its genitive is found at (e.g.) *Met.* 3. 94, 11. 533–4; but the construction is better regarded as a special case of the interlaced/enclosing word-order (incorrectly classified by Bömer as hyperbaton) frequently affected by Ovid and other Latin poets. Compare (e.g.) *Met.* 2. 124–5, 5. 81–2, 478–9 (included with other not always very relevant examples in Bömer's note on 5. 447–8), 6. 34–5; Manil. 1. 844, 4. 728–9 (see Housman ad locc.); T. E. V. Pearce, *CQ* N.S. 16 (1966), 143, 149, 163.

*Peterhouse, Cambridge*                                                    E. J. KENNEY

# EURIPIDES, *Tro.* 1089–1090

τέκνων δὲ πλῆθος ἐν πύλαις
δάκρυσι κατάορα στένει·

Murray: κατάορα στένει locus vix sanus

The various explanations and emendations so far offered for this passage do not seem to have solved its difficulties yet. While it is generally held that κατάορα agrees *ad sensum* with the subject of the sentence ('numerous children'), the sense of the adjective itself ('hanging down without support')[1] appears far from satisfactory.[2] Of the conjectures proposed till now[3] only Jackson's ἀμάτορα[4] is considered noteworthy by the latest editor of the play.[5] Jackson, however, offers it as a 'fair provisional remedy' only.

I would suggest that κατάορα was corrupted from κατάρροα. Palaeographically this conjecture is no more difficult than Jackson's and the sense seems to fit better not only the context[6] but also the paraphrase ἐστεγασμένα πεπυκασμένα τοῖς δάκρυσι of the scholia.[7] It would be a unique usage of the adjective at this period,[8] but so is, in this sense, that of the verb καταρρέω in this play.[9] Other compound adjectives of this type are attested in Classical Greek.[10] Note also πυρὶ κατάδρομα[11] in 1300 and the Euripidean[12] δακρύρροος.

*The Hebrew University of Jerusalem*                          RA'ANANA MERIDOR

[1] The adjective is unknown to Classical Greek. LSJ quote A.R. (2. 1041, with τελαμών) and Paul.Sil. (*A.P.* 5.260, with βόστρυχα).

[2] Jackson, *Marg.Scaen.* p.202: 'The explanation (= children . . . clinging without support to the necks, arms, or perhaps clothes of their mothers) can hardly have been taken au grand sérieux at any time.'

[3] Jackson, loc.cit., mentions κατ' ἀέρα Heath, κατηρεφῆ Barthold, κατᾳοναμένον Wecklein.

[4] Jackson, loc.cit.

[5] K. H. Lee, *Euripides Troades* (1976).

[6] δάκρυσι seems to construe with κατάρροα more elegantly than with στένει.

[7] The scholiast will have understood κατάρροα as κατάρ(ρ)υτα, cf. e.g. χιόνι κατάρυτα ποταμίᾳ in this stasimon, line

1067. The meaning of κατάρροα, however, need not be limited to the passive: the children's faces are streaming with tears which stream from their own eyes.

[8] For the adjective LSJ give Philostratus. The noun occurs in Plato.

[9] *Tro.*15–16: θεῶν ἀνάκτορα / φόνῳ καταρρεῖ. In this sense the simplex is generally used (since Homer, e.g. *Il.*8,65: ῥέε δ' αἵματι γαῖα); frequent; cf. in this play 448–9 (φάραγγες . . . ὕδατι . . . ῥέουσαι) and 994–5 (πόλιν / χρυσῷ ῥέουσαν). Note the dative with all the examples.

[10] περίρροος Hdt.1.174, ἀπόρροος Antiph. 52.8.

[11] According to LSJ a unique usage of the adjective. The noun is quoted from Suetonius.

[12] According to LSJ.