THE APPARATUS CRITICUS TO THE SUPPLICES IN PAGE'S AESCHYLUS OCT

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Page's OCT of Aeschylus (1972) has become the standard critical edition. However, the presentation of the *Supplices* at least is much impaired by a flawed *apparatus criticus*. More than a quarter of the reports are erroneous, misleading, or incomplete, and it is hard to feel confident that matters are different with the other plays, particularly those outside the triad. Of course, these errors are not usually such as to affect a casual reader. But a scholar concerned with exact information in an *apparatus* will be severely disappointed. "Accuracy," said Housman, "is a duty and not a virtue," and with accuracy may be paired consistency.

The following notes have to do broadly either with Page's reports of MS readings, especially those of M, or with his attributions of editorial corrections and conjectures. In the former category there is first a sizeable group of items in which clear mistakes can be set right. Then there is a large class of items in which Page has done some kind of orthographical cleaning up before reporting M or one of the other MSS. Here he risks, on the one hand, misleading his readers every time he fails to record the exact orthography of a reported MS reading (see, for an early and striking example, the entry to 26); and, on the other hand, since there are a number of instances in the app. in which Page manifestly is being careful to give the exact orthography of a MS (see, e.g., his app. at 15, 518, 727), an inquiring reader is left entirely in doubt as to which MS reports are indeed exact and which have been regularized. By this form of inconsistency an editor gains nothing, and often confuses, and I supply, in all cases where Page's reports have not done so, the precise reading of the MSS.

A particular area of inaccurate reporting of MSS is to be found in Page's treatment of suprascript variants and corrections. He has a simple way, noted in his *sigla*, to indicate a supralinear reading: *sscr.*, and at times his *app*. is absolutely precise in recording the suprascript letters (see, e.g., his entries at 122 seqq. and 1001-2). In most cases, however, he does not make clear exactly what is suprascript; in several cases he does not even

¹ In his addenda to Manilius, Bk. I, printed in the ed. of Bk. V (London 1930) 105.

show that the variant is a suprascript;² and in some cases he neglects to show that there is a variant or correction at all. Thus, Page has a convenient and exact system at hand but employs it only erratically.

In the category of editorial attributions, Page's most common failure is a misleading and unjustifiable silence. There are close to fifty instances in which, having printed a correction of M in his text, Page records M's reading (whether accurately or not) in the app. but does not identify the corrector. And yet in many other comparable places he does specify the corrector and allows him his moment of glory in the app. A reader will be forced to the conclusion that in the first group the corrections for some reason cannot be pinpointed; but for the Supplices this is simply not the case, and the missing attributions must be filled in (many, though by no means all, Page could have culled from the editions of Wecklein and Friis Johansen). Again, Page will frequently mention an emendation that has moved the reading part way toward the truth, but equally frequently, and in similar situations, he will not. I add, therefore, a number of partial corrections, particularly those found in M's apographa and the earliest editions.

The editions of Robortello and Turnebus pose a special problem. Both were published in 1552, and although Robortello's appeared a few months earlier than Turnebus' the two editions are absolutely independent of one another. Therefore, corrections found in both of them should be treated as concurrent and should be ascribed to both editors. Page never does this and thus, while usually giving priority of mention to Robortello, creates situations like that at 344 and 345 where—in consecutive verses—he first attributes to Sophianus (a learned friend who contributed several conjectures to Robortello's ed.) a correction found also in Turnebus and then attributes to Turnebus a correction found also in Robortello. I note about two dozen cases of concurrent emendation in the editions of Robortello and Turnebus.

Except in a fairly small number of instances (about twenty-five in all) I do not comment on readings for which Page has no entry at all in his app.; that is, I accept for present purposes his own app. and simply seek to add a further element of precision and helpfulness to it. I want to emphasize that I am not attempting to impose new standards on Page's app. Every OCT app. intends to be accurate and consistent in the reporting of MSS, in the description (and the system of description) of supralinear variants, in the

² That is, he will ascribe a variant that is in fact supralinear to M^s even though in his sigla M^s denotes nothing more than manus . . . eadem quae scholia scripsit. For M, this hand is that of the reviser who copied the scholia and entered most of the corrections and variants, suprascript and otherwise, but only M^{sscr} specifies a supralinear variant.

³ See M. McCall, "The Sources of Robortello's Edition of Aeschylus' Supplices," forthcoming in *BICS* 28 (1981); see also M. Haupt's *Praefatio* to Hermann's 2nd ed. (1859) xvi.

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attribution (and the system of attribution) of corrections and conjectures. My hope is to contribute to these goals.⁴

The MSS referred to, and their approximate dates are:

M, Florentinus Laurentianus 32.9 (c. 1000)

Laur., Laurentianus Marcianus 222 (14th cent.)

Bon., Bononiensis 2271 (late 15th cent.)

Guelf., Guelferbytanus Gudianus Graecus 88 (c. 1495)

Par., Parisinus Graecus 2886 (c. 1520)

Scur., Scurialensis T.I.15 (c. 1545)⁵

In addition to the various editions and other bibliography referred to by the name of the editor or scholar alone, I also draw on the careful (though not perfect) transcript of M's text of the Supplices by Merkel. For each of the following entries I first give Page's text and/or app. (sometimes there is no need to give the text; sometimes only part of the app. is relevant) and then my correction, supplement, or comment.

Sigla: Par. = Parisinus Graecus 2286

The MS number is 2886. The error is made also in Friis Johansen's "Codex Scurialensis T.I.15 and the Transmission of Aeschylus' Suppliants," GRBS 9 (1968) 360, 367, an article referred to in Page's sigla and from which he unfortunately reproduces the misprint.

2: app., ἀρθέντ' Turnebus: ἀρόεντ' Μ

The very first entry in Page's app. is mistaken. Turnebus reads $\tilde{a}\rho\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau a$. The first editor to print $\tilde{a}\rho\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau$ was Victorius.

4: text, λιποῦσαι app., λειποῦσαι M The correction was made by Turnebus.

- 'I am well aware of Page's disclaimer (Praefatio xii): haec si errant nunquam vel raro notantur: spiritus, accentus, puncta, nu mobile, iota adscriptum vel subscriptum, It may be that, in view of this statement, my entries at least at 35, 178, 211, 281, 374, 568, 639, 685, 699, 783, 793, 824, 936 may seem to some unfair. I have thought hard before including them.
- ⁵ One particular editorial decision by Page I wish to support strongly, namely his denial of a regular position in the *app*. to Scur., the Escorial MS which H. Friis Johansen, in his important recent ed. (Copenhagen 1970), argues is at least semi-independent of M and which, therefore, is accorded in Friis Johansen's *app*. equal status with M. The new evaluation of Scur. has been accepted by almost all reviewers (e.g., R. D. Dawe, *Gnomon* 44 [1972] 121–27; A. F. Garvie, CR 23 [1973] 21–22). For a point by point refutation and for detailed collations of all the MSS of the Supplices, see M. McCall, The Manuscripts and Scholia of Aeschylus' Supplices [in preparation]. As witnesses to the poetic text of the Supplices, we have, as Page clearly states, a codex unicus and five apographa.
 - ⁶ For a thorough bibliography, see Friis Johansen's ed., 44-48.
- ⁷ R. Merkel, Aeschyli quae supersunt in codice Laurentiano veterrimo . . . typis descripta (Oxford 1871). I have myself studied M and the other MSS both on microfilm and in situ.

5: text, $\sigma \dot{v} \gamma \chi o \rho \tau o v$ app., no entry

M reads $\sigma \dot{v} \nu \chi o \rho \tau o \nu$. The correction was made by Par. and Scur.

8: app., αὐτογενη Turnebus: αὐτογένητον Μ

Turnebus does not eliminate M's $-\tau o \nu$ but prints $a \dot{v} \tau o \gamma \epsilon \nu \hat{\eta} \tau \dot{o} \nu$. The first scholar to conjecture just $a \dot{v} \tau o \gamma \epsilon \nu \hat{\eta}$ was Hermann.

13: text, $\partial \chi \dot{\epsilon} \omega \nu \dot{\epsilon} \pi \dot{\epsilon} \kappa \rho \alpha \nu \dot{\epsilon} \nu$ app., no entry

M reads $\tilde{a}\chi\alpha\iota\omega\nu$, with the correction made as a suprascript: $\tilde{a}\chi\tilde{a}\iota\omega\nu$. M also reads $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\kappa\rho\alpha\nu\epsilon$, and the first scholar to add the moveable ν was Heath.

14: app., διακυμ «αλέου (fort. διακυμβαλ-) Μ

The reading of M^{pc} is not just "perhaps" but quite clearly $\delta\iota a\kappa\nu\mu\beta a-\lambda\epsilon' o\nu$, as Friis Johansen's app. reports.

17: text, $\hat{\epsilon}\pi \iota \pi \nu o i a s$ app., $\hat{\epsilon}\pi \iota \nu o i a s$ M, eraso ut vid. π

It is a reasonable guess that the reading of M^{ac} was $\hat{\epsilon}\pi\iota\pi\nu\upsilon las$, but all that can be seen of a letter is the extreme left portion of a horizontal stroke, i.e., $\hat{\epsilon}\pi\iota$ -. Indeed, so illegible is the erased letter that none of M's apographa writes anything but the incorrect $\hat{\epsilon}\pi\iota\nu\upsilon las$. Thus it would be helpful for an app. not only to report, as Page's does, that M^{ac} may have read $\hat{\epsilon}\pi\iota\pi\nu\upsilon las$, but also to mention the scholar who first realized this to be the required reading, namely Turnebus.

