

NOTES AND DISCUSSIONS

MORE ABOUT ANTILEON, TYRANT OF CHALCIS (SOLON FRAG. 33 AND ARISTOPHANES *EQ.* 1042-44)

Aristotle, *Pol.* 5. 10. 3, 1316^a29 ἀλλὰ μετα-
βάλλει καὶ εἰς τυραννίδα τυραννίς, ὥσπερ . . . ,
καὶ εἰς ὀλιγαρχίαν, ὥσπερ ἡ ἐν Χαλκίδι ἢ
Ἀντιλέοντος, καὶ εἰς δημοκρατίαν, ὥσπερ . . .
Alcaeus 296 (P2) a 8 (end of poem)
μαῶλλον] κ' ἄξιος Ἀντιλέοντος¹ ὅδ' ἢς ἀπυδέρθην.

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¹ ἀντὶ λέοντος edd.: correxī. On tyrants in Euboea cf. E. Ziebarth, *Inscr. Graec.* xii. 9, p. 147.

I have reproduced a characteristically concise note by Paul Maas ("How Antileon's Tyranny Ended," *CR*, LXX [1956], 200 = *Kl. Schr.* [Munich, 1972], p. 4). Here are two additions:

(1) Solon Frag. 33 West

οὐκ ἔφν Σόλων βαθύφρων οὐδὲ βουλῆεις ἀνὴρ.
ἐσθλὰ γὰρ θεοῦ διδόντος αὐτὸς οὐκ ἐδέξατο
περιβαλὼν δ' ἄγραν ἀγασθεῖς οὐκ ἐπέσπασεν μέγα
δίκτυον, θυμοῦ θ' ἀμαρτῇ καὶ φρενῶν ἀποσφαλεῖς.
ἤθελον γὰρ κεν κρατήσας, πλοῦτον ἄφθονον λαβὼν
καὶ τυραννεύσας Ἀθηνέων μοῦνον ἡμέρην μίαν,
ἄσκος ὕστερον δεδάσθαι καπιτετριφθαι γένος.

We do not know Antileon's date. But since Alcaeus took it for granted that his hearers would know the story, it would not be especially surprising if Solon did also. If Solon had a known story in mind, the speech which he puts into the mouth of his imaginary critic gains something in effectiveness.

(2) Aristophanes *Eq.* 1036-44 (the Paphlagonian is expounding an oracle to his master Demos):

ΠΑ. ὦ τᾶν, ἄκουσον, εἴτα διάκρινον, τόδε.

"Ἔστι γυνή, τέξει δὲ λέονθ' ἱεραῖς ἐν Ἀθήναις,
ὃς περὶ τοῦ δήμου πολλοῖς κώνωψι μαχεῖται
ὥς τε περὶ σκύμνοισι βεβηκώς· τὸν σὺ φυλάξαι,
τείχος ποιήσας ξύλωνιν πύργους τε σιδηροῦς.
ταῦτ' οἶσθ ὅ τι λέγει;

ΔΗ. μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλω γὰρ μὲν οὔ.

ΠΑ. ἔφραξεν ὁ θεὸς σοι σαφῶς σφῆξιν ἐμέ.

ἐγὼ γὰρ ἀντὶ τοῦ λέοντός εἰμι σοι.

ΔΗ. καὶ πῶς μ' ἐλελήθεις Ἀντιλέων γεγεννημένος;

Σ Ἀντιλέων: οὗτος πονηρὸς κωμωδεῖται καὶ πολυπράγμων. προειρήκει δὲ ὁ Κλέων ἀντὶ τοῦ λέοντος αὐτῷ εἶναι φύλαξ. *VEΓΘMLh* (*Scholia in Aristophanem*, Pars I, Fasc. II [Groningen, 1969]: *Scholia vetera in Equites*, ed. D. Mervyn Jones et *Scholia Tricliniana in Equites*, ed. N. G. Wilson, p. 231).

One needs no very wide acquaintance with the ancient commentaries on Aristophanes to know that the explanation in the scholia has no authority. Explanations of the identity of κωμωδούμενοι are very often guesses, based solely on the text of the play itself. If the Antileon whom Demos has in mind is none other than the tyrant of Chalcis, the joke is not without point.

I regret my failure to equal Maas's matchless brevity.

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THE *VOLTE-FACE* OF P. SULPICIUS RUFUS IN 88 B.C.

The evidence for the political life of Sulpicius before his tribunate in 88 B.C. is consistent and uncontested. A close associate of C. Aurelius Cotta and M. Livius Drusus, he formed with them a group of talented and energetic young aristocrats

who were firmly linked to the conservative *principes* of the senate and were regarded by them as the future bulwark of the *partes optimatum*. The first major event of his public life was his prosecution in 95 of C. Norbanus, the unruly tribune of 103, an