The Lyric Metres of Euripidean Drama

Frederico Lourenço

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Preface

This book is the first complete survey to appear in print in more than a hundred years and the first ever to be published in English (or any modern language, for that matter) of Euripides' metrical practice in the songs of all his extant plays and longer lyric fragments. Schroeder's *Euripidis Cantica* was long overdue for an update, not least because Euripidean (and indeed metrical) studies have changed beyond all recognition since 1910. The following names speak for themselves: Barrett, Dale, Diggle, Itsumi, Kannicht, Kovacs, Mastronarde, Matthiessen, Parker, West and Willink. The aim of the present book is to build on these scholars' contributions to Euripidean studies and offer students of Greek tragedy a handy *Nachschlagewerk* based on what will unquestionably remain, for a long time to come, the standard edition of Euripides: James Diggle's Oxford Classical Text.

In attempting to understand the metre of Greek tragic lyric we are immediately faced with a number of difficult problems. On p. 1 of her enduringly valuable *Lyric Metres of Greek Drama*, A. M. Dale wrote that 'choral lyric was so elaborate and delicate a structure that even among the Greeks comprehension waned simultaneously with the art of composition.' Perhaps the main problem presented by the lyrics of Greek drama – other than the fact that the text is garbled in so many places – is that the work of dividing into cola what had previously been written out as prose was undertaken during the Hellenistic period, at a time when the decline in comprehension had already set in. Today's supreme authority on Greek metre puts it very clearly: 'the study of traditional colometries has so far failed to support the idea that because the Alexandrians were so much closer in time to the date of composition they

necessarily possessed crucial knowledge that we do not. The evidence points rather in the opposite direction' (Parker 1997: 95; see further Parker 2001, Itsumi 2007 and Battezzato's ideally balanced account of the problems in Battezzato 2008 and 2009b: 14-18).

This leaves us with a dilemma. On the one hand, every Greek scholar today would agree (I hope) that it would be pointless to return to the original pre-Hellenistic format and simply print the lyrics of tragedy or comedy as prose: for 'colometry' (whatever its faults) does help the reader understand the rhythm of what (s)he is reading. Parker herself, in her edition of *Alcestis* (2007), neither prints the lyrics as prose nor in Boeckh-style Pindaric periods, but continues to divide them into cola. Finglass's innovative colometry in his brilliant Cambridge editions of Sophocles' *Electra* (2007) and *Ajax* (2011) is colometry none the less. But on the other hand, acceptance that the stasima and other lyrics of tragedy are best read κεκωλιϲμένα raises the *uexata quaestio*: 'what is a colon?'

For the purpose of this book, 'colon' is defined quite simply as anything that is printed as a lyric line in West's Aeschylus, Lloyd-Jones and Wilson's Sophocles, Diggle's Euripides and Wilson's Aristophanes, because the basic rule of my study was to observe, describe and interpret (uncoloured by any axe-grinding of my own) the very same phenomena that present themselves to any other reader of the standard editions of Greek drama. But that, of course, does not answer the question. What is a colon?

Admittedly, an answer that would allow consensus of opinion is difficult to find. But some things seem certain. For instance a 'glyconic' (whatever Euripides himself might have named it) is indoubtedly a real colon, because even when there is a sequence of two or three of them and even when one or more of them overlap into the following line it is a clearly defined length: oo — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —. The same applies to several other cola, which (apart from the issue of how best to name or classify them) are indisputably real lengths. But in identifying and labelling cola in strings of repeated metra (anapaests, dochmiacs, etc.), there is good reason to be sceptical of 'cola' created by the traditional divisions. If we must carry on using labels such as '2δ' or '2 an', it is best to make it clear at the outset that they are only shorthand for 'δ δ' or 'an an': there is probably no such thing as dochmiac or anapaestic 'dimeters' (see West 1977).

With regard to notation and terminology, in notating nameless cola I have refrained from introducing coinages of my own and have instead culled what seemed most useful from Maas' 'D/e' and Dale's 'ds'. Generally, I have been happy to call cola by their familiar names, taking comfort in Dale's words: 'with all the defects of the received terminology, it is both practical and desirable to use it...' (1969: 45). Past attempts to ban traditional nomenclature have not

really advanced the subject, perhaps because the names we use to distinguish individual cola, being merely agreed labels attached to certain lines for the sake of convenience, are not in themselves 'the problem'. When all is said and done, whether we call 'oo — x — ∪ ∪ —' a 'wilamowitzian', a 'polyschematist' or an 'anaclastic glyconic' is immaterial (although we can and should decline to follow Wilamowitz himself in calling it a 'choriambic dimeter', for the simple reason that it is not a dimeter consisting of two choriambs). The only thing we can be sure of is that Euripides would have called it something quite different – if, indeed, anything at all.

I have also tried my best not to appear overly assertive in presenting my views and have engaged as little as possible in refutation, 'correction' and overtrumping of other writers on Greek metre, because I have come to find the habit increasingly annoying in reading the work of others. Greek lyric metre is too uncertain a field of study for any scholar to presume to 'know best'; for my part, after grappling with the problems of Euripidean lyric metre for almost twenty years, I can honestly say that the greatest pleasure I have found in studying this endlessly fascinating subject is learning from others.

Books on Greek metre tend not to be very long – Snell's *Griechische Metrik* needed only 76 pages to change the course of metrical studies – but they do take a long time to write. During the drawn-out process of writing this one, I am honoured to have benefited enormously from the advice and criticism of three formidable metricians. Professor James Diggle, Dr L. P. E. Parker and the late C. W. Willink were kind enough to take an interest in my work, read earlier drafts and comment on them. Sir Charles Willink regularly kept me abreast of his thought-provoking opinions (and startling recantations of former opinions) on the text and metre of tragic lyric; although my own approach to the metrical problems of Euripidean lyric was perhaps too cautious for his taste, he was always happy to provide feedback and helpful suggestions. I am most particularly grateful to Dr Laetitia Parker (whose superlative publications on Greek metre have been my guiding light all along) for having taken the trouble to read my work at an earlier stage and for sending me several pages filled with corrections and proposals for improvement. I cannot thank her enough for her time and generosity. It would be equally difficult to find the right words to thank James Diggle. All this really began because his book *Euripidea* was sent to me by mistake by Blackwell's Bookshop in 1994; its razor-sharp scholarship made such an impression on me that I abandoned the doctoral thesis I was then preparing on pleasure in Plato and devoted myself to the pleasure of studying tragic lyric instead. James has since given me the benefit of his incomparable knowledge of all things metrical and all things Euripidean (all things Greek, really – not to mention Latin), for which

I will always thank him; but I also thank him for his immense kindness and hospitality: both he and his wife Sedwell made every visit to Cambridge uniquely memorable.

I wish to make it absolutely clear, however, that my lists, scansions and interpretations are not to be taken as having been 'endorsed' by any of these scholars. Although what good points this book might possess are almost certainly due to their suggested improvements, all shortcomings and errors are mine alone.

At the University of Lisbon (where I taught Greek for twenty years and where part of the material presented here began life as a doctoral thesis), friends and colleagues too numerous to mention one by one helped and encouraged me in many ways. That said, I particularly wish to single out the late Professor Victor Jabouille, whose unstinting support I shall always remember.

In my new academic home, the University of Coimbra (which had already celebrated its seven-hundredth anniversary when I first started making lists of lyric cola), my new colleagues have proved generous providers of excellent advice. Professors Maria de Fátima Sousa e Silva, Maria do Céu Fialho and Delfim Leão did their utmost to turn the idea of this book into tangible reality. For the welcoming friendliness with which I was received in Coimbra, I also wish to thank Professor Maria Helena da Rocha Pereira (doyenne of Greek scholarship in Portugal) and Professors José Ribeiro Ferreira, Francisco de Oliveira, Nair Castro Soares, Carlos André, Carmen Soares, António Rebelo, Margarida Miranda, José Luís Brandão, Carlota Urbano, Luísa de Nazaré Ferreira, Paula Dias, Teresa Schiappa, Susana Pereira, Paulo Sérgio Ferreira, Cláudia Cravo and Carla Gonçalves. I am also very grateful to Sofia Frade and Nuno Jerónimo for the uncomplaining promptness with which they photocopied bibliography in various libraries (in Portugal and in the UK). Finally, a special word of thanks is due to Elisabete Cação and Nelson Ferreira, whose help was invaluable in transmogrifying a thing of the past (piles of printouts from long defunct computers and countless pages of handwritten material) into this wonder of the future: a swish-looking hardback that is at the same time a fully and freely downloadable book.

F. L.
Coimbra
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Metrical Symbols

Symbols

∪	short syllable
—	long syllable
x	anceps
∪∪	resolved long
oo	aeolic base (— —, — ∪, ∪ —, ∪∪∪)
∩	*(syllaba) breuis in (elemento) longo*
∧	marks some form of syncopation
|	colon-end
||	period-end
||[H]	period-end marked by hiatus
||[Hs]	(hiatus in strophe); ||[Ha] (hiatus in antistrophe)
||[B]	period-end marked by *breuis in longo*
||[Bs]	(*breuis* in strophe); ||[Ba] (*breuis* in antistrophe)
|||	end of stanza or lyric sequence
:	significant word-end
∫	indicates overlap
~	in response with
: :	change of singer/ speaker
e. m.	*extra metrum*
⊗	beginning of stanza or lyric sequence

Types of rhythmic variation

catalexis ([cat])
cholosis (χώλωϲιϲ) ([chol])
contraction ([contr])
resolution ([resol])
syncopation ([sync])

Types of metron

an	anapaest: ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —
ba	bacchiac: ∪ — —
cr	cretic: — ∪ —
ch	choriamb: — ∪ ∪ —

da	dactyl: — ∪ ∪
δ	dochmiac: x — — x —
hδ	hypodochmiac: — ∪ — ∪ —
kδ	*dochmius kaibelianus*: x — x — ∪ —
ia	iambic: x — ∪ —
io	ionic: ∪ ∪ — —
mol	molossus: — — —
pa	palimbacchiac: — — ∪
pe	πενθημιμερέϲ: x — ∪ — —
sp	spondee: — —
tr	trochaic: — ∪ — x

DACTYLO-EPITRITE (**D/E**) *AND ENOPLIAN* (**ENOP**) *NOTATION*

d	— ∪ ∪ —
dd	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (=D)
∧d	∪ ∪ —
D	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (ἡμιεπέϲ)
e	— ∪ — (D/e)
s	— ∪ — (enop)
ss	— ∪ — ∪ —
ds	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —
∧s	∪ —

TYPES OF COLON

ad	adonean: — ∪ ∪ — —
anacr	anacreontic: ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —
ar	aristophanean: — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —
cyren	cyrenaic: ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —
decasyll	alcaic decasyllable: — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —
dod	dodrans: — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —
diom	diomedean: ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — x
A (enop)	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (∧dddd)
enop prm	enoplian paroemiac: ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — x
T (enop)	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — (∧dds)
erasm	erasmonidean: x — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — x (x D x)
gl	glyconic: oo — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —
hag	hagesichorean: x — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —
hept	aeolic heptasyllable: x — x — ∪ ∪ —
hex	aeolic hexasyllable: oo — ∪ ∪ —

hipp	hipponactean: oo — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —
ibyc	ibycean: — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —
ith	ithyphallic: — ∪ — ∪ — —
lk	lecythion: — ∪ — x — ∪ —
oct	pendent aeolic octosyllable: x — x — ∪ ∪ — —
phal	phalaecian hendecasyllable: oo — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —
ph	pherecratean: oo — ∪ ∪ — —
prax	praxillean: — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —
prm	paroemiac: ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —
reiz	reizianum: x — ∪ ∪ — —
tel	telesillean: x — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —
wil	wilamowitzian: oo — x — ∪ ∪ —

Abbreviations and References

CA = J. Powell, *Collectanea Alexandrina*, Oxford, 1925.

LSJ = H. G. Liddell and R. Scott, *A Greek-English Lexicon*, revised by Sir Henry Stuart Jones, with a revised supplement, Oxford, 1996.

OCT = Oxford Classical Text(s)

PCG = *Poetae Comici Graeci*, ed. R. Kassel & C. Austin, Berlin & New York, 1983-.

PLF = *Poetarum Lesbiorum Fragmenta*, ed. E. Lobel & D. L. Page, Oxford, 1955.

PMG = *Poetae Melici Graeci*, ed. D. L. Page, Oxford, 1962.

PMGF = *Poetarum Melicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, ed. M. Davies, Oxford, 1991.

S. I. G.[3] = W. Dittenberger, *Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum*, Leipzig, [3]1915-24.

TrGF = *Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, ed. B. Snell, S. Radt, R. Kannicht, Göttingen, 1971-2004.

TrGFS = *Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta Selecta*, ed. J. Diggle, Oxford, 1998.

PART I

EURIPIDES' USE OF LYRIC METRE

1. Introduction

With its sophistication, dazzling imagery and inexhaustible poetic inventiveness, Euripidean song is arguably the most interesting corpus of lyric poetry that has come down to us written in ancient Greek. Significantly, its beauty was not lost on the poet's ancient readers, who held his songs in the highest regard (even Aristophanes' parodies can be seen as indicative of implicit admiration[1]). There is that famous story, related in Plutarch's *Life of Nicias*, how knowledge of Euripidean lyric was instrumental in effecting the release from slavery of Greek prisoners in Sicily; how starving soldiers received food and drink in exchange for singing what songs of his they knew; how the Caunians allowed a ship pursued by pirates to harbour in their port after finding out that the men on board were well versed in Euripidean ἄιϲματα (cf. Plut. *Nic*. 29.2-3). Whether or not all this is true it would be impossible to say. But the popular appeal of his songs is unquestionably confirmed by papyri containing the remains of Hellenistic anthologies of Euripidean lyrics and references to 'concert performances' of his songs in non-theatrical contexts.[2] And despite the varying response it may have elicited from classical scholars in the past (disparagement of Euripides' lyrics was at least something the arch-enemies Nietzsche and Wilamowitz could agree on[3]), the fact remains that Euripidean lyric constitutes, after Pindar, our largest extant corpus of ancient Greek lyric poetry. The luxury of being able to cull data from so many plays makes the observation of metrical phenomena in Euripides' lyrics especially rewarding. This alone makes the

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[1] See Wycherley (1946: 107).

[2] Examples of Hellenistic lyric anthologies are the Strasburg papyrus (P. Stras. WG 307, saec. III a. C.), the Leiden papyrus (P. Leid. inv. 510, saec. III a. C.) and the Berlin papyrus which preserves part of the parodos of *Phaethon* (P. Berol. 9771, saec. III a. C.). As for 'concert performances' of Euripidean lyric, a Delphic inscription of 194 B.C. mentions a κιθάριϲμα ἐκ Βακχῶν Εὐριπίδου, which has been interpreted as 'musical highlights' from *Bacchae* (*S. I. G.*[3] 648; cf. *TrGF*, vol. I, p. 19; Pickard-Cambridge [2]1968: 287, n. 1; Sifakis 1967: 96). Also, an isthmic inscription of the second century A. D. mentions an actor who won a victory for his rendering of songs from Euripides, Sophocles and Timotheus (in that order: cf. *TrGF* I DID B 12). The Leiden papyrus referred to above, containing *IA* 1500-8, 784-93 (in that order), is judged by Comotti (1977: 69-84) to have been the musical score used by a virtuoso singer in concerts of Euripidean lyric; for an invaluable discussion of these papyri, see Prauscello (2006: 123-83).

[3] For Nietzsche, Euripidean lyric was simply 'liederlich' (*Die Geburt der Tragödie*, § 17). To Wilamowitz, it sometimes seemed 'verkünstelt': see his remarks on Euripidean songs in his edition of *Ion* (pp. 15, 128).

corpus a worthwhile field of study, the more so since an added bonus (and advantage in relation to Pindar) is that we are tolerably well informed about the relative dates of his plays; this enables us to observe, albeit in blurred outline, the chronological development of his lyric technique, from *Alcestis* (438 BC) to *Bacchae* and *Iphigenia at Aulis* (his last extant plays).

