A COLLATION OF THE MANUSCRIPTS OF MOSCHUS' *EUROPA*

Winfried Bühler's edition of Moschus' Europa (Hermes, Einzelschrift xii [1960]) has had the rare accolade of unstinted praise from reviewers in all languages. And deservedly so. Its text is eminently sound, its commentary relevantly erudite and richly instructive particularly about Moschus' stylistic debts and paternities. Bühler's review of the Europa saga in ancient literature supersedes all that was written previously. And finally, his detailed collation of the nine independent manuscripts of the text establishes for the first time the full evidence for a completely effective stemma which few will challenge and none substantially alter.²

What is the point then of attempting here a new collation? One reason is that the mischievous elf who corrupts the first, accurate drafts of a collation into the distorted or deceitful apparatus criticus below the printed text has operated a little too often at the foot of Bühler's text. Although his apparatus does not merit inclusion among those succinctly characterized in an already famous note by R. D. Dawe, 3 it contains a moderate residuum of positive error that cries for correction. The second reason for a new and fuller collation is this. Bühler's apparatus is what is called a 'negative' apparatus: failure to cite the reading of a particular manuscript at any point is to be interpreted as a tacit acknowledgement that that manuscript there contains the text that Bühler has printed. At the same time several of the manuscripts of Moschus' Europa, and especially those in the v-group (etly), are absurdly prone to trivial but often palaeographically interesting variants. Bühler does not always record these variants (as he affirms, p. 16 of his edition); and although his editorial judgement about what deserves to be mentioned and what suppressed is rarely at serious fault, yet the very practice of such judgement militates against the principles of the negative apparatus, and leads at times to a misleading inconsistency. For example, at 146 Bühler rightly reports that Fliv have 701 in place of the correct τi ; but he does not mention that the same error is repeated by lv at 105 and v at 141. Furthermore, if these 'trivial variants' of (e.g.) I and v had been recorded more fully, their sibling relationship would have been more immediately obvious. On p. 11 of his edition (but not in his apparatus, ad loc.) Bühler reports the Sonderfehler of l and v at 8 (δυὰσ) and 61 (περιέσκεπε) only. There are at least 16 further cases (12 2nd ω_s om.; 21 τιάδε, προήιλεν; 29 οἵετε [sic]; 62 περικαλλέησ; 63 εἰσήλυθον; 68 θυόεισσαν; 76 δαμᾶσαι; 80 ἐνιφέρβετε; 90 ἐγγύθ'; 95 χείρεσσιν; 97 ἀτὰρ; 98 λϋγύν; 105 οὐδέ τοι; 154 δειθι l^{ac} , δείθι v; 164 δέ om.).

This paper was born out of the discovery that G. Hermann's emendation ὀφρύσιν in 48 was already anticipated in S by a corrector (Planudes?), and

persuasively that where S has a good reading against FBA, its superiority may reflect not a better tradition but rather Planudes' emendatorial flair.

¹ Occasionally the editor rejects the manuscript tradition, without overriding justification, however, as I hope to show in an accompanying paper.

² Bühler may be wrong only in his assessment of the position of S in the stemma. J. Irigoin (*REG* lxxvi [1943], 421 ff.) argues

³ The Manuscripts of Aeschylus, Cambridge, 1964, 6 n. †.

that in 166 the correct reading $\tau \acute{\epsilon} \kappa \epsilon \ \tau \acute{\epsilon} \kappa \nu a$ was perhaps to be found in M^{pc} , long before its apograph n claimed this reading as its own. In the paper I seek to correct Bühler's omissions and errors. No doubt even this limited aim will prove on rigorous investigation to be imperfectly achieved: humanus sum. To make the paper's brevity commensurate with its limited scope, the principles of Bühler's own negative apparatus are stringently followed. Readings are cited only where Bühler's own apparatus is faulty or defective. Instances of such nugatory errors as incorrect breathings and accents, wrongful omission or addition of paragogic nus and subscript iotas are ignored where Bühler's apparatus is otherwise correct, but tacitly registered when there are other reasons to cite a reading: e.g. $84 \ \ \epsilon \ \sigma \kappa \epsilon \nu$ Setly, where the addition of the nu is a revealing factor in these manuscripts' omission of 85-6 by a saut du même au même (86 ends with $a \ \sigma \tau \rho \ a \ m \ \tau \epsilon \ m \ ne$