19: app., τίν' ἂν οὖν Burges: τίνα *οὖν Μ

This is to some extent the opposite situation from 17. Here too the beginning of the erased letter is visible, i.e., $-\alpha$, and it is very likely to have been ν (as Murray [2nd ed.] notes in his app.), with the mistaken erasure arising from the scribe's dismay at seeing the apparent and anomalous accusative $\tau i \nu a \nu$. Thus, while Page rightly credits Burges for restoring the phrase, there is at least as much reason as in 17 for mentioning that M^{ac} may contain the correct lettering (if not the correct articulation).

26: text, $Z \in \hat{v}s \sigma \omega \tau \dot{\eta} \rho$ $app., Z \in \hat{v} Scur.$

Scur. reads not $Z\epsilon\hat{v}$ but $Z\epsilon\hat{v}$. This is not a trivial distinction, since $Z\epsilon\hat{v}$ falsely suggests that the scribe consciously changed to a vocative, while $Z\epsilon\hat{v}$ points to a simple case of scribal haplography, $Z\epsilon\hat{v}$ $\sigma\omega\tau\hat{\eta}\rho$ for $Z\epsilon\hat{v}s$ $\sigma\omega\tau\hat{\eta}\rho$, which should not be reported in the app. at all.

29–30: text, δ' $\epsilon \sigma \mu \dot{\delta} \nu$ app. no entry.

Twice in the play (223, 684) M offers the reading $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\dot{\rho}s$ and once (here) $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\dot{\rho}\nu$, all of which have had to be articulated: here by Turnebus (who prints the not quite right δ ' $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\mu\dot{\rho}v$; the first to print δ ' $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\mu\dot{\rho}\nu$ was Dindorf), at 223 by Auratus (δ ' $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\mu\dot{\rho}s$; Dindorf δ ' $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\mu\dot{\rho}s$), and at 684 again by Turnebus (again δ ' $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\mu\dot{\rho}s$; Dindorf δ ' $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\mu\dot{\rho}s$). In the latter two cases, Page's app. assigns credit, though incompletely, q.v.; it is inconsistent, then, to have no entry here.

35: text, $\partial \mu \beta \rho \phi \phi \rho \rho \sigma v = app.$, no entry

Neither M nor any apograph contains the metrically necessary ν . The first editor to add it was Pauw, but it had already been suggested by Bentley.

38: text, πατραδέλφειαν app., -δελφίαν M The emendation was made by Pauw.

40: app., ἐπικεκλομένα Turnebus: -ναι M M reads not ἐπικεκλομέναι but -όμεναι.

41 seqq.: app., ἀνθονομούσας Porson: -νόμους τᾶς M^{ac} , -νόμου τᾶς M^{pc} ἐπιπνοίας Robortello: -πνοίας M

Murray (2nd ed.) and Friis Johansen tell the reader, more helpfully, that M's correction is not, as Page implies, by simple erasure but by deletion points: $-v\delta\mu\nu\nu s$ τas (cf. 775). The ascription of $\epsilon \pi \iota \pi\nu\nu o as$ illustrates another sort of inconsistency. Here, at 124 (q.v.), and at 1070 (q.v.) occur readings favored by Page which are first printed in Robortello's edition but which first can be seen in the scholia. Robortello knew and used the scholia, indeed made the editio princeps (1552). Thus each of these three entries should read: Robortello e Σ ; yet here the ascription goes just to Robortello, at 124 just to M^{Σ} , and at 1070 again just to Robortello. The entries are neither consistent nor wholly accurate.

45 seqq.: app., δ' ἐγέννασεν' ὅν τ' Porson (τ' ἐγ-): δὲ ἐγέννασε / όντ' ut vid. M^{ac} , δ' ἐγεννας ἐ/όντ' ut vid. M^{pc}

Page's entry shows well the obscurity of M's readings. It would be slightly more exact, however, to report them: δ ' $\frac{\partial}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial$

59: app., οἶκτον Schwenk: οἶκτον οἰκτρὸν M A misprint for Schwenck, who was anticipated by Bothe.

60: app., τιν' Ι. Pearson: τις Μ M reads interrogative τίς.

63: text, $\ddot{a} \tau' \dot{a}\pi\dot{b}$ app., no entry

Despite Page's silence, this is not M's reading. M^{pc} is $\tilde{\alpha}\tau\sigma\pi_0$, while M^{ac} is probably, but not certainly, $\tilde{\alpha}\tau\alpha\pi_0$ (a very slight trace of an α may possibly still be seen on the right side of M's erasure). Robortello improved the reading to $\tilde{\alpha}\tau\tilde{\alpha}\pi\tilde{b}$, and Victorius made the final articulation.

69: text, νομοῖσι app., νομοῖσι hoc accentu Whittle M's own accentuation, which Page leaves to be guessed, is νόμοισι.

80: text, † $\dot{\eta}'\beta\alpha\iota \mu\dot{\eta}$ $\tau\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\sigma\nu$ † app., $\tau\hat{\eta}\nu\delta\epsilon$ Ms marg., quod ad $\dot{\eta}'\beta\alpha\iota$ refertur

Daggers should enclose an exact report of M, but the reading of M is $\eta \beta \alpha \iota \mu \eta \tau \acute{\epsilon} \lambda \epsilon o \nu$, with the reference mark answered in the margin by $\iota \tau \hat{\eta} \nu \delta \epsilon$ (a precise report of which would have rendered Page's quod . . . refertur unnecessary).

81: app., ἐτύμως Arnaldus: ἐτοίμως Μ

The reading of Guelf., $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\dot{\nu}\mu\omega s$, is very close to the truth and should be mentioned, especially since Arnaldus' actual conjecture, $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\nu\mu\hat{\omega}s$, did not include the correct accent.

83: app., ἔστιν Enger: ἐστὶ δὲ M M reads ἔστι δὲ.

84: app., ἄρης Μ

So also Merkel, Wecklein, and Murray (2nd ed.). But the reading of M is almost certainly $\mathring{a}\rho\eta s$ (thus also Friis Johansen), and it is noteworthy that three of the apographa read $\mathring{a}\rho\eta s$, one $\mathring{a}\rho\eta s$, and one $\mathring{a}\rho\eta s$; none has a rough breathing.

86: text, $\epsilon l\theta'$, $\epsilon l\eta$ app., $\epsilon l\theta \epsilon l\eta$ M

M reads not $\epsilon i\theta \epsilon i\eta$ but $\epsilon i \theta \epsilon i\eta$, i.e., the scribe took $\tau i\theta \eta \mu \iota$, not $\epsilon i\mu i$, to be the verb. Pauw emended to $\epsilon i\theta'$ $\epsilon i\eta \nu$, but the correct articulation was made first by Heath.

90: text, τείνουσιν . . . κατιδείν app., κατειδείν M

M reads $\tau \epsilon i \nu o \nu \sigma \iota$. The first editor to print the metrically necessary ν was Porson, and the correction to $\kappa a \tau \iota \delta \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu$ was made in two of the apographa, Par. and Scur.

104: text, els app., es M

The correction was made by Dindorf.

110-11: app., ἄται (ι in ras.) M: ἄταν Guelf.

Guelf.'s $\ddot{a}\tau av$ (which Wecklein and Friis Johansen, among others, accept in the text) is only the reading ante correctionem. Guelf. pc is, like M, $\ddot{a}\tau av$. The first editor to print $\ddot{a}\tau av$ was Asulanus, for whose Aldine edition Guelf. was the source.

113: app., λέγω Casaubon: -γων Μ

The correction was made first by Canter.

116: app., ζώσατο οις με τιμᾶι M^s marg. The marginal variant reads: . . . οἶς μὲ. . . .

117-21: text, ίλέομαι . . . καρβᾶνα δ' αὐδὰν . . . Σιδονίαι καλύπτραι app., ίλέομαι Turnebus: ίλέωμαι hic et 129 Μ Σινδον- utroque loco M^{ac}

129-32: app., vid. 117-21

M reads $i\lambda \dot{\epsilon}\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ at 117, $i\lambda$ - at 129. Only M^{ac} reads $\kappa\alpha\rho\beta\hat{a}\nu\alpha$ at 118; M^{pc} reads $\kappa\alpha\rho\beta\hat{a}\nu\alpha$; and at 130 M reads $\kappa\alpha\rho\beta\hat{a}\nu$ (- $\beta\hat{a}\nu$ M^{ac}) $\delta\delta$ (the

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breathing has been crossed out) $av\delta av$. The first editor actually to print $\kappa a\rho \beta \hat{a} v a \delta$ a $\hat{v} \delta \hat{a} v$ in both lines was Dindorf (Stanley suggested $\kappa a\rho \beta \hat{a} v a \delta$ a $\hat{v} \delta \hat{a} v$ in his commentary, but printed $\kappa a\rho \beta \hat{a} v a \ldots$ in his text). Lastly, the reading of M^{ac} in both lines is not, as the app. suggests, $\sigma \iota v \delta o v \ell a \iota \kappa a \delta v \pi \tau \rho a \iota$ but $\sigma \iota v \delta o v \ell a \kappa a \delta v \pi \tau \rho a \iota$

M's exact reading is $\epsilon \pi \iota \delta \rho \delta \mu \omega \delta \pi \delta \theta \iota$. The first editor to articulate properly was Hermann. On $\delta \pi \hat{\eta} \iota$ see 41 seqq.

136: text, ἀχείματόν . . . σύν πνοαῖς app., ἀχίμ- M πνοαῖς Porson: πνοιαῖς M

The correction to $\partial \chi \epsilon i \mu$ - was made by Par. M reads not $\sigma v \nu \pi \nu o i a \hat{s}$ but $\sigma v \nu \pi \nu o i a \hat{s}$.