Metrically speaking, the lyrics of earlier plays such as *Alcestis* or *Andromache* are quite different from those of later plays — for instance *Helen* and *Orestes* — and even from 'middle period' plays (say *Electra* or *Heracles*). Euripides' preference for certain rhythmic patterns changed throughout his career: in his last period, for example, he appears to have lost interest in the complex dactylo-epitrite and enoplian sequences which had played such an important part in earlier plays, whereas aeolo-choriambic and iambic lyric play an ever larger and more sophisticated rôle in his later songs. Late plays such as *Helen* and *Phoenissae* also show a new fascination with the lyric possibilities of trochaic composition, a style almost completely absent from the tragedies we know from the period 438-415. The existence of 'early' and 'late' rhythmic features notwithstanding, we should be wary of ascribing too much importance to Euripides' supposed metrical development. The best we can do is take note of a few curious facts: *Heraclidae* and *Andromache* contain no anapaests,[4] *Troades* practically no aeolo-choriambic and *Supplices* no dochmiac to speak of; the lyrics of *Medea* are almost exclusively dactylo-epitrite; *Bacchae* has the highest incidence of ionic (in keeping with its Dionysiac character and the chorus' oriental identity) and *Heracles*, a superlative melodrama of great musical sophistication, of 'enoplian dochmiacs'; and, although longer dactylic sequences are a rarity anywhere in Euripides, unexpected examples appear in plays as widely divergent chronologically as *Heraclidae* and *Phoenissae*.

1.1. Phrasing

An important key to understanding the art of Euripidean lyric is the observation of how large units such as stanzas are divided into periods. This is often a frustratingly difficult endeavour, because tragic stanzas are only repeated twice (ἄστροφα not at all), which is not enough for the overall structure to emerge clearly from indications such as hiatus (word ending in vowel or diphthong in contiguous position with word beginning with a vowel or diphthong) and *breuis in longo*.[5]

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[4] *Hcld.* 775~782 is enoplian (see below, p. 77).

[5] We may contrast the many repetitions of the same metrical scheme in Pindar, a fact that enabled Boeckh in the early nineteenth century (*Pindari Carmina quae Supersunt* [Leipzig, 1811-21]) to lay out Pindar's lyrics in periods, rather than in cola or dicola, as is the case with dramatic lyric. For instance, the very first line of Pindar's first Olympian ode ἄριστον μὲν ὕδωρ,

(Syllaba) breuis in (elemento) longo is a regular feature of Greek lyric poetry: when a position which the metrical scheme requires to be long is occupied by a short syllable at period-end, this short syllable is described as *breuis in longo*. Some metricians (e.g. West, Willink) have maintained that only an open short syllable at period-end can be named *breuis in longo*, because 'closed syllables such as –ον at period-end are long by definition'.[6] Barrett's posthumous *Collected Papers* (2007: 175-6) show him as also having come to this conclusion sometime after 1982 (since he refers elsewhere in the same paper to West's *Greek Metre*); however, in his 1965 commentary on *Hippolytus* he had been quite happy to classify *Hi.* 1125 (ἄλλαν ἐπ' αἶαν ἱέμενον) as ending in *breuis in longo* (comm. *Hi.*, p. 369) and on p. 370 to speak of 'relatively mild *breuis in longo*' (μᾶτερ) as opposed to 'very harsh *breuis in longo*' (πότμον). West's and Barrett's (later) position, mainly concerning Pindar, was followed by Finglass in his commentary on *Pythian 11* (2007: 47 ff.), but not, it seems, by Itsumi in his book on Pindaric metre (2009: 441-2), who lists instances of *breuis in longo* which, on closer inspection, turn out to contain periods ending in short-vowel closed syllables followed by a word beginning with a vowel or a diphthong in the next line (e.g. κεκαδμένον, ἔλεν and πόρσιον ending line 5 – in its various repetitions – of the epode in *Olympian 1*).

Barrett's main argument for maintaining that syllables containing short vowels ending in –ν were felt by Pindar to be *long* and not *short* rests on the observation that Pindar studiously avoids the phenomenon 'short open vowel at verse end'. Finglass also draws attention to the fact that, twice in Pindar (*Ol.* 6. 77; *P.* 3. 6), a 'short-vowel final-word syllable, ending in sigma and followed by a word beginning in a vowel, is scanned as long within a period' (2007: 49).[7]

However, what is valid for Pindar does not necessarily have to be valid for Euripides. On the one hand, I have been unable to find an example in Euripides of a short-vowel final syllable ending in a consonant and followed by a word beginning with a vowel or diphthong that is to be scanned as long within a lyric period (were that a valid licence, *Tr.* 564 καράτομος ἐρημία might be scanned ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — instead of ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —, thus avoiding the freak bacchiac with resolved long, for which there is no

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ὁ δὲ χρυσὸς αἰθόμενον πῦρ gives the sequence gl + ph ||, common in dramatic lyric (the so called 'priapean'). But it is only at its seventh repetition (str. 4) that the occurrence of *breuis in longo* at σύνευνον ||ᴮ ἔτεκε tells us that the opening gl + ph is in fact a self-contained period. This shows that, when working with the at best two repetitions of dramatic lyric, understanding of the phrasing has often to rely more on the flair and intuition of the metrician than on proof.

[6] So Willink (ed. *Or.*, p. xxi), who appeals to West (1982: 8; cf. 61). The opposite view had already been expressed by Dale (1969: 191 n. 1) and Hill (1974). Hill's intelligent and illuminating article deserves to be better known.

[7] For short vowels both open and closed scanned long within a period in Bacchylides, see Hutchinson (2001: 348) and Maehler's Leiden comm. (Vol. I/1), p. 14.

other secure parallel in Euripides – but even here Dale, Stinton, Parker and Diggle all scan καράτομος ∪ — ∪∪[8]). On the other hand, that Euripides (or Aeschylus for that matter: cf. Dover, *Frogs* p. 362) did not avoid open short-vowel syllables at period-end can be seen from the following list of all instances of *breuis in longo* that I find in the extant corpus (lines that feature blunt endings are highlighted in bold type):

A. 'Open' *breuis in longo*:

Alc. 219 (~ 231 closed *breuis*), 874~891, 970 (~981 closed *breuis*), *Med.* 147, 860, **1288**, *Hcld.* **90, 101**, *Hi.* 58, 60, **368**, 775 (||||), 1388b (||||), *Andr.* 115, **299~307**, 512~534, 1219, **1223**, 1225 (||||), *Hec.* 922 (||||), **1094**, 1095, *Su.* **62** (||||), **366** (~ **379** closed *breuis*), 376 (||||), 607 (||||), 625 (||||), 804, 808, 810 (||||), **827**, 924 (||||), **992~1014**, 1002~1025, 1030 (||||), **1125**, *El.* 113~128, 189 (||||), 465, **480**, 1205 (||||), 1226 (||||), *Herc.* 358 (||||), 383 (~ 397 closed *breuis*), 764, 780 (||||), 789 (||||), **791**, 881, **894, 1017, 1069**, 1075, *Tr.* 193a, **816, 844**, 1235, **1305~1320**, *IT* **647, 843**, 884, 899, †1132†, 1142, 1264 (~ 1239 closed *breuis*), *Ion* 763a, **1476, 1507**, *Hel.* 369b, **644, 664b**, *Ph.* **148**, 213 (||||), 238 (||||), †301†, 313, 315, 338a, 1052, 1053, 1293, 1756, 1757, *Or.* 167~188, 169 (~190 closed *breuis*), **200** (~**179** closed *breuis*), 984a, **1359**, 1371, **1379, 1499**, *Ba.* **143**, **1161, 1175**, 1182, 1198, *IA* 282 (?), 285, 300, †589†, *Rh.* 462 (?), 528, **697**, 909, *Cycl.* 73 (?).

B. 'Closed' *breuis in longo*

Final word ending in -ν
Alc. 231, 981, *Med.* 133, 427, *Hcld.* 376, 608, *Hi.* **572, 581**, 757~769 (? cf. below, p. 75, n. 157), **1125~1136**, 1146, **1377**, *Andr.* 105, 111, 485 (||||), 781, **835**, *Hec.* 72, **83, 684, 705, 947**, 952 (||||), **1097**, *Su.* 821, **834**, 970 (||||), 1003, 1148, *El.* 124 (||||), 475 (||||), **1162, 1164** (||||), 1207, 1232 (||||), *Herc.* 354, 393 (||||), 397, 663, 684, **689**, 887b, 1025, 1036, **1084, 1086, 1201, 1213**, *Tr.* 133, 158, 167, 175 (||||), **279**, 325, **340b** (||||), 577, 1105, 1117 (||||), *IT* 147, **231**, 406 (||||), **899**, 1112, 1239, *Ion* 140, **213a~ 231b** (?), 213b, 458~478, 765, 901, *Hel.* **183, 210** (||||), **252** (||||), 516, 1109b~1124b, *Ph.* 152, **158, 168**, 230, †**303**†, **677**, 1028, 1532, *Or.* **179, 1358**, 1396, **1464b, 1488b**, *Ba.* **88** (||||), 413, **588, 987**, **1153**, 1172, *IA* 209, 214, **251, 794** (?), 1066, 1084, 1091, **1311**, 1330, 1480, *Rh.* 49, **260**, *Cycl.* **72**, 662 (||||), *Phaeth.* 240, *Hyps.* 39, 46 (?), 271, 274, *Teleph.* **II.5**.

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[8] Cf. Dale (²1968: 74), Stinton (1990: 124), Diggle (1981: 19; 1994: 259 n. 30, 376 n. 37), Parker (1997: 413). See below, p. 235 (n. 89).

Final word ending in - ς

Alc. 415 (|||), 579, **892**, *Andr.* 108, **278**, *Hec.* 164, **686**, **699**, **1033**, **1090**, *Su.* **72**, 78 (|||), 368b (|||), **370**, 1133, *El.* 1197, *Herc.* 111, **134**, 359, 435 (|||), 660, **809**, **880**, 1054, *Tr.* 518, 841, **1085**, 1236, 1238, *IT* 426, **867**, **1234**, *Ion* **167**, **684**, *Hel.* **230**, **243b**, 1131, **1316**, **1341**, 1479, *Ph.* 128 (?), 191 (if 4 da, as advocated by Mastronarde), 250, 317, 676, 821, 1485, 1518, *Or.* 190, 1479, 1495, **1542**, *Ba.* **522~541**, **603** (|||), **1191**, *IA* **243**, 279, 280, **1284**, *Rh.* **249**, 355.

Final word ending in -ρ
Alc. **411b**, *Hi.* 1144, *Andr.* **490**, *Or.* 1454a, *Rh.* 827 (?).

Furthermore, there are several places in Euripidean lyric where a short open vowel at period-end responds with a short closed vowel. At *Alc.* 970~981, for example, responding period-closing aristophaneans end in a short syllable in both stanzas, in ἔδωκε ||ᴮ φάρμακα in the strophe and cίδαρον ||ᴮ οὐδέ τις in the antistrophe. The same phenomenon is found at *Alc.* 219~231, *Su.* 366~379, *Herc.* 383~397, *IT* 1239~1264, *Or.* 169~190, 179~200. Thus, it could be asked whether to postulate an 'open' short category for –ε and a 'closed' short category for –ον might not seem needlessly artificial: is not the poet telling us that, to all intents and purposes, he feels them to be the same?

Other than hiatus and *breuis in longo*, there is a more controversial and altogether less reliable criterion for understanding the underlying structure to the phrasing of dramatic lyric: the 'sense-pause' implied by a syntactic or semantic break. The reason why this criterion is controversial is that not everyone will agree as to what, exactly, may constitute a 'sense-break'; on the other hand, the dramatists (and indeed Pindar) sometimes end a period in a manner which suddenly reigns in the flow of the sentence. As Dale wrote: 'sometimes sense and metrical phrasing move parallel for the whole or part of a stanza. But in other cases, as so often in Pindar's poetic technique, the two may each go their independent ways' (²1968: 203).

In Pindar's *Ol.* 1, the first antistrophe opens with θεμιστεῖον ὃς ἀμφέπει cκᾶπτον ἐν πολυμήλωι || Cικελίαι. We know that there is period-end at πολυμήλωι because there is a *breuis in longo* later, at the beginning of the fourth strophe. This separates the adjective πολυμήλωι from its noun Cικελίαι. In Aeschylus, breaks of this kind are quite commonplace; they appear to be less frequent, though, in Sophocles and Euripides, who strive for greater smoothness in coupling sense with rhythm.⁹ We must be wary, however, that

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⁹ Cf. S. *OT* 1199b-1200 παρθένον || (hiatus in the responding stanza) χρηcμωιδόν, *Phil.* 188-9 ἀθυρόστομος ||ᴮ Ἀχώ. Euripides uses this 'device' when composing in responding stanzas (cf. *Alc.* 584 ποικιλόθριξ || νεβρός [period-end following an ithyphallic, with rhetorical pause

in identifying 'ungainly' instances of period-end we are not being misled by preconceptions of what a lyric period should be. As we read *Alc.* 270 τέκνα τέκν᾽, οὐκέτι δὴ ||ᴴ οὐκέτι μάτηρ cφῶιν ἔcτιν (cr + ch ||ᴴ prm), it is easy to sympathise with the note 'hiatus suspicionem mouet' in Diggle's apparatus; but a parallel like S. *Ai.* 414 πολὺν πολὺν με δαρόν τε δὴ ||ᴴˢ (~394 ἕλεcθ᾽ ἕλεcθέ μ᾽ οἰκήτορα ||ᴴ ἕλεcθε κτλ) makes us wonder whether the break might not have sounded perfectly natural to fifth-century Attic ears.

Euripidean periods vary considerably in length. Long, elaborate periods tend to appear more in aeolic contexts, where the characteristic dovetailing of cola produces phrases of great breadth and beauty, such as e. g. *Ion* 184-7 (~194-7):

οὐκ ἐν ταῖc ζαθέαιc Ἀθά-	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — gl ∫
ναιc εὐκίονεc ἦcαν αὐ-	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — gl ∫
λαὶ θεῶν μόνον οὐδ᾽ ἀγυι-	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — gl ∫
άτιδεc θεραπεῖαι.	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ph ||ᴴ

Long periods are a distinctive feature of *Heraclidae*, where the following examples are to be found in aeolic contexts:

Hcld. 358-61~367-9: gl ∫ gl ∫ gl ∫ ar |||
  377-80: tel ∫ gl ∫ gl ∫ ar |||
  910-14~919-23: ch + ia ∫ gl ∫ gl ∫ gl | hag ||

An equally effective example in a dactylic context is *Hcld.* 615-7~626-8 (4 da ∫ 4 da ∫ D — |||).

As a foil to the spacious unfolding of images in aurally opulent longer periods, Euripides often uses short periods with great expressive power. It is not uncommon for the opening line of a lyric sequence (stanza or ἄcτροφον) to end (seemingly abruptly) in *breuis in longo* (*Alc.* 579, *Hcld.* 608, *Herc.* 359, *Tr.* 279, 325, 577, *IT* 1234, *Ph.* 1485, *Ba.* 1153, *IA* 1284,[10] *Rh.* 528[11]) or hiatus (*Hi.* 362a, 1121, *Andr.* 841, *Hec.* 444, *Or.* 1537a and *Cycl.* 49). Catalectic opening cola often turn the first line of a lyric sequence into a self-contained metrical

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in the strophe; an aeolic sequence ensues], 592 κνεφαίαν ||ᴴᵃ ἱππόcταcιν, *Hcld.* 80 τετράπτολιν ||ᴮᵃ ξύνοικον ἦλθεc λαόν, etc), though not in ἄcτροφα, a reason why the instance at *Ph.* 676 has been called into doubt (see next note).

[10] 'For the *breuis in longo*, see *Hel.* 221, *Ph.* 250, 676' (Diggle 1994: 424 n. 18). But there is no *breuis in longo* at *Hel.* 221; at *Ph.* 250 (⊗ ἀμφὶ δὲ πτόλιν νέφοc ||ᴮ ἀcπίδων πυκνὸν φλέγει), Heimsoeth's transposition πυκνὸν ἀcπίδων (cf. Mastronarde, comm. *Ph.* p. 214 n. 1) is attractive; and at *Ph.* 676, ⊗ καὶ cέ, τὸν προμάτοροc ||ᴮ Ἰοῦc ποτ᾽ ἔκγονον could be eliminated by Willink's (slightly farfetched) καὶ cέ, τὸν προμάτοροc | <πόρτ>ιόc ποτ᾽ ἔκγονον. See Willink (2010: 481).

