

ἔνδον γὰρ ἀνὴρ ἄρτι τυγχάνει, κάρα

as well as for tending flocks. Pind. Fr. 73. ἀπὸ Ταῦγέτου μὲν Λακωνίαν | ἐπὶ θηροῖς κύνα τρέχειν πυκινώτατον ἔρπειτόν. Oppian. Cyneg. I. 371. Virg. G. III. 405. 'veloces Spartaē catulos'. Hor. Epod. VI. 5. 'aut Molossus, aut fulvus Lacon.' They were a cross between a dog and a fox, according to Aristot. H. A. VIII. 28. Cf. also IX. 1. (coll. IV. 20.). The reason of this quick scent in the Laconian hounds is explained by Arist. de Gener. Anim. V. 2. ὅσων οἱ μνηστῆρες μακροὶ, οἷον (οἷοι?) τῶν Λακωνικῶν κυνιδίων, ὀσφραντικά.

εὔρινος] It is doubted whether this is a nominative or a genitive. Εὔριν occurs Æsch. Ag. 1093. εἰκεν εὔριν ἢ ξένη κυνὸς δίκην | εἶναι, ματεύει δ' ὧν ἀνευρήσει (ἐρευνήσῃ?) φόνον. Poll. II. 73. Κύνες εὔρινες is found in Xen. de Ven. IV. 6. and Poll. II. 80. Κελαινόρινες (μύρμηκες) Soph. Fr. 27. The nom. εὔρινος (as also ἄρινος) is quoted by Pollux II. 74, and occurs in Oppian. Hal. IV. 275. Κνωσίον εὔρινοιο κυνός. Apoll. Rhod. III. 1299. εὔρινοι. II. 125. εὔρινων τε κυνῶν. So ὀξύρινον Hipp., and ὀξύρινος in Zonar. Lex. v. γουπόν. Dindorf with Musgrave and Cobet considers εὔρινος here to be a gen., observing that the Attics used εὔρις rather than εὔρινος. And so explains the Schol. and Gl. D: εὐοσφράντου πορεία. But the position of εὔρινος between ὧς τις and βάσις sufficiently shows that it must be a nominative; not to mention that ὧς τις βάσις without the addition of some epithet would be very tame and unmeaning. V. 17. Moreover εὔρινος is expressly quoted hence as a nominative by Etym. M. p. 765, 50. and Suid. v. εὔρινος. And Libanius T. II. p. 673. quotes εὔρινῳ βάσει, no doubt in allusion to this very passage, εὔρινῳ βάσει τὸ λανθάνον ἀνιχνεύοντες. So also Gl. C: εὐόσφρητος. Of the same opinion are Lob. Erf. Bened. Schneid. We may easily suppose a hypallage of case, the epithet being often added in Greek to the former of two nouns, where we should have expected to find it joined with the latter. All doubt would be removed, if we might read, κυνὸς Λακωνίης ὥσπερ (or τινὸς ἅτ') εὔρινος βάσις. For βάσις put only once, instead of twice, cf. Wund. on Phil. 512 (520). Cf. Æsch. Ag. 1184. καὶ μαρτυρεῖτε συνδρομῶς ἴχνος κακῶν | ὀνηλατούση τῶν πάλαι πεπραγμένων. Trag. Fr. Adesp. 356. ὀνηλάτην κύνα. Poll. II. 74. ὀνηλατεῖν τὸ τὰς ὀσμὰς ἔλκειν καὶ ὀνηλάτην κύνα ἢ τραγωδία. 'Keen-scented'.

9. ἔνδον] 'Within' the tent.

ἀνὴρ the mss. ὦ νῆρ Br. ἀνὴρ Pors.

9. ἄρτι] 'Just now'. Lat. 'modo'. Xen. Cyr. VII. 4. 7. νῆος ἄρτι ἠβάσκει.

τυγχάνει] Sub. ὧν. Cf. El. 46. ὁ γὰρ | μέγιστος αὐτοῖς τυγχάνει δορυξένων. 313. νῦν δ' ἀγροῖσι τυγχάνει. 1457. εἴ σοι χαρὰ τυγχάνει τόδε. Arist. Eccl. 1141. καὶ τῶν θεατῶν εἴ τις εὔρους τυγχάνει. Eur. Hec. 971. ἐν τῷδε πότιμῳ τυγχάνουσ'. Theodectes Stob. X. 8. πρὸς ὃν δ' εἶρηκε τυγχάνει πόσις. Plat. Hipp. Maj. p. 45. τυγχάνει καλή. Isocr. p. 129 E. εὐδαιμονέστατοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐτύγγανον. Similarly κυρῶ is used without a participle, 314. κἀνήρετ' ἐν τῷ πράγματος κυροῖ ποτε. 984. ποῦ μοι γῆς κυρεῖ τῆς Τρωάδος. Ph. 23. εἴτ' ἄλλη κυρεῖ. 371. τί νῦν κυρεῖ; 741. ἐν κακῷ δέ τῳ φαίνει κυρῶν. 805. ἀλλ' ἐνθάδ' ἤδη τοῦδε τοῦ πάθους κυρῶ. Œd. R. 362. Œd. C. 726. 1703. Ant. 487. It is true that τυγχάνειν and κυρεῖν are generally followed by a participle,