

Prop. 3. 11. 49, . . . *cape, Roma, triumphum*, roughly corresponds to line 49 of Ovid's elegy. Propertius tells Rome to have her triumph, while Ovid is admitting his own position as a captive in Amor's triumph. A similar correspondence of ideas is found in the next line of each elegy where both poets plead for an untroubled life. Propertius asks this boon for Augustus, but Ovid asks it for himself. Even though the contrast between Prop. 3. 11. 49–50 and *Am.* 1. 2. 49–50 is less specific than that of the two distichs praising Caesar, Ovid, by

insinuating that Rome's triumph over Cleopatra is in some way analogous to Cupid's triumph over him, has transferred Propertius' serious idea to a much lighter context, exactly as he has done concerning Caesar in the following distich. This evidence from outside the Propertian text, then, provides the final and most conclusive proof of the validity of this transposition.

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AESCHYLUS' *MYRMIDONS* (FRAG. 224 METTE)

Τεύκρος δὲ τόξου χρώμενος φειδωλῖαι
ὑπὲρ τάφρου πηδῶντας ἔστησε <ν> Φρύγας.

Although Mette questioned¹ the inclusion of these lines from Trypho² among the list of fragments attributed to Aeschylus' *Myrmidons* and Nauck printed them as Fragment 569 *Adespota*,³ on the basis of papyrological, literary, and stylistic considerations, I am convinced that the lines belong to that play.

It is at least possible that the quotation can be used to restore one of the fragments of *POxy.* 2163.⁴ The first of these papyrus fragments⁵ can be attributed with certainty to the beginning of the *Myrmidons*.⁶ Since the other fragments are written in the same hand and were found with the first fragment, one may assume that they also belong to the play.⁷ I want to suggest that Trypho's quotation is a likely restoration for Frag. 6 of *POxy.* 2163⁸ and, therefore, comes from Aeschylus'

Myrmidons. The papyrus fragment is transcribed as follows:

1] . . [
2] πρ α . [
3] κ ρ ο [
4] ρ . [
I superimpose Frag. 224, Trypho's quotation, over lines 3–4 as follows:⁹

3 Τεύ]κρο[ς δὲ τόξου χρώμενος φειδωλῖαι
4 ὑπὲρ]ρ [τάφρου πηδῶντας ἔστησε <ν>
Φρύγας·

The position of the extant letters matches that of the quotation perfectly, and the three letters thus restored to the left of the two lines make the left margin of this fragment the same as that of Frag. 4, col. 2 (*POxy.* 2163).¹⁰

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1. H. J. Mette, *Die Fragmente der Tragoedien des Aischylos* (Berlin, 1959), p. 78. All fragments mentioned will be numbered according to Mette.

2. Trypho *Περὶ τρόπων 5* (*Περὶ μεταλήψεως*), p. 195. 15, L. Spengel (1866).

3. *TGF*² (Leipzig, 1926), p. 952.

4. Mette, *op. cit.*, pp. 74 ff. The papyrus fragments are restored by E. Lobel, *Oxyrhynchos Papyri*, XVIII (1941), pp. 23 ff.

5. Frag. 213 (Mette).

6. Restored from schol. Aristoph. *Frogs* 992. Cf. Harp., s.vv. *Λέξεις ῥητορικαί*, p. 159, Bekker⁶ (1833).

7. Lobel, *op. cit.*, p. 23, warns that this is merely an assumption.

8. Frag. 218 (Mette).

9. Lobel, *op. cit.*, p. 25, n. 6, thinks that the left-hand side of a circular letter, e.g., Θ, can be seen after the ρ of line 4. It appears to me to be difficult to tell.

10. Frag. 216 (Mette).

ANYTE (*ANTH. PAL.* 7. 208)

Μνᾶμα τόδε φθιμένου μενεδαίου εἷσατο Δᾶμις
ἵππου, ἐπεὶ στέρνον τοῦδε δαφνοῖν Ἄρης
τύψε· μέλαν δὲ οἱ αἶμα ταλαυρίνου διὰ χρωτὸς
ζέσσει, ἐπὶ δ' ἄργαλέαν βῶλον ἔδευσε φόνῳ.

As transmitted, the above epigram by Anyte

on the horse of Damis (*Anth. Pal.* 7. 208; Gow-Page, *The Greek Anthology*, "Anyte" No. IX) makes no sense in line 4, as ἀργαλέαν βῶλον can hardly mean the "battlefield."

Various emendations have been suggested: