

Lösung einer Abkürzung, eine Erscheinung, die in dieser HS auch sonst nicht selten vorkommt⁶⁾ (das hätte man schon aufgrund des ω statt o vermuten können).

Sowohl der Passus *περὶ διχρόνων* 293, 18–23, von dem wir aus gegangen sind, als auch die Epimerismen-Stelle, nötigt also zu der Folgerung, daß Herodian *ἰφθιμος* als *σύνθετον* aufgefaßt hat⁷⁾.

Scriptiunculae criticae

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1. Ael. Dion. attic. e 60: *ἐπιτήθη: ἡ τῆς τήθης μήτηρ ὥστε εἶναι τὴν μὲν τήθην μητρὸς ἢ πατρὸς μητέρα, τὴν δὲ ἐπιτήθην τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς μητέρα καὶ τῆς μητρὸς μητέρα. οὕτω Ἰσαῖος κλπ.*

It seems that *τήθην* should be read twice instead of *μητέρα* as *ἐπιτήθη* is the mother of one's grandfather or grandmother, the *προμάμη* of Ammonius, Diff. no. 481 Nickau. The mistake is also present in other lexicographical references and this suggests that the misunderstanding was already in their source. The mistake was perhaps understood by Eustathios who tacitly corrected his source p. 971, 23 *ἐπιτήθη δὲ ἡ ὑπὲρ αὐτὴν (= τὴν τήθην), καθ' ὁμοιότητα τοῦ πάππου (= ὁ ἐπάνω τῷ χρόνῳ τοῦ πάππου ἐπίπαππος)* probably borrowing from Aristoph. Byz. π. *συγγενικῶν ὀνομ.* fr. 9 Nauck (p. 138).

2. Bachm. Anecd. 184. 30: *Γέρρα: μικρὰ σκουτά.*

Read *σκουτά(ρια)*. The word is not in LSJ. but it occurs in later Greek, cf. Schol. Luc. 256, 17 Rabe *πελτίδια: μικρὰ σκουτάρια ΓΜΩ* etc.

3. Bachm. Anecd. 185. 17 *Γλαῦξ: νυκτοβαῦς, πετειὸν νυκτερινὸν*
Hesych. *γλαῦξ: νυκτοβάϋς. πετειὸν νυκτερινὸν*

νυκτοβας H: *νυκτοβοων* g: vΣΣ, *bubo a βαῦζειν*, non *a βαυειν* appellatus *Βαῦζειν*, however, is never used of birds. Rather *νυκτοβῦας*, . . . as *βῦας* is in Greek the name for *bubo* and the correspondent verb is

⁶⁾ Andere Beispiele, a. a. O., S. 15.

⁷⁾ Möglicherweise wird die Ableitung von *ἰφι* und *θυμός* ihm zuzuschreiben sein (vgl. a. O., S. 56, Z. 6–9 [= *An. Par.* III. 303, 18–21 und *An. Ox.* I. 206, 4–7]; E. Gud. 285, 31 ff. Sturz; Eust. 16, 15). — Ich danke sehr herzlich meinem verehrten Kollegen Prof. Dr. W.-D. Lebek, der diesen kleinen Beitrag in HS gelesen und mir wertvolle Kritik am Ausdruck und Gedankengang mitgeteilt hat.

βύζω, see LSJ. *ad loc.* Later on the bird βύας was called βούφος (Cyranid. 86), hence Mod. Gr. *μπούφος*¹). It is noteworthy that Zonaras' Lexic. 397 records the ancient proverb *Βούθος περιφοιτᾷ* which was used *ἐπὶ τῶν εὐήθων καὶ παχυφρόνων, ἀπὸ τινος Πυθιονίκου Βούθου μετενεχθεῖσα* Zen. II 66 (Paroem. Gr. 1,50) as *Βούφος περιφοιτᾷ* owing to the fact that the bird βούφος came in the meantime to denote an εὐήθης person, like the person Βούθος.