The sigla used are generally those in Bühler; except that Dawe's useful shorthand (op. cit. 197) is adopted where appropriate. A manuscript's use of abbreviation or tachygraphy is reported only where the information may possibly be of some use: e.g. 20 $\pi a \rho \theta \acute{e} \nu o s$ (os per comp.) F, where Bühler untypically was misled by this manuscript's habitual use of the supralineal omicron compendium for -os.²

In preparing this collation, I have been compelled mainly to rely on photographs of the nine manuscripts, promptly and courteously supplied by all the libraries concerned; autopsy was possible only for l and t. The photographs were clear, but they could not heal the sores of illegibility that now affect parts of A and V (cf. Bühler, 2 f., 5).³ And even the best black-and-white photographs do not always distinguish the colours of the inks, or provide a completely reliable record of what appears on the original manuscript.

I should like to acknowledge the generous help of Mr. N. G. Wilson, who frequently guided the faltering steps of an inexperienced palaeographer; and of Professor D. Del Corno, who kindly checked F's vital marginal reading at 104 by autopsy. By their help some of the faults that marred the earlier stages of this paper's composition were removed. Any that remain are entirely the author's responsibility.

Π

THE CORRECTED COLLATION

2 ὅτι e, inter ὅτε et τρίτον trium uel quattuor litterarum ι ήμεν ε 8 δυάσ l δυὰσ vac (uide Bühler, p. 11); ão v spatium A 3 γλυκύων t^{ac}lv 12 alt. ω_s om. lv; $d\nu \tau i\tau \eta \lambda \epsilon t^{pc}$ (- $\eta \lambda \lambda$ a.c.) 9 ἄσιαδ' lpc 11 εὐδαπιη Μ 18 επιδηρόν ΜΙ; αμφοτέροις Α 14 ηρ••έν uel ηρ•έν lac 15 αίγιόχου ec 20 ἀνεήκατο e; παρθένος (os p. comp. 19 $\epsilon \iota \sigma \acute{\epsilon} \tau^{o\nu}$ M, spiritu euanido 21 τιάδε Ιν; προΐηλλε S, προήιλεν Ιν 22 $\tilde{v}\pi a\rho \delta \hat{\epsilon}$ (uel $\delta \epsilon o\nu$, 25 αὐτῆσ etlac v (-s t) 28 είποησ' si ov p. comp. scriptum esset) $\dot{\epsilon}v$ A 29 οΐετε l^{ac} δι τε V sine accentu A, ut uid.; $\epsilon \tau a i \rho o v \sigma$ ev $(-a \sigma v^{\gamma \rho})$ 32 η ὅτε e^{ac} ; ενπλι e (trium litt. 30 συνεθειρεν l i.m. 31 χόα ev ² Cf. also on 90, 144. Particularly s.l. = supra lineam; i.m. = in margine; • = an illegible letter; *= a ³ Ahrens (ed. maior, i [Leipzig, 1855],

rasura covering the space of one letter. Under-

lining defines the extent of a correction.

xlv) already refers to A's 'literis ita euanidis

. . . ut pauca legi possint'.

