~ 908 ὅς μ' ἄποιδα γέννας

appears without link. This is syntactically connected strongly both with the preceding 896/907 and with the following 898/909.

S OT 154/162

Parodos, 1st strophe. This ode is composed of dactyls completely except 152b/160 (ia dim). Preceded by dactyl tetram + dactyl dim (or hexam). Followed by dactyl tetram (155/163). Note the initial anceps.

A Th 751/759

2nd stasimon 3rd strophe. Preceded by  $\text{u-}|\text{-u-u-u-}|\text{-}$  and followed by

$\text{u-u-u-u-}|\text{-u-u-}||$

$\text{-u-}\hat{\text{u}}|\text{u-u-u-}|\text{-u-u-}||$

$\text{u-u-u-u-u-}|\text{-u-u-}|||$

A Cho 351/369

Commos (Electra + Orestes), 3rd strophe. Preceded by 4 da.

Followed by  $\text{u-u-u-u-}|\text{-u-u-}||$ ,

Cf. (39)  $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-}|\text{u-u-u-u-}||$

(27)  $\text{u-u-u-u-}|\text{-u-u-u-u-}||$

(106)  $\text{-u-u-u-}|\text{u-u-u-u-}||$

(107)  $\text{-u-u-u-}|\text{-u-u-u-u-}||$

(176)  $\text{u-u-u-u-u-}$

Hipp 1102/1111  $\text{-u-u-u-}|\text{u-u-u-u-u-}||$

1104/1113  $\text{-u-}|\text{u-u-u-u-u-}||$

1106/1115  $\text{-u-u-u-}|\text{-u-u-u-u-}||$

1108/1117  $\text{-u-u-u-}|\text{u-u-}|\text{u-u-u-u-u-}||$

3rd stasimon 1st strophe. 1102/1111 and 1106/1115 are dactylic hexameter. 1104/1113 has iambic penthemimer instead of hemiepes. It has a strong sense pause after  $\text{x-u-}$ , but it will not be proper to call  $\text{-u-}$  and  $\text{u-u-u-u-}$  cola because the similarity with iambo-dactyl  $\text{x-u-}\hat{\text{u}}|\text{-/u-u-u-}$  is obvious. The same colon is found also at S OT 175/187, A Ag 107/126 and 116/135. At 1108/1117 hemiepes of hexameter is replaced by a dactylic 'dimetron' and an iambic metron.

Tro 516/536

1st stasimon, strophe. See the metrical circumstances in the note on 515/535 (53). The preceding colon  $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} / \text{---} \text{---}$  has a strong sense pause after its end. But the possibility of  $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \hat{\text{---}} / \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$  ( $-\text{d}_1-\text{e}-\text{Dd}_2-$ ), remains.

S OT 170/181 and 174/185

Parodos, 2nd strophe. For metrical synopsis of this ode, see 172/184 (161). 170/181 is preceded by two iamb dim ( $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \hat{\text{---}} \text{---} \text{---}$ ) while 174/185 is prefixed by an iambic metron  $\text{---} \text{---}$ .  $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$  is here better taken as iambic metron + enoplian than one long colon. It is the same combination as found in Hipp 1108/1117  $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} | \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} | \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} ||$ . Brevis in longo both at 174 and at 185 is confirmed by full stop of sentence as well as the initial anceps of the next colon. Compare with 175/187 ( $\text{---} \text{---} \hat{\text{---}} \text{---} / \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$ ). It is interpreted as iambo-dactyl, like  $\text{---} \text{---} \hat{\text{---}} / \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$ . But it resembles  $\text{---} \text{---} | \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} ||$  if divided into  $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$ . The strong similarity with Hipp 1106/1115 is noteworthy. Cf. (154)  $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} | \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} ||$  Rh 902/913, Hel 375 (177)  $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} |$

Alc 457/468

1st stasimon 2nd strophe. In Strophe, 457 is followed by  $\kappa\alpha\iota \kappa\omega\kappa\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\omicron \rho\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\text{(i)}\theta\rho\omega\nu$  or  $\kappa\alpha\iota \kappa\omega\kappa\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon \rho\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\epsilon}\theta\rho\omega\nu$  which has no counterpart in antistrophe, and it must be taken either that this (458) is a gloss or that a lacuna is supposed between 468 and 469. 459  $\kappa\omicron\tau\alpha\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha \nu\theta\rho\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha \tau\epsilon \kappa\acute{\omega}\pi\alpha$   
 $\sim 469 \ \acute{\omicron}\nu \acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\kappa\omicron\nu \delta' \omicron\upsilon\kappa \acute{\epsilon}\tau\lambda\alpha\nu \rho\acute{\upsilon}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  can follow  
 457/468 immediately without other words according to Wilamowitz and Dale; but the antistrophe lacks principal sentence (main

verb) standing against genitive absolutes. 457/468 is preceded by  $-\text{uuuu}-\|\text{u}-\text{uuu}-\|\text{u}$  aristoph + pher.

Hipp 1281

Astrophic choral dochmiac ode. Preceded by  $-\text{u}-\text{uuuu}-\text{uuuu}-\|\text{u}$  (-e-D-). It is possible to take this and our colon together (-e-DDu-).

Held 376

1st stasimon, epode. Preceded by 2 gl. ; and these three cola are in synaphea (375 ends with οὐδ' ). Compare with 372  $\text{uuuu}-$  which also follows 2 gl.

Hec 653

2nd stasimon, epode. For the metrical context, see Hec 647, 649.  $\text{xuu-xuuuuuuuu}-$  (57). Followed by  $-\text{u}-\text{uuuuuuuuuu}-\|\text{u}$

El 168

Choral strophic part of Parodos. Except 167-68/190-91, all are clearly aeolo-choriambic. Preceded by  $\|\text{u}$  Ἀγαμέμνωνος ὦ κόρη ἦλυθον Ἥλέκτρα  $\text{uuuuuuuuuu}-$ . The corresponding antistrophe is  $\|\text{u}$  μεγάλα θεός· ἀλλ' ἴθι καὶ παρ' ἐμοῦ χρήσθαι | πολύτηνα φάρτα δύναται has a different metre  $\text{uuuuuuuuuu}-\|\text{u}$   $\text{uuuuuuuuuu}-\|\text{u}$  (with φάρτα  $-\text{uu}$ ). The 'free' responsion between  $\text{uuuuuuuuuu}-\|\text{u}$   $\text{uuuuuuuuuu}-$  is compared with S Tra 960/969  $-\text{uuuuuuuuuu}-\|\text{u}$   $\text{uuuuuuuuuu}-\|\text{u}$  and S OC 512/523  $\text{uuuuuuuuuu}-\|\text{u}$   $-\text{uuuuuuuuuu}-\|\text{u}$  by Dale who takes it on analogy of that between gl  $\sim$  wil (LM<sup>2</sup> 136, 137n1; see also my note on S Tra 960/969, (65)(66)).

However,  $\text{uuuuuuuuuu}-\|\text{u}$  is an extremely unusual and completely unparalleled form, besides the 'free' responsion. The value of φάρτα depends on only metrical contexts. Among the examples

restricted to this play, 317 φᾶρη (trimeter) 543 φᾶρη  
 (trimeter) 1221 φᾶρη (lyric iambic trimeter) 1231 probably  
 φᾶρεα or φᾶρεα (the initial of iambic dimeter; theoretically  
 it may be -- or even --, but spondaic opening is rare in Euripidean  
 lyric iambic, and the corresponding 1225 has --). LSJ says  
 Aeschylus has always ᾶ, Sophocles has ᾶ and never certainly ᾶ,  
 Euripides has both. Hence 191 πολύηνα φαρεα δύναι  
 may be -- -- -- --. Moreover at 168 L has ἀγρότεραν instead  
 of ἀγρότεραν . ἀγρότεραν αὐλάν gives -- -- -- --. The whole  
 text is an inappropriate basis for a metrical theory.

Cf. (125) -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- -- ||

(178) -- -- -- -- -- |

#### Alc 117/127

Parodos, 2nd strophe. Preceded by -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- | -- -- -- -- ||

Followed by -- -- -- -- | / -- -- -- -- |.

#### Hclld 751/762

3rd stasimon 1st strophe. Preceded by gl + gl + -- -- -- --. It  
 echoes the preceding -- -- -- -- whatever it may be. To take -- -- -- --  
 as 'pher with -- opening' seems hardly possible because (i) Hclld  
 is one of the earliest plays of Euripides (judging from the  
 iambic resolution) (ii) 'pher with -- opening' itself will  
 probably be extremely rare, if indeed occurring, when glyc of  
 the form -- -- -- -- is found. ἐνέγκαι or ἐνηκεῖν is  
 necessary; elision (ἐνέκειτ' ) is not probable at the period-  
 end.

#### Hclld 774/781

3rd stasimon 2nd strophe. Preceded by 3 gl + ia + ithyph

(-uu-∧-/-uu-). Followed by uuuuuuuuuuuu-|-|uuuu. (80).

Hiatus marks period-end (ὄχθῳ || ὀλολύγμονα). δορυρσοῦν  
is emendation metri causa. Note the epicism ἀνεγνωετα.

A Th 484/524

Commos. Preceded by dochmiacs. Followed by uuuuuuuuuu.

A Eum 964-65/984-85

3rd stasimon(?) 2nd strophe. Among series of

uuuu-|-uuuu-|-uuuu-|-uuuu-|-uuuu-|

(179) uuuuuuuu

Alc 588/597

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. Followed by uuuuuu/uuuuuu-|(e-D)  
without link-anceps.

Med 846/856

3rd stasimon 2nd strophe. Followed by uuuuuu-|-uuuuuu-|-uuuuuu-||

From 850/860 onwards, clearly aeolic.

Andr 795

3rd stasimon epode. Dact-epitr in the first half. Preceded  
by uuuuuu/-uuuu (e-e-e). E-e-D makes one period.

El 482

1st stasimon epode. For the metrical context, see 486 (144).

Diggle changes στ into σοι, see (144), so that 482 turns to wil.

Pho 119

Teichoskopia; Followed by ηρόπαρ ὅς ἀγέῃται στρατοῦ |  
πάγχαλκον ἀσπίδ' ἀμφὶ βραχίονι κουφίζων ;  
uuuuuu-|-uuuu-|-uuuuuu-|| lecyth (or e-e) | -euD- ||

The 'link anceps' is lacking between uuuuuu and lecythion.

Lecyth of the shape uuuuuu has one parallel: El 480

ἔκανεν ἀνδρῶν, Τυνδαρί.

Hel 1479/1496

3rd stasimon 2nd strophe. Preceded by  $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-}$  and followed  
by  $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-}$  || ὅπα Λιβυαῖς is the emendation from γενοῖμεθα Λιβυαῖς

(180)  $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-}$  |

IT 875

The last long block of the Recognition duet. Preceded by ΤΙΣ ΤΥΧΑ

μοι συγχωρήσει;  $\text{υ-υ-ι-}$  (cr+dochm). Followed by

$\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-}$  |  $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-}$  |  $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-}$  || (πολιτικός:  $\text{υ-υ-}$  trisyll) 3 dochm. The

emendations suggested by many have started with the supposition

that the metre  $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-}$  is defective. But emendation is not

absolutely necessary. If  $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-}$  is 'dicephalous erasm blunt',

we have 'enoplian' + dochm juxtaposed with a syntactical connection.

(181)  $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-}$

Alc 400/412

Monody of the child. Lacunae are suspected before our verse.

The metre is not certain before and after our verse, but 400

certainly corresponds with 412.

Alc 575/585

2nd stasimon 1st strophe. For the metrical context, see 570/580

(52). Followed by  $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-}$  |  $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-}$  || Our line and these two

may be aeolic, but such a combination as tel(gl) + tel+sp + pher

is unusual. δοχμιάν is scanned  $\text{υ-υ-}$  at Al 1000, Rh 371, Or 1261.

Hec 905/914, 910/919

3rd stasimon 1st strophe. 905/914 is followed by two dact-epitr

cola (e-D-) and 909/918  $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-}$  || If  $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-}$  is taken as the

repeated latter half of  $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-}$  (e-D-), our colon  $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-}$

may also be either  $\text{υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-}$  || (period end is strongly possible)





υυυυυυυυυυ|υυυυυυ|| (77). This connection is similar to Ion 468ff/488ff. 1119 has a resolved long (υυυυυυυυ). Resolution is more fitted with aeolic interpretation.

Hel 1342/1358

2nd stasimon 2nd strophe. Followed by <sup>A</sup>wil-wil. Possibly used as tel.

IA 1049/1071 and 1051/1073

3rd stasimon strophe. υυυυυυυυ|<sup>A</sup>wil|υυυυυυυυ|wil|pher|| Used as tel.

El 144/162

Parodos: 'Electra's Monody). Usually supposed to be of the form υυυυυυυυ but uncertain textually.

(182) υυυυυυυυ|

Hcl 372

1st stasimon epode. Preceded by 2 gl. The next period is similar: 2 gl + υυυυυυυυ. The final period is tel + 2 gl + ch+ba. Note the epic correction λογῷ.

Hcl 750/761 and 757/768

3rd stasimon 1st strophe. 750/761 is preceded by 2 gl and followed by υυυυυυυυ (751/762). The following periods are similar: 2 gl + x-υυυυυυ (υυυυυυυυ, 754 κελεύματα "Argos is emendation), 2 gl + υυυυυυυυ (757/768), gl+ba. Except 751/762 all cola may be interpreted as aeolic if υυυυυυυυ is regarded as reizian with double-short opening. But υυυυυυυυ evidently resembles υυυυυυυυ, and if the stress is laid on this similarity, υυυυυυυυ may be taken as 'acephalous' hemiepes.

Hec 909/918

3rd stasimon 1st strophe. This ode starts with  $\text{u-u-u-u-u}$  (905/914). The next two are iambelegi:  $\text{-u-u-u-u}/\text{u-u-u-u-u}$ . The caesura before  $\text{u-u-u-u-u}$  is clear at 906, 907, 915, not at 916. The rhythm of our line 909/917 is regarded as the latter half of these preceding cola. For the following cola, see (181).

Ion 458/478 and 460/480

1st stasimon strophe. The basic metre is evidently aeolic. 458/478 is preceded by  $\text{u-u-u-u-u}$  or  $\text{u-u-u-u-u}$ . Either must be emended (60). Between 458/478 and 460/480, one wil appears. This colometry supposes 458/478 ends with brevis in longo both in strophe and ant.

HF 382/396 preceded by  $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u}$  | see (86).

Ion 508 Preceded by  $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u}$  |  $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u}$  | see (86)

Cf. (168) PV 551  $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u}$  ||

Or 838

2nd stasimon epode. Most cola are wil. The preceding colon is  $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u}$ ; if we combine it with our colon, the result is  $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u}$  which may be analysed as a kind of dact-epitrit (e-Dd-). But possibly our colon is used as reizian.

(183)  $\text{x-u-u-u-u}$

Andr 280/290

1st stasimon 1st strophe. The preceding lines have good sense but do not correspond strophically:

279 ἔριδι στρυγερᾶ κτεκορυθμένον εὐμορφίας  
289 παραβαλλόμενοι, Κύπρις ἔηλε λόγοις Γολίοις

If we accept 279 as many do, the metre is  $\text{u-u-u-u-u-u-u}$  |  $\text{-u-u}$  |

which has no parallel whether it may be called as anap + cr

'enoplian' + cr. 280/290 is possibly analysed as anceps +  
 - - - - (v̄d-). - - - x - - - - is compared with S Aj 181/191 below.  
 289 makes easier meter. - - - - - | - - - - - || This is analysed  
 2 anap + 2 anap cat most simply (σραθμῶς should be -- in  
 this case).

HF 1049, 1050 and 1051

Commos sung by Amphitryon and the chorus. Since the context  
 is dochmiacs and enoplians, these three are regarded as 'enoplian'  
 rather than aeolic. The elision at the end of 1049 is also  
 negative against reizian as an aeolic colon. As far as we  
 take this arrangement of three - - - - -, the last element is  
 anceps. Or - - - - - / - - - - - / - - - - - || is another colometry (in this  
 case, ἔρεϊπετ' - οἴμα - - - - -, is preferable).

S Aj 914/960

Commos sung by the chorus and Tecmessa. Iambelegus is found  
 before: 911/937 - - - - - | - - - - - || (vevDvithyph).  
 - - - - - may be a kind of dact-epitr (Dvd-).

S Aj 181/192

Parodos strophe. Preceded by - - - - - | - - - - -. Almost totally  
 dact-epitr. Dale (MATC) says the clausula - - - - - " is an  
 indivisible enneasyllable used like alcaic decasyll as clausula  
 of dact-epitr." (e.g. Tereus 591 P (55)). But - - - - - may  
 be used as if - - - - - .

IT 896 Preceded by - - - - - | see (85)

Ion 470/490 Preceded by - - - - - | see (85)

(184) - - - - -

HF 1077 Preceded by - - - - - | - - - - - / - - - - - | see (2)

IT 397/411 Preceded by  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  see (50)

End of notes

The cola which end with  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  or  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  involve a theoretical question. It would be absurd to take the final element of the epic (stichic) dactylic hexameter as a link anceps:

$\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  . Evidently it marks the end of the line, and if an absolutely definite proof is needed, it exists in the fact that hiatus is permitted at this point. When it is occupied by short, the short may be prolonged or have 'Rest' after it. The element is called final anceps, distinguished from link anceps, where, (I think) the short can retain the value of short.<sup>1</sup> It is anticipated that other dactylic verses will share the same characteristic with regard to the final element with the hexameter when they end with the movement  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ . Here I hypothetically distinguish the last element of dactylic hexameter not only from link anceps but also from that of glyconics or iambs. In glyconic and iambs, the last element is essentially the same as other longs (marked by \*)  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  or  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ . Even if a short syllable fills the last element, it is prolonged by Pause (brevis in longo). But at the end of dactyls, it seems me hard to suppose that the last 'long' is equal to the initial element of the dactylic 'foot' ( $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ) which is true long. Rather it is equal to biceps:  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ! Hereafter I use the term 'link anceps', 'final anceps' and 'true long' to indicate indicate the tripartite

nature.

What is the final element  $\bar{\omega}\text{-}\omega\text{-}\omega\text{-}\omega\text{-}\omega\text{-}\omega$  at period-end? We have observed the cases of erasmonean which certainly end with link anceps. Then when  $\omega\text{-}\omega\text{-}\omega\text{-}\omega\text{-}\omega\text{-}\omega$  is situated at period-end, which nature does its final element have? Theoretically three alternatives are imaginable:

- (i) it is still link anceps
- (ii) it works like final anceps, or becomes final anceps.
- (iii) it is true long: that means  $\omega\text{-}\omega\text{-}\omega\text{-}\omega\text{-}\omega\text{-}\omega$  is different erasm.

However we have no means to distinguish (i) from (ii), for it is by definition impossible to point out any case where a colon which ends with link-anceps is used at period-end. This does not mean that there is no occurrence of link anceps followed by period-end, but that we cannot know at all whether there is or is not. Remember the features which distinguish link anceps:

1. dominantly occupied by short
2. closely connected with the initial word(s) of the following verse
3. the following verse starting with true long
4. strophic responsion with a verse which has not  $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$  after the element in question
5. The verse being of the identical or quite similar form with a passage which is attested to have link anceps at the end.

Among these conditions only the fourth provides certain proof. The second and the fifth are comparatively useful; the third is sine qua non for a colon to end with link anceps but in itself is quite inconclusive; the first is useful when

cumulative examples are obtained, but for a particular passage it is a mere hint to arouse suspicion that the element is not brevis in longo but link anceps. Link anceps is frequently occupied by short but it can be long, too, even if it has  $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$  behind it. For example,  $-\text{uuuuuu}$  does not necessarily mean that period ends after it. In other words, link anceps will not be attested unless period-end is certainly denied after it. Then the choice must be made between anceps and true long. It is hard to suppose that the final element of  $\text{uuuuuu}||$  is not anceps (Senkung) but true long (Hebung), for if so, there would be no connection of dactyls with  $\text{uuuuuu}||$  or  $\text{uuuuuu}||$ .

$\text{uuuuuu}||$  and  $\text{uuuuuu}||$  have a different, but related, difficult problem. They are found in anapaestic systems and used as the 'catalectic form' of the normal anapaestic dimeter. They never fail to be followed by period-end.