4. Schol. Demosth. XVIII 260 (Dindorf 313,28): 313,28. *κιστοφόρος: ὁ φέρων τὰς κοίτας.*

Read *τὰς κίστας*, though strictly speaking *κιστοφόρος* should be the person carrying the *κίστη*. But probably the explanation is taken from Harpocratio s.v. *κιστοφόρος* where *κίστας* is mentioned. The same mistake is corrected by Ziegler in Plut. Phoc. 28.5.

5. Hesych. *κρηνάγχη: ἀρχὴ ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπιμελείας ὕδατος.*

Writing some years ago in *Acta Classica* 4, 1960, p. 48 I expressed the view that *κρηνάγχη* must be corrupt but I was not sure whether *κρηνῶν ἀρχή*, *κρηνοφυλακή* or something else' should be written. I now regard these terms as improbable and the same holds for Latte's suggestion *κρηναρχίη* (*κρηνάρχη* Soping). Neither Pollux's (8.113) *κρηνοφυλάκιον* nor IG II² 338, 11 *αἰρεθεῖς ἐπὶ τὰς κρήνας* which are quoted corroborate the reading *κρηναρχίη*. However, taking into account the phrase *ὁ τὰς κρήνας ἄγων* which occurs in a fragment of Phrynichus' *Μονότροπος* (fr. 21 Kock) and applies to Meton of the deme of Leuconoe **κρηναγωγὴ* is tentatively suggested as a likely candidate. This noun is not attested but its formation does not present any difficulty in view of the fact that Kretschmer's-Locker's, *Rückläufiges Wörterbuch der griech. Sprache*, p. 77 records 39 composite words with second component *-αγωγή*.

6. Hesch. μ 1509 **μνήστεια: γάμου δῶρα* r. AS

μνητεία H: rK

Probably *μνηστεῖα* the form which occurs in a Glossarium, see LSJ. Supplement s.v., a very rare synonym for *μνήστρα*.

¹ Professor Andriotis (*Ετυμολογικό Λεξικό τῆς κοινῆς Νεοελληνικῆς ad loc.*) derives Mod. Gr. *μπούφος* from Latin *bufus*. This is far from certain. Firstly it is doubtful whether the forms *bufus* and *bufa*, which occur to the best of my knowledge only once, were early in use, since they are recorded only from mediaeval times. Secondly though the recording of *bufus* in Latin is so late its meaning is only *βούπρηστις*, a poisonous beetle. On the other hand the presence of *μπ-* at the beginning of the word as against *β-* of the Greek form perhaps indicates Latin influence.

7. Hesch. *Ταναγραίων φηήν*: κήτει † *ὁμοιότητα*. Ἐφορος λέγει εἶναι *τινα ἐν Τανάγρα παχύτατον*, *ὃς ἐλέγετο Κητεύς*.

In view of the explanatory information from Ephorus supplied by the gloss itself one should perhaps tentatively suggest <τήν> *Κητεῖ ὁμοιότητα* unless the entry is *Ταναγραίων φηήν*: <τήν> *Κητεῖ ὁμοιότητα*. Cf. also Gramm. Gr. III ii p. 533 *Κήτειοι γένος Μυσῶν ἢ μεγάλοι*.

8. LSJ. s.v. *ἐγκόλλουρα*, *torunda*, a kind of bread. Gloss.

To read *rotunda* by an easy *ἀναγραμματισμός*? For *ἐγκόλλουρα* cf. *κολλύρια*.

9. LSJ. s.v. *καταβόλια*: *confectores* (sic) Gloss.

Entry and explanation do not agree; perhaps *καταβολεῖς*: *confectores*.

10. LSJ. s.v. *τανισια* = *epinia*, Gloss. (dub.).

Θαλύσια: *epimenia*? If this is so then *epimenia* has the meaning of LSJ. s.v. *ἐπιμήριος* II 1 which is not recorded in Latin dictionaries.