[11] L offers a further instance at *Herc.* 678, to which Diggle objects (1981: 52-4).

period: see especially the mesodes in the first stasimon of *Heracles*,[12] or the opening of the first stasimon of *Bacchae*.[13] At *Alc.* 455-461b (~466-71b), there is reason to assume that each line is a self-contained period; note, among other features, the insistence on pendent close:

455	εἴθ' ἐπ' ἐμοὶ μὲν εἴη,	—∪∪—∪——ar
	δυναίμαν δέ σε πέμψαι	∪——∪∪——ph
	φάος ἐξ Ἀίδα τεράμνων	∪∪—∪∪—∪——diom
	καὶ Κωκυτοῖο ῥεέθρων	—————∪∪——prm
	ποταμίαι νερτέραι τε κώπαι.	∪∪∪——∪—∪——cr + cr +ba
460	σὺ γάρ, ὦ μόνα ὦ φίλα γυναικῶν,	∪∪—∪∪—∪—∪——T + ba
	σὺ τὸν αὑτᾶς	∪∪——∧s-
	ἔτλας ‹ἔτλας› πόσιν ἀντὶ σᾶς ἀμεῖψαι	∪—∪—∪∪—∪—∪——enop

It is not possible to determine period-end in this lyric sequence by means of *breuis in longo* or hiatus. Nevertheless, the structure is perfectly clear. Although for the last two lines (where another colometry might be possible) we have only the pendent close to go by, each of the other lines contains a significant syntactic pointer revealing how the phrases are articulated: the disjunctions μέν and δέ in the two opening lines fit neatly into separate, complementary periods, as do the copulatives καί and τε (458, 459). As for the vocative utterance at 460, not only is it 'housed' by an essentially clausular colon, 'T + ba' (on which see below, p. 76), but it responds with a phrase in the antistrophe that ends in full stop. Moreover, it can be observed that invocations, as a class of lyric utterance, tend to fall naturally into small, self-contained periods.[14]

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[12] Cf. *Herc.* 359-63~375-79~389-93~403-7~419-24~436-41: ph ||[B] ph || ph || gl ʃ ph |||.

[13] *Ba.* 402-5: ph || ph || gl ʃ ph : ἱκοίμαν ποτὶ Κύπρον, || νᾶσον τᾶς Ἀφροδίτας, || ἵν' οἱ θελξίφρονες νέμον– ʃ ται θνατοῖσιν Ἔρωτες.

[14] Here is list of all the examples where the period-end following the invocation is confirmed by hiatus or *breuis in longo*: *Alc.* 221a, ὦναξ Παιάν||[Ha], 568-9 ὦ πολύξεινος καὶ ἐλευθέρου ἀνδρὸς ἀεί ποτ' οἶκος ||[Ba], *Med.* 1274 ἰὼ τλᾶμον, ὦ κακοτυχὲς γύναι ||[H], *Hi.* 141 †σὺ γὰρ† ἔνθεος, ὦ κούρα ||[H], 362a ἄιες ὥ, ἔκλυες ὥ ||[H], 1144 ὦ τάλαινα μᾶτερ ||[B], *Hec.* 444 αὔρα, ποντιὰς αὔρα ||[H], 684 ὦ τέκνον τέκνον ||[B] (cf. *Hyps.* fr. 64, 91 Bond: … τέκνον ὦ τέκνον ||[B] = *TrGFS Hyps.* 276-7, where the effect is lost with Diggle's colometry = *Hyps.* Fr. 759a, 1612 Kannicht), *Tr.* 1238 ὦ φίλταται γυναῖκες ||[B], *IT* 894 τάλαινα τάλαινα ||[B], *Ion* 907 ὠή, τὸν Λατοῦς αὐδῶ ||[H], *Hel.* 1341 βᾶτε, σεμναὶ Χάριτες ||[B], 1497 παῖδες Τυνδαρίδαι ||[Bs], *Ph.* 1290 ἰὼ μοι πόνων, ἰὼ Ζεῦ, ἰὼ Γᾶ ||[H], 1293 τάλαιν' ἐγὼ τάλαινα ||[B], 1532 πάτερ γεραιέ, δεῖξον ||[B], 1550 ‹ὦ› πάτερ, οἴμοι ||[H] (cf. 1559), *Or.* 317-8 δρομάδες ὦ πτεροφόροι | ποτνιάδες θεαί ||[H], 1454a Ἰδαία μᾶτερ μᾶτερ ||[B], 1537a ἰὼ ἰὼ τύχα ||[H], *Ba.* 152 ὦ ἴτε βάκχαι ||[B], 413 πρόβακχ' εὔιε δαῖμον ||[B], *IA* 280 Ἥλιδος δυνάστορες ||[B], 1284 νιφόβολον Φρυγῶν νάπος ||[B], *Rh.* 346 ἥκεις, ὦ ποταμοῦ παῖ ||[H], *Phaeth.* 240 ὦ μάκαρ, ὦ βασιλεὺς μείζων ἔτ' ὄλβον ||[B]; cf. A. *Pe.* 1005 ἰὼ ἰώ, δαίμονες ||[B], *ScT* 97 μάκαρες εὔεδροι ||[H], S. *Phil.* 177 ὦ παλάμαι θεῶν ||[Ba], 714 ὦ μελέα ψυχά ||[H], *OC* 237 ὦ ξένοι αἰδόφρονες, Arist. *Nub.* 275~298. Examples within longer periods can be found at *Hcld.* 748-50, *Hec.* 1088-90, *Herc.* 790-1, *Hel.* 211-2, 644 (cf. Willink [2010: 151]), *Ph.* 226-8, 801-2 and *Ba.* 120-2.

Indeed, the fact that some kind of pause is felt to follow a vocative may even explain some odd instances of *breuis in longo* like *El.* 480-1 ἔκανεν ἀνδρῶν, Τυνδαρί, ‖ cὰ λέχεα κτλ (on which see Diggle [1990: 155 n. 3]) and *Hel.* 644-5 τὸ κακὸν δ' ἀγαθὸν cέ τε κἀμὲ cυνάγαγεν, ὦ πόcι, ‖ χρόνιον, ἀλλ' ὅμωc κτλ (on which see Willink [2010: 150-152]).[15]

    An important question relevant to the understanding of lyric phrasing is whether change of metre within a stanza or ἄcτροφον affects synapheia: is every rhythmic modulation neatly ensconced within the watertight confines of a metrical period, or is 'generic overlap' permissible? Consider the following examples:

(i)	ἐμοὶ τιc ἦν	∪ — ∪ — ia	
	ἐν γένει, ὦι κόροc ἀξιόθρη-	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — 4 da ᶜᵃᵗ ∫	
	νοc ὤλετ' ἐν δόμοιcιν	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ia + ba	
			(*Alc.* 903-5)[16]
(ii)	ὃν ἔτεκεc ἄροτον αὐτόχει-	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — 2 ia ∫	
	ρι μοίραι κτενεῖc	∪ — — ∪ — δ	
			(*Med.* 1281a-b)
(iii)	δῆλα καὶ ἀμφιφανῆ καὶ ἄκρυπτα δε-	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	
		4 da ∫	
	δράκαμεν πόcιν	— ∪ — ∪ ∩ hδ (?)[17]	
			(*Andr.* 834-5)

    Although it would be natural to view a change of metre as automatically implying period-end, these examples where the metre changes within sequences in synartesis demonstrate that this is not *necessarily* so.[18] But, generally speaking, as Stinton (1990: 336) observed, period-end does occur at change of metre 'more often than not'.

    When change of metre coincides with an obvious sense-pause, the probability of period-end is that much higher. This being the case, a perplexing question arises when change of metre, clear sense-pause and elision all coincide at once: is elision permissible at period-end? The question might seem in itself odd, because the very notion of period-end implies as necessary prerequisite full word-end without elision.[19] Nevertheless, there

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[15] Cf. also *Ph.* 168, 317, 667, *Or.* 167. Cf. Mastronarde's analysis of *Ph.* 191-2 χρυcεοβόcτρυχον ὦ Διὸc ἔρνοc ‖ᴮ Ἄρτεμι: but, on the other hand, see Dale (²1968: 175), whose analysis precludes *breuis in longo*.

[16] Cf. Diggle (1994: 206 n. 22).

[17] This example from *Andromache* is described by Diggle (1994: 259) as a cretic at the end of a colon 'of whatever shape' after an apparent run of dactyls.

[18] Cf. further *Hcld.* 782-3 (2 an ∫ ia + ith), 901-2 (3 ia ∫ ar; dovetailing in the strophe), *Hi.* 1385a-b (2 ba ∫ dod), etc.

[19] 'Elision at period-end is a contradiction in terms' (Willink 2010: 144 n. 37). Snell, however, was not so peremptory (⁴1982: 7, appealing to Maas § 139).

is that well-known example in Sophoclean spoken trimeters (*OT* 332, line ending in ταῦτ'). More instances of the so-called εἶδος Cοφόκλειον are listed by Zuntz (1965: 232-4); the elided word is either δ' or τ', attached to the following line.[20]

Turning to Euripidean lyric, in Murray's OCT there was an instance of elision at period-end in the Phrygian's aria in *Orestes* (1489-90 3 ia || 2 dochmiacs, with strong sense-pause after ἔκειντ'), but this is avoided in Diggle's OCT by a clever rearrangement of lines thereabouts. Do any examples remain in Diggle's text? No absolutely certain examples, where (for instance) a colon ending in elision would correspond with a colon ending with hiatus (at *Andr.* 512~534 the phenomenon is rightly avoided by different editors by different means: cf. Willink 2010: 646), *breuis in longo* or featuring indisputable *anceps iuxta anceps*. But I should like to draw attention to the following perplexing instances of elision in places where period-end would be expected: *Alc.* 413 (ia + sp with strong sense pause punctuated by colon || enoplian 'blunt praxillean'), *Med.* 648 (diomedean + ithyphallic,[21] with sense pause punctuated by comma || odd colon, labelled 'trochaic' by Page, comm. *Medea* p. 185; possibly hδ),[22] *Rh.* 911 (where the period-closing 'T + ba' ends in elision[23]).

A fascinating question raised by the choral songs of Greek drama concerns the presence of asymmetrical phrasing in responding stanzas, something which tempts us to speculate on the poet's method of composition. Consider, for instance, *Alc.* 112-21~122-31 (second strophic pair of the parodos):

ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ναυκληρίαν	μόνα δ'ἄν, εἰ φῶc τόδ' ἦν	
— — ∪ — — ∪ — ia + cr	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ia + cr	
ἔcθ' ὅποι τιc αἴαc	ὄμμαcιν δεδορκὼc	
— ∪ — ∪ — — ith ||	— ∪ — ∪ — — ith ||	
στείλαc, ἢ Λυκίαν	Φοίβου παῖc, προλιποῦc'	
— — — ∪ ∪ — D	— — — ∪ ∪ — D	
εἴτ' ἐπὶ τὰc ἀνύδρουc	ἦλθ' ἂν ἕδραc cκοτίουc	
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — D	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — D	
†Ἀμμωνιάδαc ἕδραc†	Ἄιδα τε πύλαc.	
— — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ?	— — ∪ ∪ — an ||	
δυcτάνου παραλύcαι	δμαθένταc γὰρ ἀνίcτη,	

115 (next to στείλαc line)

125 (next to ἦλθ' line)

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[20] Cf. Sappho 31.9-10 *PLF* ἀλλ' ἄκαν μὲν γλῶccα †ἔαγε†, λέπτον || δ' αὔτικα χρῶι πῦρ ὑπαδεδρόμηκεν, on which see West (1982: 33) and Itsumi (2007: 306 n. 2).

[21] Cf. Diggle (1994: 206).

[22] But at *Med.* 648, αἰῶν' could be avoided with Stinton's αἰῶ, printed by Kovacs in his Loeb text. Mastronarde prints αἰῶν', but admits 'one would expect period-end at 648' (comm. *Med.*, p. 274). For a different approach, see Parker (1976: 20).

[23] Kovacs radically disposes of the elision with his πλέουc' ἐπλάθη for the transmitted ἔπλευcα πλαθεῖc' and confirms the expectation of period-end at 911 by the introduction of hiatus between 911 and 912, but Liapis (comm. *Rh.*, p. 312) is right to diagnose nothing more serious than 'superficial textual corruption.'

— — — ∪ ∪ — — ph || — — — ∪ ∪ — — ph ||
ψυχάν· μόρος γὰρ ἀπότομος   πρὶν αὐτὸν εἷλε διόβολον
— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — 2 ia   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — 2 ia
πλάθει. θεῶν δ' ἐπ' ἐσχάραν   πλῆκτρον πυρὸς κεραυνίου.
— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — 2 ia || — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — 2 ia ||
ουκέτ' ἔχω τίνα μηλοθύταν πορευθῶ.   νῦν δὲ βίου τίν' ἔτ' ἐλπίδα προσδέχωμαι;
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — prax ||| — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — prax |||

120-1

In this curiously ill-matched stanza pair, the manner in which the poetry fits into the metrical scheme is noticeably less successful in the strophe than in the antistrophe, where sentence pattern, rhythm and meaning form a much more harmonious whole. In the strophe, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ναυκληρίαν | ἔσθ' ὅποι τις αἴας || στείλας, ἢ κτλ (period-end after the ithyphallic, the sentence-closing rhythm *par excellence*) is clumsy when compared with μόνα δ'ἄν, εἰ φῶς τόδ' ἦν | ὄμμασιν δεδορκὼς || Φοίβου παῖς κτλ in the antistrophe. And the change of rhythm at 117-8~127-8 (ph || 2 ia),[24] while working beautifully in the antistrophe with δμαθέντας γὰρ ἀνίστη, | πρὶν αὐτὸν εἷλε διόβολον, makes again for ungainly phrasing in the strophe: δυστάνου παραλύσαι | ψυχάν· μόρος γὰρ ἀπότομος κτλ. We are tempted to infer that, in composing this stanza pair, Euripides began by working out the musical and poetic structure in the antistrophe, for which he then composed a matching strophe; however, the need to use the same rhythm for both strophe and antistrophe imposed (in this case) too great a constraint on the phrasing: although it worked well in what I take to be the original stanza (the antistrophe), the same structure produced a

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[24] The presence of a pherecratean is surprising in this non-aeolic context, so it is easy to understand why Dale preferred to call 117~127 a 'contracted hemiepes pendent'('Dx'); the *anceps iuxta anceps* this entails (the next line is an iambic dimeter) is perfectly in order, since period-end is assumed (Dx || 2ia). Nevertheless, it is probably preferable to analyse as 'pherecratean', although there is some element of artificiality in the use of these terms: as Itsumi notes, 'there may not be so substantial a difference between — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (hem) and oo — ∪ ∪ — — (pher) as their names indicate' (cf. 1984: 73). Indeed, in his last trilogy, Euripides seems to have been especially interested in exploiting the ambiguity of the colon oo — ∪ ∪ — — as a means of creating 'transitional' rhythmic effects. In the parodos of *Bacchae*, it appears as part of the priapean clausula that rounds off the second strophic pair (119~134) and again in the complex epode, where at 146-7, following ionics, its affinity with a (hypothetical) catalectic ionic dimeter with initial contraction is used to curious effect. In the ἱκοίμαν ποτὶ Κύπρον ~ ὁ δαίμων ὁ Διὸς παῖς section of the first stasimon (where it appears six times), it opens the stanza, once again modulating from ionics (the first strophic pair). A few lines later (412-6~†427†-33), it features in an interesting example of rhythmic criss-crossing between iambic and aeolic: '2 ia | ph ||ᴮ 3 ia ʃ ar |||'. At 575, it appears as part of a 'wil | ph' clausula; and, appropriately enough, it is Dionysus' very own signature rhythm when he sings κλύετ' ἐμᾶς κλύετ' αὐδᾶς... | ἰὼ ἰώ, πάλιν αὐδῶ, ||ᴴ ὁ Σεμέλας, ὁ Διὸς παῖς (576, 580-1). Further instances in *Bacchae* are 881~901, 908, 909, 910, 912. In the parodos of *IA*, we encounter it as part of a priapean dicolon at 167~188, 181~202 and 184~205; following what, to all intents and purposes, looks like an ibycean at 170~191; after ionics (as in *Ba.*) at 175~196; and, most notably, in the epode, where it frames a momentary drift into 'anapaests' (209-15: 'ph ||ᴮ A | ph | gl | reiz ||ᴮ ph ||').

less felicitous effect in the strophe. This phenomenon of asymmetrical phrasing in responding stanzas is a standard feature of practically every Aeschylean and Euripidean song;[25] in Sophocles, on the other hand, it is seldom found.