Unlike Hephaestion, I do not think that catalexis is mere amputation of the final element. Instead "in catalexis the last two elements of a colon are either fused into or replaced by a single element" (Parker, CQ, NS 26, 1976, 15).

$\text{uuuuuu}||$  is not  $\text{uuuuuu}(-)$  but  $\text{uuuuuu}\text{-}\lambda||$  or  $\text{uuuuuu}\text{-}\text{L}||$ );

$\text{oouuuu}||$  is not  $\text{oouuuu}(-)$  but  $\text{oouuuu}\text{-}\lambda||$  or  $\text{oouuuu}\text{-}\text{L}||$ ).

Their final element is longer ( $\text{L}$ ) than ordinary long ( $-$ ) if we think that the last two are fused. But whether fused or not, it is certain that the last element is not anceps but comparable with that of 2 ia and gl. I call this element 'true long' simply. Then what is  $\text{uuuuuuuu}||$  in an anapaestic system (hereafter I call it paroemiac)? It would be natural to suppose

$\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$  or  $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ . Its final element is equal to, or longer than, that of 2 anap, i.e. true long. Then  $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$  || as paroemiac will be different from the second part of the dactylic hexameter after penthemimeral caesula ( $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$  ||) since the latter ends with final anceps. Similarly, as far as it is related with dicephalous erasmonidean ( $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ ),  $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$  || will be different from paroemiac. If this reasoning seems absurd, we must correct one of the two premises and accept either:

(i) like the final element of dactyls, the final element of catalectic cola such as  $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$  or  $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$  is not true long

or

(ii) dactyls have true long at the very last element, too, or at least, it is not anceps.

If neither is acceptable, the following hypothesis must be established:

(iii) there are two kinds of verses among those which end with the movement  $\dots-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$  || or  $\dots-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$  ||. One has true long at the last two elements while the other has long at the penultimate but anceps at the last.

Another example will make the problem clearer. If as with dactyls  $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$  || (erasm) does not have true long but final anceps at its end,  $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$  || (diom) will end with anceps, too. On the other hand,  $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$  or  $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$  ends with true long. Consequently it must be supposed that there are two kinds of ending of the form  $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ , namely  $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-x$  and  $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$  (or  $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$ ). So we shall be compelled to think about the nature of the final element



colon by colon. For example, is the last element of ~~uuuuuuuu~~ true long or not?

I must confess that I am wavering between (ii) and (iii). If (ii) is taken, it seems me too hard to take the final element of dactyls or of ~~uuuuuuuu~~ || as true long. I admit it does not work as an objective reason to say only that a dactylic hexameter consists of six true longs with five biceps and one final anceps. Perhaps I am still obsessed by the idea of Hebungen and Senkungen. But whether it may have been audible or not, the long in the position of biceps should be distinguished from true long; so should the final element be. And also the hypothesis (ii) means that when erasm or diom is situated at the end of period, its final element is transformed from link anceps into long.

If (iii) is taken, various problematic cola are conceivable. Probably ~~uuuuuuuu~~ || is judged to have real long at the end like ~~uuuuuuuu~~ because it is analysed as ~~uuuuuuuu~~ + -- or as hemiepes + bacchiac (it is the same thing), see chapter 13. On the other hand ~~uuuuuuuu~~ ends with anceps as it has its origin in diom (~~uuuuuuuu~~). This is not an inconsistency. ~~uuuuuuuu~~ and ~~uuuuuuuu~~ should not be compared in this manner:

--|uuuuuuuu  
 |uuuuuuuu

Instead they are in this relation:

--|uuuuuuuu|  
 uu|uuuuuu|  
 x

What has the same ending as ~~uuuuuuuu~~ and is related to ~~uuuuuuuu~~ is ~~uuuuuuuu~~. The acknowledgement of diomedean

o-o-o-o-o-o, whose third Senkung is not anceps but real single short, is proved important here too. And coexistence of v-x with v-λ (or v-L) will be accepted if a trochaic dimeter (v-x-v-x) is compared with a iambic dimeter catalectic (o-o-o-o-o).

But a much more serious problem will present itself as to how to take the final element of erasm + o-o-o (o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o), or diom + o-o-o (o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o), or D-e- (o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o), of the dicolon which ends with o-o-o-o-o. If it is taken as true long compared with (v)-o as (v)-λ (or (v)-L) and (v)-o-o-o-o as (v)-o-o-o-o-λ (or (v)-o-o-o-o-L), two types of elements will have to be introduced into what we now accept currently as link anceps of dactylo-epitrite. This might be felt as a retreat to the pre-Maasian situation. And similarly it is even possible to suppose that what is regarded as 2 tro followed by period-end (o-o-o-o-x||) is o-o-o-o-λ-|| (o-o-o-o-L-||); but the examples are rare or nil as I have checked (cf. Tro 832/852, p.269f above).

The question involves many cola. We have been confronted with the possibility of the colon o-o-o-o-x in Part I. We passed over 'choriambic enoplian A and B', which may be x-o-o-o-o-x and x-o-o-o-o-x, briefly. o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o has been treated as having spondee (i.e. two true longs). Some speculation has been offered about 'hypercatalectic' and 'brachycatalectic'. But it would obviously go beyond the scope of this thesis to speculate more.

Finally I mention the cross-over with aeolics.

o-o-o-o-o-o (but never o-o-o-o-o-o) is often used as a variation on glyconic. Similarly Euripides uses o-o-o-o-o (181) as if

it were telesillean, x-uuuu. uuuuuu is the blunt form of diom (uuuuuu- $\bar{v}$ ) as well as  $\bar{v}$ -uuuuuu-(179) and uuuuuuuu (180) are 'erasm blunt' and 'overasm blunt' respectively. Neither Aeschylus nor Sophocles uses uuuuuu. This supports the supposition that diomedean and its family were developed by Euripides. It should be noticed, too, that no certain example of uuuuuu is found. Alc 397/410 is too confused textually to cite as an example. This confirms that the penultimate element of uuuuuu is not anceps, different from that of uuuuuu. This agrees with our supposition that uuuuuu is blunt diom while uuuuuu is uuuuuu + suffix -.

A much shorter<sup>er</sup> colon uuuuuu (182) is difficult to give the definition. It is used in various situations.

1. after uuuuuuuuuu: Ion 508, HF 383/397 (86)
2. after uuuuuuuuuu: Hec 909/917
3. after uuuuuuuuuu or uuuuuuuuuu: Ion 458/478
4. after wilamowitzians: Ion 460/480, Or 838
5. after glyconics: Hcld 372, 750/761 (followed by uuuuuuuu),  
757/768

uuuuuu and uuuuuu are found in vicinity of Hec 909/917 and Hcld 372 respectively. There uuuuuu appears to be the catalectic form of uuuuuu (diom blunt). On the other hand aeolic context suggests it is reizian with initial replaced by double-short.

But perhaps it is better to take it as an all round component which repeats or prolongs the double-short movement as well as makes the period-end. It can follow not only

υυ-υυ-υυ-υυ- (possibly enopl) but also wilamowitzian which ends with -υυ-. It can be intermediate between glyconic and hemiepes. Like as -υυ-υυ- is combined with so various colon that it is inappropriate to being classified into one genus, υυ-υυ- seems better to be left alone.

When x-υυ- (183) and -υυ- (184) appear in aeolic context, they are regarded as reizian and 'adonean'. The latter has one example in Euripidean corpus; Med 855/865, the former is found more frequently. See p.122f above. It does not seem meaningful to discuss whether there are two kinds of reizians, namely 'aeolic' and 'enoplīan' or whether the colon x-υυ- is used in a broader context.

## Chapter 17

## Conclusions

1. Prosodiac-enoplion is to be considered not as a chain of alternating long with double/single short of indefinite length but as a composite of a basic colon with/without suffixes. In other words it is not a periodic metre but analysable into cola.

2. The basic cola are:

|               |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| — — — — — (—) | erasmonidean             |
| — — — — — (—) | diomedean                |
| — — — — — (—) | dicephalous erasmonidean |
| — — — — — (—) |                          |
| — — — — — (—) | hemiepes                 |

Occasionally the following cola of usage restricted to combination with particular suffixes or cola are used:

|               |                                   |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| — — — — — (—) | so-called 'choriambic enoplion A' |
| — — — — — (—) |                                   |
| — — — — — (—) | (no examples of — — — — — (—))    |

3. The last element of these cola is link anceps. Forms having lost this element exist, too. It is possible to separate this anceps from these cola and attach it to the following colon/suffix in order to acquire a much simpler scheme for 'prosodiac-enoplion'. It is essential to distinguish link anceps from brevis in longo as regards the nature of this element.

Consequently it becomes possible to compare, for example,

— — — — — | — / — — — — with — — — — — || .

4. The suffixes are: —, — —, — — —, — — — —. If the last element

of the preceding colon is considered to belong to the suffix, they turn into  $\bar{u}$ -,  $u$ -,  $\bar{u}u$ -,  $\bar{u}uu$ -. The short of  $uu$  and  $uuu$  is real short, not anceps.  $uuuu$ -,  $uuuuu$ -,  $uuuuuu$ -,  $uuuuuuu$ - are classified as independent cola. But there is no fundamental difference apart from length between them and suffixes.

5. The appellation 'dragged form' is inappropriate for such a colon as  $uuuuuuuu$  or  $uuuuuuuuu$ . Their penultimate element is essentially anceps, and frequently appears as long. The analogy of 'dragged glyconic' or 'dragged dochmiac' is unfavourable.

6. The parallelism of erasmonidean ( $\bar{u}uuuuuu\bar{u}$ ) with diomedean ( $uuuuuu\bar{u}$ ) and, to a lesser extent, with dicephalous erasmonidean ( $uuuuuuuu\bar{u}$ ), is explicit not only among dicola but also in the relation with suffixes. However it is possibly wrong to comprehend the tragic erasm/diom and others as identical

'Dreiheber'. The scheme  $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-\bar{u}-u$  covers so many forms that do not actually exist. Similarly another Dreiheber (Reizianum of Wilamowitz, prosodiac of Schroeder),  $\bar{u}-\bar{u}-(\bar{u})-$  is too amorphous.

7. Diomedean is an important entity in Euripidean odes. When this colon is acknowledged, the construction of such a dicolon as  $uuuuuuuu|uuuuuu$  or  $uuuuuuuu|uuuuuu$  becomes clear as well as  $uuuuuuuu$  (no examples of  $uuuuuuuu$ ),  $uuuuuuuu\bar{u}$ ,  $uuuuuuuuuu$ ,  $uuuuuuuuuu\bar{u}$  which have not been systematically explained as yet.

8. Hemiepes is closely related to erasm/diom. It is preceded and followed by erasm/diom. But at the same time the usage of itself and its extended form by suffixes suggests that difference between hem and erasm/diom does not lie in the lack of initial anceps only. Erasm/diom and hem are so different from each

other than to call them 'procephalous' or 'acephalous' is an oversimplification.

9. Hemiepes is also prolonged by suffix. Though there is no decisive proof, ~~uuuuuuuuuu~~ and ~~uuuuuuuu~~ can be regarded as such from metrical contexts.

10. Though it is convenient for descriptive purposes, ✖, the current notation for the 'procephalous' element at the beginning of 'enoplians' (Vorsilbe), is unfortunate. It is better not to suppose there is an entity which can be either single-short or double-short or long (anceps), Senkung. There is no problem about ♩, which means the (link) anceps. But strophic responsion between uu and - at the initial position of cola is surprisingly rare, and this responsion does not necessarily mean the anceps is resolved. We have provisionally called the colon uuuuuuuuuu dicephalous erasmonidean; but it must be taken as a different colon from erasmonidean (and diomedean as well) though they themselves and their prolonged forms are certainly related.

11. Possibly the initial double-short is not different from double-short in the middle of a colon. Especially when a colon starting with double-short is preceded by a blunt form of erasm/hem, this double-short is regarded as a part of 'dactylic run'. That there are no examples of uuuuuuuuuu(u) at all strengthens the hypothesis that the initial double-short of uuuuuuuuuu(u) is essentially double-short.

12. Prosodiac-enoplian is mainly used in two metrical contexts: (i) among dochmiacs (ii) with dactyls, iambs, dact-epitr, and other 'prosodiac-enoplians'. As far as we take 'aeolic'

in a strict sense, that means the group of glyconics, pherecrateans, wilamowitzians, some other that start with 'aeolic base' and their

. . . . . acephalous forms, aeolics are alien to prosodiac-enoplians.

The usage of  $\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}$  and  $\text{u}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}$  in the place of gl and tel does not mean an underlying relationship of the genre of 'prosodiac' and the genre of 'aeolic'.

13. But there may be a more essential relation of erasm/diom/hem with some apparent 'aeolic forms'. They are  $\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}$  (not the usual telesilleian),  $\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\text{u}\text{--}$ ,  $\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\text{u}\text{--}$  (not the usual acephalous wilamowitzian),  $\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\text{u}\text{--}$ ,  $\text{u}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\text{u}\text{--}$  (not  $\text{u}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\text{u}\text{--}$ , ch+ba).

It is beyond the scope of this examination of tragic metres to ask to what extent the units  $\text{u}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}$  and  $\text{u}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\text{u}\text{--}$  can be exchanged for  $\text{u}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}$ .

14. Dactylo-epitrite is certainly a different metre as a whole system. Its characteristics are (i) long link anceps (ii) the combination without link anceps such as De, ee. (iii) being analysable completely into D and e and link anceps. But at the level of individual metre, it is inseparable from prosodiac-enoplian. For example,  $\text{u}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\text{u}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}$  (belongs to both categories. Or iambelegus ( $\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}\overline{\text{u}}\text{--}$ ), a typical dactylo-epitrite colon, is used in dochmiac contexts with other prosodiac-enoplians.

15. Prosodiac-enoplians in dochmiac contexts may be a sign of later tragedies since this type of usage increases in later plays of Euripides along with the development of the songs sung by actors. But oversimplification is dangerous. Ajax and Trachiniae include them though not at a developed stage.



## Notes

## Part I AEOLIC METRES

## Chapter 1

## Criteria for the basic aeolic metres

1. As Wilamowitz does in GV II 4.
2. For example, Raven 74ff, Dain 39.
3. See Appendix.
4. The similarity of  $\text{---}\text{v}\text{---}\text{v}\text{---}\text{v}\text{---}$  with  $\text{oo}\text{---}\text{v}\text{---}\text{v}\text{---}$  has been stressed already by Wilamowitz, GV 249f.
5. For 'hypercatalexis', see p.182 below.
6. Dale IM<sup>2</sup> 22, Parker, QQ NS 26, 1976, 16.
7. Ch. 10.4, p.33. His example is Anacreon 373 P. He analyses priapean 'antispast tetrameter catalectic' ( $\text{---}\text{v}\text{---}\text{v}\text{---}\text{v}\text{---}\text{v}\text{---}$ ) similarly with Sappho 140 LP ( $\text{---}\text{v}\text{---}\text{v}\text{---}\text{v}\text{---}\text{v}\text{---}$  : the greater asclepiad catalectic, or pher<sup>2c</sup> in Snell's notation).
8. See Appendix, with its notes 7-9.
9. His attitude should, I think, not be confused with that of Hellenistic or Roman poets who tried to reproduce the archaic metres.
10. Horace does not use priapean. His usage of pherecratean is restricted to 'Third Asclepiad' (numeration is of Nisbet and Hubbard; the metre of Od.I 5 etc): 2 asclep + pher + gl. Hence it seems to me possible to suppose that Lesbian poets never used priapean dicolon. Catullus' usage of it (17, cf. 34 (3 gl + pher) and 61 (4 gl + pher)) has, perhaps, its origin in Anacreon or a different stream of folk-song.
11. For example, Snell 43ff and Korzeniewski 153ff. Note both put the adjective äolisch in quotation marks. Irigoien calls séries iambiques. The name 'aeolic' derives partly from the phrases Αἰοληίδι μοληῖ (Ol 1, 102) Αἰολίδεσσι χορδαῖς (Pyth 2, 69) and Αἰολίεσσι πνοαῖσιν ἀύλων (Nem 3, 79). These three odes are composed of non-dactyla-epitrite metres. It is uncertain whether these phrases mention the nature of metre. Cf. Δωρίαν φόρμιγγα (Ol 1, 17).

- 12 Hephaestion mentions a certain dactyl called 'logaoedic' (ch. 7.8, p.24) and a certain anapaestic compared with logaoedic dactyls (ch. 8.9, p.28). They are ~~---|---~~, ~~---|---~~, ~~---|---~~. See further Part II p.229ff. "[To call the metres of the group of Pindar 'logaoedic' ] was almost a confession of failure to understand them" (Winnington-Ingram, 'Amy Marjorie Dale', The Proc. of the Brit. Academy, 53, 428).
- 13 Both Dale ('Metrical Units' = Coll Pap 47, 64ff) and Snell (44-5) cite O1 1 with a completely opposite purpose. I owe to Dale the fundamental idea that Pindaric odes should not be analysed into aeolic cola but the following analysis is my own.
- 14 Dale, 'Metrical Units' = Coll Pap 66.
- 15 Juxta ancipitia, brevis in longo and hiatus are the most reliable criteria. Cf. Stinton, CQ NS 27, 1977, 27ff. But without imagining the metrical scheme you cannot tell brevis in longo from a true short especially in astrophic passages. Similarly some cases of hiatus can be explained as epic correction.
- 16 ~~---|---~~ may be the combination of ~~---~~ + ~~---~~. See Part II chapter 12. But it does not affect the argument.

## Chapter 2

## Aeolic periods

- 1 Hipp 525/535 "ἔρως ἔρως ὁ κατ' ὀμμάτων ~ ἄλλως ἄλλως παρὰ τ' Ἀλφειῶ".  
Text and colometry is certain, and the colon ~~---|---~~ unambiguously exists. Nevertheless I suspect that the whole ode, including this line, is not aeolic but prosodiac=enoplion (see p.361f). Our line may be ~~---|---~~ (the last element is link anceps) + suffix -, comparable with ~~x---x~~ and ~~---x~~.  
Or 816/828 ὄθνη φόνη φόνος ἔξομη ~ κτήνων ὄθνη μητέρα. μητέρα  
Text is certain. The following lines are ~~---|---~~ ~~---|---~~ |||  
gl+pher. These three lines can be arranged as
- |                    |                                     |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <del>--- ---</del> | will                                |
| <del>--- ---</del> | A will                              |
| <del>--- ---</del> | will + " (= hypercatalectic will) . |

According to this interpretation, overlapping is not a common

one by one element. And the colon oo-x-uu- is rare. For these reasons 'procephalous' glyconic is usually preferred.

Ba 877=897 τί τὸ σοφόν ; ἢ τί τὸ κάλλιον .

As Dodds points out, the deletion of the second τὸ improves the Greek, and possibly the metre (uuuuuu-, 2 ia . κάλλιον).

Hipp 145/155 σὺ δ' ἀμφὶ τῶν πολυθήρων Δίῃ ἢ ναυβάτας τις ἔπλευσεν Κρη

Murray arranges 145-7/155-7 as uuuuu-|-uuuuuu|uuuu-||

proceph drag gl|gl|drag gl; and I previously accepted this:

see Appendix. But I realize now that this colometry entails

too many irregularities: besides proceph drag gl, overlapping

of gl with uuu ending (see p. 149 below) and corresponsion of

uuu with u- at the initial of the third line (see p. 129 below).

It would be more acceptable to acknowledge uuuu-uu- (ia+ch+sp) in aeolic context.

Among the Euripidean examples, the only certain one is Or 816/828. Then the question is: which of two unfamiliar cola is better, x-x-uu-u- or oo-x-uu-. I take the latter, because the idea of the additional anceps standing before aeolic base is harder to swallow than wilamowitzian with additional long made by analogy with hipponactean.