11. Eustath. p. 1672.16sq.: *Τὸ δὲ οὐτάμενοι γενικῶς καὶ νῦν κεῖται ἐπὶ τε τῶν τετρωμένων ἐπὶ τε τῶν βεβλημένων. οὐ γὰρ ἂν πιθανῶς εἶποι τις τῶν μὲν οὐταμένων ἢν τις φασία, τῶν δὲ βεβλημένων οὐ.*

Read *φα(ντα)σία*. Cf. 1672,24sq. *καὶ οἱ πεσόντες νεοπενθεῖς ἐν σκυθροπῇ καταστάσει φαίνονται, καὶ οἱ ἐν ὄπλοις θανόντες ὅμοιοι φαντασιοῦνται, . . . καὶ αἱ τῶν βεβλημένων φαντασίαι μετὰ ὤτειλῶν ἐπιφαίνονται . . .*

12. Schol. Od. ι 219 (423,7 Dindorf): *στείνοντο δὲ σηκοί] ἐστενοχωροῦντο αἱ μάνδραι καὶ τὰ περίβολα, ἐν οἷς ἐγκεκλεισμένα εἰσὶ τὰ θρέμματα. P. Q. V. ἢ αἱ καταδύσεις τῶν θρεμμάτων P.V.*

Read *καταλύσεις* i.e. *καταλύματα*.

13. Schol. Pindar, Ol. I 24d: *ὁ δὲ νοῦς· οἷα παίζομεν φίλαν ἄνδρες] ὅποια μάλιστα μουσικὴν οἱ ἄνθρωποι συνεχῶς κατὰ τὰ συμπόσια περὶ τὴν προσφιλῆ τράπεζαν παίζομεν . . . συνεχῶς?*

14. Schol. Pindar, Ol. I 118: *σχεδὸν φάνη] οὐ τοπικῶς τὸ σχεδόν, ἀλλὰ τοπικῶς πρὸς τὴν φωνὴν ἀκούσας τοῦ Πέλοπος.*

1 πρὸς corrupt. vid., Very likely: *τροπικῶς πως*

15. Schol. Pindar, Ol. II 29d: *. . . φασὶ γὰρ τότε Σιμωνίδην τὸν λυρικὸν περιτυχόντα διαλῦσαι τοῖς βασιλεῦσι τὴν ἔχθραν.*

19 παρατυχόντα C

The reading of C is preferable. In another passage Schol. in Ol. II 65c δν (sc. Λάϊον) δὴ συμβέβηκεν ὑπὸ τοῦ ἰδίου παιδὸς φονευθῆναι Οἰδίποδος, ἐν ὁδῷ περιτυχόντα κατὰ τὴν Φωκίδα . . ., περιτυχόντα seems perfectly in place.

16. Schol. Pindar, Ol. II 76b: τὸ δὲ ἐξῆς τοῦ λόγου· λείφθη δὲ ὁ Θέρσανδρος τοῦ Πολυνείκου πεσόντος οὐκ ἦν . . .

2 οὐκ ἦν verba corrupta.

Read <ἐ>λείφθη²⁾ and then perhaps ᾧ ἦν . . . cl. 76c λείφθη δὲ Θέρσανδρος: τὸ ἐξῆς ἐλείφθη δὲ τοῦ Πολυνείκου πεσόντος Θέρσανδρος, Ἀνδρότιμος, Ἄλαστος. ὁ δὲ Θέρσανδρος ἐν Μυσία τρωθεὶς ὑπὸ Τηλέφου τελευτᾷ. d. ἄλλως· ἐλείφθη δὲ λοιπὸν ὁ υἱὸς Πολυνείκου ἀναιρεθέντος Θέρσανδρος, ὅστις αὐτῷ ἐξ Ἀργείας τῆς Ἰδράστου θυγατρὸς γέγονεν. The sequence seems to have been something like ᾧ ἦν <ἐξ Ἀργείας τῆς Ἰδράστου θυγατρὸς γεγονώς>.

17. Schol. Pindar, Ol. II 104a: . . . τὸ δὲ περὶ τῆς παλιγγενεσίας ἀρχαιότερόν ἐστι· παραδέδοται γὰρ ἔτι ἀνέκαθεν, ὡς Ὁμηρὸς φησιν (σ 79)
νῦν μὲν μῆτ' εἴης, βουγαίε, μῆτε γένοιο.

πρῶτος δὲ δοκεῖ τούτῳ τῷ δόγματι χρῆσθαι Πυθαγόρας

Preferably χρῆσασθαι.