spatio sequente); ἀ*μέρσοι F^{ac} (δ uel ϵ deleto?) 33 αί S ut uid. τ αῖ I^{pc} $\sigma \tilde{\eta}$ t^{ac} $\tau \tilde{\eta}$ t^{pc} 36 κύμτος S (os p. comp. script.) 40 περικαλλέη M 41 ἔσ $\bullet \bullet \nu$ t^{ac} 42 τελεφάασσα S τελεφά*κσσα V (a add. sub linea V^2 , fortasse

ante rasur. τ ελεφάσσ scripserat $v^{\rm I}$); π ειρικλυτὸν S 43 τ ετεύχαιο v (τ sscr. $v^{\rm 2}$) 44 $\hat{\eta}$ ν incipiebat $e^{\rm ac}$ 45 εἰσέτισ $e^{\rm ac}$; γυναιιν ut uid. A (ιv p. comp.

script.), γυνανὸσ uel γυναινὸσ e^{ac} 48 ὑψοῦ om. A; ὀφρυι ut uid. S (utrum S^{I} an S^{2} σί sscr. incertum) 49 ποντοπόρουν A 50 Zεὺσ ἐπαφώμενοσ ἢρέμα χειρὶ θεείη ASetlv 51 ἔ••ι ληιστήν l^{ac} ut uid. (fortasse εἶναι λ.);

53 εή A, έ*ην S; *ή δ' ἄρα δι ut uid. t 52 εὐκάροιο e, η•ύ κεράοιο tac 54 χαλκειους sine accentu A (ovs p. comp. script.); S (fortasse ϵ eraso) *ἔην αὐτὸσ* e 56 ησκητο sine accentu spirituque l i.m. 61 περιέσκεπε lv (uide Bühler, p. 11) 62 περικαλλέησ lacv 63 λειμώνας ἐπ' ἀνθεμοέντοσ (sic) Β, εἰσήλυθον lv 64 ἄλλοσι Α^{ac}; ἔτεπον l^{ac} 66 έρπύλον lt 67 εαροτροφέων Α 68 κρόκρου e; θείοεσσαν lv 73 παρθενίην vpc (η ex κ correcto); ἔρισθαι l 74 $\omega \sigma$ (pr.) FS (p. comp. script. S), $\omega \sigma$ (pr.) e 75 θυμόν l^{pc} (fortasse -ός a.c.) 76 δαμᾶσαι l et (ut uid.) v $\phi \epsilon \rho \beta \epsilon \tau \epsilon \text{ lv (cf. 140)}$ 81 διαδμήσσει σύρον l² i.m., διατμησσει sine accentu 82 ποίμνησ M (ης p. comp. script.) l² i.m., ποιμνης sine accentu v² i.m. 83 ερύη eac 84 ἔσκεν Setlv 85 μετόπω Μ v; ἐπι βόσκεται l i.m. 88 ἄυτησ uel ἄντησ lac ante κεραίησ; κύκλους e et tac (a sscr. tpc) 90 πάσαις B (als p. comp. script.); $\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\dot{\nu}\theta$ ' lv 92 ἀϋμὴν e 93 ἀμύμονος Μ 95 χείρεσσιν lv (sed accentu ambiguo, v) 96 κῦσε Flv 98 λυγύν Ι & (ut uid.) v^{ac} (fortasse $\iota \gamma$ ex $\ddot{\upsilon}$, corrector) 99 ποδοιιν F1; έδέρκετο lpc (ρ ex ν correcto, ut uid.) 100 ἐπιστρέψας S^{pc} et (ε pr. ex α correcto) e^{pc} ; δεί-

