

## A Double Hendiadys in Sophocles

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ἄρ' οὐχὶ μῶρόν ἐστι τοῦ γχείρημά σου,  
 ἄνευ τε πλήθους καὶ φίλων τυραννίδα  
 θηρᾶν, δὲ πλήθει χρήμασιν θ' ἀλίσκεται; (*O. T.* 540–42).

R. D. Dawe obelises πλήθους in his Teubner text (Leipzig 1975), presumably on stylistic, economical grounds: if Sophocles used πληθος twice in these lines to refer to 'the rank and file of the aspirant's following' (Jebb), then πλήθει (ἀλίσκεται) is but a feeble echo of (ἄνευ) πλήθους (θηρᾶν).

But Oedipus may not be thinking here at all of that secondary, popular support associated with a successful seizure of power. Rather, in regal fashion, he may be thinking wholly of the first, essential requirement—money, supplied by the would-be tyrant's wealthy friends. Grant hendiadys (as, for example, in *Trach.* 764, κόσμῳ τε χαίρων καὶ στολῇ κατηύχετο), and πλήθους and πλήθει are easily reconciled (τε πλήθους καὶ φίλων = πλήθους φίλων || πλήθει χρήμασιν θ' = πλήθει χρημάτων). The two lines then mean: '... to hunt a tyranny without a mass of friends—the sort of thing that is captured with a mass of money.' It may be worth recalling, incidentally, that Pelops, according to Thucydides, first acquired power in Greece πλήθει χρημάτων (1.9.2).

## Λιγύς, λιγυρός

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At *Cyn.* 4.1 Xenophon includes among the characteristics of the ideal hunting dogs σῶρας μακράς, ὀρθάς, λιγυράς. Arrian's counterpart (*Cyn.* 5.9, II. 82.22 Roos) is σῶρας λεπτάς μακράς, δασείας τὴν τρίχα, ὕγρας εὐκαμπεῖς. The use of λιγυρός of a dog's tail has been described by W. B. Stanford<sup>1</sup>) as 'a curious transference from the aural to the visual'. Perhaps one should remember, as Stanford reminded us in

<sup>1</sup>) *Phoenix* 23 (1969), 7 n. 12.