

1129 *ἀτίμα*. By proscribing the verb *ἀτιμᾶν*, Nauck would make it necessary to alter the Homeric texts (including those of the Hymns) in about eighteen places. (a) Where the future or aorist forms of *ἀτιμᾶν* are now read, he would substitute the corresponding forms of *ἀτιμάζω* with *σσ*: e.g., in *Il.* 8. 163 *ἀτιμάσσουσι* for *ἀτιμήσουσι*: in *I.* 11 *ἠτίμασσ'* for *ἠτίμησ'*. (b) In other cases he would substitute forms from *ἀτίζω*: e.g., in *Od.* 21. 99 *ἄτιζεν* for *ἀτίμα*.

1135 *ψηφοποιός*. Others explain:—(1) 'Making votes' by tampering with the *ψηφοί* at the counting. This is a needlessly coarse interpretation, even if it could be supposed that one of the competitors could have had the opportunity for such a fraud. (2) J. van Leeuwen: 'Making *ψηφοί*' of clay, and giving them to those judges who were favourably disposed towards Ajax. These *ψηφοί* would never come out of the voting urn (which the critic conceives as having water in it). Cp. the *δραπέτης κληῖρος* of v. 1285.

The word *ψηφοκλέπτης* was used in the sense of *ψηφοπαίκτης*, a ' juggler,' who causes *ψηφοί* or balls to disappear (Athen. p. 19 B, etc.). Suidas gives *ψηφολόγος* in the same sense. Eustathius (p. 1601. 50) appears to associate that meaning with *ψηφοποιός* here. Cp. Lysias fr. 7 *ψηφοπαικτοῦσι τὸ δίκαιον*. It is very possible that Sophocles may have intended *ψηφοποιός* to suggest the idea of juggling, though the word could not be used as a synonym for *ψηφοκλέπτης*, ' juggler.'

1190 *ἀνὰ τὰν εὐρώδη Τροίαν* MSS. = 1197 *ἰὼ πόνοι πρόγονοι πόνων*.

I. Like the emendation of Ahrens, *ἀν τὰν εὐρώδεα Τρωίαν*, which I have adopted, there are some others which require no change in v. 1197.

1. Wecklein: *ἀν' ἀνεμώδεα Τρωίαν* (the initial *ἀ* of the adj. being long, as if it were Doric for *ἦν*-). Cp. Philostratus *Imag.* 1 *Σκῦρος . . ἦν ὁ θεῖος Σοφοκλῆς ἀνεμώδεα καλεῖ* (fr. 509 Nauck). This conjecture would account for the fact that a few MSS. add *ἠνεμόεσσαν* after *Τροίαν* (see cr. n.). The drawback to it is the long *ἀ*, for *ἠνεμώδης* seems a questionable form.

2. G. Wolff: *ἀν' ἀερώδεα Τρωίαν*. *ἀερώδεα* is the conjecture of Hermann (see below), who took it from the scholium (on *εὐρώδη*), *σκοτεινὴν καὶ ἀερώδη τοῖς Ἑλλησιν*. But as *εὐρώεις* was erroneously connected with *εὐρύς* by some of the later grammarians (see n. on 1167), so *εὐρώδη* might be erroneously explained by *σκοτεινὴν καὶ ἀερώδη*: for *σκοτεινά* is one of the meanings given by Hesychius to *εὐρώεντα*.

3. M. Seyffert: *ἄνατον εὐρνεδεῖ Τροία*. (He supposes the *οι* to be short.)

II. Emendations which involve a change in the antistrophe, v. 1197.

1. Hermann: *ἀν' αἶαν ἀερώδεα Τρωίαν*, and in 1197 *ἰὼ πόνοι, <πόνοι> πρόγονοι πόνων*.

2. Dindorf: *ἀν' εὐρώδη Τροίαν*, and in 1197 *ἰὼ πόνοι πρόπονοι*.