Another interesting feature of Euripides' technique of lyric phrasing is the repetition of identical or similar sounds in the same metrical position in responding stanzas, so as to give a sort of 'mirror' effect — as at *Alc.* 253~260, for instance, where the word νεκύων occupies the same position in the hagesichorean in both stanzas.[26] This is more readily found in Euripides' earlier plays, where we also encounter occasional responding 'rhyming' effects, as at *Alc.* 464 ἦ μάλ᾽ ἂν ~ 474 ἦ γὰρ ἂν, *Med.* 649 οἰκτρότατον ἀχέων ~ 658 δεινότατα παθέων, etc.[27]

Finally, we may refer to another typical Euripidean mannerism: the use of patterning word-length. Euripides had a marked penchant for grouping together two or more tribrach shaped words ($\cup\cup\cup$) in iambo-trochaic and dochmiac lyric, often with anadiplosis or paregmenon. Among the types of word most often found are negations in which a privative alpha is grafted on to a disyllabic adjective; 'second' aorists; and plurals such as μέλεα, δάκρυα and πάθεα. In the parodos of *Helen*, for example, we notice that in the antistrophe tribrach shaped words are piled on in typical late Euripidean abundance: 180 ἔτυχον ἕλικα, 184-5 ὅμαδον ἔκλυον (~ 172-3 σύνοχα δάκρυα, | πάθεσι πάθεα, μέλεσι μέλεα) 187 ὄρεσι † φυγάδα † (~ 175 † φόνια χάριτας †), 189 πέτρινα γύαλα (~ 177 μέλαθρα νύχια).[28] It is curious to note that, whether by design or

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[25] Since it would be foolish to dogmatize on a subject as inimical to dogmatism as Greek lyric metre, the possibility that asymmetrical phrasing in responding stanzas was used for an expressive effect now lost on us ought perhaps not to be ruled out; but we lack the aesthetic criteria that would enable us to analyse it objectively and, in any case, Sophocles' avoidance of it tells against its potential as a deliberately 'beautifying' device.

[26] Other examples are *Alc.* 465a~475a ἔμοιγ᾽, *Med.* 852 φόνον ~ 862 φόνου ~ 1286 φόνωι, *Hcld.* 353 ἕτεροι ~ 362 ἑτέραν, 897 τῶν ~ 906 τῶνδ᾽, *Hi.* 1120~1131 οὐκέτι, *Andr.* 1174 ἀμοῖς ~ 1187 ἀμάν, *Su.* 61 χέρα θεῖναι ~ 69 χερὶ θεῖναι, 71 γόοις ~ 79 γόων, 1000 ἐμῶν ~ 1023 ἐμᾶι, *El.* 729 ἀελίου ~ 739 ἀέλιον, 1212~1220 ματρός, *Ba.* 84 θεοῦ ~ 100 θεὸν, *Phaeth.* 230 Ἀφροδίταν ~ 239 Ἀφροδίτα. A bibliography for this phenomenon is given by Diggle (1996: 197). See also Bond, comm. *Herc.*, pp. 265-6; and Parker, comm. *Alc.*, pp. 102-3.

[27] Cf. also *Andr.* 119 Φθιάς ~ 128 Ἰλιάς, 295 λέπας ~ 303 ἕδρας (short α in responsion with long), *Su.* 1002 πυρᾶς φῶς τάφον τε ~ 1025 ἴτω φῶς γάμοι τε, *Herc.* 409 πολυπόταμον ~ 426 πολυδάκρυον, 763a χοροὶ χοροί ~ 772a θεοὶ θεοί, *Ba.* 1182 γένεθλα ~ 1198 γέγηθα, *Rh.* 134 μολεῖν ~ 198 πέλειν, 137 δαίεται ~ 201 φαίνεται, 460 πῶς μοι ~ 826 μή μοι.

[28] Other Euripidean passages featuring sequences of two or more tribrach shaped words are *Alc.* 266 μέθετε μέθετε, *Med.* 206 λιγυρὰ δ᾽ ἄχεα μογερά, 1252 κατίδετ᾽ ἴδετε ~ 1262 φίλιον ἔτεκες, 1281a ἔτεκες ἄροτον, *Hcld.* 95 πόλεος ἔνεπε, *Hi.* 61 πότνια πότνια, 580 ἔνεπε δ᾽ ἔνεπε, 830 μέλεα μέλεα ~ 848 ἔλιπες ἔλιπες, *Andr.* 491 ἄθεος ἄνομος ἄχαρις, 853 ἔλιπες ἔλιπες, *Su.* 919 ἔτρεφον ἔφερον, 978 δάκρυσι νοτερόν, *El.* 585 ἔμολες ἔμολες, 1179 μυσαρὰ δίγονα ~ 1191 ἄχεα φόνια, 1209 γόνιμα μέλεα, *Herc.* 115 τέκεα τέκεα ~ 128 ξύνοπλα δόρατα, 131 ἴδετε πατέρος, 776 δύνασιν ἄδικον, 919 ἔσυτο θεόθεν, 1062 ἔκανεν ἄλοχον ἔκανε, 1180 πάθεα μέλεα, 1184 ἔκανε φόνιον, *Tr.* 308 ἄνεχε πάρεχε, 565 στέφανον ἔφερεν, 1117 μέλεα πάθεα, 1217 ἔθιγες ἔθιγες, 1288 Κρόνιε,

coincidence, the word ἕλικα appears at *Ran.* 1321 in Aristophanes' imitation of this mannerism: βότρυος ἕλικα (see also *Ran.* 1336b, 1354, 1355, *Thesm.* 1029, 1039a).

1.2. Lyric Metre and Dramatic Effect

The extent to which the choice of a certain metre adds to the dramatic effect of a lyric sequence is something that is not always easy to determine, with the possible exception of dochmiac rhythm, which invariably denotes a heightening of emotional tension.[29] In *Medea*, the chorus sings for most of the play in dactylo-epitrite rhythm; but when the events of the tragedy lead inexorably to the murder of Medea's children, they change to dochmiacs.[30] Similarly, the lyrics which follow upon the terrible carnage of the hero's family in *Heracles* are also dochmiac, blended with a characteristically Euripidean admixture of anapaestic and dactylic phrases known as 'enoplian'.[31] Indeed,

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πρύτανι Φρύγιε γενέτα, 1303 κλύετε μάθετε, 1313 ἄταφος ἄφιλος, 1318 φόνιον ἔχετε, *IT* 220 ἄγαμος ἄτεκνος ἄπολις ἄφιλος, 655 δίδυμα μέμονε, *Ion* 139 πατέρος ὄνομα, 497 στάδια χλοερά, 690 ἄτοπος ἄτοπα, 790 ἄτεκνον ἄτεκνον, 889 κρόκεα πέταλα φάρεσιν ἔδρεπον, 1067 πάθεσι πάθεα, 1095 ἄδικον ἄροτον, 1231 φανερὰ φανερά, *Hel.* 194-5 ἔμολεν ἔμολε δάκρυα δάκρυσι ~ 214 ἔλαχεν ἔλαχεν, 201 θάνατον ἔλαβεν, 207 ἀφανὲς ἀφανές, 227 πάτρια μέλαθρα, 364 Κύπριδος ἔτεκε, 650 ἔχομεν ἔχομεν, 684 μέλαθρα πάθεα πάθεα, 689 ἄγαμος ἄτεκνος, 696 μέλαθρα λέχεα, 1117 ἔδραμε ῥόθια πολιά, 1118 ἔμολεν ἔμολε μέλεα ~ 1133 ἔσυτο πατρίδος ἀποπρό, 1148 ἄδικος ἄθεος, 1163 πάθεα πάθεσι, 1327a ἄχλοα πεδία, 1347 τύπανά τ' ἔλαβε ~ 1363 κύκλιος ἔνσις, 1503 ῥόθια πολιά, *Ph.* 167 φυγάδα μέλεον, 296 πότνια πότνια, 1030 ἔφερες ἔφερες ἄχεα πατρίδι ~ 1054 τέκεα μέλεος ἀγάμεθ' ἀγάμεθ', 1031 φόνια φόνιος, 1041 ὁπότε πόλεος, 1286 ἔλεος ἔλεος ἔμολε ~ 1298 πέσεα πέσεα, 1288 δίδυμα τέκεα πότερος, 1568 ἔφερεν ἔφερεν, 1569 ἱκέτις ἱκέτιν, 1734 μέλεα πάθεα, 1735 φυγάδα πατρίδος, 1752 ἄβατος ὄρει, 1756 θίασον ἱερὸν ὄρεσιν, *Or.* 149 κάταγε κάταγε... ἀτρέμας ἀτρέμας ~ 162 ἄδικος ἄδικα... ἔλακεν ἔλακεν, 174 πότνια πότνια ~ 195 ἔκανες ἔκανες, 185 ἀποπρὸ λέχεος, 330 ἔλακεν ἔλακε, 842 σφάγιον ἔθετο, 968 ἔλεος ἔλεος ~ 979 ἔτερα δ' ἔτερον, 987 ἔτεκεν ἔτεκε, 1308 δάκρυα δάκρυσι, 1415 ἔβαλον ἔβαλον, 1416 ἔθορον ἔθορον, 1469 ἔφερεν ἔφερεν, *Ba.* 107 βρύετε βρύετε, 137 ἱερὸς νεβρίδος, 161 ἱερὸς ἱερά. 412 Βρόμιε Βρόμιε (cf. 584), 600 δίκετε πεδόσε δίκετε τρομερά, 903 λιμένα δ' ἕκιχε, 905 ἐγένεθ' ἔτερα δ' ἔτερος ἔτερον, 995 ἄθεον ἄνομον ἄδικον (= 1015), 1199a μεγάλα μεγάλα, *IA* 1285 ὄρεα Πρίαμος, 1286 ἀπαλὸν ἔβαλε, 1477-8 στέφεα... δίδοτε φέρε- | τε πλόκαμος, 1487 πότνια πότνια (cf. 1524), 1494 δόρατα μέμονε, *Hyps.* 66 Ἀσιάδ' ἔλεγον, 92 π]ατέρος πατέρα, 107 θάνατος ἔλακε.

[29] This can be sensed even when dochmiac does little more than ripple fleetingly over the surface of a different rhythmic context, as in Alcestis' farewell aria, where the mention of approaching death (the image of darkening night stealing over the eyes) is accompanied by a brief dochmiac modulation (in the shape of the colon 'δ + ba', *Alc.* 269; on this colon see Stinton 1990: 114-19; Diggle 1994: 395), all the more effective because this is a lyric sequence where dochmiacs are otherwise absent.

[30] Cf. *Med.* 1251-60~1261-70, 1273-81b~1282-92b.

[31] There are three extended sequences of enoplian dochmiacs in *Heracles*: 875-921, 1016-88, 1178-1213. The term 'enoplian dochmiacs' appears to have been coined by Wilamowitz (cf. ed. *Herakles*, vol. II. p. 146 f.); it is also often used by Willink in his commentary on *Orestes* and even by Barrett to describe the fourth stasimon of *Hippolytus* (comm. *Hi.* p. 392). An early example of this technique in Euripides is the child's monody in *Alcestis* (393-403~406-15: cf. Willink, comm. *Or.* p. 112).

as with dochmiac, enoplian can be said to have been used by Euripides to pull tighter, as it were, at the heart-strings of his audience, to cause lumps to well up more readily in the listener's throat. Interestingly, in his later tragedies enoplian dochmiacs are put to an equivalent use at the other end of the emotional spectrum, as in the reunion duo between Helen and Menelaus, where the heroine's dochmiac phrases, interspersed with enoplian, express the sudden and unexpected joy of being reunited with a loved husband only recently thought dead.[32]

Other rhythmic genres are less easily pinned down as to their aesthetic and emotional overtones. Ionic, for instance, is not really used often enough for us to glean much information as to its specific dramatic resonance: in *Bacchae* it is used as the 'liturgical' rhythm of Dionysiac μακαρία,[33] perhaps with oriental overtones (compare the use of ionic in Aeschylus' *Persians*), but in the parodos of *Supplices* (42-62~48-70) it seems merely to add decorative colouring to the lyrics sung by the chorus of Argive women. Dactylic and dactylo-epitrite are generally dignified metres, best suited to lyric moments where elevated diction and 'high' poetry call the tune. Iambic, described by Aristotle as μάλιστα... λεκτικὸν τῶν μέτρων (*Po.* 1449b), is possibly the blandest metre, a neutral rhythmic vessel into which the poet could pour what mixture of lyric feelings he wished. It suits the chorus' mood of bleak despair in *Troades* as well as the absurd 'stream of consciousness' ramblings of the Phrygian in *Orestes*. Trochaic, on the other hand, is sparingly used in the lyrics of tragedy (see next chapter), but the use to which it is put by Euripides evokes its threnetic, rather than its 'fast and undignified', qualities.[34] Lyric anapaests too are mainly linked with lamentation (as in the anapaestic monodies of Hecuba and Creusa; cf. *Tr.* 122-52, *Ion* 859-922) and profound emotional distress.[35] It is tempting to view the insistent use of anapaestic phrases consisting mainly or entirely of long syllables (cf. below, p. 50) as somehow indicative of a more contained level of grief than that expressed in dochmiac and iambo-trochaic, where the at times incontinent use of resolution lends the suffering of the solo singer an almost comic air of uncontrolled garrulity — something Aristophanes was quick to parody in *Birds*, where heavily resolved passages in the Euripidean manner are used to mimic meaningless twittering. The most noteworthy instance of this

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[32] Cf. *Hel.* 625-97 and Willink (2010: 132-168).
[33] Compare the anacreontic song in *Cyclops* (495-518) which, although breezily demotic, is a μακαρισμός nevertheless: μάκαρ ὅστις εὐιάζει | βοτρύων φίλαισι πηγαῖς | ἐπὶ κῶμον ἐκπετασθεὶς | φίλον ἄνδρ' ὑπαγκαλίζων κτλ.
[34] See below, p. 36, n. 48.
[35] See for instance Medea's opening anapaests (*Med.* 96-7, 111-4, 144-7, 160-7) or Phaedra's wilting, half-expressed longings (*Hi.* 208-11) or her unbridled ravings (*Hi.* 215-22, 228-31): πέμπετε μ' εἰς ὄρος· εἶμι πρὸς ὕλαν | καὶ παρὰ πεύκας ἵνα θηροφόνοι | στείβουσι κύνες κτλ.

type of chatterbox resolution occurs in a play (later than *Birds*, however) often described as a tragi-comedy and in a lyric sequence which is almost a send up (cf. Parker 1997: 429) of the traditional tragic ἀναγνώρισις:

ἐμὲ δὲ πατρίδος ἀπο<πρὸ> κακόποτμον ἀραῖ-	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —
	2 δ ∫
ον ἔβαλε θεὸς ἀπὸ πόλεος ἀπὸ τε σέθεν,	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪
	∪∪ 2 δ
ὅτε μέλαθρα λέχεά τ' ἔλιπον οὐ λιποῦσ'	∪∪∪ ∪∪∪ ∪∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — 2 δ
ἐπ' αἰσχροῖς γάμοις.	∪ — — ∪ — δ ||| (*Hel.* 694-7)

Aristophanes' parody of this in *Thesm.* 914-15 is almost tame by comparison:

λαβέ με λαβέ με πόσι, περίβαλε δὲ χέρας.	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —
	2 δ
φέρε σὲ κύσω. ἄπαγέ μ' ἄπαγ' ἄπαγ' ἄπαγέ με	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪
	∪∪ 2 δ

As for aeolic, there are interesting indications we may tentatively take as illuminating why Euripides might have favoured this rhythm for a certain type of lyric. In later Antiquity, the theoretician 'Demetrius' made the disarmingly obvious observation that one of the reasons why Sappho's poetry is so beautiful is quite simply that she beautified it with beautiful words (ὀνόματα καλά).[36] Similarly, it can be observed that a striking feature of Euripidean aeolo-choriambic lyric is its decorative use of beautifying words and imagery. Consider the halcyon song (*IT* 1089~1106 ff.), the dawn song in *Phaethon*, Ion's laurel-broom song (*Ion* 112~128 ff.), the song of the amazed servant-girls describing the temple of Apollo at Delphi (*Ion* 141-194 ff.), the Mountain Mother ode (*Hel.* 1301~1319 ff.) or the Phoenician oar song (*Hel.* 1451~1455 ff.) with its 'Anmut' and 'Heiterkeit'.[37] Is it mere coincidence that Euripides composed these, his 'prettiest' odes, in aeolic rhythm? The possibility that aeolic was perceived as being the most appropriate metre in which to compose songs in the Lesbian tradition of 'beautiful words' might explain why it was chosen by Sophocles for his most famous (extant) essay in stringing together ὀνόματα

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[36] Cf. *De elocutione* 164: τὸ μὲν γὰρ εὔχαρι μετὰ κόσμου ἐκφέρεται καὶ δι' ὀνομάτων καλῶν, ἅ μάλιστα ποιεῖ τὰς χάριτας, οἷον τὸ ποικίλλεται μὲν γαῖα πολυστέφανος [*PMG* 964a] καὶ τὸ χλωρὴ ἀηδών [*PMG* 964b]. The fact that the quoted fragments are not today thought to be by Sappho is immaterial; what counts is that 'Demetrius' believed them to be authentic. The same idea is presented even more clearly at 166: διὸ καὶ ἡ Σαπφὼ περὶ μὲν κάλλους ἄιδουσα καλλιεπής ἐστι καὶ ἡδεῖα, καὶ περὶ ἐράτων δὲ καὶ ἔαρος (Gale: ἀέρος P) καὶ περὶ ἀλκύονος, καὶ ἅπαν καλὸν ὄνομα ἐνύφανται αὐτῆι τῆι ποιήσει (*De eloc.* 166).