146 seq.: app., σθένει Casaubon: σθένος Mac, σθένουσι Mpc

The emendation was made first by Canter, in his note on 126. Neither M^{ac} nor M^{pc} bears any accent.

156: text, του γάιου app., γάιου Wellauer: ταιου M

M reads $\tau \dot{\nu} \nu \tau a \iota o \nu$ as one word. Turnebus, while botching the article, was the first to emend $\tau a \iota o \nu$, printing $\tau o \nu \gamma \gamma a \iota o \nu$.

162-3: text, \tilde{a} Zήν, 'Ioûs † ὶω μῆνις app., ἀζηνιουσιω μῆνις M

The first scholar to articulate the entire phrase correctly was Salvinius. Robortello did part of the work, however, as well as in part moving back-

164: text, κουνῶ δ' ἄγαν app., ἄγαν Bamberger: ἄταν M M reads not κουνῶ δ' ἄταν but, in a single meaningless word, κουνωδάταν. Turnebus corrected as far as κουνῶ δ' ἄταν.

176: text, \triangle ANAO Σ app., \triangle avaós Scaliger, $\pi \rho \epsilon \sigma \beta \dot{\nu} \tau \eta s$ praefixit M To be consistent with his own sigla, Page should give the full ascription of speaker to M^s. M's scribe wrote just a marginal $\pi \rho \epsilon s$, which M^s, the diorthotes who revised the text and wrote the scholia, "improved" by adding, further into the margin, $\pi \rho \epsilon \sigma \beta \nu \tau \eta s$.

178: text, $\pi \rho o \mu \eta \theta i a v$ app., no entry

wards, with his reading: $\hat{\omega}$ ($\epsilon \hat{v}$ love, $l\hat{\omega}$.

M reads $\pi\rho o\mu \dot{\eta}\theta \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\iota} av$. The first editor to print the correct accent was Dindorf.

194: app., γοεδνά Robortello: γοειδηα Μ

M, though meaningless, does have an accent, $\gamma o \epsilon i \delta \eta a$, partially concealed as the top stroke of the $\epsilon \iota$ ligature: Δ . The correction was made concurrently by Turnebus (actually, he prints $\gamma o \epsilon \delta \nu a$ and Robortello $\gamma o \epsilon \delta \nu a$, with the first editor to print the correct accent being Hermann).

197: text, $\phi\theta \circ \gamma\gamma\hat{\eta}\iota$ app., $\phi\theta \circ \gamma\gamma\hat{\eta}$ M

Almost the full correction was made by Scur., $\phi\theta \circ \gamma\gamma\hat{\eta}$; the first editor to add iota was Pauw.

202: text, εἶ ξένη φυγάς app., εἶξεν ἡ φυγάς M

The articulation was first effected by Sophianus (in Robortello's ed.) and Turnebus concurrently.

204: app., φρονούντως M^{pc} : -τος M^{ac} πρὸς φρονοῦσαν Dindorf M^{ac} reads not φρονούντος but φρονοῦντος. Porson anticipated Dindorf.

211: text, οἴκτιρε app., no entry

M reads οἴκτειρε, and the correction was not made until Kirchhoff.

212: app., κικλήσκετε Scur. $^{\rm s}$: -ται M

The correction in Scur. is a suprascript: κικλήσκετά. Thus, the ascription should be to Scur. since Scur. simply denotes manus . . . eadem quae scholia scripsit.

216: text, συγγνοῖτο app., σύνγνοιτο M^s : σύγν- M

Here too the correction is a suprascript: συγνοιτο. Further improvement to σύγγνοιτο was made by Par. and Scur., and Stephanus made the final correction to συγγνοῖτο.

217: text, κικλήσκω app., κικλίσκω M The correction was made by Par. and Scur.

223: app., δ' έσμος Auratus: δεσμος Μ

Auratus conjectured δ ' $\epsilon \sigma \mu \delta s$. Dindorf was the first to print δ ' $\epsilon \sigma \mu \delta s$; see 29-30.

224: app., ίζεσθε κίρκων Robortello: ίξεσθε M^s , ίζεσθαι M: κέρκω M^s , κρέκω M

The full correction was made concurrently by Turnebus, and $i\zeta\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$ appears first in Scur. Page's app. fails to show that $i\xi\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$ (not $i\xi$ -) $\kappa\epsilon\rho\kappa\omega$ appears in M as a single phrase written by the reviser in the margin. Thus, the app. should read (following the format Page adopts at, e.g., 116 where the reviser similarly enters a marginal variant): $i\zeta\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$ $\kappa i\rho\kappa\omega\nu$ Robortello, Turnebus ($i\zeta\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$ iam Scur.): $i\xi\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$ $\kappa\epsilon\rho\kappa\omega$ M^s marg., $i\zeta\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha$ $\kappa\rho\epsilon\kappa\omega$ M.

230: app., τὰμπλακήμαθ' ὡς Victorius (τὰπλ-): ταπλα ἐν μαβως M The first small step toward the full correction was made by Robortello, who printed ὡς. The final step, τὰμπλ-, was effected by Stephanus.

237: text, ἀφ' Ἑλλάδος app., ἀφ' M^s : ἀπ' M το πᾶν Blaydes The scribe of M wrote ἀπελλάδος. The reviser's corrections were a suprascript ϕ ' and an initial rough breathing: ἀπελλάδος. Tucker anticipated Blaydes.

240: app., ἀτρέστως Sophianus: ἀκρ- M

The correction was made concurrently by Turnebus.

248: app., ίερόρραβδον post Bothe Whittle

Bothe's conjecture, ἱερόραβδον, was anticipated by Schütz.

254: app., alav ηs Turnebus (et alav Guelf. sscr): αίδνης Μ

Guelf.'s suprascript is not alav but alav, or perhaps alas. In M the breathing is indeed more over a than ι , but M's scribe is not making a trisyllabic word. This is shown in part by the fact that none of the apographa copies the word as trisyllabic and in part by the frequency of just such spacing in M between breathing and accent in cases where there is no syllabic question. For instance, in this same verse $\ell \rho \chi \epsilon \tau a \iota$ is written in M $\ell \rho \chi$ -; in 252 $\ell \nu a \kappa \tau o s$ is written $\ell \nu a \kappa$ -; in 314 $\ell \nu a \kappa \tau o s$ is written $\ell \nu a \kappa$ -. M's reading, then, is albums (thus also Friis Johansen).

259: app., τἀπὶ τάδε Canter: τ' ἄπειτα δὲ Μ

Much of the correction appeared first in Turnebus' ἐπὶ τάδε.

264: text, βροτοφθόρων app., -φθόρων M^s: -φόρων M θ
The reviser's correction was a single, supralinear θ: βροτοφόρων.

269: app., ἀμέμπτως *Aπις Robortello: μεμπτῶς ἄπεισ' M Both conjectures were made concurrently by Turnebus.

270: text, ποτ' ἀντίμισθον ηὕρετ' ἐν app., ποτ' ἀντίμισθον Turnebus: πονταντινεισθον Μ

Turnebus reads $\pi \delta \tau$ '. Victorius first printed $\pi \delta \tau$ '. More importantly, M reads not $\eta \ddot{v} \rho \epsilon \tau$ ' $\dot{\epsilon} v$ but $\dot{\epsilon} \dot{v} \rho \epsilon \tau \dot{\epsilon} v$. Guelf. and Par. made the proper word division, but it was left until Dindorf for an editor to move from $\dot{\epsilon} \ddot{v} \rho \epsilon \tau$ ' $\dot{\epsilon} v$ to $\eta \ddot{v} \rho \epsilon \tau$ ' $\dot{\epsilon} v$.

272: $app., \gamma ένος τ' ... λέγοις πρόσω Robortello: γένοιτ' ... λέγοι προσως Μ$

Par. made the improvement to πρόσω.

273: text, $\gamma \epsilon$ μèν δη ρησιν app., μèν M^{ac} : μιν M^{pc} δη ρησιν Sophianus: δηρίσιν M

Page assigns the correct $\mu \grave{\epsilon} \nu$ to M^{ac} . I can see no trace of this in M's $(which all the apographa copy as <math>-\mu \iota \nu)$, and the correction then goes to Robortello (thus also Friis Johansen). Further, Page's app. gives the inaccurate impression that M reads $\gamma \epsilon$, whereas it reads $\gamma \acute{\epsilon}$. The correction to $\delta \dot{\eta} \, \delta \hat{\eta} \sigma \iota \nu$ was made concurrently by Turnebus.

277: text, ἄπιστα app., ἄπειστα M

The correction appears in the 1540s as a suprascript in Scur., ἄπείστα, but was made first by Asulanus in the Aldine ed. (1518).

281: text, $\theta \rho \dot{\epsilon} \psi \epsilon \iota \epsilon$ app., no entry

M reads $\theta \rho \dot{\epsilon} \psi \epsilon \iota \epsilon \nu$. Par. and Scur. remove the ν . This is not so minor a variant as, for instance, moveable ν at line end, since $-\epsilon \iota \epsilon$ here restores meter in the fourth foot.

284: text, ἀκούων . . . ἱπποβάμοσιν app., ἀκούω Robortello -βάμοισιν Μ

ἀκούω, which is accepted by many editors, was conjectured concurrently by Turnebus, and he was the first to make the correction to $i\pi\pi$ οβάμοσιν.