- 2 El 439/449 is so completely accommodated in aeolic context that it may be naturally supposed that this verse is gl or wil. And there seems to be no other way to explain what it is. But is -uuuuuu- actually a variant of either gl or wil? If we accept it as gl or wil, this means that we accept that the anceps (or short) can be resolved (or, in a milder expression, substituted) at least in certain circumstances. For some people this acceptance may entail a sort of Hebung-theory which supposes that, since the penultimate element of glyconic is Senkung, u, -, uu may fill it. For example Wilamowitz accepts the traditional text of Hipp 739/749: -σουσιν ἐς οἶδμα πατρὸς τάλαι -  
-ται Ζηνὸς μελάρων παρὰ Κοι- uuuuu- ~ uuuuu- (GV 247).  
Hipp 739/749 may be excluded as a corruption (see Barrett ad loc); but there is no uncertainty about El 439/449. Also Ba 112/127 115/130 and IA 1093 are certainly of the shape uuuuuuu-.  
It is a methodological question whether any special form must

be explained as a variation of an extant metre or whether some examples should be accepted as a passing caprice without any further analysis.

- 3 Wilamowitz (GV 247f) and Barrett (ad loc). Nobody would deny the similarity of  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  with  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  ( $\text{oo}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ) in this context. But there is no absolute criterion except strophic responson to decide whether  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  is actually glyconic with double-short replaced by single-short or whether two metres are juxtaposed because of similarity of appearance. It is also a methodological question to what extent metrical context should dominate the classification.
- 4 Duet of Andromache + Child (purely aeolic of very simple structure; strophic); Evadne's monody (quasi-aeolic; strophic); Ion's monody antecedent to Parodos, sandwiched by anapaest series (quasi-aeolic; strophic); Electra's monody in El antecedent to Parodos (quasi-aeolic; strophic).

### Chapter 3

General characteristic of aeolic cola

- 1 If we notate a responson between  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}/\text{---}\text{---}$ , 'choriambic anaclasis', as  $\text{oo}\text{---}$ , this is another example of juxta ancipitia. Similarly Maas's idea about the responson of wil with gl ( $\text{oo}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ) (26). But the latter is an inappropriate abstraction, for it does not cover a familiar wil  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ , and the notation  $\text{oo}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  would cover an implausible colon as aeolic,  $\text{oo}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ .
- 2 IT 1126  $\text{κάλανος ούρειου Πανός} \sim 1141 \text{ πτέρυγας}$   
 $\text{ἐν νύττοις ἀμοῖς} \text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ , which appears in aeolic context (between wil and drag tel), may be dragged glyconic with contracted 'nucleus'.  $\text{οὔρειου}$  can be scanned as  $\text{---}\text{---}$  but  $\text{νύττοις}$  cannot. However both 1126/1141 can be changed into a normal wil ( $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$ ) by transposing  $\text{κάλανος}$  and  $\text{πτέρυγας}$  to the end of the verse. (Diggle does this in new OCT).
- 3 Generally speaking, the contraction of dactylic movement is less frequent in early lyric poetry and tragic odes than epic hexameter. Moreover choriambic metron in iambo-choriambic is never contracted either. On the other hand, the ultimate proof



- 15 Traité 37.
- 16 This analysis goes back to Heliodorus. See his analysis of Ar Pax 1329ff (White 420).
- 17 For the name of this colon, see p.188 below, and Appendix.
- 18 Cf. Parker, CQ NS 26, 1976, 15.
- 19 See the examples at p.185 below.
- 20 Part II ch. 8 (p.360), ch. 10 (p.393f), ch. 16 (examples).
- 21 See above p.131.
- 22 Strophic respension between  $\sim\sim\sim$  - is surprisingly rare: Rh 527/547, S Ant 354/366, Rh 903/914. The last example may be regarded as dactyls.
- 23 I include  $\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim$  among wilamowitzians in Appendix. But I am inclined now to regard it as ia+ch.  $\sim\sim\sim$  is more frequently used as iambic metron than I imagined.
- 24 'Metrical Units' = Coll Pap 67. As is evident from that it is the 'dragged close' which is mentioned in General Index, her usage for tragic metres is more limited than for Pindaric (and other periodical) metres.
- 25 e.g. GV, Register 612.
- 26 e.g. Electra, 214. and Lyric Iambics 141.
- 27 According to him, the verse  $\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim$  is the iambic trimeter whose last metron is shortened by cutting one foot off:  
 $\sim\sim(\sim\sim)\rightarrow\sim\sim$ . He does not take the spondee as equivalent to iambic metra before it (Korzenieski, 101, is wrong). He designates this procedure 'brachycatalectic'. Hence ithyphallic ( $\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim$ ) is taken as trochaic dimeter brachycatalectic either in the archilochean dicolon or after an iambic trimeter. He regards  $\sim\sim\sim\sim$  as  $\sim\sim\sim\sim(\sim\sim)$ . From our point of view the colon  $\sim\sim\sim\sim$  (cr+sp) rather seems to deserve the designation 'brachycatalexis' when  $\sim\sim\sim\sim$  (cr+ba) is explained as catalectic. See Part II p.268f.
- 28 Phalaecean is an old name which Hephaestion mentions (ch. 10.3, p.33). But no name has yet been given to wil+ba. It must be noted that Dale uses the expression 'a bacchiac prolongation' (IM<sup>2</sup> 141). Wil+ba can subsume 'sapphic hendecasyllable (the first line of the sapphic stanza:  $\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim$ )'. But no essential connection is expected between them.

29 See p.9 above.

#### Chapter 4

##### Individual metres

- 1 See p.19 above.
- 2 But as has been observed, dragged glyconic may overlap into the following colon so that it must be distinguished from catalectic ending.
- 3 See p.29 above.
- 4 For its name, its shape and its history, see Appendix.
- 5 See p.175f above.
- 6 For the colometry, see above. According to Parker, OQ NS 26, 1976, 23, there is one passage where a pherecratean ends with elision: S Aj 632, followed by another pher.
- 7 See Part II ch. 13.
- 8 Hephaestion divides hipponactean into metra: 'antispast' + 'iambic' + extra syllable. His first example of hypercatalexis (ch. 4.4, p.14), εἶμ' ὡτε νυσσάκω λυθῆσα (Consbruch's text following Wilamowitz's emendation; cf. 974 P) --u-u-u-u-u appears to be x-u-x-u-x, which may be so-called alcaic enneasyllable. Alcman may use it at 16 P. It is also identical with xexex of dactylo-epitrite. See Part II p.269f. His second example reveals how he comprehends 'hypercatalexis' in a surprising manner. ἄδ' Ἀρτεμὶς ἠ κόρα, --u-u-u-u-, which we would call telesillean, is analysed --u-u-u-u (-) as anapaests.
- 9 For --u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u, see p.212 below.
- 10 For --u-u-u-u-u-u-u-u, see Part II p.269f below.
- 11 Most scholars now appears to accept that the lesser asclepiad is glyconic with doubled --u-u-. This analysis explains other Lesbian cola better, at least systematically. Dale, 'Metrical Units' = Coll Pap, 89ff; LM<sup>2</sup> 139; Page, Sappho and Alcaeus, 318ff, Dain 87f, Snell 35f, Korzeniewski 129ff. But it is certain that Horace "thought of the lesser Asclepiad line as made of two separate cola ---u-u- and --u-u-u-" (Nisbet and Hubbard; A Commentary on Horace, Odes Book I, xxxviii n1). Wilamowitz's idea that --u-u-u- and oo-u-u- are independent 'Kurzverse' is not

- convincing, indeed. But I think Kannicht goes too far when he declares that  $oo-uu-$  and  $uu-uu-$  are "sekundäre Verselbständigung der beiden scheinbaren Hälften des sog. asclepiadeus minor" (Helena II 278n5).
- 12 Wilamowitz calls  $oo-uu-$  Kurzvers and occasionally designates it Maeceanas atavis (GV 216, 260, 399 etc). As far as I know it was Dain who coined the term 'mécénatéen' (Traité 33). He is followed by Irigoïn (Les Mètres 64n1)
- 13 Kannicht, Helena, II p.278, "nicht um damit eine Aussage über seine Entstehung zu machen, sondern um die metrische Homogenität der hier verwendeten Kola auch terminologisch auszudrücken".
- 14 See p.166f above.
- 15 If Hcl1d 894-97/903-06 is analysed either as hipp || tel  $\hat{I}$  tel  $\hat{I}$  chor enopl A || or as gl  $\hat{I}$  gl  $\hat{I}$  tel  $\hat{I}$  chor enopl A ||, overlapped telesillean will be acquired. See above p.46.
- 16 See Appendix.
- 17 Griechische Metrik 29.
- 18 See above p.185.
- 19 e.g. at HF 1077 ( $uuuuuuuu|uuuuuuuu\hat{I}/uuuuuuuu|uuuuuu$ ), IT 896 ( $uuuuuuuuuuuu|uuuuuuuu$ ), S Aj 181/192 ( $e\sigma D|uuuuuuuuuu$ ), 914/960 ( $uuuuuuuu|uuuuuuuu$ ). See Part II, ch. 16.
- 20 Barrett, Hippolytos, 168,423 'the nameless short colon'; Stinton, JHS 97, 1977,144 '...need not to be a separate Kurzvers — reiz may well be the shortest — but is added to a blunt aeolic verse to make a longer compound'.

## Chapter 5

### Cola starting with 'choriamb'

- 1 For example, Griffith (39) calls glyconic plus aristophanean (with word-overlap) 'priapean' and continues: "Aeschylus is more fond of ending iambic strophes with a non-iambic clausula (usually  $uuuuuuuu$  'aristophanean')".
- 2 Except 'alcaic decasyllable'  $uuuuuuuuuu$ ; but it is actually a part of a longer colon  $x-u-x-u-x-uuuuuuuuuu$ . See Part II, pp 240, 305.
- 3  $uuuuuuuu$  is reasonably regarded as the catalectic form of  $uuuuuuuuuu$ ,  $uuuuuuuuuu$ , and, possibly, of  $uuuuuuuuuu$ , too. So what



are expected to be the catalectic forms of oo-x-uu- and uu-uu-? If it were possible to extend the analogy with uu-uu- → uu-uu-, oo-xu- (= oo-uu- pher) and uu-uu- would be obtained respectively, though the latter half of Eupolidean (oo-x-uu-), which has no example in tragedy, could not be ruled out.

- 4 When Wilamowitz writes: "Der am Ende verkürzte Glykoneus hat natürlich den verkürzten choriambischen Dimeter neben sich uu-uu-, den schon Korinna wechseln läßt" (GV 248), he must either mean that Corinna uses oo-uu- as the clausula following series of 'choriambic dimeters' instead of uu-uu- or simply be mistaken. There is no example of uu-uu- in 654 P col iii which is composed of stanzas of 4 wil + pher (wil is changeable into gl). Hephaestion reports Corinna uses δούρατος ὡς 'ἐφ' ἴπτω uu-uu- (possibly with 'polyschematista' (=wil)) (ch. 16.3, p.57). But this does not mean that uu-uu- corresponds with oo-uu-. Bond gives the following examples of the corresponson (Hypsipyle p.64) but nothing certain is found. IT 1132/1147 is conjectural, and ἐπεὶ δ' αὐτοῦ <ἦρο> ληνοῦσα uu-uu- is a highly implausible form of pher. Here Sansone may be right; see p.55 above. EL 168/192: if 168/192 were uu-uu- ~ uu-uu-, the preceding colon uu-uu-uu would 'defy rational analysis' (Dale, LM<sup>2</sup> 137 n1). The colometry 167ff/190ff must be what Dale suggests (though uu-uu-uu ~ uu-uu-uu is not beyond doubt, see Part II p.511f below). Sappho 141 LP 4/8 is too uncertain to cite as an example for metrical purposes.
- 5 Dain, 33; Irigoin, 66 n2.

## Part II PROSODIAC-ENOPLIAN

### Chapter 1

The metres in duets and dochmiac odes

- 1 There are other duets which are not included here; e.g. Andromache + Child (Andr 501ff) or Hecuba + Andromache (Tro 577ff). They are different from these eight not only metrically but in other points listed below. Hereafter I mean the type

- of these eight duets by the notation of Duet with capital letter. Kannicht (Helena, II 175f) attributes Hipp 565-600, Hcld 73-110, and Hec 681-725 to the same 'Typus'. Of these three, the last one clearly resembles ours (but is sung partly by chorus). Wilamowitz (Herakles, II 147) classifies Ion 762-99, HF 817-51, 1016-86, Or 166-208, 1246-1310, 1353-65, Ba 1017-23, 1153-99 together. For them, see p.223ff below.
- 2 Antigone (Pho 122, ?123, ?132, 133, 145, 161, 162, 171, 172) is given a whole iambic trimeter or a part of it in the manner of antilabe too. I am inclined to think these lines are spoken, not sung though some iamb trim may be lyric iambs.
- 3 Menelaus, (<sup>seems to have lyric parts</sup> Hel 637, 638 ia trim cat; 659 dochmiacs, 681, 682, the last three longs of uu-uu-u---, and ?692, see p.367.below). Ion 1449 must be corrupt. All of the singing parts in IT duet are to be given to Iphigenia. Editors often start from the supposition that male characters do not sing. Though this is generally right, it should be remembered that a small singing part may be given to males.
- 4 Some of the former half of iambic trimeters may be considered as antilabe (Ion 1452, ?1472, 1497; Pho see n2 above). But x-u-x is also followed by -uu-uu- or its prolonged form. I provisionally regard the whole line as iambelegus, without considering how the line was sung or spoken.
- 5 In the strict sense obtained in Part I. But the group starting with 'choriamb' directly is not used either.
- 6 Wilamowitz (Herakles, II 146) gives the name 'enoplische Dochmien' to the dochmiacs used in this type of odes. But no generic term is invented for 'prosodiac enoplans'. Recently Bond uses dochmiac-enoplian for the mixture of dochmiac, iambic and 'prosodiac-enoplian' in Heracles.

## Chapter 2

The category of 'prosodiac-enoplian'

- 1 See examples on Part I, p.65.  
2 pp.37,64.  
3 For example, Kannicht (Helena) and Dawe (BT Sophocles).

- 4 I am inclined to think that every metre which starts with --- directly should be separated from aeolics. See Part I chapter 5.
- 5 Though no special attention is paid to it in modern metrical treatises and in praefatio of Snell's edition, Bacch 3 strophe seems me considerably closer to tragic 'prosodiac enoplian'.
- 6 See on Andr 480/487 (82).
- 7 Hippolytos p.422. See Part I, p.3 above.
- 8 For this verse and its metrical interpretation, see p.351f below.
- 9 Dale, 'Observation' = Coll Pap 187, 191-92. Parker CQ NS 26, 1976, 18. Snell explicitly writes: 'Der 6 Daktylus des Hexameters ist katalectisch' (7) and gives the form --- notation 2 da<sub>A</sub> (--- 2 da<sub>AA</sub>) (19).
- 10 The Lille Stesichorus, str 5 (Parsons, ZPE 26, 1977, 12). - is attested at 201 ( νοίει ) 222 ( σύμ παντα ) 278 ( δωσοῦντι ); ~ 285 ( πόλει ); ~ 215 ( δάκρυο ετα ; but υο as one syllable? Parsons 23). ἴκοντο (299) is possibly long.
- 11 The Greek chorus (London, 1970), xiv and 213-6.
- 12 Iambi et elegi Graeci and other papers.

### Chapter 3

Erasmonidean followed by another colon

- 1 Strictly speaking, it is uncertain whether Euripidean examples of x---x|--- are related to the archilochean dicolon.
- 2 See p.269f.
- 3 For brachycatalexis, see Part I chapter 3 note 27 above.
- 4 It is difficult to find out an example of --x--x|| as 2 tro unambiguously. In trochaic passages, period end is marked always by --- or ---. Even in the middle of a period, --- is irregular, at least in lyric passages of Euripides.

### Chapter 4

Diomedean followed by another colon

- 1 For the difference in 'aeolic metre' of Pindar and that of tragedies, see p.9ff above.
- 2 Diomedean --- must be distinguished from the colon --- or d<sub>2</sub>d<sub>2</sub> in Maasian notation. This has anceps immediately after

double-shorts and may be regarded as 'acephalous' hemiepes.

- 3 When  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  is given the notation  $\text{vddv}$ ,  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  may be written as  $\text{vdsv}$ . This notation presupposes the 'procephalous' free element  $\text{v}$ . But I am sceptical about this element.

## Chapter 5

'Dicephalous erasmonidean' followed by another colon

- 1 If the notation of  $\text{ds}$  was given in MATC by Dale herself, she regarded  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  as  $\text{A dddv}$  at S Tra 886 in her last years. When 'enoplion' starts with  $\text{vv}$ ,  $\text{A d}$  is given throughout MATC. Stinton gives  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  at EL 699/713 the notation  $\text{vD}$  (CQ NS 27, 1977, 44). This notation coincides with the idea of 'procephalous' element. Recently Bond gives  $\text{vds}$  and  $\text{vddd}$  to  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  and  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  (Heracles 371). These notations may be used as a convention. But  $\text{vddv}$  and  $\text{A dddv}$  mean different interpretation inevitably.  $\text{vddv}$  presupposes that the value of initial double short and that of middle double shorts are separately regarded. On the other hand  $\text{A dddv}$  treats every double short as equal. But when  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  is notated thus, the similarity with  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  will be out of sight.

## Chapter 6

Synartete dicola of erasmonidean and diomedean

- 1 But whether verbal anaphora is reflected on the metrical scheme is uncertain. See, Part I p.167 especially Hcld 755-57/766-68.
- 2 Dale is careful to use the current symbol  $\text{v}$ . She explicitly states 'when this symbol is used it should be understood that  $\text{v}$  may correspond to  $\text{---}$  and  $\text{---}$  to  $\text{vv}$ , but not  $\text{v}$  to  $\text{vv}$ ' (IM<sup>2</sup> 162). And she usually gives the notation  $\text{A d}$  to the initial  $\text{vv}$  while  $\text{v}$  and  $\text{---}$  are notated as  $\text{v}$  and  $\text{---}$  (see note on ch. 5, 1).

## Chapter 8

'Choriambic enoplion'

- 1 See Part I, p.197f above.
- 2 See Part I, p.166f above.
- 3 See p.129ff.

- 4 HF 1032 ἴδεσθε τὰδε τεῖνα πρὸ πατρῆς ~~~~~  
 (MS reading) is possibly wrong not only because of resolution  
 itself but because of split resolution - δε τεκ - .

#### Chapter 9

Enoplian with four double-shorts

- 1 ~~~~~(v) is notated  $\text{A}^{\text{d}}$ ddd(v) by Dale (MATC) and vddd(v) by Bond. But since there is no example of vddd(v), vddd(v) is misleading. However, as it is not certain whether ~~~~~(v) exists (cf. (122)),  $\text{A}^{\text{d}}$ ddd(v) is not good, either.
- 2 Though it should be recognized that the colon ~~~~~(v) is not 2 anap at all, there is room to speculate that some interaction may have taken place between this enoplian and anapaest. Or it is even possible to imagine that this enoplian was created from anapaest by modification according to other enoplians, for it is hard to suppose that ~~~~~(v) is created by expansion of ~~~~~~~~~(v). There must have been some reason why x~~~~~ and ~~~~~ are frequently used while ~~~~~ and x~~~~~ are rare.

#### Chapter 10

Prolonged enoplian

- 1 If the name telesillean reminds you of Aristophanean periods of 2 tel + reiz, etc., the name will do. x~~~~-x~~~~-x~~~~ obviously resembles prolonged enoplians. But Euripidean telesillean, which is usually situated before glyconic, is quite different.

#### Chapter 11

Hemiepes followed by another colon

- 1 For example, Dain, 35; Irigoin, 18 n3.
- 2 For the interpretation of the last element of these metres, see chapter 16 below.

#### Chapter 12

Longer verses starting with hemiepes/dactylic tetrameter

- 1 Griffith (34-5, 44-5) is the extreme case.
- 2 The reason of termination is possibly found in Pindar's 'aeolic' metre. She states 'the maximum prolongation of d that Pindar uses is ddd, i.e. ~~uuuuuuuu~~' (Metrical Units = Coll Pap 65). In dactylo-epitrite, as she notices, ~~uuuuuuuu~~ is used at Pyth 3 str 4 (ibid 58).
- 3 See chapter 15.

## Chapter 16

### Shorter cola

- 1 This is my supposition, and objective reasoning is not attempted. But I cannot myself adopt the theory that link anceps is an intermediate length between long and short.