[37] Kannicht, comm. *Hel.*, vol. II, p. 374.

καλά: the Colonus song (*OC* 668-80~681-93). Even Demetrius' beautifying nightingale bursts into song at 670-3.

The parodos of *Phoenissae* and the first stasimon of *Bacchae* also offer significant information on the aesthetic of aeolo-choriambic in Euripides' later lyric style. At *Ph.* 202~214 ff., we sense a marked difference in poetic tone when we pass from beautifying imagery of the first strophic pair — the exotic Phoenician island in the eastern Aegean; Parnassus covered in snow; the Sicilian zephyr's κάλλιστον κελάδημα; the fountain of Castalia; the typically Euripidean lyric wish to be elsewhere,[38] etc. — to the urgent, doom-laden νῦν δέ μοι πρὸ τειχέων | θούριος μολὼν Ἄρης | αἷμα δάιον φλέγει | τᾶιδ᾽, ὃ μὴ τύχοι, πόλει (239-42). The shift is not only in poetic tone and content. In metrical terms, the transition is equally sharp: the opulent lyric imagery of the first strophic pair and epode is aeolo-choriambic at its most 'hypnotic' (cf. West 1982: 115); the anguished description of the besieged city is in syncopated trochaic. In the first stasimon of *Bacchae*, the first strophic pair — where the chorus has dramatically and even theologically relevant things to say on important topics such as Ὁσία, ὕβρις, ἡσυχίας βίοτος, τὸ φρονεῖν, τὸ σοφὸν δ᾽ οὐ σοφία and the like — is in 'liturgical' ionics; but the fanciful dream-wish ἱκοίμαν ποτὶ Κύπρον is expressed in aeolic rhythm.[39]

1.3. Note on *Rhesus* and *Iphigenia at Aulis*

Fraenkel's magisterial review of Ritchie's *Authenticity of the Rhesus of Euripides*, more than anything else written in the past on the play, succeeded in the opinion of most scholars in settling the '*Rhesus* question' and it has since been generally accepted that the play was written (probably in the 4th century) by someone whose spoken trimeters oddly evoke Euripides' restraint with regard to resolution in the 430's and at the same time his much later tolerance of interlinear hiatus, features that are mutually exclusive if they are to be taken as genuinely Euripidean.[40] The play does seem, on all accounts, too derivative to be by Euripides. Fries puts it in a nutshell: 'the greatest stylistic difference between *Rhesus* and the rest of surviving tragedy lies in the manner and degree to which it relies on other drama, epic and lyric poetry, ranging from more or less obvious adaptations of scenes to scattered echoes of unusual words and phrases' (2010: 346).

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[38] On which see Padel (1974) 227-41.

[39] Seen in this light, Cassandra's 'hymeneal' glyconics in *Troades* (cf. 314~331, 322~338, 323~339) — a play otherwise practically devoid of aeolic — take on an unexpectedly poignant, bitter-sweet quality.

[40] Mastronarde (2010: 26 n. 69) and Liapis (comm. *Rh.*, pp. lxxi ff.) also agree that the play was written in the 4th century.

Confusingly enough, the cantica would seem to present a somewhat different picture. Willink, for one, considered the songs of *Rhesus* 'fully consistent with attribution to Euripides (influenced indeed by Sophocles); and there are no sufficient grounds for questioning the traditional assignation to an early period of his career, in line with the recognized "early" style of the trimeters. Those who adhere to the "4th century" hypothesis will need to explain how the (disparaged) fourth century tragedian came to deploy with such expertise and consistency a mid 5th century style in the lyrics, despite intervening developments in musical composition and changes of taste.'[41]

Fraenkel, however, had already disposed of these objections in his review (see particularly pp. 236-7; see also Liapis, comm. *Rh.*, pp. lxiv-lxvii). For my part, while siding with Fraenkel and Liapis against Willink, I nevertheless include *Rhesus* in my survey, in the belief that to omit *Rhesus* altogether would detract considerably from the usefulness of this book.

The fascinating patchwork-play *Iphigenia at Aulis* – always a favourite with readers and critics[42] – raises a different kind of problem, because here at least *some* of the lyrics must have been composed by Euripides. Which? Faced with the bewildering shades of inauthenticity the text of *IA* evinces today as we read it in Diggle's edition,[43] we cannot but wonder. Precisely what parts of his last tragedy had the poet actually composed when he died? How much was added, reworked and/or padded out by the younger Euripides (or whoever completed the play in time for its first performance)? These are questions for which a host of scholars, from Musgrave to Kovacs, have proposed ingenious, though far from certain, answers.

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[41] Willink (2010: 582).

[42] *IA* was a favourite play with none other than Lessing. There is a little known rave review of *IA* by Patin ([4]1873: 1-2): 'c'est, à la fois, et l'un des chefs-d'oeuvre de la scène grecque, et la pièce la plus parfaite de son auteur: elle offre, avec la beauté achevée que possédait déjà la tragédie, presque sans aucune trace de recherché et de décadence, quelques-uns des traits nouveaux dont Euripide cherchait à l'animer'.

[43] Diggle differentiates four degrees of (in)authenticity: (A) *<uu.> fortasse Euripidei*: 164-230, 302-65, 376-403, 442-64, 471-507, 511-19, 522-35, 631-2, 638-51, 653-64, 666-73, 675-80, 695-719, 727-38, 819-98, 900-8, 917-8, 1036-79, 1120-3, 1127-9, 1134-69, 1173-84, 1186-1240, 1253-69, 1271-75, 1338-1403, 1421-3, 1426-9, 1433-4, 1440-7, 1450-7, 1462-74; (B) *<uu.> fortasse non Euripidei*: 440-1, 465-70, 536-42, 543-89, 674-5, 681-93, 720-2, 739, 899, 909-14, 1080-97, 1124-6, 1130-3, 1170-2, 1185, 1241-52, 1270, 1283-1337, 1404-6, 1410-20, 1424, 1435-49, 1448-9, 1458-61, 1475-1509; (C) *<uu.> uix Euripidei*: 1-48, 49-114, 115-63, 231-302, 366-75, 404-12, 508-10, 520-1, 590-7, 607-30, 633-4, 694, 723-6, 740-50, 751-800, 801-18, 915-6, 919-1035, 1098-1119, 1276-82, 1425, 1430-2, 1510-31, 1532-77; (D) *<uu.> non Euripidei*: 413-39, 598-606, 635-7, 652, 665, 1407-9, 1578-1629.

2. Trochaic

In extant tragedy, the extended use of trochaic lyric is practically confined to Euripides' later plays. Pure lyric trochees are infrequent in Aeschylus and never constitute more than a fleeting modulation in an alien context.[44] Sophocles was not averse to an occasional sprinkling of lyric trochees, but only in *Oedipus at Colonus* do we find anything approaching an extensive use of the rhythm in the later Euripidean manner.[45] Trochaic cola are also rare in our earliest Euripidean plays. But from *Supplices* on, we find trochaic metres making occasional appearances (as in Sophocles) in contexts not primarily trochaic; then, all of a sudden (as it were), in *Helen* and *Phoenissae* we encounter an unprecedented, highly concentrated use of trochaic dimeters, imaginatively varied by syncopation, resolution and catalexis.[46]

Entirely or predominantly trochaic songs in Greek tragedy are:

(*a*) *Hel*. 167-78~179-90, 191-210~211-28, 229-252, 330-74: this remarkable string of trochaic songs at the beginning of *Helen* is quite unparalleled; West and Willink have drawn attention to the presumed novelty of the technique here.[47]

(*b*) *Ph*. 239-49~250-60: the second strophic pair of the parodos (first strophic pair is aeolo-choriambic).

(*c*) *Ph*. 638-56~657-75, 676-89: first stasimon; the only wholly trochaic choral song in tragedy.

(*d*) *IA* 231-41~242-52, 253-64~265-76, 277-302: second and third

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[44] Cf. A. *Pe*. 638~645 (tr: see Parker 1990: 338-339), *ScT* 351~363 (tr + lk), 352~364 (2 tr), 355~367 (tr + lk), 832-3~840-1 (4 tr), 975~987 (4 tr), *Eum*. 496~505 (2 tr). At *PV* 414-17~420-22, there is a surprising sequence of three trochaic dimeters, on which see Griffith (1977: 37-39).

[45] Cf. *Ai*. 606~620 (2 tr), 607~621 (tr + sp? cr + ba ?), 902~948 (tr + cr), *El*. 1284 (tr + cr + tr), 1285 (2 tr), 1286 (2 tr), *OT* 883~897 (2 tr), 894~907 (2 tr), 895~908 (2 tr + cr), *Trach*. 826b~836b (tr), 827~837 (tr + sp), 828~838 (tr + sp), 879 (2 tr), *Ant*. 360~370 (2 tr + cr), 880 (2 tr), 881 (2 tr), *Phil*. 864 (2 tr), *OC* 1080~1091 (2 tr), 1081~1092 (2 tr), 1220~1235 (3 tr), 1221~1236 (2 tr), 1222~1237 (2 tr), 1680~1707 (2 tr), 1681~1708 (2 tr), 1684~1711 (2 tr), 1688~1715 (2 tr), 1730~1743 (2 tr), 1731~1744 (2 tr), 1732~1745 (2 tr), 1733~1746 (2 tr), 1734a~1747 (mol + tr), 1734b~1748 (sp + tr), 1735~1749 (sp + 2 tr), 1736~1750 (pa + tr).

[46] The catalectic trochaic dimeter (— ∪ — x — ∪ — : tr + cr), known as lecythion, also appears ubiquitously in tragedy as a syncopated iambic colon (— ∪ — x — ∪ — : cr + ia): see below, p. 40.

[47] Cf. West (1982: 102-3); Willink (2010: 169 n. 4, 176 n. 22).

strophic pairs of the parodos and ensuing epode. It is doubtful, however, that Euripides composed this sequence. A notable feature here is the use of trochaic lengths one metron longer than in the other songs (e.g. 'sp + lk' 19 times).

(*e*) *IA* 1283-1335: Iphigenia's monody (perhaps not Euripidean?). Syncopated trochaics (very much in the manner of *Helen*) appear in the first part of the song (1283-1318); the rest is anapaestic and dactylic, with a final return to trochaic at 1334-5.

(*f*) *OC* 1724-36~1737-50: duet between Antigone and Ismene; it is impossible to resist the temptation of seeing the influence of Euripides in this, our last song from 5th century Greek tragedy. No other song in Sophocles uses trochaic dimeters as pervasively.

The fact that the number of predominantly trochaic songs in extant tragedy is so limited makes it difficult to reach any definite conclusion as to the dramatic effect intended by the use of trochaic rhythm.[48] In (*a*), (*e*) and (*f*), the rhythm is used for threnetic purposes,[49] much in the same way that 'Klaganapäste' are used in *Hecuba*, *Troades* or *Ion*.[50] In (*b*), trochaic is again associated with a mood of gloom and grim foreboding (νῦν δὲ πρὸ τειχέων | θούροις μολὼν Ἄρης | αἷμα δάιον φλέγει | τᾶιδ', ὃ μὴ τύχοι, πόλει κτλ.: cf. above, p. 33). Deliberate intentions (if any) pertaining to the use of trochaic rhythm in the other songs are more difficult to pin down. In (*c*), we have a lyric narrative (Κάδμος ἔμολε τάνδε γᾶν | Τύριος κτλ), a poetic genre found elsewhere in enoplian and aeolo-choriambic rhythm (cf. *IT* 1234-58~1259-83; *Hel.* 1301-18~1319-36, 1337-52~1353-68); however, in marked contrast to the narrative songs in *Iphigenia in Tauris* and *Helen*, the lyric narrative in *Phoenissae* leads into an epode with dirge-like overtones (cf. the significant reference to Περςέφαςςα at *Ph.* 684, also mentioned in the threnetic trochaics at *Hel.* 175 ff. and in the iambo-trochaic ϲτεναγμόϲ at *Or.* 964), which may account for the choice of trochaic rhythm. As for the hotch-potch (*d*), there is no discernible reason for the choice of metre.

2. 1. Trochaic dimeter (— ∪ — x — ∪ — x)

The most frequent trochaic length to be encountered in Euripidean lyric is the dimeter.[51] Although the variety of patterns is considerable, the 'standard'

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[48] The 'fast and undignified' aspect of trochaic, mentioned by Aristotle (*Rhet.* 3. 8. 1408b; *Po.* 1449a), does not apply, as far as we can tell, to the use of the rhythm in lyric contexts.

[49] Compare Anacreon's use of trochaics for lamentation at *PMG* 419: ἀλκίμων ϲ' ὦ 'ριϲτοκλείδη πρῶτον οἰκτίρω φίλων· | ὤλεϲαϲ δ' ἥβην ἀμύνων πατρίδοϲ δουληίην.

[50] Cf. the anapaestic monodies of Hecuba (*Tr.* 122-52) and Creusa (*Ion* 859-922) and the anapaestic duet between Hecuba and Polyxena at *Hec.* 170-96.

