

- ὅς σ' ἐς τὰ Τροίας πεδί' ἀποστελῶ βία,
 εἴαν τ' Ἀχιλλέως παῖς εἴαν τε μὴ θέλη.
- ΦΙ. ἀλλ' οὐ τι χαίρων, ἦν τόδ' ὀρθωθῆ βέλος.
- ΝΕ. ᾧ, μηδαμῶς, μή, πρὸς θεῶν, μεθῆς βέλος. 1300
- ΦΙ. μέθες με, πρὸς θεῶν, χεῖρα, φίλτατον τέκνον.
- ΝΕ. οὐκ ἂν μεθείην. ΦΙ. φεῦ· τί μ' ἄνδρα πολέμιον
 ἐχθρόν τ' ἀφείλου μὴ κτανεῖν τόξοις ἐμοῖς;
- ΝΕ. ἀλλ' οὐτ' ἐμοὶ τοῦτ' ἐστὶν οὔτε σοὶ καλόν.
- ΦΙ. ἀλλ' οὖν τοσοῦτόν γ' ἴσθι, τοὺς πρώτους στρατοῦ, 1305
 τοὺς τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ψευδοκήρυκας, κακοὺς
 ὄντας πρὸς αἰχμῆν, ἐν δὲ τοῖς λόγοις θρασεῖς.
- ΝΕ. εἶεν· τὰ μὲν δὴ τόξ' ἔχεις, κούκ ἔσθ' *ᾧτου
 ὀργῆν ἔχοις ἂν οὐδὲ μέψιν εἰς ἐμέ.
- ΦΙ. ξύμφημι· τὴν φύσιν δ' ἔδειξας, ᾧ τέκνον, 1310

proposes to delete ἐπησθόμην (which is omitted by B), and to write ΟΔ. Ὀδυσσέως, σάφ' ἴσθι κ.τ.λ. 1297 πεδία ἀποστελῶ L. Cp. cr. n. on 1138. 1300 ᾧ Triclinius: ᾧ L (made by S from ᾧα): ᾧ ᾧ (or ᾧ ᾧ) r. Seyffert, adopting a suggestion of Hermann's, writes ᾧᾧ, | μὴ μηδαμῶς, μή, κ.τ.λ.—μεθῆς] Nauck writes ἀφῆς: Meineke conj. μὴ φῆς. 1302 μεθείην] μεθείμην B.—τί μ' r: τί ν' L. 1303 κτανεῖν] θανεῖν Triclinius. 1304 ἀλλ' οὐτ' ἐμοὶ καλόν τοῦτ' ἐστὶν οὔτε σοὶ MSS.: Wake-

1297 ἀποστελῶ, here, 'convey away': cp. 983 στελοῦσι (= ἄξουσιν in 985).

1299 ἀλλ' οὐ τι χαίρων: a regular formula in threats,—most forcible when, as here, the verb is left to be supplied from the last speaker's words: so Eur. Or. 1592 f. OP. ...ἀρκέσω δ' ἐγὼ λέγων. | ME. ἀλλ' οὐ τι χαίρων, ἦν γε μὴ φυγῆς πτεροῖς. Her. 3. 36 ἀπὸ δὲ ὠλεσας Κύρον πειθόμενον σοι. ἀλλ' οὐ τι χαίρων, ἐπεὶ κ.τ.λ. Sometimes, again, the verb is expressed: as in O. T. 363: Ar. Ran. 843 ἀλλ' οὐ τι χαίρων αὐτ' ἐρεῖς: id. Ach. 563 ἀλλ' οὐ τι (so Bentley for οὐδὲ) χαίρων ταῦτα τολμήσει λέγειν.—ὀρθωθῆ, be directed straight: fr. 430. 5 ὀρθοῦται κανῶν. Cp. the fig. sense in Ant. 675 τῶν... ὀρθουμένων, 'lives whose course is fair.'

1300 ᾧ, in reproof, as O. T. 1147 ᾧ, μὴ κόλαζε: Aesch. Ag. 1087 ᾧ, ποῖ ποτ' ἠγαγές με; the doubled ᾧ ᾧ also occurs in trimeters, as Eur. Or. 1598 OP. ἔσται τὰδ'. ME. ᾧ ᾧ, μηδαμῶς δράσης τὰδε.

μεθῆς is altered to ἀφῆς by Nauck, who thinks that μέθες in 1301 caused the error. But two points claim notice. (1) μεθῆς, 'permit to escape from thy hand,' 'allow to fly,' is a more forcible word

than ἀφῆς ('discharge') when, as here, the archer is at the very point of shooting. Cp. O. T. 784 τῷ μεθέντι τὸν λόγον, 'who had let that taunt escape him' (with n. there). Xen. Cyr. 4. 3 § 9 παλτὰ...οἷς καὶ μεθιέντες καὶ ἔχοντες χρώμεθ' ἂν ('darts which will serve us, whether our hands release or retain them'). (2) μεθῆς is not suspicious, because μέθες in 1301 has a different application. Cp. n. on 762.

1301 μέθες με...χεῖρα: the second acc. defines the part: cp. Il. 11. 240 τὸν δ' ἄορι πληξ' ἀνχένα: Ant. 319 ὁ δρῶν σ' ἀνιᾶ τὰς φρένας.

1302 f. τί μ' ἄνδρα πολέμιον κ.τ.λ. At first sight it might appear simplest to suppose that ἀφείλου governs a double accus., μὴ κτανεῖν being epexegetic ('thou hast robbed me of the man, so that I should not slay him'). But other passages show that there was an idiomatic use of ἀφαιρούμαι with the inf., in which it was nearly equivalent to κωλύω. Pindar I. 1. 60 πάντα δ' ἐξειπεῖν...|...ἀφαιρείται βραχὺ μέτρον ἔχων | ὕμνος, 'hinders from uttering.' Eur. Andr. 913 κᾶκτεινας, ἦ τις συμφορά σ' ἀφείλετο; (i.e., τὸ κτεῖναι,—'prevented thee'). Eur. Tro. 1145