292: app., $\tau \hat{\eta}$ ιδ' $\dot{\epsilon} \nu$ Sophianus: $\tau \hat{\eta}$ ίδε $\hat{\iota} \nu$ Μ

Merkel and Friis Johansen also report M as $\tau \hat{\eta}$, but the reading is $\tau \dot{\eta}$ (as seen by Wecklein and Murray [2nd ed.]). The correction was made concurrently by Turnebus.

295: text, μειχθηναι app., μιχθηνα (sic) M

Guelf., Par., and Scur., all improve to $\mu \iota \chi \theta \hat{\eta} \nu a \iota$. The first editor to print $\mu \epsilon \iota \chi \theta \hat{\eta} \nu a \iota$ was Wilamowitz.

298: text, βασιλέωιν app., no entry

The reading of M, which many editors adopt, is not $\beta a \sigma \iota \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \omega \iota \nu$ but $-\dot{\epsilon} \omega \nu$. Wecklein proposed $-\dot{\epsilon} o \iota \nu$. Page follows Murray (2nd ed.), who in preferring this form of the dual cites the discussion by W. Schulze, "Zum Griechischen Dual," in his *Kleine Schriften* (1934) 324.

299: text, βοῦν τὴν app., βούν «την Mac, βού « «την Mpc

 M^{ac} clearly reads $\beta o \nu \nu i \tau \eta \nu$ (thus also Friis Johansen). Page ignores the easily discerned i and as a result makes M^{ac} appear in all essentials to preserve the true reading, which actually was first conjectured by Canter.

302: app., ταῦτ' ἄλοχος ἰσχυρὰ Robortello: ταῦτα λόχοις χυρα M Robortello does not read ἰσχυρὰ at all, but an unrelated ἥρα. The correction to ταῦτ' ἄλοχος was made concurrently by Turnebus, and ἰσχυρὰ was conjectured first by Pauw.

308: app., πέλας Turnebus: πέδας Μ, οἶμαι παῖδες M^s

The reviser's variant is entered in the margin, and Page's app., as it does elsewhere (e.g., 248, 386), should so indicate: oîµaı π aîões M^s in marg.

309: app., τῶι γάρ Bothe: τοιγάρ Μ

M reads $\tau o \hat{\imath} \gamma \acute{a} \rho$; the presence of the two accents suggests that the corruption of $\tau \acute{a} \iota \gamma \acute{a} \rho$ is not much older than M itself.

321: app., πεντηκοντάπαις Heath: -κοστόπαις Μ

The reading of Par., $\pi \epsilon \nu \tau \eta \kappa o \nu \tau \delta \pi a \iota s$, which Friis Johansen accepts in his text, should be mentioned as a significant step on the way from M to Heath.

331: app., κέλσειν Robortello: κέλσειεν Μ

The correction was made concurrently by Turnebus.

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332: text, μεταπτοοῦσαν app., -πτοοῦσαν Whittle: -πτοίουσαν M M reads not μεταπτοίουσαν but a somewhat more mistaken μετά πτοίουσαν.

337: app., ὄνοιτο Robortello: ἄνοιτο M et M^Σ

The app., though Page could not have known this, should read: ed. Robortelli. That is, ὄνοιτο is a reading that appears in Robortello's edition but is not to be ascribed to Robortello himself as a conscious conjecture. In fact, it is an accidental miscopying of ἄνοιτο; see M. McCall, "Robortello's 'Conjecture' at Aeschylus, Supplices 337," forthcoming in CQ (1982); see also the entry to 1055.

341: text, μη 'κδούς app., 'κδούς Schütz: 'κδωις M M reads not μη 'κδωις but μηκδωις.

342: app., ἄρασθαι Scur., Laur., Par.: αἴρασθαι Μ

The apographa should be credited in chronological order: Laur., Par., Scur.

344: app., κοινωνός Sophianus: κοινός M The emendation was made concurrently by Turnebus.

345: app., πόλεος . . . ἐστεμμένην Turnebus: πόλεως . . . -νη Μ ἐστεμμένην was conjectured concurrently by Robortello.

346: text, λεύσσων τάσδ' έδρας app., λεύσων Μ τάσδ' έδρας Bon.: τὰς δέδρα Μ

The correction to $\lambda\epsilon\dot{\nu}\sigma\sigma\omega\nu$ appears in both Guelf. and Par. Page's attribution to Bon. is thoroughly misleading. Far from reading $\tau\dot{\alpha}\sigma\delta$ ' $\dot{\epsilon}\delta\rho\alpha s$, it has $\tau\dot{\alpha}s$ $\delta\dot{\epsilon}\delta\rho\alpha s$. Bon. is the most doggedly loyal of all the apographa of M, and here was attempting only to reproduce M's $\tau\dot{\alpha}s$ $\delta\dot{\epsilon}\delta\rho\alpha$ but mistook the tail on the final alpha (looking like Δ) for an additional sigma. Page seems to be drawing from and expanding upon Friis Johansen's report of Bon.'s reading as $\tau\dot{\alpha}s$ [accent thus] $\delta\dot{\epsilon}\delta\rho\alpha s$, which Friis Johansen (ed., "Introduction," p. 25) oddly describes as "a tolerably good, although not very striking, conjecture." In fact, no conjecture of any sort crossed the scribe's mind, only a desire to record M faithfully, and Page's app. both misrepresents Bon.'s reading and unfairly ignores Robortello who actually made the conjecture.

374: app., θρόνοις Sophianus (-οισι): χρόνοισι M
The first editor to propose the fully correct θρόνοις was Pauw.

380: app., μη δρασαί τε Scur.: μηδράσητε Μ

Scur. did not do all that Page attributes to it, nor in fact was it the first to start improving M. Each of the other four apographa (all earlier than Scur.) articulated correctly as far as separating $\mu\dot{\eta}$ from $\delta\rho\dot{\alpha}\sigma\eta\tau\epsilon$, and Bon. placed a circumflex on $\delta\rho\hat{\alpha}$ - half a century before Scur. It is true

that Scur. effected by far the most significant improvement, to $\delta\rho\hat{a}\sigma\alpha\iota$, but even here the accents were wrongly put: $\mu\dot{\eta}$ $\delta\rho\hat{a}\sigma\alpha\iota$ $\tau\dot{\epsilon}$. The first editor to print the final $\mu\dot{\eta}$ $\delta\rho\hat{a}\sigma\alpha\dot{\iota}$ $\tau\epsilon$ was Bothe.

386: app., δυσπαράθελκτος Schütz: $\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$ δυσπαραθέλκτοις M, δυσπαρενθήτοις M^s in marg.

Both reports of M are wrong (perhaps misprints). M reads $\hat{\omega}$ $\delta v \sigma \pi a \rho - \theta \epsilon \lambda \kappa \tau o i s$, and the reviser's marginal entry is $\delta v \sigma \pi a \rho \theta \epsilon v \dot{\eta} \tau o i s$.

389: text, τ is . . . θ é λ oι app., τ is Victorius: τ is δ ' M θ é λ ει M^{ac} δ ' was deleted first by Turnebus. M's correction to θ έ λ οι is in the form of a suprascript: θ έ λ οι δ εί.

392: text, $\dot{v}\pi o \chi \epsilon i \rho i o s$ $app., -\chi \epsilon i \rho i o s$ Robortello: $-\chi \dot{\epsilon} \rho i o s$ M The correction was made concurrently by Turnebus.

401: text, $\epsilon \pi \eta \lambda v \delta \alpha s$ app., $\epsilon \pi \eta \lambda$ - Robortello: $\epsilon i \pi \eta \lambda$ - M

M reads not $\epsilon i \pi \eta \lambda \nu \delta as$ (or, as Friis Johansen reports, $\epsilon i \pi \dot{\eta} \lambda \nu \delta as$) but $\epsilon i \pi \dot{\eta} \lambda \nu \delta as$. The correction was made concurrently by Turnebus.

405: text, τωνδ' έξ ἴσον app., no entry

M reads $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \delta \epsilon \xi i s o v$, and none of the apographa offers any improvements. Although the correction is only one of articulation, the required rearrangement is considerable, and since Page's app. elsewhere includes recognition of comparable instances of articulation, e.g., at 86, 162–3, 202, 352, it should record here that the first editor to print the words correctly was Victorius.

409: app., ἀινωμένον Salvinius: ἀνωμένων M M has no breathing.

416: app., δs οὐδ' ἐν Stephanus: ὡς οὐδὲν Μ

Stephanus did indeed conjecture δs , but the first editor to articulate $o\dot{v}\delta$ $\dot{\epsilon}v$ was Asulanus.

422: text, δρομέναν app., δρμέναν Pauw

The reading of M is $\partial \rho \delta \mu \epsilon \nu a \nu$, i.e., only M^{ac} is $\partial \rho o \mu \epsilon \nu a \nu$.

432: app., ἐπιλαβαῖς Dawe

Dawe was anticipated by H. Voss.

435: app., "Αρει 'κτίνειν Seidler: δρεικτείνειν M Part of the correction appears in Guelf., δρει κτίνειν.

443: text, $\chi \rho \dot{\eta} \mu a \sigma \iota \nu$ app., $\chi \rho \eta \mu \dot{a} \tau \omega \nu$ M^s in marg.

M reads not $\chi \rho \eta \mu a \sigma \iota \nu$ but $\chi \rho \eta \mu a \sigma \iota$. The ν was first added, and meter restored, by Victorius. Page's app labels $\chi \rho \eta \mu \dot{a} \tau \omega \nu$ a marginal variant introduced by the reviser, but this is not so. It is an adscript scholium to M's $\pi o \rho \theta o \nu \mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \omega \nu$ (the reviser's own variants are generally in a smaller

script and are placed much nearer the outer edge of the margin), and as such is rightly included in editions of the Supplices scholia. Friis Johansen's app., from which Page should have profited, records the situation correctly: χρημάτων in margine cod. M ut variam lectionem positum esse falso affirmant editores; scholium est iuxta vocem πορθουμένων solito more adscriptum.

