

APPENDIX.

2 ἄστιπτος. The forms ἄστειπτος and στειπτός are recommended by the general rule that, when the vowel of a verbal stem becomes a diphthong in the present stem, the diphthong is retained in the verbal adjectives (λείπω, ἀδιάλειπτος : ἀλείφω, ἀλειπτός : φείδομαι, φειστέον, etc.). Yet πείθω, while it gives πειστέον, also furnishes πιστός : and ἄπιστος is sometimes found corrupted to ἄπειστος. On the whole, then, I follow L, the oldest and best ms., in reading ἄστιπτος, though the point is one which can hardly be decided without epigraphic evidence.—The forms ἀστιβής, ἀστίβητος are irrelevant, as coming from στιβέω. Nor can στιπτός and ἄστιπτος be safely referred to the very doubtful form στίβω which Kühner recognises in Xen. An. 1. 9 § 13 (στιβομένας ὁδούς : rather read στειβομένας).

22 f. ἄ μοι προσελθὼν σίγα σήμαιν' εἴτ' ἔχει
 χώρον *τὸν αὐτὸν τόνδ' <ἔτ'>, εἴτ' ἄλλη κυρεῖ.

(1) As has been stated in the commentary, I believe the words σήμαιν' εἴτ' ἔχει to be sound, although they violate the metrical rule, according to which the syllable preceding εἴτ' ought to be short. The rule is that, if there is a caesura in the fifth foot, that foot must be an iambus; *unless* the second syllable of the fifth foot is either (a) an enclitic, like τοι, or (b) a word which cannot stand first in a sentence, like γάρ. The reason of the exception is that, in such cases, the ear hardly perceives a caesura: e.g., τιμᾶς μὲν λόγῳ, at the end of an iambic trimeter, would be right, because τιμᾶς μὲν has nearly the same rhythmical effect as a trisyllable like τιμᾶται. But τιμᾶς τῷ λόγῳ would be wrong, because τῷ belongs to λόγῳ, and the rhythmical effect is like that of one word, such as συλλόγῳ. Now, εἴτε is one of those words which must be considered as belonging to what follows it: and the rhythmical effect of εἴτ' ἔχει here is therefore like that of one word, such as ἄσμενος. The elision of the final ε in σήμαιν' makes no difference. Nor can the slight pause which might follow σήμαιν' be pleaded in excuse. On the contrary, the effect of such a pause would be rather to mark the length of the syllable -αιν', and so to render the peculiarity more striking. This may be illustrated from the Homeric hexameter, where a pause in the sense sometimes causes the lengthening of a short syllable when ictus alone could hardly have warranted it: e.g., Od. 10. 269 φεύγωμῆν· ἔτι γάρ κεν κ.τ.λ.