[51] Trochaic monometers are found only at *Su.* 368b~372b, *Or.* 967~978 (long anceps); and *Ph.* 1567b, *IA* 587: these last two examples are of the shape ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪.

form, with short ancipitia (— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪), is the only shape which can be termed well attested, with just under twenty examples;[52] all the other shapes occur only a few times each (sometimes only once). Long anceps is generally eschewed in the purely trochaic contexts of the songs listed above — with the notable exception of Iphigenia's monody, where the long ancipitia, found at *IA* 1307 and 1314, may be an indication that the song was not composed by Euripides.[53]

> *non-syncopated dimeters*
> — ∪ — — — ∪ — —: *Hec.* 1099, *IT* 875 and *Or.* 170.[54]
> — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Tr.* 832~851, *Or.* 191, *IA* 282,[55] 1314.
> — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪: *Tr.* 831.
> ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪: *Med.* 208, *Hel.* 349, 371, 372, *Phaeth.* 99.
> — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪: *Ph.* 645.
> ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —: *Su.* 76~84.
> ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪: *Hel.* 341, 368, *Ph.* 641~660, 678, *Or.* 1001, *IA* 1312.
> ∪∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪: *IA* 1307.
> — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪: *Su.* 77 (+ ἒ ἔ), *Hel.* 367, *Ph.* 247, *IA* 1308.
> — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪: *Ph* 664.
> — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪: *Hel.* 208~226b, *Ph.* 258.
> ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪: *Ph.* 1065, 1718.
> — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —: *Tr.* 850.
> — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ : *Ph.* 640~659, 1732, *IA* 1303.
> — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪: *Hel.* 172~184, †175†~†187†.
> ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪: *IA* 1309.
> — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪: *Ph.* 1038a, *Or.* 1002.
> ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪: *Hel.* 173~185, 176, *Ph.* 1735, *Ba.* 592, 600, *IA* 1286, 1334b, *Rh.* 675.

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[52] The dimeter — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ is found at *Su.* 85 (+ ἒ ἔ), *Herc.* 384~398, *Tr.* 1308~1323, *Hel.* 205~224, 354, 357a, *Ph.* 668, 655a~674a, 1019b~1043b, 1062a, *Or.* 1003, *IA* 1291, 1292, *Cycl.* 363.

[53] Diggle's text and colometry smooth away a further instance at 1301, printed by Günther as καὶ δολιόφρων Κύπρις Ἥρα θ' (— ∪ ∪∪ — — ∪ — —), where the resolution before the long anceps would be unique. On the question of long anceps in Euripides' late trochaics, cf. Dale (²1968: 98); Willink (2010: 178); Mastronarde, comm. *Ph.*, p. 333 n. 1.

[54] *Or.* 170 οὐκ ἀφ' ἡμῶν, οὐκ ἀπ' οἴκων has word-end after the first long anceps; this is something that tends to be avoided in Greek lyric, as Parker (1966: 1-16) has shown. On p. 16 of this article, however, she accepts this instance on the ground that 'the bisecting of the dimeter produces a metrical parallelism which reinforces the anaphora'. The same explanation applies to *Tr.* 831 ἇι μὲν εὐνάς, ἇι δὲ παῖδας (εὐνάς Seidler: εὐνάτορας VP).

[55] The *breuis in longo* at Εὔρυτος δ' ἄναccε τῶνδε is perhaps slightly odd followed by 'pa + cr', but the rhetorical phrasing seems to demand it; this is, after all, an ἄcτροφον, where the syntactic and semantic structure of the poetry ought literally to call the tune.

⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑: *Hel.* 364, 365, *Ph.* 1568.
⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑: *Ph.* 1041.
⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑: *Hel.* 206~225, 207~226a.

2. 2. Syncopated dimeters

trochaic metron + spondee
— ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — — : *Hel.* 369b.
⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — — : *Hel.* 209.
⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — — : *Herc.* 131, *Hel.* 201~220, 227.

spondee + trochaic metron
— — — ⏑ — ⏑: *Hel.* 350, *Ph.* 1039~1063, 1040~1064.[56]
— — ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑: *IA* 1285.

cretic + spondee
— ⏑ — — — : *Herc.* 132b.

spondee + cretic
— — — ⏑ — : *Ph.* 685.

trochaic metron + palimbacchiac
— ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑: *Hel.* 174b~186b.
⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑: *Hel.* 177~189.

palimbacchiac + trochaic metron
— — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑: *Hel.* 351.
— — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑: *IA* 1305.

palimbacchiac + cretic
— — ⏑ — ⏑ —: *Hel.* 192~212, 200~219, 355, *Ph.* 677, *IA* 283, 1293, 1522.
— — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — : *IA* 1306.

2 palimbacchiacs
— — ⏑ — — ⏑: *Hel.* 353a.

molossus + cretic
— — — — ⏑ — : *Cycl.* 361.

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[56] So Mastronarde, comm. *Ph.* p. 436; the alternative is 'mol + ba' (cf. *Ion* 201), which is not preferable.

cretic + trochaic metron

Euripidean trochaic presents a perplexing parallel to the colon 'ba + ia' (discussed by Stinton 1990: 119-28): 'cr + tr', on which see Liapis (comm. *Rh.*, pp. 255-6) and Diggle (1994: 424 n. 19), who gives a list of possible Euripidean examples,[57] on which I offer the following comments:

(i) *Cycl.* 608 λήψεται τὸν τράχηλον (⊗ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ | lk). Avoidable. See Willink (2010: 328).

(ii) *Hel.* 231a ἔτεμε τὰν δακρυόεσσαν (cr + tr). Not Euripidean? See Lourenço (2000: 132-138).

(iii) *Hel.* 352 †ἄδε μοι τί τάδ᾽ ἀcύνετα† (— ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ | cr + pa). This is part of a curious sequence of trochaic dimeters, where a syncopated first metron is followed by a full trochee:

350

   — — — ∪ — ∪ sp tr
   — — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ pa tr
   † — ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪† cr tr

This passage is analysed differently by Dale[58] and Kannicht[59]; neither divides so as to give a cr + tr colon. Since the line is corrupt, for our present purpose it need not be taken into account.

(iv) *Hel.* 358 Ἴ-∫ δας ἐνίζοντι Πριαμί-∫ δαι (2 cr ∫ cr + tr ∫ lk). The text is conjectural (ἀοιδαὶ cεβίζον Πριαμίδά L: ἱδάc Tr³); see Diggle (1994: 421-4). Dale (*Helen*, p. 88), albeit with a different text (αὐ-∫ δᾶι cεβίζοντι Πριαμί-∫ δαι), was prepared to accept cr + tr. Kannicht obelizes τῶι τε †cύραγγ᾽ ἀοι-∫ δαὶ cέβιζον† Πριαμί-, and inexplicably analyses this last colon as — ∪ — — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ (II: 105). Stinton's divisions (τῶι τε cύριγγ᾽ ἀοι-∫ δᾶι cεβίζοντι Πριαμί-∫ δαι ποτ᾽ ἀμφὶ βουcτάθμους: 2 cr ∫ tr + cr ∫ lk: cf. 1990, 39) skirt cr + tr, but do not solve the problem, as they give a trochaic metron with long anceps, a suspicious phenomenon in late Euripidean iambo-trochaic lyric. Willink (2010: 178 n. 29) divides τῶι τε cύριγγαc Ἴ-∫ δαι cεβίζοντι Πρια-∫ μίδαι κτλ, giving cretics ending in an iambic dimeter, against which Diggle makes the valid objection that it would be better to close with a lecythion, the phrase used by Euripides to close each stanza in the parodos as well as Helen's contributions in this lyrical exchange (cf. 1994: 424 n. 20). In view of the insoluble nature of the textual problems (no colometric course is

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[57] There is a further instance, in Günther's text and colometry, at *IA* 1300.
[58] Dividing Εὐρώταν θανόντος | εἰ βάξιc ἔτυμος ἀνδρὸς ἄδε μοι | τί τάδ᾽ ἀcύνετα, Dale (*Helen*, p. 88) analyses sp + tr | sp + 2 tr | 2 tr.
[59] Εὐρώταν θανόντος | εἰ βάξιc ἔτυμος ἀνδρὸc ἄδε μοι | τί τάδ᾽ ἀcύνετα φόνιον αἰ-∫ ώρημα κτλ: sp + tr | pa + tr + cr || lk ∫ pa + tr + cr || (Kannicht, vol. II: 105). However, as we shall see presently, a lecythion in synartesis with the following colon is a sequence Euripides appears to have avoided (cf. below, p. 41 with n. 64).

possible that does not rest heavily on conjecture), I elect to follow Kannicht's conclusion that 'eine sichere Entscheidung… ist nicht möglich' (vol. II: 114).

(v) *Ph.* 655b~674b παρθέ– ∫ νοιϲι Θηβαΐαιϲι ~ ἅ νιν εὐαλίοιϲι (cr + tr). Problems lurk beneath the surface here (see Mastronarde, comm. *Ph.*, p. 334, 339, 342-3): the diaeresis of αι in 655b is anomalous. A possible solution would be Musgrave's εὐείλοιϲι in 674b, giving ' cr + pa' (cf. *Hel.* 353a). West proposed παρθένοιϲιν ἐγχωρίαιϲι (1990: 315).

(vi) *Ba.* 578 τίϲ ὅδε, τίϲ πόθεν ὁ κέλαδοϲ (∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ lk?) Cf. the lecythion at 589 ὁ Διόνυϲοϲ ἀνὰ μέλαθρα (∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪). Alternatively, the cr + tr scansion is avoidable with Wecklein's τίϲ ὅδε, τίϲ<ὅδε> κτλ.

(vii) *Ba.* 584 θίαϲον ὦ Βρόμιε Βρόμιε (∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ lk?). Note that the following line (585) begins with a lacuna.

(viii) *IA* 233~244 τὰν γυναικεῖον ὄψιν ὀμμάτων ~ ὧν ὁ Μηκιϲτέωϲ ϲτρατηλάταϲ (cr + lk): not Euripidean?

(ix) *IA* 1288 ἐπὶ μόρωι θανατόεντι: not Euripidean?

(x) *IA* 1304 Κύπριϲ, ἁ δὲ δορὶ Παλλάϲ (— ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ||) Avoidable with Monk's δουρί (printed by Jouan), which would make it 2 tr, but δουρί is epic and 'a spelling not found in tragedy' (Stinton 1990: 74).

(xi) *Rh.* 681 τούϲδ' ἔχω, τούϲδ' ἔμαρψα (cr + tr). Avoidable. See Willink (2010: 578-9).

Differently, then, from 'ba + ia', of which (*inter alia*) there are eight examples in the Phrygian's monody in *Orestes*,[60] 'cr + tr' is not securely attested in Euripides (or Sophocles). The certain examples are (ii) and (ix), both of which have been suspected of being non-Euripidean. (A. *Eum.* 324~337, cited by Liapis, is not strictly speaking comparable, given the context and metrical style.)

2. 3. Lecythion

The term 'lecythion' (taken from Aristophanes' ληκύθιον ἀπώλεϲεν joke at *Ran.* 1208 ff.) is used to describe a dimeter which, because of the frequency with which it appears in iambic lyric contexts, naturally lends itself to the analysis:

— ∪ —   x — ∪ — (cr + ia = syncopated iambic dimeter).

From its occurrence in trochaic contexts, we may equally admit the analysis:

— ∪ — x — ∪ — (tr + cr = catalectic trochaic dimeter).

Some metricians distinguish between iambic and trochaic lecythia (according to the predominance of either iambs or trochees in the context where the colon occurs); others appear to regard the lecythion as essentially

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[60] The references for ba + ia in Diggle's OCT can be found below in chapter 10 ('Repertory of Iambic Cola', p. 122).

iambic.[61] Theoretically, it would be possible to distinguish between 'iambic' (acatalectic) and 'trochaic' (catalectic) lecythia. But there is possibly little tangible gain in such a distinction. Euripides and Sophocles often use the 'iambic' lecythion with a clausular effect to mark the end of a metrical period;[62] this would suggest that, even in otherwise non-trochaic contexts, it sounded somehow intrinsically catalectic (cf. its repeated clausular use in a polymetric — admittedly partly trochaic — lyric context at *Ba.* 579, 584, 588, 589, 593, 603). Another important fact which further reinforces its catalectic status is the avoidance of word overlap between a lecythion and the following colon. This is a striking feature in Euripides and Sophocles,[63] though (interestingly enough) not in Aeschylus.[64] A lecythion ending with an elided word is also rare: I have found only three instances in Euripides (*Andr.* 142, *Tr.* 830, *Rh.* 825) and none in Sophocles (Aeschylean practice is irrelevant here, since he uses lecythia in synartesis).

It would seem, then, that the trochaic label has the stronger theoretical claim, even in iambic contexts where the lecythion would be the only ostensibly trochaic element. But perhaps it would be preferable to view the lecythion as a genuinely ambiguous rhythm, poised half way between iambic and trochaic, and the ideal *gleitender Übergang*, therefore, for effecting a transition from one rhythm to the other. Owing to the scarcity of lyric trochees in extant tragedy, however, we find that instances of the lecythion as a transitional phrase from iambic to trochaic are rare: see *Su.* 368a~372a, *Tr.* 830~849, *Hel.* 235-7 and *IA* 1481-2. Trochaic to iambic: *Herc.* 386~400, *Ph.* 1719-21, *IA* 1315, *Phaeth.* 100.[65] A lecythion follows a run of cretics at *Ph.* 317.

Occasionally, the lecythion provides the means for modulating into iambic (or trochaic) from another rhythm and vice versa:

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[61] For lecythia as iambic, see Korzeniewski (²1989: 4). Fraenkel, it would seem, viewed lecythia as essentially trochaic (comm. *Ag.*, vol. II, pp. 59 and 327).

[62] Cf. *Alc.* 214b~227b, *Hi.* 1386, *Andr.* 276~286, 1210~1223, *Hec.* 706, *Su.* 366~370, *El.* 153, 480, *Herc.* 412, *Tr.* 1093~1111, *IT* 867, *Ion* 1476, *Ph.* 317, 1750, S. *Ai.* 868, 871 (||ᴮ), *El.* 208 (||ᴮ)~228 (||ᴴ), 855~866, *OT* 199~212, 884~898, 886~900, 888~902, 1338 (||ᴮ)~1358, *Trach.* 222, *Ant.* 1139~1148 (||ᴮ), *Phil.* 1171, 1212 (||ᴮ), *OC* 209, 1563 (||ᴮ)~1575 (||ᴴ).

[63] There is a Sophoclean exception at *Trach.* 133 with the divisions favoured by Dawe as well as Lloyd-Jones and Wilson, but I would sooner follow Jebb in diving 'ia + cr | 2 tr | lk'.

[64] There are two doubtful instances in Diggle's OCT: *Andr.* 484~492, avoidable with Willink's alternative colometry (cf. 2010: 227 n. 17; and n. 70 below); *Or.* 1370, also avoidable (see Willink's comm. *ad loc.*). There appear to be no lecythia in synartesis with the following colon in Sophocles, who seems to have regarded it as a 'sentence-ending' rhythm. In Aeschylus, however, we find dovetailed lecythia at *Su.* 1062-3~1068-9; *Ag.* 442-4~461-3, 681-3~699-701; *Ch.* 607~617; *Eum.* 494~503, 497~506, 515~524, 782~812.

[65] Parker (1990: 331 n. 1) offers a shorter list of examples from Euripides. She rightly draws attention to the fact that the lecythion as a transitional phrase is an important metrical feature of the Frogs' Boating Song (cf. also 1997: 456-67). See also Morais (1995).

(i) dactylic to iambic: *Andr*. 294~ 302, *Hel*. 1485~1502[66].

(ii) iambic to dactylic: *Tr*. 1093~1111, *Ph*. 1561, *IA* 1492 (2 ia | lk | D? ||ᴮ).

(iii) trochaic to dactylic: *Ph*. 1569, *Cycl*. 609.

(iv) dactylic to trochaic: *Cycl*. 612.

(v) iambic to choriambic: *Alc*. 267.

(vi) iambic to dochmiac: *Tr*. 1227 (ia | lk | hδ||), *Or*. 1361~1545 (3 ia | lk | δ ||).

(vii) enoplian to iambic: *Ph*. 147 (enop prm | lk | 3 ia).

Sometimes Euripides uses it independently, almost as an autonomous, not specifically iambo-trochaic, colon: at *Hi*. 67 and *El*. 153 it appears sandwiched between two glyconics (cf. *Hi*. 530-4~540-4, where Barrett analyses ph + lk || hept + lk | reiz |||);[67] at *Andr*. 136~142, between a dactylic hexameter and a hemiepes; at *Ph*. 1288~1300, a fully resolved lecythion is found between two dochmiacs. Other unusual sequences featuring lecythia are *Hi*. 1148-50 (D ∪ D — | lk | ar |||), 1385a-6 (2 ba ∫ dod | lk ||), *Ion* 1476 (2 δ | an | lk ||). In the teichoscopia duet in *Phoenissae*, it is used twice as a transitional phrase to effect a change from enoplian to dactylo-epitrite: cf. 119-121-2 (∪ D | lk | — e ∪ D sp) and 128-130 (enop | lk | ∪ e ∪ D sp); here the lecythion sounds an ambiguous note by lending the epitritic phrase x — ∪ — x a seemingly iambic lilt. Cf. also *Rh*. 459~825 where a lecythion forms the link in the sequence 'cyren ||ᴴ lk | — D — eᶜʰᵒˡ'.