445: text, †ἄτην app., ἄτης Scaliger The first editor to conjecture ἄτης was Turnebus.

448: app., θελκτήριος Guelf.: -ρίοις Μ

Page rightly notes that the correction, whose vulgar ascription has been to Turnebus, appears in Guelf. But the reading in Guelf. is only ante correctionem; Guelf. pc reads with M in error; cf. 458. Furthermore, Par. carries the correction in unaltered form and should probably (since Guelf. ac may be nothing but a felix error) receive at least equal credit.

449: app., δμαιμον M^s: δμαίμων M

The reviser corrected only to δμαῖμον; Victorius was the first to print δμαιμον.

458: text, $\dagger \tau \dot{\nu} \chi a \nu \dagger \ldots \pi \dot{\epsilon} \lambda o \iota$ app., aptum foret $\tau \dot{\iota} \gamma \dot{a} \rho; \ldots \pi \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \epsilon \iota$ (illud Zakas, hoc Guelf.)

The reading in Guelf. is only ante corr.; Guelf. pc reads $\pi \in \lambda o \iota$ with M; cf. 448.

459: app., καλή Turnebus: καλεί Μ

Bon. ac probably was the first to read καλή. The last part of the word in Bon. is written: - \widehat{a} , with an apparent η changed into an $\epsilon \iota$ ligature, and an acute accent changed to a circumflex.

461: text, ὑποστήσεις app., -στήσεις Wellauer: -στήσει Μ M reads not ὑποστήσει but ὑπὸ στήσει.

471: text, ἐσβέβηκα app., $\epsilon \sigma \beta \epsilon \beta$ - Turnebus: $\epsilon \sigma \epsilon \beta$ - M

Turnebus did not conjecture ἐσβέβηκα but ἐσβέβηκε. Spanheim was the first to read ἐσβέβηκα.

485: text, ἐμοῦ κάτ ἐ ἀρχῆς app., κάτ ἐ ἀρχῆς Headlam: κατ ἀρχῆς Μ The point of contention is whether to punctuate with Headlam or with M and the great majority of editors ($\epsilon\mu o\hat{v}$ $\kappa a\tau$ $^{\prime}$ $\dot{a}\rho\chi\hat{\eta}s$), but Page's app. does not show clearly what the alternative to Headlam is. In addition, M reads καταρχής (κατάρχής Guelf., κατ' άρχής Robortello, Turnebus).

491: app., εύρεθέντα Porson: εὖρ' ἐόντα Μ, εὖ ρέοντα Μ^s πρόξενον Canter: $\pi \rho \delta s \ \mathcal{E} \epsilon \nu o \nu \ M$

M ante corr. reads not $\epsilon \hat{v}_{\rho}$ but $\epsilon \hat{v}_{\rho}$. Again, M reads not $\pi \rho \delta s \xi \epsilon v_{\rho} v_{\rho}$ but $\pi\rho\sigma\sigma\xi\dot{\epsilon}\nu\sigma\nu$, and an exact report would serve to buttress Canter's correction,

both because the reading in M is a single word and also because it so clearly reflects an intermediate stage in the corruption of $\pi\rho\delta\xi\epsilon\nu\sigma\nu$ to $\pi\rho\delta$ $\xi\epsilon\nu\sigma\nu$ (four of the five apographa, Bon., Guelf., Par., and Scur., indeed move on to $\pi\rho\delta$ $\xi\epsilon\nu\sigma\nu$).

495: app., ἄστεως M: -εος M^s

The app. does not make clear that the reviser's (erroneous) correction is supralinear, nor does $-\epsilon os$ show that the suprascript is simply o: $\alpha \sigma \tau \epsilon \omega s$.

510: app., άρπαγαις Turnebus: -γές Μ

M reads ἄρπαγες.

519: app., ποῖα Par. sscr: τοῖα M

The app. does not make clear that in Par. only π is suprascript: $\overline{\tau}$ oîa.

522: text, $\pi o \rho \sigma v \nu \hat{\omega} \nu$ app., no entry

M reads πορσύνων. Valckenaer made the correction.

531: text, $<\delta$ '> app., 532 δ ' suppl. Wecklein

A misprint for 531.

536: app., $\Delta \hat{\imath}ai$ Pauw: Δias M

Pauw makes the suggestion in the *Notae* placed at the end of his edition, and as is usual has no accents at all: an forte legendum, $\Delta \iota a \iota \tau o \iota \gamma \epsilon \nu s \epsilon \nu \chi o \mu \epsilon \theta$ $\epsilon \nu \chi o \mu \epsilon \theta$ The first editor to print $\Delta \hat{\iota} a \iota$ was Wecklein.

550: $app., \tau$ åv Hermann

Hermann proposed τ ' $\mathring{a}\gamma$.

551: app., $\delta\rho\hat{\omega}\nu$: $\delta\rho\hat{\omega}\nu$ M, $\delta\rho\omega\nu$ Ms M reads $\delta\rho\hat{\omega}\nu$. Page gives to the reviser the suprascript breathing and accent (without showing that they are suprascript), but it is impossible, I think, to tell whether they were added by the reviser or simply by the scribe. Three of the apographa, Guelf., Par., and Scur., read the correct $\delta\rho\hat{\omega}\nu$.

556: app., εἰσιχνουμένου M^{pc}, εἰσικνουμέν * M^{ac}

In M^{ac} there may be two letters rather than one in ras., i.e., -μέν **; in M^{pc} the χ is supralinear and a rough breathing has been added: εἰσίκνουμένου.

568: text, μειξόμβροτον app., no entry

M reads $\mu \iota \xi$ -, and it was not until Wilamowitz that the correction was made.

570: text, δ' ἐθάμβουν app., δὲ θαμβοῦν M

The correction was made by Turnebus.

574: text, $κρ \dot{\epsilon}ων$ app., no entry

Page, like Friis Johansen, neglects to mention the reviser's κραίνων, added in the margin, but the addition is of exactly the same type as those which

occur at 80, 116, 224, 255, 324, 386, and 698, all of which Page's app. does record (though at 224, q.v., he fails to note that the addition is marginal).

597: app., οὔτινος Scur., Laur.: ὅστινος Μ

The chronological order is Laur., Scur. Page's report of M conceals the fact that this is the reading *post corr*. The reading *ante corr*. is hard to decipher, but seems to be either $o\hat{v}\tau \cdot vos$ or $o\hat{v}\tau$ - or $o\hat{v}\tau$ -.

602: text, ἀγγέλλων app., no entry

M reads $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\nu$, with the correction made as a suprascript: $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\dot{\omega}\nu$.

603: app., ἔνισπε δ' Robortello: ἐνόσπερ Μ, ἔνεπε Guelf.

Page, like Friis Johansen, wrongly reports Guelf., which in fact reads $\ddot{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\pi\epsilon$ δ ', a not inconsiderable difference since Guelf.'s true reading is an intelligent anticipation of Robortello.

604: app., χεὶρ ὅπηι Casaubon, πληθύνεται Hermann: χειροπληθύεται M Turnebus corrected as far as χεὶρ ὅπωσ.

608: text, $\lambda \dot{o} \gamma o \nu$ app., no entry

M reads $\lambda \delta \gamma \omega \nu$, with the correction made as a suprascript: $\lambda \delta \gamma \omega \nu$.

610: text, κάρρυσιάστους app., καρυσ- M

Turnebus corrected as far as κἀρρουσ-; Dindorf was the first to print κἀρρυσ-.

615: app., τοιάνδ': τοιαῦτ' Friis Johansen

Page thinks $\tau o i \acute{a} \nu \delta$ questionable enough to mention Friis Johansen's $\tau o i a \hat{v} \tau$, but fails to record M's exact reading, $\tau o i \acute{a} \nu \delta$, even though M's accents may suggest corruption and, before corruption, $\tau o i a \hat{v} \tau$. Bon., Par., and Scur. all read $\tau o i \acute{a} \nu \delta$.

619: text, πρὸς πόλεως app., πρὸς Bothe: πρὸ M M reads προπόλεως. The Aldine ed. articulates as far as πρὸ πόλεως.

622: app., ἔκραν' ἄνευ κλητήρος Turnebus: ἔκλαναν εὐκλήτορος M Asulanus' Aldine ed. (1518) moved a little toward the correction with its reading, ἔκλαν ἀνευκλήτορος, and Par. (c. 1520) somewhat further: ἔκρανεν εὐκλήτορος.

631 seqq.: text, εὐκταῖα γένει app., γένει Mac: γένη Mpc

The (erroneous) correction in M is suprascript, $\gamma \epsilon \nu \epsilon \iota$ (thus, with no accent; Robortello and Turnebus were the first, concurrently, to print $\gamma \epsilon \nu \epsilon \iota$). In addition, Page should state that the preceding word also contains a supralinear correction, $-\kappa \tau \epsilon \dot{\alpha}$; Laur. reads $-\kappa \tau \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\alpha}$ and Scur. $-\kappa \tau \alpha \hat{\imath} \dot{\alpha}$.

639: text, ἄικτισαν app., no entry

M reads, with a suprascript correction: ὤκτϵισαν. Guelf. and Scur. read the fully correct ὤικτισαν.