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## THE 'CHORIAMBIC DIMETER' OF EURIPIDES

The 'choriambic dimeter', or 'wilamowitzianus',  $00-x-000$ , is favoured by Euripides. Aeschylus does not use this colon,<sup>1</sup> while Sophocles, as explained below, restricts it to a few stanzas and occasional sequences. But Euripides has at least one ode composed of 'chor dim' standing *κατὰ στίχον* with glyconic ( $00-000-x-$ ) in all of his middle and later plays except *Tro*.<sup>2</sup> 'Chor dim' has a strong affinity with glyc. They not only mix within an ode but make strophic response with each other. P. Maas regards 'chor dim' as an anaclastic variant of glyc:  $00-0'00-000-00-00-000$ <sup>3</sup> and indeed some scholars give the name 'glyc' to the colon.<sup>4</sup>

The term 'chor dim' is here used because it is convenient and now widespread, though arguably not entirely appropriate.<sup>5</sup> It is the purpose of this paper to confirm statistically the validity of the scheme  $00-x-000$  (and of the name 'wilamowitzianus') rather than  $0000-000$  and, with it, the name 'chor dim'; and then to demonstrate the importance of a distinction between 'iambo-choriambic' and 'chor dim' with particular reference to Euripidean metrical practice. It is hoped that the appendix listing unusual forms of 'chor dim' in Euripides will be useful to supplement and correct the imperfect index of Schroeder's *Cantica*. Finally, an attempt is made to put Euripidean usage of 'chor dim' in historical perspective.

The scheme  $0000-000$ , proposed by B. Snell,<sup>6</sup> has led to a certain misunderstanding of the nature of 'chor dim'. For example, C. Watkins<sup>7</sup> and G. Nagy<sup>8</sup> start

<sup>1</sup> *Ag.* 748/761 ( $0000-000$ ) is exceptional. For this form. see table on p. 88, Ia.

<sup>2</sup> cf. U. v. Wilamowitz-Moellendorf, *Griechische Verskunst* (Berlin, 1921), 210: '... eine Reihe euripideischer Chorlieder, deren Mass bei den beiden anderen Tragikern in dieser Ausdehnung und Reinheit nicht vorkommt'.

<sup>3</sup> P. Maas, *Greek Metre* (translated by H. Lloyd-Jones, Oxford, 1962), § 54.

<sup>4</sup> In their commentaries E. R. Dodds (*Bacchae*) and W. S. Barrett (*Hippolytus*) use glyc<sup>3</sup> and glyc.c respectively, while C. Collard (*Supplices*) gives glyc the name 'cho dim B' and our colon 'cho dim C'.

<sup>5</sup> Hephaestion (ed. Consbruch 56 ff.) treated this metre, with others, in the chapter on 'polyschematista'. Wilamowitz (*SB Berlin* 1902, 783 ff., now *Verskunst* 210 ff.), writing before the appearance of papyri of Corinna, discussed below, was first to name and define the colon. Maas (op. cit. § 54 addendum 1961) suggests, without explicit reason, the name 'wilamowitzianus'. See also B. Snell, *Griechische Metrik*<sup>3</sup> (Göttingen, 1962), p. 29, A. M. Dale, *The Lyric Metres of Greek Drama*<sup>2</sup> (Cambridge, 1968), p. 133 (using the name 'aeolic dim B' and 'chor. dim. B') and R. Kannicht, commentary on *Helen* (following Maas' nomenclature). The name 'chor dim' is doubly inappropriate: firstly, the colon is not actually a dimeter; and secondly the implied metre chor-chor ( $0000-000$ ) is, as I shall argue below, completely different.

<sup>6</sup> op. cit. p. 29. He follows the description of Wilamowitz (e.g. *Verskunst* 212, where he writes that the 'former metron' may be either iamb. or troch.). Dale also wrote  $x \times x \times 000$  in the first edition of *Lyric Metres of Greek Drama* (Cambridge, 1948), p. 129. J. D. Denniston rightly criticizes this scheme in his review (*CR* 62, 1948, 118 ff.): '... of which [= 'polyschematist' dimeter] I believe the third syllable to be invariably long,  $000-|000$  being an essentially different rhythm' (120-1). This review seems to have been neglected by many authors of metrical studies and commentaries including D. S. Raven, *Greek Metre* (London, 1962) and D. Korzeniewski, *Griechische Metrik* (Darmstadt, 1968). But Snell himself clearly says in *Lexikon d. alten Welt* 3273 ('Wilamowitzianus') that the form is  $00-x-000$  and that chor-chor and ia-chor are avoided. For the second edition of Dale, see note 10 below.

<sup>7</sup> 'Indo-European metrics and archaic Irish verse', *Celtica* 6 (1963), 194 ff. Watkins is rash to find in Greek metres traces of initial unfixed syllables supposedly of Indo-European origin. One of his examples is evidently wrong. The metre of Alcaeus 70LP is not

## 2

KIICHIRO ITSUMI

their essays, which in many respects are magnificent, by indicating the similarity between an Indic metre  $\times\times\times\times\times\times\times\times$  (Gāyatrī octosyllable) and 'chor dim': flexible opening vs rigid closing. But it must be asked whether the former half of this colon really has freedom to be any shape of four syllables and whether such an elegant description is based on sound observation.

The similarity here with 4+4 delineation of opening [with an unfixed rhythm]+closing [with a fixed rhythm]... is indeed striking. Furthermore, the opening and closing delineation of the choriambic dimeter is reinforced by an important constraint, which becomes apparent when we examine all the possible permutations in the opening... The only rhythmical pattern excluded from the opening is  $\times\times\times\times$ , that is, the choriamb of the closing. *It appears that the constraint here is freedom: the opening of the choriambic dimeter must be free, and therefore it is not allowed to be a choriamb itself.*' (Italics mine.)<sup>9</sup>

If Nagy had actually examined all the permutations, he could not have failed to notice a colon of the shape  $\times\times\times\times\times\times$  in the midst of a 'chor dim' environment in the second stasimon of Eur. *Or.* (839). (With this stasimon, Wilamowitz started his illustration of the variety of 'chor dim'.) There is at least one more example (Eur. *IT* 435). But this is not the right angle from which to criticize Nagy. We must go back to the main point: Is the scheme  $\times\times\times\times\times\times$  appropriate to describe 'chor dim'?

Maas's scheme, quoted above, is modest:  $\times\times\times\times\times\times$ .<sup>10</sup> The difference between the two configurations is important. Theoretically  $\times\times\times\times\times\times$  implies that this colon is not the combination of two 'metra', namely  $\times\times\times\times$  and  $\times\times\times\times$ , but is one indivisible unit. If we like to dissect this colon still further, it may be described as a component  $\times\times\times\times$  following aeolic base ( $\times\times$ ). Actually this definition eliminates 'iambic metron' ( $\times\times\times\times$  and  $\times\times\times\times$ ), as well as choriamb, as a possible sequence for the first four syllables, or the 'former metron'.<sup>11</sup> But we can find some examples of  $\times\times\times\times\times\times$  used as a variation of 'chor dim' in Euripidean lyric. Why then does Maas maintain that the third syllable of 'chor dim' is always long?

Maas draws his configuration from fragments of Corinna. If we follow him and turn to an examination of the two fragments, 654P col. iii and 655P, it is evident that 'chor dim' must be schematized as  $\times\times\times\times\times\times$ . 654P consists of five-line stanzas. The clausula of each stanza is pher. The other four lines are either 'chor dim' or glyc. The shape of the 'former metron' is discernible in 25 lines of 'chor dim'. They are  $6\times\times\times\times\times\times$ ,  $3\times\times\times\times\times\times$ ,  $10\times\times\times\times\times\times$ ,<sup>12</sup>  $3\times\times\times\times\times\times$ ,  $2\times\times\times\times\times\times$ ,  $1\times\times\times\times\times\times$ . 655P is not strophic  $\times\times\times\times\times\times\times\times$  but regular repetition of ia+glyc ( $\times\times\times\times\times\times\times\times$ ) and lesser asclepiad ( $\times\times\times\times\times\times\times\times$ ). Watkins should not have ignored Maas' criticism (*DLZ* 1924, 517) of this 'freedom', which A. Meillet, *Origines indo-européennes des mètres grecs* (Paris, 1923), first suggested. Another alleged example is illusory. Watkins cites Ζηνὸς ὑψηρεφῆς δόμος (sic) of Anacreon '10D' (sic) to prove the existence of  $\times\times\times\times\times\times$ , a variation of  $\times\times\times\times\times\times$  which covers iamb. dim. and also glyc. But if one actually consults Herodian (ed. Lenz, 2<sup>e</sup> p. 642, 23 = Anacr. 7D = (10 Hiller-Crusius) = Adesp 978P) a normal glyc line Ζηνὸς ὑψηρεφῆς δόμοις (δόμος Bergk) is found. Misspelling appears already in Meillet op. cit. in another context. In fact, there is no evidence of free initial syllables in Greek metres except in the aeolic base.

<sup>9</sup> *Comparative Studies in Greek and Indic Metre* (Cambridge Mass., 1974). The theory of a four- or eight-syllabled 'Urvers' from which all actual metres develop as 'Gestalt' is fascinating (Wilamowitz, *Verskunst* 234, etc.), but entirely speculative.

<sup>10</sup> G. Nagy, op. cit. p. 37.

<sup>11</sup> Dale, op. cit., has  $\times\times\times\times\times\times$ : cf. Barrett, *Hippolytos*, Appendix 1. Since Dale has the qualification that  $\times\times$  may be changed to  $\times\times$ , her configuration agrees with Maas', so long as  $\times\times\times\times\times\times$  is excluded. However, in her commentary on *Helen* p. 150,  $\times\times\times\times\times\times$  is treated as 'chor dim'.

<sup>12</sup> It must be emphasized that such terms as 'metron', 'the former metron' or 'dimeter' are used only for convenience. No implication, structural or historical, is intended.

<sup>13</sup> Including 38 † Ωρίων α-.



## THE 'CHORIAMBIIC DIMETER' OF EURIPIDES

3

but *κατὰ στίχον*. Each line is glyc or 'chor dim'. Of ten lines of 'chor dim' there are 2x ----, 1x ----, 2x ----, 1x ----, 4x ---- (and 1x ]---). ---- can be compared with the similar type of glyc. It is not unusual for the aeolic base to become, by substitution, ---. Glyc and pher of this kind (----- and -----) are used by Corinna as well as by Pindar and the tragic poets, but not by Sappho and Alcaeus.

There is another large group of specimens of 'chor dim' outside tragedy. This is the eupolidean, a metre used in the comic parabasis.<sup>13</sup> In *Ar. Nub.* 518-62, the parabasis is composed of a dicolon with this scheme: oo-x-oo- oo-x-oo-. The first colon is identical with 'chor dim'. The second appears to be a variation of the first, with the 'latter metron', 'chor', replaced by 'cretic'.<sup>14</sup> By counting the variations in the first and the third 'metron' of 45 dicola, following Dover's edition, we get the table below. Neither 'iambic' nor 'choriambic' is mingled at all.<sup>15</sup>

|      | 1st | 3rd | Total |
|------|-----|-----|-------|
| ---- | 20  | 12  | 32    |
| ---- | 9   | 5   | 14    |
| ---- | 7   | 10  | 17    |
| ---- | 7   | 13  | 20    |
| ---- | 0   | 4   | 4     |
| ---- | 1   | 1   | 2     |
| ---- | 1   | 0   | 1     |

The reason why ia-chor and chor-chor are excluded from Corinna's two poems and *Ar. Nub.* 518-62 is clear: they are different cola from 'chor dim'. The first obvious example of iambo-choriambic is Anacreon 388 P. Here chor metron and ia metron are in responsion. The so-called 'choriambic anaclasis' is noticeable. A chor metron is often found mixed in the lyric iambs of tragedies (especially of Aeschylus) but very rarely in the spoken trimeter. The distinction between 'iambo-chor' and 'chor dim' may be clearly observed in most tragic cases. The third stasimon of Eur. *HF* is typical. There the first strophic pair (763 ff./772 ff.) is exclusively 'iambo-chor' while the second (781 ff./798 ff.) is glyc and 'chor dim', that is, aeolic. Euripides sometimes begins an ode with 'iambo-chor' and changes that metre to others, including glyc.<sup>16</sup> It is, after all, usual for a tragic stanza to be composed of different kinds of cola. Perhaps a more delicate case is the transition from 'iambo-chor' to 'chor dim'. For example, *Ar. V.* 1450 ff./1462 ff. is clearly divided into two blocks. The former seven lines are all 'ia-chor (ba)' and the latter five are 'chor dim'.<sup>17</sup> Here the two metres do not merge at all. But it must be allowed that there is a *certain* resemblance between *all* cola containing ---; and this extends in some cases, and to some extent, to 'iambo-chor' *vis à vis* 'chor dim'.

Now we shall return to the 'chor dim' of Euripides and assess, using statistics, to what extent the scheme of Maas is appropriate. I have now collected some four hundred 'chor dim' cola from the lyrics of Euripides, by setting the following criteria:

<sup>13</sup> For the usage of other comic poets, cf. p. 66 below.

<sup>14</sup> This explanation of Dale (op. cit. p. 147 n. 1) seems plausible. Snell (*Lexikon d. alten Welt* 918, 'Eupolidēus') adopts wil/wil Λ. Or one might speculate that the initial two syllables of lecythion (---x--- are occasionally inverted or 'dragged' through the influence of the first colon.

<sup>15</sup> cf. Denniston, op. cit. p. 121. Apart from our current concern, it is noteworthy that aeolic base is hardly ever occupied by --- either in Corinna or in *Ar. Nub.* (parabasis). We shall treat the case of Euripides later.

<sup>16</sup> 3 chor+ba: *Med.* 643 f./652 f., *Heracl.* 353 f./362 f., *HF* 637 f./658 f. 3 chor+sp: *Alc.* 984 f./995 f., ia+chor+ba: *Med.* 431/439 etc.

4

## KIICHIRO ITSUMI

1. All cola with --- as 'the latter metron' are considered.
2. Cola which form an obvious 'iambo-chor' period such as 3 chor+ba are excluded. (They are listed in the Appendix.)
3. The colon concerned and others usually glyc make an ode or a period *κατὰ στίχον*. This criterion may have been needless because so far as the recognition of 'chor dim' is concerned, Murray, Schroeder and modern editors agree in most cases.
4. Consideration of 'the former metron' is restricted to those of four or three syllables or equivalent. This means that -x--- is excluded from the table but ----- is included.
5. The 'trimeter', a colon with sp or ba after chor, is included.
6. When the text is uncertain or controversial, the line(s) is (are) usually excluded because we are concerned with general metrical tendencies. As a rule Murray's text and colometry are followed, but in the case of special lines of unusual configuration such as 'ia-chor' or lines with strange resolution, MSS readings are considered. Such cases will be indicated.
7. Murray sometimes arranges a verse which has one more syllable after the chor in order to avoid overlapping. I move such a syllable to the head of the next verse.<sup>18</sup> (These lines are indicated in the Appendix.)

e.g. *Cyc.* 44-45

οὐ τὰδ' ὑπήνεμος αὐ-                    -----  
 ρα καὶ ποιητὰ βοτάνα;                    -----

8. Strophe and antistr. are counted separately except in the case of the refrain of *Ba.*

Group I consists of lines with a 'former metron' of the scheme oo-oo is occupied by --, -o or o-. When the initial syllable of oo is dropped (accephalous case), the 'former metron' becomes x-x. Group Ia contains this type. It must be stressed that acephale, which is common in aeolic metre, is an explanation from the structural point of view, not the historical. As stated earlier, oo may be replaced by ---. Corinna and Ar. (*Nub.* parabasis) use -----. This and allied forms are collected in Group II. -----, the expanded form of ---o, contains two tribrachic words (e.g. *πότνια πότνια*) in most cases. Therefore this group of six brevia should be considered as ----- not as ----- nor ----- because resolution is normally occupied by the two initial syllables of a word.<sup>19</sup> This analysis coincides with the scheme oo-x (the long third syllable). Group III contains various kinds of resolved forms. As their third syllable is long, they may be considered to follow the scheme oo-x in a wider sense. They can be subdivided into (1) 'dactylic opening' (---, ---), (2) 'anapaestic opening' (---, ---), (3) the resolved third syllable (---,<sup>20</sup> ---) (4) the resolved fourth syllable (---, ---). (4) may be

<sup>17</sup> Thus, rightly, D. M. MacDowell, against Wilamowitz, who treats all lines as 'chor dim'. Dale analyses Ar. *Nub.* 563-74 similarly (op. cit. pp. 135-6).

<sup>18</sup> The single syllable is the prevailing type of word-overlap in aeolics. Cf. Dale, op. cit. p. 146. There is another more positive reason for moving this syllable. The colon x-x----- has pendant ending, and T. C. W. Stinton proves that 'pendant close is always a mark of period end, if it is followed by a short or anceps' (*CQ*, n.s. 27 (1977), 39). 'Diaeresis (word-end) is not a safe guide to colometry in aeolic metres' (p. 45). 'The safest guides are (i) the analogy of other verse-forms or sequences of verse-forms elsewhere, (ii) a repeated metrical pattern' (p. 43).

<sup>19</sup> Though the avoidance of split resolution is not an absolute standard, it is reasonable to deduce ----- from word-division ---|---. Cf. L. P. E. Parker, *CQ*, n.s. 18 (1968), 241.

<sup>20</sup> ----- can be regarded as -----, but Euripides may have treated it actually as ----- This shape is occupied by words *τρυχόμενος* (*Hel.* 521) *οἰκτρότατα* (*Or.* 814) *Τύνδαρις* (*Or.* 826) *Εὐμενίσι* (*Or.* 836). They are familiar types of words used in iambs - lyric dimeter or trimeter, and spoken trimeter of later plays - with 'dactylic opening'.

