

such a dactyl is to give vivacity, relieving the somewhat monotonous repose of a choreic series. Other examples will be found in Schmidt's *Rhythmic and Metric*, p. 49, § 15. 3.

The last syllable of a verse is common (*ἀδιάφορος*, *anceps*). It is here marked ∪ or — according to the metre: e.g., *ἔργων*, if the word represents a choree, or *ἔργᾶ*, if a spondee.

*Pauses.* At the end of a verse,  $\wedge$  marks a pause equal to ∪,  $\overline{\wedge}$  a pause equal to —, and  $\overline{\wedge}$  a pause equal to —∪.

The *anacrusis* of a verse (the part preliminary to its regular metre) is marked off by three dots placed vertically, ∴. If the anacrusis consists of two short syllables with the value of only one, ω is written over them. In v. 1115 the first two syllables of *πολυώνυμε* form such an anacrusis. (Analysis, No. VII., first v.)

Metres  
used in  
this play.

The lyric elements of the *Antigone* are simple. Except the dochmiacs at the end (1261—1347), all the lyric parts are composed of logaoedic and choreic verses, in different combinations.

1. *Logaoedic*, or *prose-verse* (*λογαοιδικός*),—so called by ancient metrists because, owing to its apparent irregularity, it seemed something intermediate between verse and prose,—is a measure based on the choree, —∪, and the cyclic dactyl, metrically equivalent to a choree, ∪∪. The following forms of it occur in the *Antigone*.

(a) The logaoedic verse of four feet, or tetrapody. This is called a Glyconic verse, from the lyric poet Glycon. It consists of one cyclic dactyl and three chorees. According as the dactyl comes first, second, or third, the verse is a First, Second, or Third, Glyconic. Thus the first line of the First Stasimon (v. 332) consists of a First Glyconic followed by a Second Glyconic:  $\overline{\sim} \cup - \cup - \cup \overline{\wedge} - >$   
πολλα τα | δεινα | κουδεν | ανθρ || ωπου |  
 $\overline{\sim} \cup - \cup -$   
δεινοτερ | ον πελ | ει  $\wedge$ . Glyconic verses are usually shortened at the end ('catalectic'), as in this example.

(b) The logaoedic verse of three feet, or tripod,—called 'Pherecratic,' from the poet of the Old Comedy. It is simply the Glyconic verse with one choree taken away, and is called 'First' or 'Second' according as the dactyl comes first or second. Thus the fourth line of the Third Stasimon (vv. 788 f.) consists of a Second, followed by a First, Pherecratic: — >  $\overline{\sim} \cup \overline{\wedge} \overline{\sim} \cup \overline{\wedge} -$   
και σ ουτ | αλανατ | ων || φυξιμος | ουδ | εις  $\wedge$ .