656 seqq.: text, $\dot{\nu}$ ποσκίων app., $\dot{\nu}$ πὸ σκιῶν ut vid. M^{pc}

M reads $\hat{v}\pi\hat{o}$ σκίων. Thus M^{ac} is not $\hat{v}\pi o \sigma κίων$ but $\hat{v}\pi\hat{o}$ σκιων (Page's M^{pc}), and M^{pc} is $\hat{v}\pi\hat{o}$ σκίον. Three of the apographa, Bon., Par., and Scur., correct to the desired $\hat{v}\pi o \sigma κ i \omega v$.

670: text, $\pi \acute{o} \lambda \iota s$ app., $\pi \acute{o} \lambda \epsilon \iota s$ M

The first editors to print $\pi \delta \lambda \iota_s$ were concurrently Robortello and Turnebus.

671: text, Ζηνα μέγαν app., μέγαν Aldina: μέγα M

M reads ζ $\hat{\eta}\nu$ ἀμέγα. Three of the apographa, Guelf., Par., and Scur., correct as far as ζ $\hat{\eta}\nu\alpha$ μέγα.

673: app., δs Mac ut vid.: ως Mpc

I do not see any trace at all of δs and agree with Friis Johansen's app.: δs M (sine corr.). All the apographa also read δs (Guelf. reads δs). The correction to δs was made by Turnebus.

680: app., δαίζων Aldina: δαίξων Μ

It looks as though Asulanus, the Aldine editor, has been preceded, whether by intention or chance, by Laur., where the letter is shaped \mathfrak{Z} , not quite like the scribe's regular ζ , which is \mathfrak{Z} , but far less like the scribe's ξ , which is \mathfrak{Z} . The app. should read: δαΐζων Laur. ut vid., Aldina.

681 seqq.: app., δ' έσμὸς Turnebus: δεσμὸς Μ

Turnebus printed δ ' $\epsilon \sigma \mu \delta s$. The first editor to print δ ' $\epsilon \sigma$ - was Dindorf; see 29–30.

685: text, $\kappa \rho \alpha \tau \delta s$ app., no entry

M reads κράτος. The correction was made by H. Voss.

686: text, Λύκειος app., Λύκιος M The correction was made by Arnaldus.

687: text, νεολαίαι app., νεολέαι M^{sscr}

The suprascript consists of the single letter ϵ : $\nu\epsilon\omega\lambda^{\delta}$ (a. In addition, the reviser appears to have added the correct iota adscript as well as the incorrect suprascript. The reading of M^{ac} , then, is not $\nu\epsilon\omega\lambda$ ala (thus also Friis Johansen).

691 seqq.: app., $\epsilon \mathring{v} φημον$ Turnebus: -μοις Μ

M reads not εὖφημοις but εὖφήμοις.

699: text, δάμιον app., no entry

M and all the apographa read $\delta\eta\mu\iota\sigma\nu$. The first editor to print $\delta\dot{\alpha}\mu\iota\sigma\nu$ was Dindorf.

700: app., προμαθίς Hermann: προμηθεύς M^{ac} , -μαθεύς M^{pc}

This entry, together with that nearby at 687, illustrates especially well Page's inaccuracy in recording supralinear variants. Here he gives no

indication at all that the correction is a single suprascript a, and no reader would be able to know that M has the same general look in both verses: $\pi \rho o \mu \eta \theta \epsilon v s$ here (the mark over π is a reference sign to the scholium), $\nu \epsilon o \lambda \delta \alpha a$ at 687.

705: app., ἐγχωρίοις πατρωίας M^{ac} , ἐγχωρίους πατρωίαισ M^{pc} M^{ac} , as both Merkel and Murray (2nd ed.) report, reads ἐνχ-.

706: text, δαφνηφόροις app., δαφνηφ- Par.: δαφνοφ- M - φόροισιν M^{ac}

An almost completely inaccurate entry. M reads δαφνοφόροισιν. Thus, after the correction by deletion points the reading is not δαφνοφόροις but -φόροισι. The reading of Par. is not δαφνηφόροις but δαφνηφόροισι. The first editor to print the metrically necessary δαφνηφόροις was Schütz.

718: app., τοῖσιν Herwerden: τῶσ∗ẫν Μ

Page is too cautious about M here, whose reading before erasure looks to be $\tau \hat{\omega} \sigma$ $\hat{a} \nu$. The fact that two of the apographa, Bon. and Guelf., so read lends considerable support. Thus, the app. should probably record: $\tau \hat{\omega} s \hat{a} \nu$ M^{pc} , $\tau \hat{\omega} \sigma$ $\hat{a} \nu$ ut vid. M^{ac} .

720: text, γυίοισι app., γύοισι M The correction was made by Scur.

727: text, $\pi \rho \epsilon \sigma \beta \eta \mu \delta \lambda \omega$ app., $\pi \rho \epsilon \sigma \beta \eta$ suspectum; $\pi \rho \epsilon \sigma \beta v s$ Turnebus ($\pi \rho \epsilon \sigma \beta v \eta \mu \delta \lambda \omega$ Scur.)

Since Page is precise here in recording Scur.'s reading, it is all the more inconsistent for him not to be exact with M, which reads not $\pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\beta\eta\mu\delta\lambda\omega$ but $\pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\beta\eta\mu\delta\lambda\omega$, and also with Turnebus, who reads not $\pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\beta\upsilon$ s $\mu\delta\lambda\omega$ but $\pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\beta\upsilon$ s $\mu\delta\lambda\epsilon$ ι. Lobeck was the first to propose $\pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\beta\eta\mu\delta\lambda\omega$.

729: app., $\tau \rho \acute{\epsilon} \sigma \eta \tau \acute{\epsilon} M^{\text{SSCT}}$: $-\alpha \iota \tau \acute{\epsilon} M$

Only η is suprascript, and the reading of M ante corr. is not $\tau \rho \epsilon \sigma a \iota \tau \epsilon'$ but $\tau \rho \epsilon \sigma a' \iota \tau \epsilon' \epsilon' \tau \rho \epsilon' \sigma a'' \iota \tau \epsilon'$.

743: text, $\delta o \rho \iota \pi a \gamma \epsilon \hat{\iota} \hat{s}$ app., $\delta o \rho \iota \pi - M$ The first editor to print $\delta o \rho \iota \pi a \gamma \epsilon \hat{\iota} \hat{s}$ was Dindorf.

744: app., ἐπιταχεῖ Boissonade: ἐπεὶ τάχει M; ἐπιτυχεῖ Turnebus (ἐπὶ τύχει Guelf.)

Just as Page records Guelf.'s reading as a partial step toward Turnebus, so also should he record the reading of Laur., $\epsilon \pi i \tau \alpha \chi \epsilon \hat{i}$, as a step toward his own preferred reading, Boissonade's $\epsilon \pi i \tau \alpha \chi \epsilon \hat{i}$.

745: app., μελαγχίμωι Turnebus: μελαχείμω Μ

Asulanus, Par., and Scur. all partly anticipate Turnebus, Asulanus by printing μελαχίμω and Par. and Scur. by correcting as far as μελαγχείμω.

748: text, $\pi \rho \delta \lambda \epsilon \iota \pi \epsilon$ app., $\pi \rho \delta \lambda \iota \pi \epsilon$ M The metrical correction was made by Scur.

750: text, οὐλόφρονες app., οὐλο- Valckenaer: δουλο- M The app. should read οὐλό- and δουλό-.

751: text, $\phi \rho \epsilon \sigma i \nu$ app., $\phi \rho \epsilon \sigma \sigma i \nu$ M

The correction was made by three of the apographa: Laur., Bon., and Par.

753: text, $\tau \dot{\alpha} \delta$ ', $\dot{\omega}$ app., $\tau \dot{\alpha} \delta$ ' Elmsley: $\tau \alpha \hat{v} \tau$ ' M

M reads $\tau a v \tau \omega$. Guelf. and Scur. advanced the reading to $\tau a \hat{v} \tau$ $\hat{\omega}$.

760: app., κρείσσους M^{sscr}: κρείσσων M Only ous is actually suprascript: κρείσσων.

764: app., ταχεῖα Par., Guelf.: -εῖαι Μ

The chronological order of the apographa is: Guelf., Par. This would also be the proper order for the significance of their corrections. Guelf. usually retains iota adscript or subscript when M has it; thus the change to $\tau a \chi \hat{\epsilon i} a$ is likely to be true emendation. Par., on the other hand, virtually never retains it; thus its "correction" to $\tau a \chi \hat{\epsilon i} a$ is likely to be undeliberate.

765: app., πεισμάτων Turnebus, σωτήρια Salvinius: πισμάτων σωτηρίου Μ; ἀντὶ πείσματα σωτήρια M^{Σ} , qui πεισμάτων σωτηρία legisse videtur

Turnebus does not read $\pi \epsilon \iota \sigma \mu \dot{\alpha} \tau \omega \nu$ but $\pi \iota \sigma \mu \dot{\alpha} \tau \omega \nu$. The first editor to print $\pi \epsilon \iota \sigma \mu$ - was Victorius, but the correction was first made by Par. Turnebus anticipated Salvinius almost entirely by emending as far as $\sigma \omega \tau \eta \rho \iota a$. M^Σ reads not $\pi \epsilon \iota \sigma \mu \alpha \tau a$ but, as one would suspect from M itself, $\pi \iota \sigma \mu \alpha \tau a$.

768: text, ἄλλως $\tau\epsilon$ app., ἀλλ' ὥσ $\tau\epsilon$ M The articulation was done by Par.