Andv.

|                   |       | Cyc. | Med.    | Hipp. | Hec. | Supp. | HF | Ion             | El.             | TT |    |
|-------------------|-------|------|---------|-------|------|-------|----|-----------------|-----------------|----|----|
| I                 | ----- | 13   | —       | 2(0)  | 1    | 2     | 7  | 10 <del>8</del> | 10 <del>7</del> | 24 | 8  |
|                   | ----- | 3    | —       | 6(6)  | —    | 2     | —  | 3               | 3 <del>2</del>  | 5  | 6  |
|                   | ----- | —    | 2       | —     | —    | —     | —  | 2               | —               | 1  | 3  |
|                   | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | —  | 3               | —               | 3  | 2  |
|                   | ----- | —    | 1       | —     | —    | —     | 5  | 2               | 7               | 2  | 4  |
| Ia                | ----- | —    | 1       | 2(2)  | —    | 2     | 1  | 1 <del>7</del>  | 1               | 1  | 3  |
|                   | ----- | 4    | —       | 2(2)  | —    | —     | —  | 3 <del>4</del>  | 7               | 1  | 8  |
|                   | ----- | 3    | —       | 5(4)  | —    | —     | 2  | 3 <del>4</del>  | 6               | —  | 3  |
| II                | ----- | —    | —       | 1(0)  | —    | —     | —  | 1               | 4               | 1  | —  |
|                   | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | 1  | 2               | 3               | —  | 2  |
|                   | ----- | —    | —       | 2(1)  | —    | —     | —  | 2               | 2               | —  | —  |
| III               | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | —  | —               | —               | —  | —  |
|                   | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | —  | —               | —               | —  | —  |
|                   | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | —  | —               | —               | —  | 1? |
|                   | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | —  | —               | —               | —  | —  |
|                   | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | —  | —               | —               | —  | —  |
| IIIa              | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | —  | —               | —               | —  | —  |
|                   | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | —  | —               | —               | —  | —  |
|                   | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | —  | —               | —               | —  | —  |
| IV                | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | —  | —               | —               | —  | —  |
|                   | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | —  | —               | —               | —  | —  |
|                   | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | —  | —               | —               | —  | —  |
|                   | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | —  | —               | —               | —  | —  |
|                   | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | —  | —               | —               | —  | —  |
| IVa               | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | —  | —               | —               | —  | —  |
|                   | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | —  | —               | —               | —  | —  |
|                   | ----- | —    | —       | —     | —    | —     | —  | —               | —               | —  | —  |
| Total             | 24    | 4    | 21(15)  | 1     | 6    | 22    | 44 | 44              | 43              | 42 |    |
| I+Ia+II Total (%) | 100   | 100  | 95(100) | 100   | 73   | 73    | 73 | 100             | 88              | 93 |    |

100

48

| Hel. | Pho. | Or. | Ba. | IA  | Total              |
|------|------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|
| 16   | —    | —   | 5   | 7   | 100                |
| 4    | 2    | —   | 1   | 4   | <del>38</del> 39   |
| —    | —    | —   | —   | 4   | 12                 |
| 2    | —    | —   | —   | 1   | 14 11              |
| 1    | —    | —   | —   | 2   | 24                 |
| 1    | —    | —   | —   | —   | <del>12</del> 13   |
| 10   | 1    | —   | 1   | 4   | 42 41              |
| 8    | 1    | —   | 2   | 7.8 | 40                 |
| 1    | —    | 1   | —   | 2   | 9                  |
| —    | —    | —   | —   | 3   | 11                 |
| 1    | 1    | 7   | 3   | 12  | 32                 |
| 5    | —    | 8   | —   | 7   | 20                 |
| 2    | —    | 1   | 2   | 4   | 15                 |
| —    | —    | 2   | 1   | 4   | 7                  |
| —    | —    | —   | —   | 2   | 2                  |
| —    | —    | —   | —   | —   | 1                  |
| 1?   | —    | —   | —   | —   | 1                  |
| 1    | —    | 3   | —   | —   | 4                  |
| —    | —    | —   | —   | 1   | 1                  |
| —    | —    | —   | —   | —   | 3                  |
| —    | —    | —   | 4   | 1   | 5                  |
| 1    | —    | —   | —   | —   | 1                  |
| —    | —    | —   | —   | 1   | 1                  |
| —    | —    | —   | —   | —   | 1                  |
| 4*?  | —    | —   | —   | 1   | 7                  |
| 8*?  | 1    | 3*  | —   | —   | 19                 |
| —    | —    | —   | —   | —   | 5                  |
| —    | —    | —   | —   | 2   | 2                  |
| —    | —    | 1   | —   | 2*  | 9                  |
| —    | —    | —   | —   | —   | 2                  |
| 4*   | —    | 1   | —   | —   | 5                  |
| 70   | 6    | 27  | 19  | 70  | <del>112</del> 448 |
| 73   | 83   | 63  | 74  | 80  | 83                 |

THE 'CHORIAMBIG DIMETER' OF EURIPIDES

(1)

6

KIICHIRO ITSUMI

regarded as glyc with resolved final anceps (----~~~~~~). Group IIIa contains acephalous forms of Group III. When the third syllable is short (i.e. 'iambic or 'chor'), these forms are in Group IV. IVa is 'cretic'. '?' attached to the figure indicates that it includes at least one line uncertain for textual, not metrical, reasons. Attached '\*' indicates that the figure includes a few lines which may be 'iambo-chor' or another metre but not 'chor dim'.

## Notes to Group IV and IVa

## Hipp. 147/157

147 ἀνίερος ἀθύρων πελάνων τρύχη:      ~~~~~~~~~~~  
157 λιμένα τὸν εὐξεινότατον ναύταις.      ~~~~~~~~~~~

This is the colometry of Schroeder and Barrett. They render 145/155 into 'chor dim' (----~~~~~~) and 146/156 too (----~~~~~~). There is no parallel for responsion between ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ as the opening 'metron' of 'chor dim'. ~~~~~~ is, I believe, to be considered ~~~~~~ (see above). Murray arranges 147/157 as glyc.

155 ἡ ναυβάτας τις ἔπλευσεν Κρή-      ---~~~~~~ - \* - glyc  
156 τας ἔξορμος ἀνήρ λιμένα      ---~~~~~~ - ~~~~~~ glyc  
157 τὸν εὐξεινότατον ναύταις      ~~~~~~ - \* - ~~~~~~ glyc

As a similar type of tricolon, enneasyll (x glyc) + glyc + pher, is found *Or.* 816-8/828-30, and as the continuation of glyc~~~~ and ~~~~~glyc is favoured by Euripides,<sup>21</sup> this colometry is better than to recognize unparalleled 'iambic' opening ~~~~~~ (overlapping of 145/155 is certainly ugly, though this ode contains many 'dragged' endings). If so the frequency of 'chor dim' is reduced. The number in parenthesis should be read in the table.

## Supp. 977

γόοισι δ' ὀρθρενομένα      ~~~~~~~~~~~

The movable ν may have been attached. With it (γόοισιν), ~~~~~~ is changed into ~~~~~~.

## Supp. 999/1022

χαλκεοτευχοῦς [τε] Καπανεως;      ---~~~~~~ -  
Φερσεφόνας ἐς [ἦξω] θαλάμους.      ---~~~~~~ -

Collard's emendation makes chor-chor in both stanzas as above. See Collard ad loc. I prefer Elmsley's

χαλκεοτευχοῦς τοῦ Καπανεως:      -----  
Φερσεφόνας ἦξω θαλάμους.      -----

## Supp. 1023

σὲ τὸν θανόντ' οὔποτ' ἐμᾶ      ←      ~~~~~~~~~~~

Though the antistr. is corrupt in several places, this line makes good sense. The corresponding line in str. is glyc (1000 πρὸς <δ'> ἔβαν δρομὰς ἐξ ἐμῶν). The strophic responsion between glyc and 'chor dim' is common, but 'chor dim' is restricted to one of Group I or II.<sup>22</sup> Perhaps θανόντ' is a gloss of another verb of the form ---. Cf. *Or.* 813.

<sup>21</sup> *Supp.* 971 f., *El.* 126 f., *IA* 579 f.

<sup>22</sup> cf. examples in Appendix.

## THE 'CHORIAMBIC DIMETER' OF EURIPIDES

7

HF 352-3/368-9

Murray's text of 352-4/368-70 should be rearranged.

352 ἐγὼ δὲ τὸν γὰρ ἐνέρων τ' ἔς ὄρφναν      υ-----υ-----  
 μολόντα, παῖδ' εἶτε Διὸς νιν εἶπω.      υ-----υ-----  
 εἶπ' Ἀμφιτρύωνος ἴνιν.      -----<sup>23</sup>

These three lines are situated just in the middle of the stanza; before them there are four aeolo-choriambic cola (glyc-pher-2 'chor dim'), and after them, also four (3 glyc-pher). The form is ABA.<sup>24</sup> The repetition of the same colon (352/68 and 353/69) emphasizes the different nature of this colon. 'Trimeter' is one of the differences, but 'ia-chor' itself is different from other aeolic cola.

HF 639-41/657-9

639 βαρύτερον Αἴτνας σκοπέλων      υυυυ-----  
 ἐπὶ κρατὶ κείται, βλεφάρων      υ-----υ-----  
 σκοτεινὸν φάος ἐπικάλυψαν.      υ-----υ-----

This is Murray's colometry, accepted by Dale (op. cit. 152). 637-8/655-6 is 3 chor-ba; therefore we may consider that 'iambo-chor' continues till 640/659 and hereafter, with *Hipp.* (641/659), metre changes into aeolic. But I do not know any parallel to ia-chor with 'anapaest opening'. Wilamowitz (and Schroeder) change 640-1/658-9 in another way. ayr

ἐπὶ κρατὶ κείται,      υ-----  
 βλεφάρων σκοτεινὸν      υ-----  
 φάος ἐπικάλυψαν.      υ-----

Apart from its name and definition, υ----- has parallels at *Alc.* 253/260. 910.933.

↑ Cf. *Hipp.* 125, 552 (υ-----).

HF 672/687

762 οὐ παύσομαι τὰς Χάριτας      -----  
 687 παιᾶνα μὲν Δηλιάδες      -----

The initial line of the second strophic pair of the second stasimon.

HF 786-7/803-4

786-7 πατὴρ ὕδωρ βᾶτε λιποῦσαι συναοιδί.  
 803-4 -δη λέχος, ὦ Ζεῦ, τὸ σὸν οὐκ ἐπ' ἐλπίδι φάνθη,

Murray emends 803: -δη λέχος, ὦ Ζεῦ, σὸν ἐπ' οὐκ ἐλπίδι φάνθη. With this text metre coincides with str. (-----), but I prefer Wilamowitz's emendation.

βᾶτε λιποῦσαι | πατὴρ ὕδωρ συναοιδί.  
 -δη λέχος, ὦ Ζεῦ, | τὸ σὸν ἐπ' ἐλπίδι φάνθη,  
 -----/-----

<sup>23</sup> Stinton suspects this colometry of Wilamowitz because it 'gives no sense-pause at ὄρφναν' (*BICS* 22 (1975), 92). Cf. n. 18 above. But at the same time he hesitates to approve Murray's colometry ἐς ὄρφναν μολόντα, παῖδ' υ----- (this is counted as a doubtful case of υ----- (p. 94)).

<sup>24</sup> Wilamowitz, *Verskultst.* p. 244.

Σ

KIICHIRO ITSUMI

*El.* 181-2/204-5

181-2 δάκρυσι νυχεύω, δακρύων δέ μοι μέλει      - - - - -  
 204-5 μέλεος ἀλαίνων ποτὶ θήσσαν ἔστιαν      - - - - -

After the next line (183/206, pher) there is clear pause. As well as *HF* 352-3/368-9, *El.* 181-3/204-6 is the B-part of ABA. Each A consists of six aeolic cola (glyc, pher, 'chor dim'). Moreover there are few unequivocal so-called 'chor trim' of the shape of 'chor dim' + 'iambic metron' (- - -) in Euripides' odes.<sup>25</sup> It is plausible to regard this line as an iambo-choriambic trimeter intruding into the pure aeolo-choriambic context.

*El.* 448

κόρας μάτευσ', ἔνθα πατήρ      - - - - -

The text is suspected and variously emended for non-metrical reasons. See Denniston, ad loc. The corresponding line in str. is a normal 'chor dim' - - - - -.

*IT* 435/452

435 τὰν πολυόρνιθον ἐπ' αἰ-      - - - - -  
 452 <κάν> γὰρ ὄνειροισι συνει-

452: lectio incerta (Murray); but since 435 makes good sense, 452 has to be - - - - -.

*Hel.* 1338-9/1356-7

1338 ἐπεὶ δ' ἔπαυσ' εἰλαπίνας      - - - - -  
 1339 θεοῖς βροτείω τε γένει,      - - - - -

The initial two lines of the second strophic pair of the second stasimon. Antistr. is corrupt, but 1353-4 are surely ia-chor. For the statistics, Murray's text is provisionally adopted.

*Hel.* 1340-1/1356-7

1340 Μαρτὸς ὀργὰς ἐνέπει      - - - - -  
      Βᾶτε, σεμναὶ Χάριτες,      - - - - -  
 1356 ματρός, ὦ παῖ, θυσίας      - - - - -  
      οὐ σεβίζουσα θεᾶς.      - - - - -

Though a normal 'chor dim' (1339b/1355 - - - - -) is interposed,<sup>26</sup> 'iamb-chor' seems to continue to 1341/1357, where a period-end is found.

*Hel.* 1451-58/1465-72

1451 ff. Φοίνισσα Σιδωνιάς ὦ      - - - - -  
      ταχεῖα κώπα ῥοθίοισι, μάτηρ      - - - - -  
      εἰρεσίας φίλα,      - - - - -  
      χοραγὲ τῶν καλλιχόρων      - - - - -  
      δελφίνων, ὅταν αὔραις      - - - - -

<sup>25</sup> As far as I notice; parallels are: *Hipp.* 553/563 (with ἐξέδωκεν ὦ and μέλισσα δ' οἶ- (Barrett's colometry. Cf. Stinton, *CQ*, n.s. 27 (1977), 42)) and *IA* 793.

<sup>26</sup> cf. *OT* 465/475 and *Ar. Nuob.* 572. All of the three may be regarded as 'chor dim' used as a variation of 'iambo-chor' with long syllables constituting the 'former metron'. See note 41 below.

## THE 'CHORIAMBIC DIMETER' OF EURIPIDES

9

πέλαγος νήνεμον ἦ,<sup>27</sup>  
 γλαυκά δὲ Πόντου θυγάτηρ, x-----  
 Γαλάνεια τὰδ' εἶπη -----

The former half of the first str. pair of the third stasimon may not be aeolo-choriambic. x----- appears too often to be regarded as a variation of 'chor dim'. The existence of the colarion ----- or pher does not necessarily mean that the context is aeolic.

Pho. 236

χορὸς γενοίμαν ἄφοβος T-----

This case of 'ia-chor' in aeolic sequence is certain.

Or. 811/823

811 πάλαι παλαιᾶς ἀπὸ συμφορᾶς δόμων -----  
 823 τὸ δ' εὖ κακουργεῖν ἀσέβεια ποικίλα -----

Cf. *El.* 181-2/204-5. But no structural pattern is found here.

Or. 813

-νος ἤλυθε<ν> Τανταλίδαις -----

To make a responsion with 825 -α. θανάτου γὰρ ἀμφὶ φόβῳ -----, ν is usually supplied. But the responsion ----- is quite irregular. Euripides might have made an ia-chor colon correspond with a 'chor dim' as a metrical experiment. But the responsion ----- is quite rare even in aeolic base (see p. 10 below). Cf. *Supp.* 1023. Text is surely corrupt.

Or. 834

οἶον ἔργον τελέσας -----  
 οἶον οἶον (MV) is less acceptable.

Or. 839

ὦ μέλεος, ματρὸς ὄτ'ε (χρ-) -----

Text gives good sense. 2 chor is considered as a variation of 'chor dim'. The next two lines are of uncommon shape -----. Perhaps the collision of two irregular forms of 'chor dim' (they have similar shapes but the latter is exactly one longum longer. -----) would have the strong effect of intensifying the irregularity if they were treated as equivalents. But they remind us of the different metre of *Pho.* 1508-29.

IA 577

αἰλῶν Ὀλύμπου καλάμοις -----

With Ὀλύμπου (Heath) a usual 'chor dim' is acquired.

<sup>27</sup> εὐνήνεμον (Musgrave) is attractive (cf. Dale, ad loc.), but this line is excluded from the statistics. Cf. Kannicht, ad loc.



## IA 168/189

168 Χαλκίδα πόλιν ἑμὴν προλιπούσ'      ~~~~~~  
 189 ἀσπίδος ἔρυμα καὶ κλισίας      ~~~~~~

If this is 'chor dim' we must assume the scheme ~~~~~~. Or is this a variation of a rather frequent type ~~~~~~? (If so, we may suppose two consecutive resolutions, not a usual phenomenon.) But this may be a glyc with the last anceps resolved ~~~~~~. Cf. 165/186 ~~~~~~ 169/190 ~~~~~~.

## IA 1036/1058

1036 τὴν ἄρ' Ὑμέναιος διὰ λωτοῦ Λίβυος      ~~~~~~  
 1058 ἀνὰ δ'ἐλάταισι στεφανώδει τε χλόα

The next colon 1037/1059 is ~~~~~~, which is here ambiguous, either 'chor dim' or ia-chor.

Statistics of this kind might be adjusted in detail according to differing judgement of texts, colometry, and definition itself. But we may observe a general tendency of the 'chor dim' in Euripides. The scheme oo-x (and x-x) is appropriate to the Euripidean 'chor dim' as well as to that of Corinna and of Aristophanes (parabasis). Some 68% of them are in complete accord (Group I, Ia). When we add Group II to this number, as is reasonable, the proportion rises to 83%. It is noteworthy that all examples of 'chor dim' in *Cyc.* (24 lines) or *Ion* (44 lines) belong to these three groups. And if we add Group III and IIIa (because it cannot be denied that they are derived from oo-x and x-x somehow), the proportion will go up still higher. Moreover the frequency of Group IV and IVa can and must be reduced. The table includes some lines disputable for non-metrical reasons (*Supp.* 999/1022, *El.* 438). One case depends on movable ν (*Supp.* 977). And the most crucial point is that many examples of 'ia-chor' may not be 'chor dim' but 'iambo-chor' which are intruded into an aeolo-choriambic context in order to break the monotony. I believe *HF* 352-3/368-9, *El.* 181/204 (and perhaps *Or.* 811/823 too) are this kind of 'iambo-chor'. And *Hel.* 1338-9, 1340-1/1356-7 and 1451 ff. 1465 ff. probably make 'iambo-chor' periods: furthermore the metre changes into aeolic after them.

If this interpretation is right, there remain fewer than 10 lines which can be recognized as true variations of 'chor dim'. Of course, it must again be allowed that a certain resemblance exists between 'iambo-chor' and 'chor dim': there is room for debate over the extent of the resemblance but not over the fundamental pattern.

From this table we can deduce some additional characteristics of Euripidean 'chor dim'.

1. Aeolic base is '--' in most cases. Except in the two latest plays (*Or.*, *IA*) the frequency of '--/' is very high.
2. The fourth syllable (anceps) is more often long than short.
3. 'Tribrach opening' (Group II) is commoner in later plays. This coincides with the general tendency to increased resolution in various cola of other metres in later plays.
4. Unusual resolved forms (Group III) appear also in later plays.
5. Strophic responson is exact on the whole. It is not uncommon that different shapes *inside* the same group are in responson. But generally the value of 'aeolic base' is the same in str. and antistr. ~ and ~ do not correspond with each other.<sup>25</sup> ~

<sup>25</sup> Except in *IT* 1096/1113 (and, if we accept Murray's emendation with different colometry, *HF* 795/812 -νε χαλκασπίδων λόχος, ὄσ/-νε ξιφηφόρων ἐς ἀγώ-. This phenomenon deserves further examination. If the same result is acquired from other aeolic cola and in other poets too, we shall have to find a new explanation of 'aeolic base' of tragic cola.

## THE 'CHORIAMBIIC DIMETER' OF EURIPIDES

substituted for  $\circ\circ$  responds to  $\circ\circ\circ$ ,  $\circ\circ\circ$ , and even  $\circ\circ\circ$ .<sup>29</sup> From this angle we can see the peculiarity of Group IV. If, say,  $\circ\circ\circ$  were a simple variation of the 'former metron', there might well be corresponding pairs between  $\circ\circ\circ$  and  $\circ\circ\circ$  or  $\circ\circ\circ$ .<sup>30</sup> But actually  $\circ\circ\circ$  always corresponds to  $\circ\circ\circ$  except in two extraordinary cases (*Supp.* 1023 and *Or.* 813).

6. There is no special qualification in detail to the shapes of glyc and 'chor dim' which are in strophic responson, unless they are of quite unusual type. ('Chor dim' seems to have to belong to Group I or II, but not to be the special type of them in order to be adjusted to the shape of the corresponding glyc.) The poet seems to have understood that glyc as a genus can correspond to 'chor dim' as a genus.

7. Ia-chor may possibly stand as the first verse of a stanza of 'chor dim'. *HF* 672/687, *Hel.* 1338-9, *S. Ant.* 806/823, cf. *Hel.* 1451 ff./1465 ff.<sup>31</sup>

8. We can confirm the broad chronological order established by Murray. From these features a line can be drawn between *IT* (or *Ion*) and *Hel.* Till *IT* Euripides uses such standard types of 'chor dim' as are found in *Corinna* or 'eupolidean' (though some 'innovation' is found in the early stage), while his new device is found especially from *Hel.* onwards.

As  $\circ\circ-x$  does not appear in isolation, it should not be regarded as a separate component.<sup>32</sup> Therefore we should no longer apply the term 'dimeter' to  $\circ\circ-x$ . At the same time this scheme demolishes the hypothesis that, by moving the first two syllables of 'chor dim' to the end of it, it turns out to be glyc.<sup>33</sup>

( $\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ$  →  $\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ$ )  
Perhaps it may be expressed most simply as follows:  $\circ\circ-x$  (*Wil*) and  $x-x$  ( $\Lambda$  *wil*) are the counterparts of  $\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ$  (glyc) and  $x\circ\circ\circ\circ$  ( $\Lambda$  glyc, or telesilleian) of which  $\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ$  ('edite regibus' or 'dodran A') is replaced by  $x\circ\circ\circ\circ$  ('maecenas atavis' or 'dodran B'). Other examples of free strophic responson between aeolic cola are also explained by this suggestion that  $\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ$  and  $x\circ\circ\circ\circ$  are interchangeable.<sup>34</sup>  $\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ$  and  $\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ$  stand against each other in the way of 'mirror reflection': the position of 'single-short' and 'double-short' is reversed. But there remains a problem. The fourth syllable of 'wil' is anceps while the seventh of glyc is restricted to short (except in some Sophoclean and Euripidean cola). This question cannot be further discussed here.