There are twelve different shapes of lecythion in Euripides (since the lecythion is properly an iambo-trochaic colon, there seems little point in listing 'iambic' and 'trochaic' lecythia separately; but I add a superscript 'tr' to the unambiguously trochaic instances); although resolution is common,[68] a fully resolved lecythion is something of a rarity (cf. Parker 1997: 390):

> — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — : *Alc*. 214b, 267, *Hi*. 67, *Andr*. 136~142, 276~286, 294~302, 1209~1222, 1210~1223, *Hec*. 706, *Su*. 780~788, 784~792, 799~812, 1128~1135, *El*. 1195, 1222~1228, *Herc*. 132aᵗʳ, 134ᵗʳ, 386~400, 431, *Tr*. 830, *IT* 867, *Hel*. 168ᵗʳ, *Ph*. 129, 147, 317, 338b, 1038b~1062bᵗʳ, 1720ᵗʳ, 1740, 1741, *Or*. 969~980, 997, †1004a†?, 1370 (?), 1372, 1402a, 1408, 1457a, 1460, *Ba*. 588ᵗʳ, 593ᵗʳ, *IA* 232~243, 236, 240~251, 257~269, 259~271, 260~272, 261~273, 276, 278, 280, 296, 298, 299, 1476, 1481, 1482, 1506, 1511, 1520, 1521, *Rh*. 459~825, *Cycl*. 609, 612, *Teleph*. II. 5.

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[66] With Diggle's suggestion for *Hel*. 1484~1501 (ποιμένος, ἄβροχ' ὃς ~ γλαυκὸν ἐπ' οἶδμ' ἁλὸς: dod) we would have a lecythion used as a transition from aeolic to iambic.

[67] For a lecythion in an aeolic context, cf. also *Teleph*. II. 5 and *Cresph*. III 9 (with Diggle's supplement ‹ἴθ'› ἴθι μοι, πότνια, πόλιν, accepted by Kannicht); cf. Diggle (1994: 388 n. 86).

[68] Diggle (1994: 389 n. 86) gives a list of lecythia with resolution in the penultimate long (add *Andr*. 484~492, *Su*. 366~370, 623~631, *Hel*. 178, 1485, *Ph*. 1567b, 1569, *Ba*. 578, 584, 589).

— ∪ — — — ∪ — : *Alc.* 227b, *Hi.* 1149, 1386, *IT* 865, *Hel.* †171a†[tr], *IA* 294, 1526.

∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — : *Su.* 624~632, *El.* 153, *Herc.* 412~429, *Tr.* 849, 1227, *Ion* 1476, *Hel.* 167~179[tr], *Ph.* 314, 1748, 1750, *Or.* 1361, *IA* 247, 264, 1490, 1492, 1515, *Phaeth.* 100.

∪∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — : *El.* 480, *Ph.* 120,[69] *Or.* 1545.

∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — : *Hel.* 1485, *Ph.* 1567b, *Cresph.* III. 9.

∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪∪ ∪ — : *Su.* 366~370, *Hel.* 178[tr], 180[tr], *Ph.* 1569[tr].[70]

— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — : *Su.* 368a~372a, 1127~1134, *Tr.* 1093~1111, *Hel.* 183[tr], 190[tr], 360, *Ph.* 1561, 1719[tr].

— ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — : *Ph.* 1721[tr].

∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — : *Hel.* 1502, *Ba.* 579, 603[tr], *IA* 1495.

— ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: *Su.* 623.

∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: *Su.* 631, *Ba.* 578, 584, 589.

∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: *Ph.* 1288~1300, *IA* 1494.

2.4. Longer trochaic cola

As can be seen from the following list, trochaic lengths of more that two metra are a feature that is particularly characteristic of *Iphigenia at Aulis*:

trochaic trimeter
∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪: *Ba.* 602
trochaic metron + lecythion
— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — : *Hel.* 342-3, *IA* 293, 1483-4.
— ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — : *IA* 281.[71]
∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — : *IA* 1335.
∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — : *Or.* 1469.

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[69] A further example would be *Hyps.* fr. 64, 104 in Bond's text and colometry (ἐμ[όλ]ετ' ἀκτὰν Λημνίαν), formerly accepted as a lecythion by Diggle (1994: 341). Bond's analysis of 103-4 as '3 δ' (*Hypsipyle*, p. 127) was criticised by Parker (1966: 16 n. 1); but since iambic interpretation of this and the preceding line gives word-end after long anceps in both, Diggle is probably right to divide (differently from Bond) as dochmiacs in *TrGFS* (*Hyps.* 288-9 †δι' Αἰγαίου† δὲ τίνα πόρον ἐμ[ό]λετ' | ἀκτὰν Λημνίαν;). Cf. Fr. 759a, 1624-5 Kannicht.

[70] There is a further instance of this shape in the dovetailed lecythia at *Andr.* 484~492, where Stevens (p. 152) analyses as ia + ba; but a bacchiac with a resolved second syllable is suspicious (see Dale ²1968: 74; Diggle 1981: 49; 1994: 314) and in any case his analysis gives one split resolution at 492 and two at 484. But a dovetailed lecythion is best avoided in Euripides (see above, n. 64), so Willink's division of the *Andromache* passage as 'cr + ia ∫ 2 ia ∫ ith' is possibly the best solution (cf. 2010: 227 n. 17).

[71] *IA* 281 οὓc Ἐπειοὺc : ὠνόμαζε πᾶc λεώc has word-end after long anceps, and should be added to the examples of word-end after internal long anceps given by Parker (1966: 15-6) (cf. above, p. 37, n. 54).

⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — : *Hel.* 194-5~214.
— ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — : *IA* 1290.

trochaic metron + ithyphallic[72]
— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — : *Ph.* 1042~1066.
⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — : *Ph.* 1733, 1757 (not Euripidean?).
⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — — : *Ph.* 1756 (not Euripidean?).

cretic + lecythion
— ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — : *IA* 233~244, 253~265, 277.

cretic + trochaic metron + molossus
⏑⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — — : *IA* 301 (not Euripidean).

spondee + lecythion
— — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — : *Hel.* 191~211, *IA* 231~242, 237~248, 238~249,
    241~252, 254~266, 255, 263~275, 279, 287, 302, *Cycl.* 613-4, 622.
— — ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —⏑ — : *IA* 245, 267, 288.

lecythion + bacchic
Ph. 248~259.

lecythion + cretic
— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — : *Cycl.* 617.
— ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — : *IA* 1300.

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[72] This is probably best interpreted as a 'trochaeo-iambic' colon; all the instances have word break after the initial trochaic metron: *Ph.* 1042 ἁ πτεροῦϲϲα : παρθένοϲ τιν' ἀνδρῶν ~ ἁρπαγαῖϲι : δαιμόνων τιϲ ἄτα, 1733 ἄπαγε τὰ πάροϲ : εὐτυχήματ' αὐδῶν, 1756 θίαϲον ἱερὸν : ὄρεϲιν ἀνεχόρευϲα, 1757 χάριν ἀχάριτον : ἐϲ θεοὺϲ διδοῦϲα.

3. Anapaestic

The traditional layout of anapaests in the standard editions of Greek tragedy gives the appearance of there being two basic cola in lyric, as in recitative, anapaests: the dimeter and its catalectic version, the paroemiac. Dale, it may be remembered, argued in favour of considering the dimeter the normal anapaestic phrase-length (²1968: 48). Nonetheless, that both 'cola' might be nothing more than a figment of the Hellenistic (and, later, Byzantine) imagination – in other words, a meaningless convention adopted down the centuries by generations of copyists – is a probability we must bear in mind (see West 1977: 89-94). However, even West (his disagreement with Dale on this issue notwithstanding) did not go as far as to advocate a change in the way anapaests are printed in our texts, 'because any gain would be outweighed by the inconvenience of disturbing standard line-numeration' (p. 94). So anapaestic dimeters will in all likelihood be with us a good while longer.

The one thing we can say with some confidence about anapaests is that the lyric variety is subject to fewer constraints than its recitative counterpart. Take the paroemiac, for instance. Although it is frequently found in lyric as a period-closing phrase and clausula, sometimes with *breuis in longo*,[73] it is not exclusively used (as in recitative) to mark the end of a 'system', but can actually constitute the opening line of a run of lyric anapaests (cf. *Ion* 144, 859), or even be used, as it were, κατὰ στίχον (cf. *Ion* 171-5, a run of five paroemiacs). Similarly, period-end can occur independently of catalexis,[74] as at *Ion* 167

λίμνας ἐπίβα : τᾶς Δηλιάδος $-- \cup \cup - : -- \cup \cup \frown$ 2 an $||^B$

or at *Hi*. 230-1, where Phaedra closes her anapaestic delirium with

εἴθε γενοίμαν ἐν coῖc δαπέδοιc $- \cup \cup ---- \cup \cup -$ 2 an

---

[73] Cf. Diggle (1981: 96-7; add *Or*. 1454a); for a paroemiac ending in hiatus, see Diggle (1981: 95-6) and (1994: 121; add *IT* 169, *Ph*. 827, *Phaeth*. 82).

[74] Anapaestic dimeters ending in *breuis in longo* are founded at *Med*. 133 (colometry and text are contentious here: see Diggle 1994: 279-81), *El*. 113=128, *IT* 125, 193 (but the ensuing text is corrupt), 231, *Ion* 167; hiatus is found at *Med*. 132 (although the phenomenon may not be exactly the same, since here we have correption), *El*. 112=127, 113=128, *IT* 146, *Ion* 153, *Cycl*. 51, *Phaeth*. 82. This list differs slightly from the one offered by Diggle (1981: 96-7).

The

concentration of phrases that are self-contained syntactic and semantic cells, marked off from each other by metron-diaeresis, is particularly noticeable in so called *Klaganapäste*, where we sense a deliberately halting, 'unflowing' mode of lyric utterance.[79] Consider, for instance, Hecuba's anapaestic lament at *Hec.* 154-61, where only 156 (with its 'pitying'[80] paregmenon δειλαία δειλαίου) lacks metron-diaeresis:

οἲ ἐγὼ μελέα, : τί ποτ' ἀπύσω;
ποίαν ἀχώ, : ποῖον ὀδυρμόν,
δειλαία δειλαίου γήρως
<καὶ> δουλείας : τᾶς οὐ τλατᾶς,
τᾶς οὐ φερτᾶς; : ὤμοι μοι.
τίς ἀμύνει μοι; : ποία γενεά,
ποία δὲ πόλις; : φροῦδος πρέσβυς,
φροῦδοι παῖδες.

In other monodies — the lyric genre where anapaests are most often used by Euripides —, this intrinsic lack of fluidity does not always suit the overflowing intensity of feeling that usually prompts song in the first place; so it is not surprising that Hippolytus, overburdened with choking emotions, should shift into iambic after an opening run of anapaests (*Hi.* 1370-8), the better to pour out his feelings in an unrestrained gush of syncopation, resolution and word-overlap (1379-88).

Coincidentally, Hippolytus' monody presents a bizarre instance of two anapaestic dimeters in synartesis (*Hi.* 1374-5):

†προσαπόλλυτέ μ' ὄλλυτε τὸν δυσδαί-   ∪∪ – ∪∪ – ∪∪ – – – 2 an ∫
μονα· † ἀμφιτόμου λόγχας ἔραμαι   ∪∪ – ∪∪ – – – – ∪∪ – 2 an

Barrett's claim (comm. *Hi.* p. 405) that 'such overruns are admissible in lyric anapaests' slightly overstates the case since, other than *Or.* 1434-5, there is only one other (doubtful) instance in Euripides.[81] Dale (²1968: 68) considers

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αἰαῖ : τρομερὰν φρίκαι | τρομερὰν φρέν' ἔχω…, *Or.* 1426 Φρυγίοισι ἔτυχον : Φρυγίοισι νόμοις, *IA* 129-30 οὐκ οἶδε γάμοις : οὐδ' ὅτι πράσσομεν, | οὐδ' ὅτι κείνωι…, 1327-9 τοῖσι δὲ λύπαν : τοῖσι δ' ἀνάγκαν, | τοῖσ δ' ἐξορμᾶν, : τοῖσ δὲ στέλλειν, | τοῖσ δὲ μέλλειν. For other examples, see Diggle (1996: 195) and comm. *Phaeth.* p. 115.

[79] West (1982: 122) prefers to link up the 'halting' quality of anapaestic lyric with catalexis, rather than with metron diaeresis.

[80] Cf. Willink (2010: 163 n. 78). As it happens, the two other dimeters in this sequence also lacking metron-diaeresis involve the same adjective: *Hec.* 203 γήραι δειλαία δειλαίωι and 206a μόσχον δειλαία δειλαίαν.

[81] *Hyps.* fr. 8/9. 13-4 Bond (2 an ∫ an) = Fr. 753c, 19-20 Kannicht. But we can alternatively divide 'an | 2 an'; so the example is far from decisive.

προσαπόλλυτέ μ' ὄλλυτε τὸν δυσδαίμονα· | ἀμφιτόμου λόγχας, which not only 'strikingly presents an uncompromising hiatus after the resolved close', but gives a length that, apart from the oddity of the shape, is unparalleled. In view of all this, the OCT's obeli are the only acceptable course.

Another rare phenomenon in anapaestic contexts is resolution. The known examples are *Hi.* 1372, *IT* 231, *Or.* 1397, 1485, 1486.

A problematic case which has been the object of anapaestic interpretation is the clausula — — — ∪ ∪ — (cᾶc χωρὶc φιλίαc) at *Cycl.* 81, preceded by two anapaestic dimeters. Parker (1997: 58) associates it with alleged examples of 'a sort of hybrid colon which is typically found in conjunction with dochmiacs in anapaestic contexts'. On the other hand, the fact that this ἄcτροφον is otherwise predominantly aeolic led Diggle (1994: 37) to prefer 'dodrans' (i.e. aeolic hexasyllable). The colon also occurs in an unmistakably anapaestic context at *Phaeth.* 84~92, where Diggle again prefers aeolic scansion on the ground that 'aeolic cola do occasionally appear among anapaests'.[82] It is difficult to choose between either of these contrasting approaches to the problem; perhaps Wilamowitz's merely descriptive, noncommittal 'stumpf ausgehender Kurzvers' (1921: 225) is still preferable.

The following repertory lists all the lyric anapaests in Euripides, except those found among dochmiac or other non-anapaestic cola in enoplian contexts (see pp. 76-7).

3. 1. Anapaestic monometer

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Hi.* 1377, 1381b, *Tr.* 143b, *IT* 153, *Ion* 166, 914, *Or.* 1488a, *Hyps.* 70, 73, 110.

— — ∪ ∪ — : *Hi.* 217, 222, *Hec.* 83, *Tr.* 140, 149, *Ion* 868.

∪ ∪ — — — : *Hec.* 187, 193, *IT* 202, *Ion* 163, 873, *Ph.* 1557.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪∪ : *Ion* 176.

— ∪ ∪ — — : *IT* 151, *Ion* 879, *IA* 121, 1326, 1329.

— — — — : *Alc.* 110, *Med.* 150~175, *Hi.* 1370, *Hec.* 86, 161~204, 180, *Tr.* 134, 164~187a,[83] 168~190, 170~192b, 172b~193b, *IT* 123, 143, 157, *Ion* 145, 147, 160, 904, *Cycl.* 49.

∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ — : *Hi.* 1372.[84]

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[82] Cf. comm. *Phaeth.* p. 104-5. Dale (²1968: 59), discussing the odd glyconics among anapaests at *Tr.* 124-5 with tribrach opening and cholosis in the penultimate element, to whom Diggle appeals, is not very helpful: other than *Tr.* 124-5 and *Cycl.* 41-81, she gives two further examples, *Ion* 504-8 and *El.* 122 ff. The first example is quite free of anapaests in Diggle's OCT; the second, with two anapaestic dimeters at the head of a wholly aeolic stanza, is not really a case of 'aeolic cola appearing among anapaests'.