775: text, $\epsilon \dot{v}$ γλώσσωι app., $\epsilon \dot{v}$ γλώσσως M^{ac}

M reads $\epsilon \tilde{v}$ γλώσσως. Thus the impression left by Page's text and app. that the reading of M^{pc} is $\epsilon \tilde{v}$ γλώσσωι is not quite accurate (the first editor to print $\epsilon \tilde{v}$ γλώσσωι was Robortello). Also, it would be helpful to show that the correction in M is by deletion points rather than erasure (cf. 41 seqq.).

780: text, νέφεσσι app., νέφεσι M The correction was made by Arnaldus.

783: text, $\mathring{a}\tau\epsilon\rho\theta\epsilon$ app., no entry

M reads $\ddot{a}\tau\epsilon\rho\theta\epsilon\nu$. The scribe of Scur. removed the ν .

785: app., κελαινόχρως Pauw: μελανόχρως Μ

Pauw does not at all emend to κελαινόχρως but to μελαινόχρως. κελαινόχρως was first conjectured by Lachmann.

788: app., ἀρτάναις Par.

A printing omission. The entry in the *app*. is not preceded by a line number and thus appears to belong to the line number of the previous entry, 786.

790: text, τῶιδε χριμφθηναι χροί app., χριμφθηναι χροί Scur. (-φθηναι etiam Guelf.): -φθην χροίν Μ

M reads not $\tau \hat{\omega}\iota \delta \epsilon \chi \rho \iota \mu \phi \theta \hat{\eta} \nu \chi \rho o \hat{\iota} \nu$ but $\tau \hat{\omega} \delta$ $\dot{\epsilon} \chi \rho \iota \mu \phi \theta \hat{\eta} \nu \chi \rho o \hat{\iota} \nu$. Guelf. reads $\tau \hat{\omega} \delta$ $\dot{\epsilon} \chi \rho \iota \mu \phi \theta \hat{\eta} \nu \alpha \iota \chi \epsilon \rho o \hat{\iota} \nu$. And Scur. reads not what Page prints but $\tau \hat{\omega} \delta$ $\dot{\epsilon} \chi \rho \iota \mu \phi \theta \hat{\eta} \nu \alpha \iota \chi \rho o \hat{\iota}$. In order, then, to get from M to Page's text, one must use—accurately—three of the apographa: Guelf. for the infinitive ending, Scur. for $\chi \rho o \iota$ (and both Guelf. and Scur. for the addition of ι to M's $\tau \hat{\omega} \delta$), and Par., which Page does not mention at all, for the word division $\tau \hat{\omega} \delta \epsilon \chi \rho$. The first editor to put all this together and actually print $\tau \hat{\omega} \iota \delta \epsilon \chi \rho \iota \mu \phi \theta \hat{\eta} \nu \alpha \iota \chi \rho o \iota$ was Hermann.

793: text, $\gamma i \gamma \nu \epsilon \tau a i$ app., no entry

M reads a fairly distant γείνεται. The correction was made by Porson, with Asulanus' γίνεται an initial step.

801: text, ὄρνισι δείπνον app., δείπναν M

M reads not ὄρνισι δείπναν but ὄρνισιν δείπναν. The Aldine ed. first corrected to ὄρνισι, and Guelf. to δείπνον.

817 seq.: app., \ddot{v} βρει Hermann (\ddot{v} βρι): \ddot{v} βριν Μ

The first editor to print $"\beta \rho \epsilon \iota$ was Bothe. Hermann's $"\beta \rho \iota$ should be dropped from the app.

823: app., τίδ' ἄνευ Robortello: πιδανευ Μ

Par. was the first to correct as far as $\tilde{a}\nu\epsilon\nu$, but the scribe could not fathom M's $\pi\iota\delta$ and simply left a blank space. The full correction was made concurrently by Turnebus.

824: text, $\theta \nu \alpha \tau o i \sigma i$ app., no entry

M reads $\theta va\tau o \hat{i}s$. The first editor to print $\theta va\tau o \hat{i}\sigma i$ was Bothe.

825-902: Page remarks in the app.: foedissime depravati; hic illic versus sani, ut ait Tucker, apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto. Of 825-35 specifically he states: hunc textum, haec intervalla praebet M. For these verses, then, his text will give in effect a transcript of M. The following six entries except for 827 and part of 828 derive from this expectation.

825: text, ó ó ó M reads ó ó o.

827: app., λόφ: ἐστὶ ἀποπτυσμοῦ μίμημα M^{Σ}

The reading of M^{Σ} is $\hat{\epsilon}\pi\hat{\iota}$. . . $\mu\hat{\iota}\sigma\eta\mu\alpha$. C. G. Haupt corrected to $\hat{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\hat{\iota}$, and the scribe of Scur. made a supralinear correction to $\mu\hat{\iota}\mu\eta\mu\alpha$: $\mu\hat{\iota}\sigma\eta\mu\alpha$.

828: text, $\partial \mu$. . . κάκκας app., $\partial \mu$: ὄ μ ου Scur. κάκκας: κα $\beta \beta$ ας Victorius

M reads ὄμ. Victorius' text very clearly reads κάκκασ.

829: text, $\delta v \dot{a} v = app.$, $\delta v \dot{a} v$

The accurate report of M is in Page's text, not the app.

832: text, $\pi \rho \delta s$ M reads $\pi \rho \delta s$.

834: text, δύσφορα . . . κάν Μ reads δυσφορα . . . κάν.

836-7: app., $\dot{\omega}s \, \ddot{\epsilon} \chi \epsilon \tau \epsilon \, \tau \dot{\alpha} \chi o v s \, \pi o \delta \hat{\omega} \nu \, M^{\Sigma}$ M^{Σ} reads $\tau \dot{\alpha} \gamma o s$. Scur. made the correction.

842: text, † ὀλύμεναι ὀλόμεν ' app., ὀλόμεναι Schütz, deleto ὀλόμεν ' The first editor to print ὀλόμεναι was Turnebus; the first not to print ὀλόμεν ' was Robortello.

846: text, δόρει. app., δορὶ M

The first scholar to correct to δόρει was Hermann.

847: app., ήιμαγμένην σε καθίζω M^{Σ}

The reading of M^Σ is ἡμαγμένον. C. G. Haupt made the correction.

849: text. † . . . β ia app. , β ia Robortello

The emendation was made concurrently by Turnebus.

851: text, έδρανα app., ίδρανα M

The first editor to print έδρανα was Robortello.

852: text, † ἀτιετανα

Page's dagger should mean that he is recording the precise reading of M; this, however, is $a \tau \iota \epsilon'$.

854: app., ไว้อเ M^{sscr}: ผู้วิจเ M Only "is suprascript: ผู้เองเ.

861: text, †. . . βάσηι

M reads $\beta \acute{a}\sigma \eta$; see on 852. Turnebus made the correction.

868: text, ἁλίρρυτον app., ἁλλί- M

M reads not ἁλλίρρυτον but ἁλλίρυτον. The correction was made by Scur.

877: text, †. . . \hat{v} προγασυλάσκοι app., -υλάσκοι M^{sscr} , -υλάσκει M Only o is suprascript: -υλάσκει.

879: text, $\epsilon \rho \omega \tau \hat{a} is \dagger$

The precise reading of M is ἐρωτâs; see on 852.

880–81: text, σ ' ἀποτρέψειεν ἄιστον app., no entry

M reads $\sigma \epsilon$ ἀπὸ τρέψει ἔναιστον. The correction to σ ' was made by Pauw, that to ἀποτρέψειεν ἄιστον by Turnebus.

884: text, οὐδάμ' ἄζεται app., οὐ δαμάζεται M

The first editor to emend to $oi\delta \acute{a}\mu$ $\lq \acute{a}\zeta\epsilon\tau a\iota$ was Pauw. It is illustrative of Page's haphazard methods that here he allows an entry (albeit incomplete) involving nothing more than articulation (that is, no addition or deletion of letters), whereas he makes no entry at all for such a phrase as that at 880–81, even though both articulation and letter-change are involved.

890: app., βόαν Oberdick

Stanley proposed $\beta \delta a \nu$ long before Oberdick.

892: text, $\hat{\omega} \beta \hat{a}$ app., $\hat{\omega} \mu \hat{a}$ Turnebus, $\hat{\omega} \pi \hat{a}$ Pauw

Pauw, in his Notae, does suggest $\pi \hat{a}$ but only to reject it: $\beta \hat{a}$ hic pro $\pi a \tau \epsilon \rho$ positum putant, ut $\mu \hat{a}$ pro $\mu a \tau \epsilon \rho$ paulo ante: . . . Sic saltem scribere debuissent $\pi \hat{a}$, ut simile esset commentum: Quod tamen non magis ideo probassem: Ego βa pro $\beta a \theta \iota$ a $\beta a \omega$ positum puto. The first scholar both to suggest $\pi \hat{a}$ and to believe it was H. Voss.

895: text, µaıµâı app., µaı µaı M The first editor to print µaıµâı was Robortello.

896-8: text, ἔχιδνα δ᾽ ὥς με[τί ποτ᾽ ἔν[δάκος ἄχ[

app., eadem linea in M, spatiis inter $\mu\epsilon$ et $\tau\iota$, $\epsilon\nu$ et $\delta\acute{a}\kappa$ - relictis

Page is concerned here to be precise about M, but he should then show that M reads not $\delta \acute{a} \kappa o s \acute{a} \chi$ but $\delta a \kappa o s \acute{a} \chi$ (in addition, the app. misprints $\tau \iota$ for $\tau \acute{\iota}$).

