A Double Hendiadys in Sophocles

By Archibald Allen, Pennsylvania

ἆρ' οὐχὶ μῶρόν ἐστι τοὐγχείρημά σου,
ἄνευ τε πλήθους καὶ φίλων τυραννίδα
θηρᾶν, ὃ πλήθει χρήμασίν θ' ἁλίσκεται; (*O. T.* 540–42).

R. D. Dawe obelises πλήθους in his Teubner text (Leipzig 1975), presumably on stylistic, economical grounds: if Sophocles used πλῆθος twice in these lines to refer to 'the rank and file of the aspirant's following' (Jebb), then πλήθει (ἁλίσκεται) 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 χρήμασίν 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

By K. J. McKay, University of Melbourne

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

---

[1] *Phoenix* 23 (1969), 7 n. 12.

16*

236   Richard J. Durling

his note on *Od.* 12.44, that in the *De Audibilibus* (804a 25ff.) Aristotle defined the sound denoted by λιγύς/λιγυρός as a combination of sharpness (ὀξύτης), fineness (λεπτότης) and precision (ἀκρίβεια). Λιγύς/λιγυρός and λεπτός/λεπταλέος overlap on the aural plane (cf. Kall. *H.* 3.242f. ὑπήεισαν δὲ λίγειαι/λεπταλέον σύριγγες), while the visual reference of the latter adjectives ('fine-spun', 'slender') is commonplace. Surely the use of λεπτός of both high-pitched sound and slender size has been extended to λιγυρός, and so the meaning of the latter at Xen.*Cyn.* 4.1 should be sought, not in Arrian's ὑγρὰς εὐκαμπεῖς (cf. Liddell-Scott-Jones s.v. λιγυρός II. *pliant, flexible*), but in his λεπτάς.

A problem usage of λιγύς occurs in Orph. fr. 346.1 Ke n. Tzetzes, *Exeges. in Il.* 127,11 Herm. cites a poetic fragment including λιγὺν ὕπνον and adds τὸ δὲ λιγὺς ταὐτόν ἐστιν τῷ ἥδυμος. Mullach introduced γλυκύν into the fragment and then (followed by Abel) γλυκύς into the commentary. Why γλυκὺν ὕπνον should have moved Tzetzes to append any sort of note is a question left unasked. I had been entertaining the possibility that the phrase was a renovation of, for example, λιγὺν ὕμνον, until I noted the entry in the Addenda to Liddell-Scott-Jones s.v. λιγυρός, now repeated in the Supplement: '3. of style, *sweet, pleasant,* D. H. *Dem.* 5, cf. Plu. 2.874b. Adv. -ρῶς = γλυκερῶς, Sch. D. T. p. 173H.' It would appear from Orph. fr. 346.1 that the same extension should be recognized for λιγύς also.

Lexicographical Notes on Galen's Writings (Part III)

By Richard J. Durling, Kiel

This part of my article deals with volumes XI–XIX of C. G. Kühn's collected edition of Galen's works, excluding the pharmacological writings dealt with in Part I.[1]

The arrangement[2] is as before:

a) words or parts of speech not found in LSJ;

b) new meanings and/or corrected meanings;

c) words which are *not* (*pace* LSJ) only late or Byzantine;

---

[1]) *Glotta* 57 (1979) 218–224.

[2]) I owe it to my friend Professor Fridolf Kudlien.