18. Schol. Pindar, Ol. II 121a: Τοὶ δ' ἀπροσόρατον: οἱ ἀσεβεῖς. ἀπροσόρατον δέ, ἦτοι δν οὐκ ἂν τις ὑπομείνειε, δεινόν· ἢ ἀνεπίδεικτον καὶ θεοῖς πόνον ἔχουσιν, οὐδὲ ὑπὸ θεῶν δυνάμενον προσοραθῆναι.

1. ἀπροσόρατον (alt.) Drachmann: ἀπροόρατον 2. ἀνεπίδεικτον: b(V).

Probably *ἀνεπίδεικτον = 'that which cannot be seen'. The word does not seem to occur elsewhere and would be rather poetic, but ἐπίδεικτός = 'that can be seen' occurs in Emper. 2.7.

19. Schol. Pindar, Ol. II 168: ἑκατὸν γε ἐτέων: λέγεται τὴν Ἀκράγαντα πεντηκοστῇ Ὀλυμπιάδι ἐκτίσθαι, ἐκεῖθεν δὲ ἄχρι τῆς Θήρωνος νίκης ἕτη εἶναι ἑκατὸν ἐν Ὀλυμπιάσιν κέ'. γίνονται δὲ πρὸς ταῖς ν' Ὀλυμπιάσιν οὐ'. ἐνίκα οὐν οὐ'. κέχρηται οὐν τῷ ἀπηρτισμένῳ ἀριθμῷ εἰπῶν ρ'.

3 οὐν: δὲ ci. Schneider οὐ' Gerhard: ις'

Probably ἐνίκα οὐτος οὐ'. If οὐτος was abbreviated οὐτ' and for whatever reason the ο (= οὐ) became illegible, τ could easily be read as ν.

²⁾ A similar case: the omitted augment at Schol. Hom. ψ 503 where the explanation ψύχασε δὲ αὐτὰ (sc. τὰ ἄρματα) should be restored <ἐ>ψύχασε.

20. Schol. Pindar, Ol. II 58b: τιμάσαις πόρον Ἀλφειῦ μετὰ δώδεκ' ἀνάκτων θεῶν: καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸς ἐγκαταριθμεῖται τοῖς ἰβ' θεοῖς. ὁ δὲ ἐν Ὀλυμπία βωμὸς οὐ δύναται ἐξ ἄλλου ὕδατος γενέσθαι εἰ μὴ ἐκ τοῦ Ἀλφειοῦ.

3 γενέσθαι: βρέχεσθαι vel ἀρδεύεσθαι? Beck ραίνεσθαι? Heyne Perhaps ὑγραίνεσθαι?

Part II: The Differences between free and obligatory ut-clauses

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(vgl. Glotta 54, 1976, 263–291)

1. Introduction¹⁾

Clauses of the form *ut* plus subjunctive are found as fillers of the syntactic functions OBJECT (as with the verb *imperare* 'to order'), COMPLEMENT (as e.g. with the verb *admonere* 'to admonish') or SUBJECT (as e.g. with the verb *accidit* 'it happens'). In those cases their presence is required by the governing verb, that is, they are part of the role-function frame of the verb.

However, we also find clauses of precisely the same form as fillers of role-function complexes, which are not required by the governing verb. They may freely be added to sentences with a great variety of main verbs²⁾. These role-function complexes are the role-function complex of ADJUNCT + Purpose, and that of ADJUNCT + Result. An example of the first is (1).

(1) *legum idcirco omnes servi sumus, ut liberi esse possimus* ('we are therefore all slaves of the law, *in order that* we may be free' Cic. *Cluent.* 146)

Now, in traditional grammars the basic distinction between clauses of the form *ut* plus subjunctive as fillers of required, or obligatory, role-function complexes and as fillers of non-required,

¹⁾ For a survey of the main theoretical assumptions underlying my terminology I refer to section O at the head of part I.

²⁾ Not to any sentence, whatsoever, of course. There seem to be semantic restrictions on the type of sentences which allow of the addition of an ADJUNCT + Purpose clause, apart from the one that the Agent of the main verb must be [+animate].