κνυε V^{pc} (κ ex μ correcto), δείκ $\ddot{\nu}$ ε e 104 ύποστορέσθ (sic) M; τνηνο F, γρ(άφεται) καὶ οἶα $[\tau']$] ἐνηη $[s F^{\gamma p} i.m.$ (litteras suppletas in libro male consuto iam non dispicias) 105 οὐδέ τοι lv 108 ω (ως uice) e; μειδιάωσα eac 109 μέλλεσκεν S 110 θέλαι fortasse tac 112 ἠδύναντο κιχάνειν tpc (χικ- a.c.) 113 θέειν ν 118 νηρείδεσ epc (primo scr. νηρέσ) ΙΙΟ ἀντι-120 βαρύδουπόν S (όν p. χόωντο e, οχεωμαι sine accentu spirituque l i.m. comp. script.); ἐνοσίγαιοσ Μ (supra σί scr. aliquid obscurum) 121 $\eta \gamma \epsilon \hat{\iota} \tau o$ e^{pc} (γ ex ϵ correcto?) 124 κόχλοισιν e 127 ϵ ιρω ϵ σ e^{pc} (σ ex ι correcto?), εἴρω l¹ ut uid.; πορφυρέαισ lx; κε del. aliquis in t 131 ἄνευθεν BMSetly ($\epsilon \nu$ p. comp. script. BS) 132 άλίροθοσ M^{pc}, άλίρροοσ (uel -oos) 136 θάλασσα e 140 $\theta \epsilon o \hat{\imath} s \delta'$ uel $\theta \cdot \gamma' F$, 135 $\theta \epsilon \acute{o} \tau \alpha \iota \rho \epsilon e^{ac}$ θεοῖσ ἀπεοικότα epc tv (ἀπεικότα eac), θεοῖσ ἀιπεοικότα l 141 τοι (τι uice) 142 πόντω S^{pc} (primo fortasse $\dot{a}\beta$ scr.) 144 ύψος sine accentu F (os p. comp. script.), ὑψόσ' M 145 οἰωνῆσι Mac (cf. 157) 147 πατρόσ άπο π. e, ἀποπρολειποῦσα v 148 ναυτηλίην e 151 έμοῖο ν 154 δειθι 156 $\gamma \epsilon$ M et (γ ex τ correcto) epc l^{ac} δείθι ν 157 ἄλλα l 159 οπη S 160 κλειτούσ Sv (ous p. comp. script. S) 162 τετέλεστο S et (στ ex σθ correcto?) M^{pc} ; $\phi a i \nu \epsilon \tau o e^{pc}$ (ϕ ex λ correcto?) 163 δè om. v 164 δέ

om. $l^{ac}v$; $\mu \bar{t}$ ($\mu i \tau \rho a \nu$ uice) e, spatio duarum litt. sequente 166 $\tau \epsilon \kappa$ $\tau \epsilon \kappa \nu \epsilon$ M, a suprascripto fortasse correctionis causa; $\gamma \epsilon \nu \epsilon \tau \delta$ M ac , $\gamma \ell \nu \epsilon \tau \delta$ M pc .