907: text, θαρσεῖτ', οὐκ ἐρεῖτ' ἀναρχίαν αpp., θαρσεῖ τοῦ χερεῖ ταναρχίαν Μ

Guelf. started the process of correction by writing ... $\chi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\hat{\imath}\tau$ à $\nu\alpha\rho$ - $\chi i\alpha\nu$. The first editor to print the fully correct phrase was Robortello, but Turnebus was concurrent except for $\epsilon\rho\epsilon\hat{\imath}\tau$: $\theta\alpha\rho\sigma\epsilon\hat{\imath}\tau$, $\delta\nu\kappa$ $\epsilon\rho\epsilon\hat{\imath}$ à $\nu\alpha\rho\chi i\alpha\nu$.

908: text, διωλόμεσθ' άεπτ', ἄναξ app. -μεσθα ἐπτάναξ M; ἄελπτ' Robortello

M's breathing, written $\bar{\epsilon}\pi\tau$ -, is hard to identify. Of the five apographa, four copy it as a rough breathing; only Guelf. takes it as smooth. Robortello articulated and emended to $\delta\iota\omega\lambda\delta\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta$ ' $\check{a}\epsilon\lambda\pi\tau$ ' $\check{a}\nu a\xi$. The first scholar to replace $\check{a}\epsilon\lambda\pi\tau$ ' with $\check{a}\epsilon\pi\tau$ ' was H. L. Ahrens.

910: app., οὐκ ἀκούετ' ὀξύ Porson: οὐ κακοῦ ἔξυ Μ

The first step toward correction was taken by Asulanus in the Aldine ed., who printed $\partial v \kappa \partial \kappa \partial v \in \mathcal{E}v$.

915: app., $\mathring{\omega}\rho\theta\omega\sigma as$ Robortello: $-\omega\sigma a$ M $\qquad \phi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\nu a$ Blaydes: $-\nu\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ M, $-\nu\grave{\iota}$ Par. The correction to $\mathring{\omega}\rho\theta\omega\sigma as$ was made concurrently by Turnebus. $\phi\rho\epsilon\nu\grave{\iota}$ first appears in Guelf. ac : $\phi\rho\epsilon\nu\grave{\iota}$.

918: app., τἄμ' ὀλωλόθ'. . . ἄγω Porson: τἀπολωλόθ'. . . ἐγὼ Μ Μ reads τ' ἀπο-.

920: text, †προξένωι†

The precise reading of M is $\pi \rho o \xi \dot{\epsilon} \nu \omega$; see on 852.

925: text, κλαίοις app., κλάοις M^s: κλάεις M

The correction is supralinear: κλάεις. The first editor to print κλαίοις was Robortello.

931: text, ἀπαγγέλλειν app., -έλειν M

Three of the apographa made the correction: Guelf., Par., and Scur.

936: text, $\gamma i \gamma \nu \epsilon \tau a i$ app., no entry

M reads γίνεται. Scur. made the correction.

939: app., ἴσθι γ' αὐτὸς χοί M^s in marg.

The first word is written: **(L.** This is not $i\sigma\theta\iota$ but $i\sigma\omega s$ (thus also, e.g., Wecklein, Murray [2nd ed.], Friis Johansen). In addition, the reviser did not stop his marginal entry at $\chi o \iota$ (written $\chi' o \iota$) but continued: . . . χ' o ι $\xi v \nu \epsilon \overline{\mu}$ (=- $\pi o \rho o \iota$).

947: text, $\beta \dot{\nu} \beta \lambda \omega \nu$ app., $\beta \dot{\nu} \beta \lambda$ - M The correction was made by Scur.

949: app., 948 ἀπ' ὀμμάτων Burges

A printing slip for 949.

956: text, κεκληιμένην app., no entry

M reads κεκλημένην, i.e., M^{pc} is not κεκληι- but κεκλι-. The first editor to print κεκληιμένην was Dindorf.

961: text, μονορρύθμους αρρ., μονορύ- Μ

The correction was made by Scur.

966: text, ἀγαθοῖσι app., ἀγαθοῖς M

The first editor to print ἀγαθοῖσι was Porson.

976: app., ἐγχώρων Hermann: ἐν χώρωι Μ

Three centuries before Hermann the scribe of Par. emended to $\epsilon \gamma \chi \omega - \rho \omega \nu$, then to his shame "corrected" to $\epsilon \gamma \chi \omega \rho \omega$. The app. should give priority of mention to Par^{ac}.

984: app., φίλως M^{sscr}: -λου M αὐτανεψίοις Scaliger: -ίους M Only ως is suprascript: φίλου. M reads not αὐτανεψίους but ἀτανεψίους. Par. made the correction as far as αὐτανεψίους.

985: app., $\grave{\epsilon}\muo\grave{\iota}$ δ' Par.: $\grave{\epsilon}\muo\hat{\upsilon}$ δ' M^{pc} , $\grave{\epsilon}\muo\grave{\upsilon}$ ς M^{ac}

 M^{pc} reads not $\hat{\epsilon}\mu\hat{o}\hat{v}$ δ ' but $\hat{\epsilon}\mu\hat{o}\hat{v}$ δ ', which looks like $\hat{\omega}$. Thus the correct emendation by Par. may actually be no more than the scribe's attempt to copy M.

991: text, γεγραμμένοις app., -μένοις Turnebus: -μένους M Turnebus, like M, reads -μένους. Robortello made the correction.

993: app., ὅμιλον M^{sser} : -λος M Only ν is suprascript: ὅμιλος.

1000: text, $\pi\epsilon$ δοστιβ $\hat{\eta}$ app., π αιδο- M The correction was made by Robortello.

1003: text, χλιδαΐσαν A misprint for χλιδαΐσιν.

1009: text, οἴκησις app., οἰκήσεις M

The correction was made concurrently by Robortello and Turnebus.

1012: text, φύλαξαι app., φυλάξαι M The first editor to print φύλαξαι was Victorius.

1014: text, Xo. τἄλλ' . . . app., non hic sed ante 1015 paragraphus praefixa

The first editor to put the change of speaker at 1014 was Turnebus.

1023: app., τάνδε Hermann: τήνδε Μ

M reads $\tau \hat{\eta} \nu \delta \epsilon$. The first editor to print $\tau \dot{\alpha} \nu \delta \epsilon$ was Dindorf.

1024: text, $\mu\eta\delta$ ' $\epsilon'\tau\iota$ app., $\mu\eta\delta\epsilon'\tau\iota$ M

Guelf. advanced the articulation as far as $\mu \dot{\eta} \delta$ ' $\dot{\epsilon} \tau \iota$, and the first editor to print $\mu \eta \delta$ ' $\dot{\epsilon} \tau \iota$ was Turnebus.

1025: app., προχοάς Robortello: πρός χοάς Μ

The correction was made concurrently by Turnebus.

1032 seq.: app., ἔλθοι Scur., Par.: ἔλθει Μ Κυθερείαι στυγερον Burges: Κυθερείας· στύγειον Μ

The chronological order is: Par. (c. 1520), Scur. (c. 1545), and the correction was also made, probably first of all, by Asulanus in the Aldine ed. (1518). The first editor to print $\sigma \tau \nu \gamma \epsilon \rho \delta \nu$ was Turnebus.

1034: in the margin of the text a printing slip has resulted in $[\sigma\tau\rho$. rather than $[\sigma\tau\rho$. β .

1040: text, θέλκτορι Πειθοῦ app., θέλκτορι Bothe: θεάκτορι Μ π ιθοῦ Μ

M has no accent: $\theta \epsilon a \kappa \tau o \rho \iota$. The correction to $\pi \epsilon \iota \theta o \hat{\iota}$ was made by Par.

1041–2: text, †ψεδυρὰ app., sententiae aptius foret 'Αρμονίας μοῖρ' 'Αφροδίται ψεθυρα $\mathbf{M}^{\mathrm{sscr}}$

Page's suggestion was anticipated by Hartung. The precise reading of M is $\psi \epsilon \delta v \rho a$; see 852. The app., while removing the accent, does not make clear that only θ is suprascript: $\psi \epsilon \delta v \rho a$.

1055: app., θέλγοις Stephanus: -γεις Μ

The app., though Page could not have known this, should read: ed. Stephani. That is, $\theta \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \gamma o i s$ is a reading which appears in Stephanus' ed., but is not to be ascribed to Stephanus himself as his own conscious conjecture. It can be shown, in fact, to be an accidentally correct miscopying of M's $\theta \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \gamma \epsilon i s$; see M. McCall, "A Problem of Attribution at Aeschylus Supplices 1055: Stephanus' Source," Arktouros. Hellenic Studies presented to Bernard M. W. Knox (Berlin 1979) 109-14. See also on 337.

1062: app., Zευs Aldina: Zευ Μ

The correction was first made not by Asulanus, the Aldine editor, but by Guelf., the MS that was Asulanus' source.

1063: app., γάμον Par.: -μου M

A rare instance in which Page (perhaps following Wecklein or Smyth) assigns a correction to a source that is too early rather than the reverse. Par. placidly copies M's $\gamma\acute{a}\mu ov$. The correction was made concurrently by Robortello and Turnebus.

1067: app., ϵv μ $\epsilon v \hat{\eta}$ βίαν Valckenaer: $-v\epsilon \hat{\iota}$ βίαι M M reads βία.

1070: app., $\tau \delta$ Robortello: $\tau \epsilon$ M

Robortello drew on the scholia for his reading, and the *app*. should so state: *Robortello e* Σ ; see 41 seqq. The correction was made concurrently by Turnebus.⁸

⁸ I am grateful to K. R. Bradley, E. Courtney, M. W. Edwards, and G. P. Goold for making helpful criticisms at various stages of this work. I wish also to thank the two anonymous referees of the Association, each of whom suggested several improvements.