<sup>29</sup> cf. Appendix.

<sup>30</sup> Raven notices that  $\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ$  does not correspond with  $\circ\circ\circ-x$  (op. cit. 78 n. 22). But he regrettably treats 'chor dim' with the configuration  $\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ$  in main text.

<sup>31</sup> Certain periods of 'iambo-chor' often appear at the initial position. See my note 16 above.

<sup>32</sup> Wilamowitz already warns against treating 'antispast' ( $\circ\circ\circ\circ$ ) as a metron (*Verskunst*, p. 236). Dale strongly and rightly criticized the old theory which analysed indivisible cola, in 'Metrical units of Greek lyric verse, I' (*Collected Papers*, pp. 42-3).

<sup>33</sup> This hypothesis is expressed in other words thus: 'The choriamb which they all [= 'chor dim' and glyc] contain may occupy the first four, the middle four or the last four syllables' (Dale, op. cit. (first ed.), p. 128). This is rightly denied by Denniston, op. cit. p. 121.

<sup>34</sup> *Hel.* 1481/1498

ὄμβρον λιποῦσαι χειμέριον    ---'-----'  
λαμπρῶν ἄστρων ὑπ' ἀέλλαισι    --'x'---x--'

E. El. 167/191

ποτὶ σὺν ἀγρότεραν αὐλάν.    ---'-----'

πολύπηνα φάρεα δύναι,    ---'-----'

OC 512/523

ὄμως δ' ἔραμαι πυθέσθαι.    ---'-----'

τούτων δ' αὐθαίρετον οὐδέν.    x'---x'-----'

cf. Sappho 141 LP 3-4/7-8 (cf. Lobel, Σμ 56)

Ἔρμαις δ' ἔλων δλίην θέοισ' ἀνοχόαισε    -----'x'-----'

κἄλειβον ἀράσαντο δὲ πάμπαν ἔσλα    -----'-----'

'Wil' cannot be the last colon of a stanza. It needs a clausula. Most odes of Euripides have pher (oo-uuu-) as does Corinna 654P col iii. One (*Or.* 843) has aristoph (-uuu-), and two (*El.* 736/746, *Hel.* 146~~6~~/77), a composite of 'wil' + ba (so-called 'chor trim catalectic' or 'sapphic hendecasyllable').<sup>35</sup> The second colon of 'eupolidean' φφ-x-uu is not used at all.

Finally some historical observations are presented. Sophocles uses 'wil' less frequently than Euripides, but has two stanzas composed completely in aeolics including 'wil' in *Ant.*, one of the earlier extant plays.<sup>36</sup> 'Wil' is heavily used also in *Phil.*,<sup>37</sup> and occasionally mixed in other plays. Free responsion with glyc is found here and there.<sup>38</sup> 'Of all the dramatists Sophocles makes the richest and most flexible use of aeolic rhythms, especially among the longer cola.'<sup>39</sup> The longer cola, with 'expanded nucleus' and 'longer compound', make it hard to discriminate 'iambo-chor' from 'wil'.<sup>40</sup> In one passage – apparently conscious of the resemblance between these metres – he uses 'wil' as a variation of 'iambo-chor'.<sup>41</sup> But his occasional special usages cannot change the statistical result gained from Corinna and Euripides.

Aristophanes has one ode, which I have already mentioned, in 'wil' (*V.* 1457-61/1469-73; and at *Nub.* 572, one 'wil' appears between ia-chor and glyc. No other lyrics are composed of 'wil' except the parodies of Euripidean choral song and monody in *Ran.* They contain many metrical exaggerations and the analysis of these is outside our present purpose. Pherecrates 109 is a lyric ode. Athenaeus preserves three 'priapean' (in a wider sense), namely 'wil' + aristoph, 'wil' + pher and glyc + aristoph.

Eupolidean is used as a parabasis dicolon not only by Aristophanes but certainly by Plato Com. (92) and possibly by Cratinus (318). It is uncertain whether Cratinus' long list of flowers belongs to a parabasis (98). It is natural to suppose that Eupolis himself used this dicolon, though Hephaestion does not name the author of the first example of eupolidean. The explicit citation from Eupolis (290, cf 291, 292) is,

<sup>35</sup> The second str. pair of the first stasimon of *Hec.* ends with unambiguous 'chor nucleus' (474/483). This line may be 'wil' (473-4/482-3 -uuu- / -uuu-//), though I prefer Murray's colometry (-uuu- / -uuu-//). In any case this ending is unusual. There is a number of blunt clausulae in tragic stanzas, but 'most of them are dochmiac' (Parker, *CQ* n.s. 26 (1976), 17).

<sup>36</sup> *Ant.* 100 ff./117 ff., 806 ff./823 ff. Judging by metre only, *Ant.* 100 ff. is quite similar to Euripidean stanzas. Each line is glyc or equivalent arranged κατά στίχον. Except for one line 806/823, the initial line, 'ia-chor' and chor-chor' are not mixed.

<sup>37</sup> *Phil.* 203 ff./212 ff., 1081/1101 f., 1123 ff./1146 ff. In the last example two 'ia-chor' cola appear (1136-7/1159-60). But the metre changes after 1130/1153. All other cola in this play are regular in type.

<sup>38</sup> Glyc/wil, *Phil.* 1082/1102, 1124/1147. ^ glyc/ ^ wil, *Tr.* 960/969. Cf. H. A. Pohlsander, *Metrical Studies in the Lyrics of Sophocles* (Leiden, 1964), p. 204, where, however, some uncertain cases are included and 'ia-chor' is named 'chor. dim. B'.

<sup>39</sup> Dale, op. cit. p. 149.

<sup>40</sup> cf. *Aj.* 1185-91/1192-8. Though this stanza seems mixed with 'iamb-chor', it is completely aeolic. Both 'expansion of nucleus with choriamb' (...-uu-uu-...) and 'longer compound' (e.g. ia + glyc) are already found in the Lesbian poets.

<sup>41</sup> *OT* 463-6/473-6

463-4 τίς οὐτὶν ἄθεσπιέπεια Δελφίς εἶπε πέτρα  
465-6 ἄρρητ' ἄρρητων τελέσαντα φοινίαισι χέρσιν;  
473-4 ἔλαμψε γὰρ τοῦ νιφθέντος ἀρτίως φανείσα  
475-6 φήμα Παρνασοῦ τὸν ἀδελὸν ἀνδρὰ πάντ' ἰχνεύειν.  
uuuuuu-|u/-uuuu-|  
uuuuuu-|u/-uuuu-|

It is interesting that both *OT* 465/475 and *Ar. Nub.* 572 (see below) seem to be a kind of 'dragged iambic' x-x-uuu-. So does *Hel.* 1339b/1355 -x-uuu-.

follow

may be

according to Hephaestion, τὸ κωμικόν ('comicum epionicum' in the re-citation by Priscianus) but actually  $\wedge$  wil/wil.

The situation of Pindar is different. His so-called aeolic odes are 'periodic' in the same sense as is found in 'dactylo-epitrite' odes,<sup>42</sup> and it is doubtful whether one may cut a long period into two or three cola and pick up 'wil', though some elements are obviously 'wil'.<sup>43</sup>

Sappho (95. 9, 96. 7LP) and Anacreon (357. 9P) occasionally use 'wil' in place of glyc. The fourth syllable of these three verses is always short. If this is not accidental,  $\text{oo-}\text{---}\text{---}$  may be considered to precede  $\text{oo-x-}\text{---}\text{---}$  historically.<sup>44</sup> It is also to be noted that no stanza is composed purely of 'wil' with pher clausula (e.g. 3 'wil' + pher) by any poet (except eupolidean). Glyc can stand alone, but 'wil' is always used as a variation of glyc.

Among contemporary and later poets, Timotheus *Persae* seems to have a few lines of 'wil' (102-4, 108 Wil = 91-3, 97P). The Apolline Paean of Aristonous is clearly composed of four-line strophes of which the first three are either glyc or 'wil'. D. L. Page mentioned this as the nearest parallel to Corinna.<sup>45</sup> This ode includes one  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  as a variation of 'wil'.<sup>46</sup>

O. Schroeder once pointed out 'einen sicher gewollt altertümlichen Eindruck', 'ein spätere Nachklang des Eupolideers' of Euripidean 'wil'.<sup>47</sup> On the contrary Page emphasizes the novelty of this metre. '[We should have to] argue that what first appears late in the most exalted Attic poetry might nevertheless have existed early in the most humble Boeotian.'<sup>48</sup> The discrepancy between these critics lies partly in a judgement of the relation between eupolidean and 'wil' used by Corinna and the tragic poets. So far we have treated the first colon of eupolidean as identical with 'wil'. But there are differences.

1. The eupolidean of the comic parabasis is recited by the chorus-leader while the 'wil' of Corinna and of tragedy is sung. But it is uncertain whether all eupolidean verses are restricted to the parabasis.

2. Corinna and the tragedians treat 'wil' and glyc as two different shapes of one metre. But glyc is never substituted for the first colon of eupolidean.

3. The second colon of eupolidean is quite alien to tragedy.

*Historical conclusion.* The verse  $\text{oo-x-}\text{---}\text{---}$  existed as early as glyc, but its origin, like that of all other Greek metres, is uncertain, and it is groundless to suppose that 'this octosyllable is the most primitive form of regular dimeter inherited by Greek'.<sup>49</sup> Perhaps it was created by changing the position of 'double-short' and that of 'single-short' in glyc. Surely it was always associated with glyc. Sometimes a short strophe, composed of 'wil' and glyc with clausula of pher (or aristoph), was repeated, and sometimes 'wil' and glyc were arranged just κατὰ στίχον. 'Wil' was not considered at the first stage as an independent verse but as an occasional variant on glyc. If we may speculate on the basis of meagre examples, the fourth syllable was

<sup>42</sup> cf. Dale, 'Metrical units of Greek lyric verse i, ii, iii' (*Collected Papers*, pp. 41-97). Her basic idea about Pindaric metre may be seen at 53 ff.

<sup>43</sup> *Ol.* 9 str. 6, *Nem.* 4.1 ff., *Isthm.* 8.1 ff.

<sup>44</sup> Snell doubts whether Sappho and Anacreon actually knew this free responsion and supports the change of texts (*Metrik*, p. 38). And if we accept Sappho 141 LP,  $\text{-}\text{x-}\text{---}\text{---}$  is in responsion with  $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$  (see my note 29 above).

<sup>45</sup> *Corinna* (London, 1953), p. 62.

<sup>46</sup> 29 χάριν παλαιᾶν χαρίτων (Powell). Cf. Eur. *Or.* 811 πάλαι παλαιᾶς ἀπὸ συμφορᾶς δόμων.

<sup>47</sup> *Grundriss der griechischen Versgeschichte* (Heidelberg, 1930), §244.

<sup>48</sup> Page, op. cit. pp. 63 f.

<sup>49</sup> Nagy, op. cit. p. 37.

14

KIICHIRO ITSUMI

originally restricted to short (00-0-0-0-). Corinna (or another poet, or poets) began to use this colon more frequently; and then the fourth syllable became anceps. It may have been at this stage that the innovatory tribrach in the place of the aeolic base was introduced. This stage seems to belong chronologically not far from Pindar, though Pindar's style is fundamentally different.

Eupolis, or probably a much older comic poet, began to use 'wil' as recitative. A new colon 00-x-0-0- modelled on 'wil' was created. Eupolidean was not the only dicolon made of 'wil'. We have fragments of 'comicum epionicum' (Λ wil/wil). Tragic poets also used 'wil' in the same manner as glyc or other aeolic cola, and comic poets, influenced by them, occasionally composed an ode in it. Aeschylus knew this colon. But judging by extant plays, he did not use aeolics extensively. Sophocles was conscious of the resemblance between 'wil' and 'iambo-chor'. He sometimes introduced a few lines of 'wil' into a stanza of other metres. This was perhaps innovatory.

There is no more proper answer to the question of why Euripides favoured 'wil' than that he was fond of it. This relates to the general problem of whether any characteristic ethos is bound up with a peculiar verse. Negatively speaking, 'wil' does not co-exist with dochmiacs and kindred metres. Therefore no 'Anagnorisis-duet' was composed in 'wil'. Perhaps 'wil' was thought more suited to choral odes, though occasionally actor's songs are composed in it.<sup>50</sup> Euripides' metrical innovations are apparent here as elsewhere. Frequent resolution is evident. Especially in later plays unusual types of 'wil' are found. He was ready to refine details within the rigid frame. As a result his latest odes are different from those of Corinna. Judging by metre only, Corinna is more 'archaic' than Euripides.<sup>51</sup>

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KIICHIRO ITSUMI

## APPENDIX

- : *Cyc.* 41/55, 43/57, 45/59°, 47/61, 48/62. 67, 70°, 71° / *Supp.* 959/967, 961 309(?), 1006 (antistr. is corrupt), 1007 (ant. is corrupt), *HF* 648/667°, 675/689°, 784/801. *Ion* 114/130, 492, 1051/1065° (κρατήρων...πέμπει / δαίμων...δειρήν; +ba), *El.* 172.195, 174.197 (+sp), 180/203, 188/211, 702/716, 734/744, 736/746 (+ba). *IT* 432/449°, 1102.1119. *Hel.* 1312/1329, 1331 (str. lacuna: Maas), 1316/1334, 1317/1335, 1336 (str. lacuna: Maas), 1360 (str. is corrupt), 1464/1477 (+ba), *Ba.* 409/424, 574, 880. *IA* 220, 222 (with resolved 'chor nucleus'), 224, 1052/1074°. ~ ---- *Hipp.* 156/146° (see Note), 563/553° (+ia, see n. 00 above), *Hec.* 460/449, 645/636, *HF* 366/350, 646/663° / *El.* 442/432 (+ba), 444/434 (+sp), 739/729, *IT* 1116/1099, *Hel.* 1315/1333, 1509/1492, *Ba.* 892/872, *IA* 564/549. ~ ---- *El.* 443/433, *IT* 439/421 (but Musgrave's transposition of πέτρας is metrically unnecessary. LP make 421--glyc), *IA* 758/769°. ~ ---- *El.* 717/703, 745/735, *IT* 436/453. ~ ---- *Supp.* 1001/1024, *Hel.* 1330/1313. ~ ---- *Hel.* 1324/1306. ~ ---- *Ion* 133/117. ~ ---- *IT* 1103/1120 (but μεταβάλλει is suspected), ~ --glyc *HF* 690/676, *El.* 173/196, 207/184, 208/185, *Ion* 210/224b, *Hel.* 1503/1487. ~ ---glyc *El.* 165/148.
- : *Cyc.* 46/60, 66°, *Hipp.* 142/152, 149/159°, *IT* 1101/1118, 1125/1140, *Hel.* 1302/1320°, *Pho.* 229, 231, *IA* 217, 787. ~ ---- v. supra. ~ ---- *HF* 809/792, *IT* 454/437. ~ ---- *IA*

<sup>50</sup> Evadne's monody (*Eur. Supp.* 990 ff./1012 ff.) and Electra's parts of parodos (*Eur. El.* 140 ff./157 ff. and 175 ff./198 ff.).

<sup>51</sup> I am very grateful to Mrs E. M. Craik for guidance and encouragement in my studies; and in particular for considerable assistance in drafting and revising this paper. I am grateful also to Dr C. Carey for helpful comments, to the anonymous *CQ* reader for constructive criticisms and suggestions for improvement, and to Professor R. M. Ogilvie, the editor, for sympathetic assistance.

Andr 800

1229, 124

Ion 192/203

HF 646/664

645/663°

25

## THE 'CHORIAMBIC DIMETER' OF EURIPIDES

15

- 570/555°. ~ ~ ~ ~ Ion 479/459, *El.* 201/178. ~ --glyc Ion 209/224. ~ --glyc *El.* 193/169 (compound with ia (~~~~)).
- 660 ---: *Med.* 649/659° (...*ἀνύσα- / καθαρὰν*), *IA* 219, 583. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. ~ ~ ~ ~ *HF* 790/807, *IT* 1131/1146. ~ ~ ~ ~ *IA* 553/568.
- : *HF* 796/813°. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. [~ ~ ~ ~ (!) ? *HF* 795/812°, with (*ἐφα*)νε ξιφηφόρων ἐς ἀγῶ-(812)] ~ ~ ~ ~ *Hel.* 1490/1507. ~ --glyc *Hel.* 1460/1474. ~ ~ ~ ~glyc *El.* 163/146.
- : *Supp.* 975, 976, 997/1020, *HF* 351/367, *Ion* 452/472, 455/475, 465/485, *El.* 438 (~ 448+~~~~+), *IA* 546/561. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. ~ ~ ~ ~ *Med.* 650/660° (*σαμοχθῶν... ὑπερ- / ἀνοίξαντα... φρενῶν*), *IT* 427/44 (LP *εἰλιχθείσα* *mahes* 444 ~ ~ ~ ~), 4, κ
- : 1143/1128. ~ ~ ~ ~ *IT* 1130/1145. ~ --glyc (!) *IT* 1096/1113.
- : *Hipp.* 547/557° (*ἀνανδρον... οἰκῶν / συνείποιτ'... ἔρπει. +ba*), *Hec.* 633/642 (+ba), *f* *Ion* 496. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. [~ ~ ~ ~ (!) ? *HF* 812/795°. v. supra.] ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. ~ ~ ~ ~ (!) *Supp.* 998/1021 (certainly corrupt). ~ --glyc *El.* 193/170, *IT* 1097/1114. δ
- : *Cyc.* 42/56(?), 68° 72, *Hipp.* 148/158°, *HF* 647/665°, *Ion* 116/132, 1081/1097, *IT* 445 (str. is corrupt), 431/448°, 1100/1117, *Hel.* 1339b/1355, 1346/1362 (with LP *ἐλι-*, ~ ~ ~), *IA* 218, 223, 798. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~~456/466°~~, *Ion* 1100/1084, *IT* 446/429, 447/430, 451/434, *Hel.* 1328/1311 (*ζεύξασα θεὰ*), 1343/1359, 1345/1361, 1482/1499, 1500/1483, 1508/1491, *Pho.* 205/217, *Ba.* 869/889, *IA* 757/768°. ~ ~ ~ ~ *Ion* 473/453, 1103/1087. ~ ~ ~ ~ *El.* 718/704 (but 704 may be ~ ~ ~ with *ἀγρῶν*), [*Or.* 816/828: Schroeder's colometry], ~ ^ glyc *HF* 808/791 (*Ἐλικωνί[α]δῶν. +cr?*).
- : *Cyc.* 64, 65°, *Hipp.* 532/542°, 548/558°, *Supp.* 958/966, *HF* 788/805, *Ion* 456/476, 1056/1069, *Hel.* 1310 (ant. lacuna: Maas), 1463 (ant. lacuna: Heath), *Ba.* 879, *IA* 221/1080 (compound with ia (~~~~)). ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. ~ ~ ~ ~ *IA* 1050/1072. ~ ~ ~ ~ *Cyc.* 44/58°. *Hipp.* 155/145° (see Note. *σὺ δ'* is also suspected by Barrett), *HF* 795/812° (if we accept *ἐφα*νε at 811, 795/812 turns to be ~ ~ ~ supra), *Ion* 1070/1057, *IA* 554/569°, 756/767.
- : *Ion* 493, 1050b/1063b° (*ὀδῶσον δυσθανάτων/-νετ'... ῆ*), *Hel.* 523, *Or.* 835, *IA* 584°. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra.
- : *Ion* 112/128, 499 (or, with *σπιγγῶν*, ~ ~ ~ ~ ch. aeolic decasyll.), *IA* 208°. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra.
- : *Supp.* 1005 (ant. is corrupt), *Ion* 495, *Or.* 810/822 (+ba), 815/827, 832, 837, *Ba.* 864/884, *IA* 182/203, 547/562, 550/565, 797, 1081. ~ ~ ~ ~ *Or.* 824/812°, *IA* 563/548. ~ ~ ~ ~ *HF* 696/682, 697/683. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. ~ ~ ~ ~ *Ba.* 425/410, *IA* 753/764, 754/765. ~ ~ ~ ~glyc *Ion* 486/466, *Pho.* 210/222. ~ ~ ~ ~glyc ~ ~ ~ ~ *Hel.* 1473/1459 (*τᾶ δὲ* Wilamowitz) ~ ~ ~ ~glyc *IT* 1109/1092.
- : *Hel.* 1304/1322, 1305/1323, *Or.* 807/819, 808/820, 809/821, *IA* 216, 551/566, 552/567, 793 (+ia). ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. ~ ~ ~ ~ (!) *Or.* 825/813 (see Note).
- 62 ---: *Hipp.* 6X, *Ion* 1053/1066, *Hel.* 1347/1363, *Or.* 842 (*ματέρα πατρι-* with resolved 'chor nucleus'), *Ba.* 874/894, *IA* 580 (but Hermann's *ἐμνηε* is hard to accept), 1037/1059, 1092. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra. ? ~ ~ ~ ~ *Hipp.* 147/157 (see Note).
- : *Or.* 840 (or ~ ~ ~ ~ with *χρυσεο-*), 841, *IA* 574, 576. ~ ~ ~ ~ v. supra.
- : *IA* 566/571.
- : *IT* 1120 (~ 1103 ~ ~ ~ ~, but *μεταβάλλει* is suspected).
- : ? *Hel.* 526.
- : *Hel.* 521, *Or.* 814/826, 836.
- : *IA* 791 (*βύμα* is Hermann's conjecture).
- : *El.* 439/449. ~ ~ ~ ~ (!) *Supp.* 1021/998.
- : *Ba.* 112/127, 115/130, *IA* 1093.
- : *Hel.* 520 [? *Hel.* 526].
- : *IA* 206.
- : *Supp.* 974b (this line is recovered from Plutarch. Hermann's insertion of *τε* makes ~ ~ ~ ~ which is unparalleled, too; cf. Collard, ad. loc.). (~ ~ ~ ~ ~ is usually considered as -hem (or prosodia)). Cf. ~ ~ ~ ~ *Hel.* 1479/1496).