III

Notes on Selected Readings

- 19. With its pure gold M mixes a dross of lunatic Sonderfehler (e.g. $\hat{\eta}\lambda\theta\epsilon\nu$ 1, ἄσσαδ' 9, ἀκμὴν 18, πόντον προπάροιθεν ἐμεῖο 151). εισέτ^{ον} here presumably results from the scribe's misreading an ill-formed iota as the compendium for ον. Cf. on 104.
 - 20. The suprascript omicron compendium for os is normal in F.
- 21. Set gloss the final word in the verse with $\xi \pi \epsilon \mu \psi \epsilon$, which indicates that the glossator's manuscript correctly had the agrist $\pi \rho o i \eta \lambda \epsilon$.
- 22. If A intends $\delta \epsilon$ rather than $\delta \epsilon o \nu$, there seems to be no logical connection between the wrongful addition of that particle here and its omission by haplography in 20 or the clumsily written suprascript $\delta \epsilon$ ($\delta \epsilon$, $\delta \epsilon$?) at the end of 18.
 - 32. e began to copy 31 again in error.
- 33. The outlines of the letters in S fit both $\sigma \hat{\eta}$ and $a\hat{i}$, but $a\hat{i}$ was clearly intended here: (1) $a\hat{i}$ is written in exactly the same way at the beginning of 63; (2) the suprascript squiggle is closer to a rough breathing than to a circumflex accent; (3) $a\hat{i}$ is correct, and Planudes (the scribe) was no fool.
- 40. t writes πόρε rather than πόρεν because he was mistakenly copying 39 again (he added δῶρον ὅτ' ἐς λέχος before realizing his error).
- 40. M's error is a further instance of this scribe's proneness to homoeoteleuton errors (e.g. παρθένον αὐδὴν 20, ἐγγύθεν εἴδομεν 155).
- 45. It is perhaps more likely that A.'s scribe confused the very similar compendia for $-\iota\nu$ and $-\eta\nu$ than that here he intended $\gamma\nu\nu\alpha\iota\langle\xi\rangle\iota\nu$.
- 96. The accent in Flv's $\kappa \hat{v} \sigma \epsilon$ may be due, like Call.'s and Non.'s $\kappa \hat{v} \epsilon$, to an inappropriate anticipation of the story's climax (164-6).
- 99. F habitually thickens the middle of the stroke in his iotas, and this has misled Bühler into error here.
 - 100. e's odd error was due presumably to confusion between ν and \ddot{v} .
- 104. M's ὑποστορέσθ clearly came from the scribe's misreading σ and the $a_{\rm S}$ abbreviation as a ligatured $\sigma\theta$.—On the marginal reading in F here, Professor Del Corno writes: 'Del sigma che sicuramente seguiva (sc. ἐνηη[), si distingue solo la barretta di congiunzione con l'eta . . . Il legamento corrispondeva nella forma a quello che si osserva alla fine del v. 107 in $a \dot{\nu} \delta \hat{\eta} s$. La notizia di Bühler, stranamente imprecisa, si può forse spiegare con il fatto che il volume fu ristaurato nell'aprile del 1955.'
- 120. S has $\beta a \rho \dot{\nu} \delta o \nu n \dot{\nu}$ or $-o\nu$, the $\dot{\nu} / o \nu$ being written \\, which is normally the compendium for $\dot{\nu}$, but occasionally appears to be used for unaccented $o\nu$, as N. G. Wilson reminds me (cf. G. F. Cereteli, Sokraščenija v grečeskich rukopisjach', 99).
 - 136. e's error arises presumably from confusion with the ending of 137.
- 140. Although l's odd ἀιπεοικότα could be derived from an exemplar with ἀπεοικότα (v, l's twin, has ἀπεοικότα) in which the initial alpha had its tail prolonged vertically, it is also possible that ἀιπε- mis-spells ἐπε-, which in Byzantine times was pronounced identically. The latter explanation would tie in better with the 'conuenientia' gloss.—F's scribe writes an uncial gamma with a flourish that makes the letter indistinguishable from those of his deltas which replace the pedal circlet with a blob of ink. Not surprisingly Ambr. O. 123, an apograph of F (Gallavotti, Theocritus², 325; Bühler, 8), confuses the two

letters when copying $\dot{\eta}\gamma\epsilon\rho\dot{\epsilon}\theta$ οντο (122) as $\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\rho\dot{\epsilon}\theta$ οντο. In 140 there is no objective criterion for deciding whether F intended γ or δ . Cf. on 156.

- 142. N. G. Wilson ingeniously suggests that the scribe of S had erroneously begun to copy the beginning of the next verse before making his correction to $\pi \acute{o} \nu \tau \omega$.
- 156. M (like F: see on 140) has very similar gammas and deltas, but it is usually possible to distinguish between them. Here $\gamma\epsilon$, not $\delta\epsilon$: there is no accent, and the gamma is absolutely identical in shape with the neighbouring gammas.
- 166. Does τέκν $^{\epsilon}$ in M represent τέκνεα (so, for example, Gallavotti and Bühler), or τέκνε corrected to τέκνα? In defence of the former interpretation it may be argued that (1) this scribe frequently writes his word-endings suprascript and in full, and (2) he prefers to make his occasional corrections by writing through the erroneous letters (e.g. 132 ἀλίροθοσ, 166 γίνετο). But because correction of error in M is relatively rare, we cannot exclude the possibility that here the suprascript alpha was intended as a correction.

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