

αὕτη δ', Ὀρέστα, τοῦ λυκοκτόνου θεοῦ  
 ἀγορὰ Λύκειος· οὐξ ἀριστερᾶς δ' ὄδε  
 Ἥρας ὁ κλεινὸς ναός· οἱ δ' ἰκάνομεν,

γῆς ἐλαύνομαι. Eur. Bacch. 1227. οἰστροπλήγες ἄθλιαι (Autonoe and Ino). Cf. also Æsch. Prom. 589. τῆς οἰστροδινήτου κόρης | τῆς Ἰναχείης. Suppl. 17. 573. Apollod. II. 1. 3. Ἥρα δὲ τῇ βοῖ οἰστρον ἐμβάλλει. Compare βουπλήξ, ἀκανθοπλήξ, &c.

ἄλσος] Any consecrated place, whether planted with trees or not, was called an ἄλσος. Schol. ad Pind. Ol. III. 31. ἔλεγον γὰρ πᾶν χωρίον ἀφιερωμένον θεῷ, καὶ ψιλὸν φυτῶν ἢ, ἄλσος· ὡς καὶ Ὀμηρος (II. β'. 506). Ὀγγηστόν θ' ἱερὸν, Ποσειδήϊον ἀγλαὸν ἄλσος. Cf. Ant. 845. Θήβας τ' εὐαρχάτου ἄλσος. Æsch. Suppl. 567.

6. So in the Medea of Ennius: *Adsta atque Athenas antiquum opulentum oppidum | Contempla, et templum Cereris ad laevam adspice.*

αὕτη] *'This, see here.'* Cf. 1474. Matth. §. 471, 12.

τοῦ λυκοκτόνου θεοῦ] In reference to his name Λύκειος, which really related to his being the source of light. The epithet is rightly derived by Blomfield (Gl. Sept. 133) from λυκῆ *diluculum*, whence the Latin *lux*. It is here connected with λύκος, a fanciful etymology indulged in also by Æsch. Sept. 145. καὶ σὺ, Λύκει', ἀναξ, λύκειος (as if 'wolf-destroyer' or 'wolf-like,' and so 'destructive) γενοῦ | στρατῶ δαίω. For according to some Apollo was called λυκοκτόνος from his having destroyed the numerous wolves, which formerly laid waste this district. Cf. Paus. II. 9. 7. and on Œd. R. 203. See also schol. h. I. and schol. on Arist. Av. 368. καὶ τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα λύκειον καὶ λυκοκτόνον φασί. Eust. ad II. δ'. 101. διὸ καὶ Ἀπόλλων κατὰ μῦθον ὁ λύκος αἰνεῖτο (ἀνέκειτο Jahn.) καὶ νομίσματι (—σι?) ἐνεχαράττετο, καὶ λύκειος δὲ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἐκαλεῖτο αὐτός τε ὁ Ἀπόλλων καὶ ἀγορὰ δὲ τις ἐν τῷ Ἄργει. Id. ad II. β'. 824. λύκειος ἀγορὰ ἢ καὶ παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ διὰ διφθόγγου, ἐν ἣ, φασί, Λύκειος (Λύκειος) Ἀπόλλων ἴδρυτο. The gymnasium at Athens called Λύκειον was so named from the Lycean Apollo, to whom it was dedicated (schol. Œd. R. 919).

7. ἀγορὰ Λύκειος] Pausanias (Corinth. p. 152.) mentions the temple of Apollo Λύκειος. II. 19. 3. Ἀργείοις δὲ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει τὸ ἐπιφανέστατον ἐστὶν Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερὸν Λυκίου (Λυκείου?) &c. This temple was situated not in Mycenæ, but in Argos, a distance of five or six miles from the scene of this play. The ἀγορὰ adjoining it, and in which it stood, is probably here meant. On the site of the Lyceum see Leake *Travels in Morea* II. 403, on that of the Heræum II. 389.

οὐξ ἀριστερᾶς — ναός] Schol: ἔστι γὰρ ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς τῶν Μυκηναίων τοῖς ἀπὸ Κορίνθου εἰσιούσιν Ἥρας ναός· ἐκ Φωκίδος δὲ παραγεγόμενοι διὰ Κορίνθου πεποιήνται τὴν ὁδόν. Paus. II. 17. 1. Μυκηναίων δὲ ἐν ἀριστερᾷ πέντε ἀπέχει καὶ δέκα στάδια τὸ Ἥραϊον. According to Strabo (VIII. p. 368) it was only ten stadia distant. Herodotus (I. 31.) says it was 45 stadia from Argos. Lucius Ampelius mentions among the wonders of the world *'Argis Inachiae Iunonis templum magnifice ornatum, quod Asylum vocant.'* Cf. the passage from the drama Ἀγῆν ap. Athen. XIH. 595 F. οὐξ ἀριστερᾶς δ' ὄδε | Πόρνης ὁ κλεινὸς ναός.

8. οἱ δ' ἰκάνομεν —] *'And as to the place where we have arrived, consider that you behold &c.'*