779°

526

8

° indicates that the last long (or rarely the last two or more) of the relevant line in Murray's text should be transferred to the beginning of the next line or that a long should be attached at the beginning of the relevant line by moving from the preceding line.

The lines listed below are ia-chor or chor-chor in an obvious 'iamb-chor' period. They are excluded from the table. *Alc.* 984/995, *Med.* 431/439, 643/652, *Heracl.* 353/362, *Hipp.* 1143, *HF* 637/655, 763/772°, 764/773°, 765/774, 766/775, *Ion* 1074/1090, *Ba.* 415/433°.

16

## KIICHIRO ITSUMI

The lines listed below have the shape of 'chor dim' or 'iambo-chor' in Murray's text. But it is doubtful whether they are actually of these metres. Excluded, in this way, are: *Cyc.* 76 (v-v ch), 656 (vvv--- ch), 660 (v--- ch), *HF* 1196 (-v--- ch), *El.* 460/472 (ia ch), 461/473 (ch ch), 705/718 (both str. and ant. appear corrupt), *IT* 392/407 (ch ch), 1236/1261 (v-v ch), 1242/1267 (-v-v ch), 1243/1268 (-v--- ch), 1244/1269 (-v-v ch), *Or.* 1431 (-vvv ch), *IA* 795-6 (text may be corrupt).

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## Index of passages cited

|                 |           |                   |           |                |           |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| EURIPIDES       |           | 594/602           | 320, 327  | 299/307        | 395, 396  |
| <u>Alcestis</u> |           | 595/604           | 298       | 480/487        | 365, 374  |
|                 |           | 872ff/889ff       | 218       | 482/490        | 470, 482  |
|                 |           | 876/893           | 293, 301, | 501ff/523ff    | 19, 77,   |
| 88/100          | 211       |                   | 394, 498  |                | 174, 178  |
| 89/101          | 468, 472  | 904/927           | 430, 468, | 502/524        | 77        |
| 90/102          | 291, 294  |                   | 472       | 503/525        | 99, 105   |
| 91/103          | 253, 261  | 908/931           | 203       | 504/526        | 69        |
| 114/124         | 111       | 962ff/973ff       | 23, 106,  | 505/527        | 108       |
| 116/126         | 197       |                   | 178       | 506/528        | 69, 77    |
| 117/127         | 99, 505,  | 963/974           | 67, 76    | 507/529        | 69        |
|                 | 512       | 964/975           | 67, 76    | 509/531        | 108       |
| 120/131         | 203, 469, | 965f/976f         | 99, 105,  | 510ff/532ff    | 70, 77    |
|                 | 479       |                   | 179       |                | 173       |
| 215/228         | 211       | 966/977           | 67, 76    | 511/533        | 70        |
| 216/229         | 211       | 967/978           | 31, 99,   | 512/534        | 19, 81    |
| 224/236         | 292, 296  |                   | 179       | 513/535        | 70        |
| 225/237         | 319, 324  | 968/979           | 99        | 514/536        | 105       |
| 232             | 320, 325, | 969/980           | 76        | 770            | 308       |
|                 | 498       | 970/981           | 202, 205, | 771/781        | 411, 416  |
| 244/248         | 203, 452, |                   | 208       | 774/785        | 404, 406  |
|                 | 459       | 971/982           | 42        | 789ff          | 47, 65    |
| 245/249         | 207       | 972/983           | 203       | 792            | 423, 424  |
| 252/259         | 400       | 984ff/995ff       | 43, 207   | 795            | 505, 513  |
| 255/262         | 203       | 986/997           | 111, 184, | 800f           | 63, 86    |
| 270             | 112, 184, |                   | 185       | 801            | 99        |
|                 | 211       | 987/998           | 211       | 813            | 439       |
| 400/412         | 505, 514  | 988/999           | 67        | 825ff          | 214       |
| 403/415         | 203, 207  | 989/1000          | 114, 186, | 826            | 252, 255, |
| 435/445         | 428, 436  |                   | 191       |                | 368       |
| 439/449         | 406       | 990/1001          | 117       | 827            | 464       |
| 442/452         | 332, 337  | 991ff/1002ff      | 114,      | 830            | 292, 294  |
| 443/453         | 203, 515  |                   | 167, 186, | 834            | 427, 433  |
| 456/467         | 106       |                   | 192       | 838            | 427, 433  |
| 457/468         | 281, 504  | 992/1003          | 76        | 841            | 320, 327  |
|                 | 510       | 993/1004          | 109, 180  | 863            | 489       |
| 460/470         | 332, 337  | 994/1005          | 109, 160, | 864            | 365, 374  |
| 568ff/578ff     | 43, 65,   |                   | 181       | 1009/1019      | 450, 454  |
|                 | 469, 479, |                   |           | 1014/1022      | 273, 274, |
|                 | 499       |                   |           |                | 281       |
| 570/580         | 249, 318  |                   |           | 1016/1024      | 468, 475  |
|                 | 321       | <u>Andromache</u> |           | 1180           | 446       |
| 574/584         | 298       | 117ff/126ff       | 285,      |                |           |
| 575/585         | 76, 506,  |                   | 421       | <u>Bacchae</u> |           |
|                 | 514       | 124/133           | 285, 430  | 72ff/88ff      | 203, 205  |
| 577/587         | 99        | 274/284           | 470, 487  | 74/90          | 208       |
| 588/597         | 505, 513  | 280/290           | 122, 507, | 75ff/91ff      | 203       |
| 591/600         | 239, 342, |                   | 517       | 77/93          | 208       |
|                 | 344, 427, | 293/301           | 429, 439  | 105ff/120ff    | 57, 203   |
|                 | 430, 431, | 296/304           | 343, 346  |                |           |
|                 | 476       | 298/306           | 343, 346  |                |           |

|             |          |                |           |                |          |
|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|----------|
| 108ff/123ff | 203      | 874b/894b      | 96        | 71             | 86       |
| 111/126     | 74       | 875/895        | 38        | 72             | 117      |
| 112/127     | 98, 533  | 876/896        | 197       | 356            | 473      |
| 113f/128f   | 65       | 877/897        | 533       | 359ff          | 418      |
| 115/130     | 98, 533  | 878/898        | 83        | 360            | 366, 376 |
| 116/131     | 65, 470, | 879=899        | 120       | 365            | 366, 377 |
|             | 483      | 880=900        | 91        | 366            | 411, 418 |
| 118/133     | 80       | 881=901        | 108       | 610            | 429, 439 |
| 119/134     | 103      | 902ff          | 35, 110,  | 615            | 429, 439 |
| 135ff       | 57       |                | 181       | 617            | 468, 473 |
| 146         | 103      | 904/110        | 110       | 620            | 468, 473 |
| 147         | 103      | 906            | 110       | 658            | 99       |
| 149         | 107      | 907            | 79        | 662            | 99       |
| 149b        | 107      | 908            | 106       |                |          |
| 154         | 74       | 909            | 107       |                |          |
| 156         | 83       | 909b           | 107       |                |          |
| 402ff/416ff | 34, 107  | 910            | 83, 153   |                |          |
| 403/417     | 103      | 911            | 103       |                |          |
| 404/418     | 80       | 1017           | 497, 500  | <u>Electra</u> |          |
| 405/420     | 103      | 1024ff         | 223       | 112f=127f      | 42       |
| 406/421     | 80       | 1153ff         | 222       | 115ff/130ff    | 29, 81,  |
| 407/422     | 78       | 1155           | 415, 497, |                | 173, 174 |
| 408/423     | 103      |                | 500       | 116/131        | 85, 202, |
| 409/424     | 91       | 1156           | 411, 415  |                | 208      |
| 410/425     | 96, 98,  | 1168ff/1183ff  | 224       | 117/132        | 72       |
|             | 129      | 1174/1190      | 331, 336  | 118/133        | 80       |
| 411/426     | 103      | 1179/1195      | 328, 497, | 119/134        | 101      |
| 412/427     | 178      |                | 500       | 120/135        | 72, 115  |
| 413/428     | 107      | 1180/1196      | 497, 500  | 121/136        | 207      |
| 414/430     | 39       | 1181/          | 195       | 137            | 73       |
| 415/432     | 203      |                |           | 123/138        | 73       |
| 536         | 182, 334 | <u>Cyclops</u> |           | 124            | 139      |
| 556ff       | 57, 65   | 41ff/55ff      | 19, 176   | 125f           | 29, 81,  |
| 574f        | 63, 91   | 41/55          | 86        |                | 153      |
| 575         | 103      | 42/56          | 117, 190  | 126            | 38, 44,  |
| 576ff       | 224      | 43/57          | 86        |                | 175      |
| 577         | 108      | 44/58          | 117, 189  | 140ff/157ff    | 53, 64,  |
| 580         | 108      | 45/59          | 86        |                | 471, 490 |
| 581         | 108      | 46/60          | 86        | 142            | 122      |
| 862ff/882ff | 34, 74,  | 47/61          | 86        | 160            | 80       |
|             | 174      | 48/62          | 86, 177   | 144            | 507, 516 |
| 863/883     | 123, 193 | 52             | 273, 277  | 145/162        | 106      |
| 864/884     | 96       | 54             | 117       | 146ff/163ff    | 81, 92,  |
| 865ff/885ff | 85, 152, | 63ff           | 42        |                | 174      |
|             | 156, 173 | 64             | 117       | 147/164        | 81       |
| 866/886     | 156      | 65             | 117, 189  | 148/165        | 81, 88   |
| 867/883     | 79, 85,  | 66             | 86        | 149/166        | 108      |
|             | 155, 156 | 67             | 86        | 150ff          | 29, 111  |
| 868/888     | 74, 79   | 68             | 117, 175  | 151            | 84, 452, |
| 869/889     | 120, 175 | 69             | 76        |                | 460      |
| 870/890     | 75       | 70             | 86        | 152            | 81       |
| 871/891     | 75       |                |           | 153            | 39       |
| 872/892     | 91       |                |           | 154            | 81       |
| 873/893     | 75       |                |           | 155            | 84, 452, |
| 874/894     | 111, 184 |                |           |                | 460      |

|             |           |               |           |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 156         | 81, 175   | 585ff         | 220       | 451/462     | 115, 186  |
| 167ff/190ff | 30, 365,  | 586           | 281, 332, | 452/463     | 70, 77,   |
|             | 375       |               | 339       |             | 152       |
| 168/191     | 354, 504, | 588           | 281, 332, | 453/464     | 70, 77,   |
|             | 511, 539  |               | 339       |             | 152, 162  |
| 169ff/192ff | 78, 88,   | 590           | 366, 377  | 466ff/475ff | 26, 115,  |
|             | 161, 176  | 699ff/713ff   | 54, 287,  |             | 186, 187, |
| 170/193     | 80, 94    |               | 383, 392  |             | 195       |
| 171/194     | 73, 160   | 700/714       | 405, 408  | 467/476     | 115, 117, |
| 172/195     | 88        | 701/715       | 464       |             | 175, 186, |
| 173/196     | 73, 88    | 702/716       | 89        |             | 189       |
| 174/197     | 88, 162,  | 703/717       | 89, 92    | 468/477     | 70        |
|             | 177       | 704/718       | 118, 190  | 469/478     | 207, 209  |
| 175/198     | 73, 78    | 705/719       | 89        | 470/479     | 70, 77    |
| 176/199     | 73, 78    | 706/719b      | 80        | 471/480     | 109, 180  |
| 177/200     | 101, 106  | 707/720       | 73        | 472/481     | 117, 191  |
| 178/201     | 88, 94    | 708/721       | 147, 506, | 473/482     | 111       |
| 179/202     | 101       |               | 515       | 474/483     | 87, 177   |
| 180/203     | 88        | 709/722       | 73, 151   | 629/638     | 47        |
| 181/204     | 211, 552  | 710/723       | 202       | 630/639     | 181       |
| 182/205     | 178       | 711/724       | 65        | 632/641     | 109       |
| 183/206     | 101       | 712/725       | 203       | 633/642     | 93        |
| 184ff/207ff | 73, 89,   | 726ff/737ff   | 4, 31,    | 635/644     | 147, 506, |
|             | 174, 175  |               | 42, 55    |             | 515,      |
| 185/208     | 73, 89    | 727/738       | 73        | 636/645     | 87        |
| 186         | 78        | 728/739       | 89        | 637/646     | 207, 211  |
| 187/210     | 101       | 730/740       | 115, 116, | 647         | 320, 328, |
| 188/211     | 89        |               | 155, 186  |             | 497       |
| 189/212     | 101       | 731/741       | 78        | 649         | 320, 328  |
| 432ff/442ff | 30, 89,   | 732/742       | 73        |             | 497       |
|             | 160, 163  | 733/743       | 147, 160, | 653         | 504, 511  |
| 443         | 89, 92    |               | 506, 513  | 655         | 332, 337  |
| 434/444     | 89, 162,  | 734/744       | 89        | 684ff       | 224       |
|             | 177       | 735/745       | 89, 92    | 699         | 395, 396, |
| 435/445     | 81, 151   | 736/746       | 163, 177  |             | 498       |
| 436/446     | 73        | 859/873       | 252, 254  | 905ff/914ff | 47, 506,  |
| 437/447     | 111, 184  | 1147ff/1155ff | 220       |             | 514       |
| 438/448     | 94, 552   | 1163ff        | 220       | 906/915     | 497, 500  |
| 439/449     | 98, 533   | 1226/1232     | 450, 455  | 909/918     | 507, 516  |
| 440/450     | 82        |               |           | 910/919     | 506, 514  |
| 441/451     | 108       |               |           | 911/920     | 70        |
| 452ff/464ff | 54, 65,   |               |           | 912/921     | 109, 181  |
|             | 470, 485  |               |           | 913/922     | 109, 110  |
| 454/466     | 101       | <u>Hecuba</u> |           | 923ff/933ff | 48        |
| 455/467     | 73        | 444ff/455ff   | 26, 99,   | 925/935     | 87, 161,  |
| 456/468     | 65        |               | 178       |             | 162       |
| 458/470     | 82, 148,  | 445/456       | 70, 77    | 927/937     | 332, 338  |
|             | 151       | 446/457       | 77, 79,   | 930/940     | 497, 500  |
| 459/471     | 65        |               | 130, 162, | 931/941     | 411, 417  |
| 460ff/472ff | 60, 65    | 447ff/458ff   | 77, 175   | 945         | 343       |
| 463/475     | 109, 181  | 448/459       | 70        | 948         | 293, 300, |
| 480         | 513       | 449/460       | 86, 177   |             | 394, 498  |
| 482         | 505, 513  | 450/461       | 41, 201,  | 951         | 450, 454  |
| 483f        | 73, 455   |               | 202       | 1024ff      | 219       |
| 486         | 450, 455  |               |           | 1068        | 273, 275, |
|             |           |               |           |             | 464       |

|               |                    |                                                           |                                                                                                 |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1104          | 427, 434<br>499    | 1120/1135 364, 369<br>1139ff/1153 404, 406, 409, 410, 413 | 1455/1469 102<br>1457/1471 178<br>1458/1472 107<br>1459/1473 82, 95, 152                        |
| <u>Helena</u> |                    | 1141/1155 383, 404, 405                                   | 1460/1474 74, 93<br>1461/1475 82<br>1463 190<br>1464/1477 91, 163<br>1478ff/1495ff 56, 503, 508 |
| 166           | 446                | 1142/1156 411, 418                                        | 1479/1496 505, 513                                                                              |
| 375           | 469, 477           | 1301ff/1319ff 32, 80, 151, 174                            | 1482f/1499f 120, 191                                                                            |
| 383f          | 491                | 1302/1320 90                                              | 1487ff/1504ff 74, 91, 174,                                                                      |
| 384           | 470, 485           | 1303/1321 111, 112                                        | 1488/1505 74, 78                                                                                |
| 515           | 32, 39             | 1304/1322 95                                              | 1489/1506 74, 78, 151                                                                           |
| 516           | 110                | 1305/1323 95                                              | 1490/1507 93, 95                                                                                |
| 517           | 80                 | 1306/1324 90, 94                                          | 1491/1508 120, 190                                                                              |
| 518           | 78                 | 1307/1325 42                                              | 1492/1509 91                                                                                    |
| 519           | 108                | 1308/1326 38, 102                                         | 1493/1510 74, 82                                                                                |
| 520           | 119, 190           | 1309/1327 38                                              | 1494/1511 102, 108                                                                              |
| 521           | 150                | 1310ff/1328ff 119, 177, 191                               |                                                                                                 |
| 522           | 102                | 1311 119, 190                                             |                                                                                                 |
| 523           | 119, 190           | 1312/1329 90                                              |                                                                                                 |
| 524           | 80                 | 1313/1330 90, 94                                          |                                                                                                 |
| 525           | 84, 452, 461       | 1331 90                                                   |                                                                                                 |
| 526           | 119, 178, 191      | 1332 149                                                  |                                                                                                 |
| 527           | 102                | 1315/1333 90                                              |                                                                                                 |
| 625ff         | 214                | 1316/1334 90                                              |                                                                                                 |
| 637           | 275                | 1317ff/1335ff 90, 178                                     |                                                                                                 |
| 638ff         | 344                | 1336 90                                                   | <u>Heracles</u>                                                                                 |
| 640           | 287, 342, 344      | 1338ff/1353ff 33, 552                                     | 132 269<br>136 252, 257<br>348ff/364ff 48, 77, 174, 179                                         |
| 644           | 365, 372           | 1339b/1355 39, 119, 191                                   | 349/365 100                                                                                     |
| 657           | 333, 340           | 1340f/1356f 552                                           | 350/366 87                                                                                      |
| 664           | 253, 260, 392      | 1342/1358 147, 506, 516                                   | 351/367 94                                                                                      |
| 666           | 286                | 1343/1359 119, 190                                        | 354/370 197                                                                                     |
| 680           | 333, 340           | 1344/1360 91                                              | 355/371 70, 174                                                                                 |
| 681           | 333, 340           | 1345/1361 119                                             | 356/372 70, 78                                                                                  |
| 686           | 382, 428, 435, 499 | 1346/1362 120                                             | 357/373 70                                                                                      |
| 687           | 365, 376           | 1347/1363 95, 97, 120, 129                                | 358/374 100, 105                                                                                |
| 692           | 364, 366           | 1348/1364 74, 149, 153                                    | 359ff/375ff 20, 100, 105, 179                                                                   |
| 1107ff/1122ff | 55, 395            | 1349/1365 74                                              | 360/376 100                                                                                     |
| 1109/1124     | 112, 119, 469, 480 | 1350/1366 207                                             | 361/377 100                                                                                     |
| 1111/1126     | 468, 474, 499      | 1351/1367 123                                             | 362/378 71                                                                                      |
| 1113ff/1128ff | 187                | 1352/1368 123                                             | 363/379 100                                                                                     |
| 1114/1129     | 115, 167, 186, 506 | 1451ff/1465ff 56, 552                                     | 380f/394f 111, 184, 185, 212, 379                                                               |
| 1115/1130     | 74, 152            | 1452/1466 203                                             | 381 212                                                                                         |
| 1116/1131     | 102, 107           | 1453/1467 207                                             | 382/396 366, 379, 507                                                                           |
| 1119/1134     | 147, 506, 515      | 1454/1468 178                                             |                                                                                                 |









|               |      |      |             |      |      |               |      |      |
|---------------|------|------|-------------|------|------|---------------|------|------|
| 1091/1108     | 108  | 95   | 113/129     | 71,  | 78   | 471/491       | 122  | 88   |
| 1092/1109     | 84,  | 452, | 114/130     | 88   | 194  | 492ff         | 51,  | 88   |
|               | 129, |      | 115/131     | 122, | 190  | 493           | 118, | 191  |
|               | 461  |      | 116/132     | 118, | 95   | 495           | 95   |      |
| 1093/1110     | 82,  | 157, | 117/133     | 88,  | 95   | 496           | 94   |      |
|               | 162  |      | 134         | 111  |      | 499           | 118  |      |
| 1094/1111     | 80   |      | 119/135     | 101  | 78   | 502           | 122  |      |
| 1095/1112     | 102  |      | 120/136     | 71,  |      | 504c          | 122  |      |
| 1096ff/1113ff | 94,  | 78,  | 121/137     | 71   |      | 506           | 366, | 379  |
|               | 176  | 174, | 122/138     | 38   |      | 508           | 507  |      |
| 1097/1114     | 80,  | 84,  | 124/140     | 101, | 178  | 676ff/695ff   | 320, | 220  |
|               | 94   |      | 184ff/194ff | 29,  | 72,  | 685/704       | 447  | 328, |
| 1098/1115     | 84,  | 452, |             | 79,  | 166, | 692           | 300  |      |
|               | 461  |      | 185/195     | 174  |      | 714ff         | 220  |      |
| 1099/1116     | 90   |      | 186/196     | 72   |      | 716           | 365, | 375  |
| 1100/1117     | 119, | 189, | 187/197     | 78   |      | 717           | 320, | 328  |
|               | 190  |      | 188/198     | 106  | 78   | 763ff         | 497  |      |
| 1101/1118     | 90   |      | 189         | 72   |      | 768f          | 224, | 256  |
| 1102/1119     | 90   |      | 189b/200    | 101  |      | 769           | 328  |      |
| 1103/1120     | 90,  | 535  | 191/202     | 115, | 176, | 770           | 497, | 500  |
| 1104/1121     | 82   |      |             | 186  |      | 912/921       | 497, | 500  |
| 1105/1122     | 102  |      | 192/203     | 88   |      | 1048ff/1061ff | 180  |      |
| 1123ff/1138ff | 85,  | 55,  | 193/204     | 106, | 164  | 1049/1062     | 5    | 51,  |
|               | 174  | 156, | 205ff/219ff | 49,  | 72,  | 1050f/1063f   | 498  |      |
| 1124/1139     | 109, | 181  | 206/220     | 79   | 85   | 1051/1064     | 112, | 111, |
| 1125/1140     | 90   |      | 207/221     | 78,  | 156  | 1052/1065     | 195  | 192, |
| 1126/1141     | 534  |      | 209/223     | 155, | 88   | 1053/1066     | 118, | 190  |
| 1127/1142     | 116, | 156  | 210/224     | 197  | 88   | 1054/1067     | 88,  | 163  |
| 1128ff/1143ff | 116, | 94,  | 211/225     | 72,  |      | 1056f/1069f   | 95   |      |
|               | 176  |      | 213/230     | 101  | 94   |               | 72,  | 163, |
| 1129/1144     | 82,  | 129, | 452ff/472ff | 65   | 178, |               | 177  |      |
|               | 452  | 461  | 453/473     | 118, |      |               | 118, |      |
| 1130/1145     | 94,  | 95   |             | 191  |      |               | 411, |      |
| 1131/1146     | 93   |      | 454/474     | 107  | 191  |               | 418  |      |
| 1132/1147     | 539  |      | 455f/474f   | 94,  | 191  | 1057/1070     | 118, | 191  |
| 1134/1149     | 471, | 490  | 456/476     | 34,  | 118, | 1059/1072     | 110, | 181  |
| 1236/1261     | 119  |      |             | 191, |      | 1060/1073     | 72,  | 163  |
| 1241/1266     | 119  |      |             | 332, | 338  | 1074ff/1090ff | 65,  | 51,  |
| 1242          | 90   |      | 457/477     | 507, | 517  |               | 65,  | 373  |
| 1243          | 90   |      | 458/478     | 88,  | 94   | 1077/1093     | 273, | 275, |
| 1244/1269     | 90   |      | 459/479     | 507, | 517  | 1078/1094     | 417  |      |
| 1245/1270     | 281, | 331, | 460/480     | 507, | 115, | 1080/1096     | 112, | 184  |
|               | 335, | 372  | 461ff/481ff | 188  | 187  | 1081/1097     | 88   |      |
| 1246/1271     | 331, | 335  |             | 115, | 153  | 1083/1099     | 192  |      |
| 1247/1272     | 497, | 500  | 462/482     | 81,  | 193  | 1084/1100     | 118, | 190  |
| 1250/1275     | 332, | 338  | 463/483     | 122, | 95   | 1085/1101     | 72   |      |
| 1256/1281     | 365, | 372  | 464/484     | 94   | 391, | 1086/1102     | 122, | 193  |
|               |      |      | 465/485     | 81,  | 402, | 1087/1103     | 118, | 189  |
|               |      |      | 466/486     | 392, | 402, | 1088/1104     | 72   |      |
|               |      |      | 468f/488f   | 506  | 378, | 1089/1105     | 107  |      |
|               |      |      |             | 366, |      | 1229ff        | 52,  | 88   |
| 112ff/128ff   | 29,  | 118  | 470/490     | 366, | 378, |               |      |      |
|               | 190  |      |             | 508  |      |               |      |      |

Ton



Phoenissae

103ff 214  
 109 439  
 119 505, 513  
 121 329, 497  
 128 396, 398,  
 399  
 132 432  
 135 438  
 146 285, 286  
 151 428, 436  
 152 410, 414  
 163 287, 343,  
 347, 382,  
 402  
 184 365, 375  
 190 428, 437  
 202ff/214ff 21, 82,  
 174  
 203/215 74, 78  
 204/216 102  
 205/217 120, 175,  
 190  
 206/218 82, 152  
 207/219 102  
 208ff/220ff 82, 149,  
 153, 173  
 209/221 74, 151  
 210ff/222ff 82, 96,  
 175  
 211/223 82  
 212/224 74  
 213/225 102  
 226ff 33, 74,  
 174  
 227 82, 152  
 228 102  
 229 91  
 231 102  
 231 91  
 232ff 82, 173  
 233 102  
 234 82, 149,  
 152  
 235 103  
 236 39, 553  
 237 82, 152  
 238 103  
 241ff 220  
 304 439  
 324 333, 340  
 330 398, 400  
 350 253, 261  
 678 195  
 1027 275  
 1284ff/1296ff 221  
 1340ff 224

Rhesus

23ff/41ff 60, 63,  
 80  
 24/42 104  
 26/44 366, 376,  
 382, 428,  
 435  
 28ff/46ff 65  
 33/51 450, 456,  
 479  
 131ff/195ff 222  
 226/235 424  
 231/240 292, 297, 323  
 242/253 211  
 246/257 410, 413  
 249/260 332, 336  
 342ff/351ff 60, 75,  
 164, 175  
 343/352 75  
 344/353 104, 107  
 345/354 110, 181  
 346/355 104, 107  
 347/356 203  
 348ff/357ff 65  
 349/358 203  
 360ff/370ff 211,  
 334  
 366/376 111, 184,  
 185  
 367/377 207  
 454ff/820ff 220  
 459/825 333, 339  
 462/828 318, 321  
 466/832 211  
 527/547 285, 286,  
 536  
 530/550 427, 430,  
 431, 476  
 532/552 252, 255  
 536/555 320, 325  
 677 203  
 895/906 291, 293,  
 309  
 898/909 503, 508  
 899/910 468/476  
 900/911 468/476  
 901/912 332/339  
 902/913 468/477  
 903/914 536

Supplices

277 471, 489  
 278 471, 489

539/548 450, 457  
 543/552 469, 482  
 599/609 469, 479  
 662/673 450, 457  
 777/786 506, 515  
 835 497, 500  
 846/857 450, 457  
 918ff 219  
 955ff/963ff 20, 77,  
 167, 174  
 956/964 70, 77  
 957/965 70, 162  
 958/966 117  
 959/967 87  
 960/968 111, 112,  
 183  
 961/969 70, 87  
 962/970 70, 77,  
 163, 177  
 971ff 27, 81,  
 153, 174,  
 179  
 972 108,  
 973 70  
 974 70  
 974b 87  
 975 93  
 976 93  
 977 39, 93,  
 550  
 978 38, 44,  
 178  
 979 99  
 990ff/1012ff 27  
 991/1013 79  
 992/1014 79  
 1015 70  
 994/1016 100  
 1017 70  
 996/1018 105  
 997/1020 93  
 998/1021 94, 98  
 999/1022 87, 97,  
 535, 550  
 1000/1023 77, 550  
 1001/1024 39, 87,  
 94  
 1003 106  
 1004/1027 160  
 1005ff 95, 178  
 1006 87  
 1007/1029 87  
 1008/1030 100  
 1072ff 223

|                |           |                  |            |                      |             |
|----------------|-----------|------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|
| <u>Troades</u> |           | 1075             | 80         | 63ff/71ff            | 21, 121,    |
| 235ff          | 214       | 1081/1100        | 411, 417   |                      | 176, 190    |
| 247            | 452, 463  | 1098/1116        | 411, 417   | 64/72                | 92          |
| 249            | 319, 323, | 1216ff           | 223        | 65/73                | 121, 190    |
|                | 438       | 1322             | 275        | 66/74                | 92, 93      |
| 256ff          | 383, 411, |                  |            | 67/75                | 121, 189    |
|                | 416, 423, | fragmenta        |            | 68/76                | 92, 93      |
|                | 424, 425, |                  |            | 69/77                | 116, 121,   |
|                | 438       |                  |            |                      | 187, 191    |
| 266            | 292, 294  | <u>Hypsipyle</u> | fr1ii/1iii | 270ff                | 222, 395    |
| 267            | 368       |                  |            | 272                  | 260, 405,   |
| 268            | 464       | 1/2              | 60         |                      | 408         |
| 269            | 463, 452  | 3/4              | 201        | 276                  | 333, 339,   |
| 279            | 253, 262, | 15/18            | 61, 83,    |                      | 498         |
|                | 271, 394, |                  | 175        |                      |             |
|                | 498       | 16/19            | 83         |                      |             |
| 282            | 273, 276  | 17/20            | 75, 151    | <u>Telephus</u>      | fr149Austin |
| 286            | 253, 260  | 18/21            | 104        | 1ff                  | 62, 450,    |
| 308ff/325ff    | 52        | 19/22            | 92         |                      | 456         |
| 314/331        | 79        | 20/23            | 80, 97     | 2                    | 104         |
| 322/338        | 79        | 21/24            | 104        | 7                    | 353, 355    |
| 323/339        | 80        | 22/25            | 112, 184   | 9                    | 92          |
| 324/340        | 106       | 23f/26f          | 76, 83,    | 10                   | 95          |
| 511ff/531ff    | 323       |                  | 131, 146,  |                      |             |
| 513/533        | 413       |                  | 149, 152,  |                      |             |
| 515/535        | 319, 322  |                  | 153        |                      |             |
| 516/536        | 477, 504, | 24/27            | 104        | fr 369N <sup>2</sup> |             |
|                | 509       | 25/28            | 76         |                      |             |
| 518/538        | 411, 416  | 26/29            | 116, 186,  | 1                    | 469, 480    |
| 566            | 412, 419  |                  | 191        | 2                    | 292, 298    |
| 799/808        | 252, 254  | 27/30            | 121, 178,  | 3                    | 353, 357,   |
| 801f/811f      | 255, 410, |                  | 189        |                      | 480         |
|                | 414, 421  | 28/31            | 104, 106   |                      |             |
| 802/811        | 449, 454  | 30/33            | 92         |                      |             |
| 806/817        | 423, 424  | 31/34            | 104        |                      |             |
| 818            | 469, 478  | 32/35            | 83, 153    |                      |             |
| 823f/843f      | 269, 412, | 33ff/36ff        | 65         | fr 453N <sup>2</sup> |             |
|                | 419,      |                  |            |                      |             |
| 825/845        | 382, 428, | <u>Hypsipyle</u> | fr64       | 1ff/10ff             | 62, 76,     |
|                | 435       |                  |            |                      | 175,        |
| 831f/851f      | 269       | 72ff             | 214        | 2/11                 | 76          |
| 833/852        | 273, 274  | 76               | 439        | 3/12                 | 110         |
| 837/857        | 427, 429, | 77               | 343, 346   |                      |             |
|                | 474       | 80               | 470, 487,  |                      |             |
| 1060ff/1071ff  | 53,       |                  | 499        |                      |             |
|                | 72, 174   | 81               | 343, 346   | AESCHYLUS            |             |
| 1061ff/1072ff  | 72        | 85               | 429, 438   | <u>Agamemnon</u>     |             |
| 1062           | 101       | 90               | 429, 439   |                      |             |
| 1063/1074      | 72        | 94               | 333, 340   |                      |             |
| 1064           | 72        |                  |            | 107/126              | 509         |
| 1065/1076      | 101       |                  |            | 116/135              | 509         |
| 1069/1080      | 65        |                  |            | 143                  | 451, 459    |
| 1070/1080      | 469, 477  | <u>Phaethon</u>  |            | 199f/211f            | 204         |
| 1073           | 106       |                  |            | 226f/236f            | 204         |

|             |          |         |           |         |           |
|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 381ff/399ff | 180      |         | 382, 432, | 172/182 | 435       |
| 697/715     | 204      |         | 441       | 181/192 | 298, 508, |
| 720ff/730ff | 404,     | 405/413 | 451, 458  |         | 518       |
|             | 407, 409 | 418/423 | 204       | 222/246 | 468, 472  |
| 748/761     | 188      | 434     | 468, 473  | 231/255 | 331, 333  |
| 1007/1024   | 451, 457 | 545/553 | 364, 370, | 372/387 | 292, 298, |
| 1451/1471   | 451, 458 |         | 388       |         | 356       |
| 1482/1506   | 451, 458 | 547/555 | 331, 333  | 628/640 | 211       |
| 1496=1520   | 451, 458 | 548/556 | 273, 276  | 632     | 537       |
| 1547        | 469, 478 | 550/559 | 471, 488  | 701/714 | 212       |
| 1548        | 205      | 551/560 | 412, 419  | 902/948 | 289       |
|             |          | 571     | 204, 205  |         |           |
|             |          | 887/894 | 308, 424  |         |           |

Choephoroe

|             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 315/332     | 452, 462 |
| 318ff/335ff | 204      |
| 351/369     | 504, 509 |
| 352/        | 205      |
| 385/399     | 451, 458 |
| 387ff/411ff | 204      |
| 389f/423f   | 204      |
| 467f/472f   | 204      |
| 811         | 451, 458 |

Eumenides

|           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 170/175   | 204      |
| 791f=821f | 204      |
| 964f/985f | 505, 513 |
| 996/1014  | 467, 478 |

Persae

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| 571/579 | 204      |
| 590/597 | 205      |
| 651/656 | 450, 457 |

Prometheus

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| 128ff   | 334       |
| 132/147 | 295, 451, |
|         | 458       |
| 135/151 | 249, 319, |
|         | 324       |
| 165/183 | 275       |
| 166/184 | 287, 342, |
|         | 343, 347, |
|         | 8         |

Septem

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 222/229     | 267, 452, |
|             | 463, 466  |
| 295ff/312ff | 20, 180   |
| 350/362     | 205       |
| 484/524     | 505, 513  |
| 485/525     | 451, 457  |
| 686ff/692ff | 204       |
| 698ff/705ff | 204       |
| 720ff       | 334       |
| 726/733     | 295, 451, |
|             | 457       |
| 751/759     | 504, 509  |
| 752f/760f   | 258       |
| 756f/764f   | 252, 258  |

Supplices

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 72          | 205       |
| 525/531     | 292, 294, |
|             | 296       |
| 526/532     | 319, 324  |
| 631f/644f   | 204       |
| 637/650     | 204       |
| 639ff/652ff | 180       |
| 657         | 205       |
| 658ff/669ff | 204       |
| 679f/689f   | 204       |
| 781f        | 416       |

## SOPHO CLES

AjaxAntigone

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 134f/148f   | 295, 469, |
|             | 478       |
| 332f/342f   | 40        |
| 340/351     | 429, 440  |
| 353/363     | 291, 293  |
| 354f/366f   | 287, 292, |
|             | 296, 319, |
|             | 324, 342, |
|             | 344, 432, |
|             | 536       |
| 582/593     | 319, 322  |
| 585/596     | 320, 325, |
|             | 498       |
| 781ff/791ff | 40        |
| 787/797     | 211       |
| 789f/804f   | 198, 205  |
| 839ff/858ff | 40        |
| 879         | 427, 431, |
|             | 468, 474  |
| 944/955     | 211       |
| 1115/1126   | 331, 334  |

Electra

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 472/489   | 212       |
| 486/501   | 353, 357  |
| 1062/1074 | 451, 458, |
|           | 478       |
| 1069/1081 | 451, 458, |
|           | 478       |
| 1413/1433 | 449, 453, |
|           | 499       |
| 1414/1434 | 449, 454  |



Oedipus Coloneus

239 452, 464  
 512/523 354, 511  
 1046/1061 353, 356  
 1082/1093 411, 417  
 1214/1227 451, 459  
 1244 319, 324  
 1245 452, 464  
 1564/1575 320, 326,  
 342, 346,

Oedipus Tyrannus

154/162 503  
 156/164 446  
 168ff/179ff 484  
 170/181 504, 510  
 172/184 470, 484  
 174/185 504, 510  
 175/187 509  
 196f/209f 253, 259  
 277 356  
 469/479 343, 346,  
 379  
 470/480 343, 346  
 869/879 353, 355  
 883ff/897ff 352,  
 354, 456  
 1088/1100 449, 454  
 1090/1102 450, 454  
 1093/1105 254, 263,  
 472  
 1094/1106 292, 297,  
 405, 408,  
 430  
 1096/1108 353, 356

Trachiniae

102/111 269  
 112ff/122ff 404,  
 407, 409,  
 410, 414  
 113/123 405, 408  
 114/124 404, 406  
 214 471, 489  
 497/507 365, 372  
 499b/510 365, 372  
 503/514 372  
 504/514b 366, 377  
 633/640 353, 355  
 635/642 318, 321  
 638/645 292, 297  
 647/655 333, 340  
 648/656 332, 339  
 826/836 821/832 249, 259  
 866 430  
 879 274, 277  
 886 285  
 953/962 353, 357  
 957/966 353, 355  
 960/969 43, 352,  
 354, 480,  
 511  
 fragmenta  
 591 P 2-3 320, 325,  
 498  
 808 P 293, 299,  
 392

Philoctetes

202/211 212  
 678/693 471, 488  
 706ff/718ff 185,  
 202  
 717/728 195  
 827/843 469, 481