[83] See Diggle's discussion of ἰὼ ἰώ as an anapaestic monometer (1994: 118-9).

[84] According to Diggle (1994: 315), the only Euripidean instance of an anapaestic metron beginning with four shorts that is 'above suspicion'.

3. 2. Anapaestic dimeter

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Tr.* 218, *IT* 130, 137, *Ion* 900, *Ph.* 825, 1285, *Or.* 1398, 1403, 1406, 1455, 1487, *Phaeth.* 79~87, 81~89, 85~93, *Hyps.* 69, 71, 72, 108, 109.

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ — : *Or.* 1486.

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — : *Hec.* 154, *Tr.* 153, 222, *IT* 171.

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — : *Med.* 144, 163, *Hi.* 218, *Tr.* 151, *Ion* 862, 875, *Or.* 1428, 1435.

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — : *Hi.* 209, *Hec.* 71, *Tr.* 201, *Ion* 161.

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪: *IT* 176.

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — — — : *Tr.* 178, *IT* 158, *Ion* 882, 883.

∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — — : *Hi.* 210, *IT* 180.

∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ : *Hec.* 181, *IT* 138.

∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — — — : *Alc.* 95, *Hi.* 1376, *Tr.* 156, *Ion* 865.

∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Alc.* 108, *Med.* 111, 131, *Tr.* 165, *Ph.* 1297, *IA* 128.

∪ ∪ — — — — — ∪ ∪ — : *Hec.* 159, *IT* 159, *Ion* 162, 170, *Phaeth.* 80.

∪ ∪ — — — — — — : *Tr.* 155, 202.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪: *Med.* 160, *Ion* 921, *Ph.* 1555.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — : *Med.* 166, *Hi.* 215, *Hec.* 68, *IT* 223, *Ph.* 1554, 1556.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — : *Hec.* 70, *IT* 149, *Ion* 920.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — — : *Tr.* 145, *Ion* 177, 918.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Tr.* 177.

— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Tr.* 194.

— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *IT* 231.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ — — : *Or.* 1485.

— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — — : *Alc.* 96, *Med.* 113, 161, *Hec.* 87, *Ion* 874.

— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Hi.* 216, 221, *Tr.* 131, 154, *IT* 170, *Ion* 863, 864.

— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — — : *Med.* 112, *Hec.* 85, 1070, *IT* 141, 175, *IA* 1327, *Cycl.* 78-9.

— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪: *Hec.* 79, *IA* 130.

— ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — : *Med.* 165, 173, *Hi.* 230, *Hec.* 80, 81, 202, *Tr.* 206, *Or.* 1404.

— ∪ ∪ — — — — — — : *Med.* 148, *Hi.* 220, *Tr.* 180, 159~182, 166.

— — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — : *Hi.* 229, 1378, *Hec.* 1065, *Tr.* 176, *Ion* 167, 872, *Cycl.* 50, 80, *Phaeth.* 88.

— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Alc.* 109, *Med.* 96, 164, *Hi.* 231, *Hec.* 84, 1075, *Tr.* 139, 150, *IT* 209, *Ion* 870, 871, 876, *Ph.* 826, *Or.* 1434.

— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — : *Med.* 146, *Hi.* 208, 211, 219, 1371, *Tr.* 184,
    IT 146, *Ion* 905,[85] *Or.* 1405.

— — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪: *IA* 129.

— — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ — — ∪ ∪ — : *Or.* 1397.

— — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — : *Med.* 162, 167, *Hi.* 228, *Tr.* 132, *Ion* 867.

— — ∪ ∪ — — — — — : *Hi.* 1373, *Hec.* 160, 197, *Tr.* 161.

— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — : *Ion* 866.

— — — — — ∪ ∪ — — : *Med.* 97,[86] *Hec.* 155, 172, *Tr.* 162, *IT* 166, 173-4.

— — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪: *Med.* 132.

— — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Hec.* 177, 1069, 1081-2, *Tr.* 135, 211, 223, *IT*
    160, 182, 196.

— — — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪: *Hec.* 88

— — — — ∪ ∪ — — — : *Hec.* 186, 1076, *El.* 112~127, 113~128, *Tr.* 212,
    Ion 153, 877, 912,[87] *Ph.* 1284~1296, *IA* 120.

— — — — — ∪ ∪ — : *Hec.* 198, *Tr.* 205, 228, *IT* 193, 200, 228, *Ion* 878,
    Ph. [1575], *IA* 1319, *Cycl.* 51.

— — — — — — — ∪ ∪: *Tr.* 199.

— — — — — — — — : *Med.* 149~174, *Hec.* 156~199, 157, 158, 203,
    162~205, 163~206a, 170, 178, 189, 194, 195, *Tr.* 127, 138, 143a,
    146, 185, 187b, 188, 169~191, 173, 174~195, 197~214, 198~215,
    216, 219, 203~220, 204~221, 210~226, 227, *IT* 124, 125, 133-4,
    139, 140, 145, 148, 161, 172, 178-9, 181, 183-4, 186, 187, 192, 198-
    9, 201, 205, 208, 217, 218, 221, 222, 224, 227, 229, 230, 234, *Ion*
    154, 158, 159, 164, 165, 181, 182, 881, 884, 893, 910, 917, 919, *Ph.*
    1553, *IA* 119, 1320, 1324, 1325, 1328.

3. 3. Paroemiac

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — : *Med.* 147, *Hec.* 69, 72, 192, *Tr.* 193a, *Ph.* 1547,
    1548, *Or.* 1429, *Phaeth.* 82.

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — — : *Or.* 1427.

∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — : *IT* 215.

∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — — : *Ph.* 827.

∪ ∪ — — — — — — : *IT* 206, 211.

— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — : *Alc.* 111, *Med.* 114.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — : *Tr.* 172a, *Or.* 1454b.

— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — — — : *Tr.* 123.

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[85] With Diggle's ‹καὶ›, printed in the OCT.
[86] Following Page (ed. *Med.* p. 190) in scanning the first syllable of ἰώ as long; to the parallels
adduced by Page, add *Ion* 912 and the other instances cited by Diggle (1994: 118-9).
[87] Cf. Diggle (1981: 107).

$- \cup\cup - - - - -$: *IT* 132, *Ion* 171.

$- - \cup\cup - \cup\cup - -$: *Alc.* 93, 97, 105, 107, *Hec.* 82, *IT* 165, *Ion* 860, 869, 880, *Phaeth.* 83~91.

$- - \cup\cup - - - -$: *Ion* 913.

$- - - \cup\cup\cup\cup - -$: *IA* 123.

$- - - - \cup\cup - -$: *Hec.* 89, 164, 196, *Tr.* 208-9, *IT* 235, *Ion* 183, 861, 922, *Phaeth.* 90.

$- - - - - - -$: *Hec.* 171, 179, 183, 184, 188, 191, 1071, *Tr.* 122, 126, 130, 133, 137, 141, 142, 152, 158~181, 160~183, 163~186, 167~189, 171~192a, 175~196, 200~217, 207~224, 213~229, *IT* 128, 129, 131, 135, 136, 144, 147, 152, 154, 155, 156, 163-4, 167, 168-9, 177, 191, 203, 207, 210, 212, 214, 216, 219, *Ion* 144, 146, 151, 152, 155, 156, 157, 168, 169, 172, 173, 174, 175, 179, 859, 885, 887, 888, 891, 892, 897, 898, 899, 901, 902, 903, 907, 911, 915, *Or.* 1454a, *IA* 115, 116, 122, 131, 132, 136, 137, 1323.

4.Dochmiac

Dochmiac rhythm with its strong emotional overtones — expressing agitation, despair and, in later Euripidean tragedy, joy — is the quintessential *dramatic* lyric metre. Although there are fleeting intimations of a proto-dochmiac of sorts in Pindar,[88] it is otherwise absent from extant non-dramatic lyric, with the exception of the Hellenistic *Fragmentum Grenfellianum*, itself a somewhat debased descendant of Euripides' later monodies.[89] We owe our present understanding of dochmiac lyric to Seidler's *De Versibus Dochmiacis* (1811-12). The principles of dochmiac versification seem not to have been grasped by Byzantine scholars, as can be inferred from the tangled scansions which led even a metrical authority (comparatively speaking) like Triclinius to distort dochmiac passages in the metrical notes he jotted down in L.[90] Manuscript divisions of lyric cola often show that an attempt was being made to cope with the unfamiliar dochmiac rhythm by shaping lines into iambics,[91] generally by the omission or interpolation of monosyllables,[92] but also, on occasion, by changing the word order.[93] An interesting example concerning a more ambitious interpolation is found in the text of *Orestes*, a popular play in Antiquity and throughout the late Byzantine period. At. *Or.* 141 the manuscripts offer the iambic trimeter τιθεῖτε μὴ κτυπεῖτε μηδ' ἔϲτω κτύποϲ (~ 154 τίνα τύχαν εἴπω; τίνα δὲ ϲυμφοράν;[94]). But μηδ' ἔϲτω κτύποϲ is omitted in a quotation of this sequence by Dionysius of Halicarnassus (*De*

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[88] In *Pyth*. 5, the phrase ∪ — — ∪ — appears in line 6 of the strophe marked off from the preceding and the ensuing cola by word-end. Cf. also *Pyth*. 7 (line 5 of strophe: ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —). However, see Dale (1969: 66), who regards 'dochmiac as a misleading notion in Pindar'.

[89] For the text, see *CA* (pp. 177-9). Powell himself seems to have found this gauche song rather charming: 'sententiarum proprietate, stili concinnitate, numerorum varietate et elegantia, haud ignobile carmen indicatur' (p. 179). For the metre, see Battezzato (2009).

[90] A good example of this is the 'recognition duet' in *Helen*, where Triclinius misguidedly interfered with the division of transmitted dochmiacs at 628, 648, 664, 676, 677, 696. Cf. Zuntz (1965: 214, with the note †).

[91] Cf. Zuntz (1965: 30-1, 37, 214); Willink (2010: 141).

[92] See Mastronarde-Bremer (1982; 158-60); Diggle (1991: 132-4); cf. also Barrett on *Hi*. 365; Dunbar, comm. *Birds* p. 49; Parker (1997: 337).

[93] There is a fascinating example at Ar. *Ach*. 361, revealing that Triclinius was quite at sea when it came to analysing dochmiacs: cf. Parker (1997: 134).

[94] Triclinius tried unsuccessfully to solve the problematic responsion by substituting ποίαν for τίνα, giving an unsyncopated trimeter corresponding with a syncopated one, a licence Euripides is unlikely to have used (cf. Diggle 1994: 314).

Compositione Verborum 11.63); more importantly, it is apparently omitted by the Hellenistic papyrus (P. Köln 131 = 252) which is our oldest witness for this passage. Possible incomprehension of the dochmiac monometers

<div style="margin-left:3em">

τίθει, μὴ κτύπει   ~   τίνα τύχαν εἴπω

∪ — — ∪ — δ (κτύπει Diggle: κτυπεῖτ' Dion.: κτυπεῖτε codd.)   ∪ ∪ ∪ — — — δ

</div>

may explain how the interpolation originated.[95]

The fact that our manuscripts of Greek drama were copied during a period when knowledge of lyric metre was so hazy makes it difficult to establish with certainty the standard dochmiac lengths (if any), although editors generally divide runs of dochmiacs in monometers and dimeters.[96] The same question that West (1977: 89) asked of anapaestic dimeters could, of course, be asked of dochmiac dimeters: did they really exist? Conomis, in a valuable survey of all the dochmiac shapes of Greek tragedy, satyric drama and comedy,[97] took the metron

<div style="margin-left:3em">

x — — x —

</div>

and its 32 mathematically possible variations — rather than the dimeter — as the basis of his inquiry.[98] There is a valid reason for doing this: a significant percentage of the dochmiacs of Greek tragedy are self-contained units, marked off from each other by word-end.[99] And the difficulties which would arise by postulating dimeter and trimeter lengths (as in iambics, for instance) are obvious. Take the following sequence from *Electra* (590-5):

<div style="margin-left:3em">

θεὸς αὖ θεὸς ἁμετέραν τις ἄγει   ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — 'A'

νίκαν, ὦ φίλα.   — — — ∪ —

ἄνεχε χέρας, ἄνεχε λόγον, ἵει λιτὰς   ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ : ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —

</div>

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[95] Cf. Barrett, comm. *Hi*. p. 302 (on responding lyric interpolations); West, comm. *Or*. p. 132; Diggle (1991: 120, 132). Willink does not accept these deletions, but he admits that 'either μηδ' ἔστω κτύπος was a bad *supplement* (presumably in later antiquity) for a verse with too few syllables… or an intolerably corrupt line was *pruned* by some ancient editor' (comm. *Or*. p. 107).

[96] Willink even championed the dochmiac 'trimeter': '3δ is a common length, which need not be divided (arbitrarily) as 2δ | δ or δ | 2δ or δ | δ | δ' (2010: 241 n. 3).

[97] Conomis (1964: 23-50). For comedy, see Parker (1997: 65-9).

[98] It is *prima facie* rather difficult to see how the hypodochmiac (— ∪ — ∪ —) and the *dochmius kaibelianus* (x — ∪ — ∪ —) can be variations on x — — x —; but the fact that, in their rare appearances, they are used as dochmiacs tells against a hypothetical (and at any rate equally 'abnormal') iambic identity. West's (1982: 110-11) Euripidean examples of a hypodochmiac responding with a normal dochmiac (*Tr*. 309~326), or a *kaibelianus* of the shape — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — in response with — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — at *Ba*. 983~1003 are based on a corrupt text.

[99] Cf. Parker (1958: 17; 1997: 65). Her percentages for self-contained dochmiacs marked off by word-end are 72% for Aeschylus; 66% for Sophocles; and 60% for Euripides.

<litὰc>[100] ἐc θεούς, τύχαι coι τύχαι   ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ : ∪ — — ∪ —
κασίγνητον ἐμβατεῦcαι πόλιν.   ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —

Although these seven dochmiacs are printed as a monometer followed by three dimeters, other (perhaps equally arbitrary) arrangements would be possible; and even if we did reach what we thought was the most satisfactory layout, we still would not be any the wiser as to whether that was what Euripides would have wanted.[101]

Having made this point, I tentatively draw attention to a problem where the hypothetical shape of putative dochmiac 'dimeters' might reinforce a conclusion that had already been reached by other means. *IA* 1284-90 has nearly always been interpreted as a run of 10 dochmiacs, most recently by Jouan, Günther and Stockert, although this analysis reaches back further.[102] Here is the text laid out as dochmiacs by Murray in his ²1913 OCT (for the sake of convenience, both here and in the repertory below, I use the same numbers used by Conomis to identify each dochmiac shape):

νιφόβολον Φρυγῶν νάποc Ἴδαc τ' ὄρεα
(2) ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — : (?) ∪∪ — — ∪ ∪∪
Πρίαμοc ὅθι ποτὲ βρέφοc ἀπαλὸν ἔβαλε
(5) ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — : (6) ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪
ματέροc ἀποπρὸ νοcφίcαc ἐπὶ μόρωι
(13) — ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — (3) ∪ — : ∪∪ ∪ —
θανατόεντι Πάριν, ὃc Ἰδαῖοc Ἰ-
(8) ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ : (3) ∪ — — ∪ —
    δαῖοc ἐλέγετ' ἐλέγετ' ἐν Φρυγῶν πόλει
(14) — ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ : (hδ) — ∪ — ∪ —

As the repertory given below will show, most of these dochmiacs are unexceptionable and securely attested in Euripides, with the exception of ∪∪ — — ∪ ∪∪, a dochmiac with resolved anceps, and (14), a rare form

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[100] Matthiae's <litὰc> is not actually printed in the text of Diggle's vol. II, but it is necessary to avoid a solitary cretic interposed in the middle of a sequence of dochmiacs, a phenomenon for which there is no secure attestation, as Diggle points out (1994: 375): iambic elements are more likely to appear at the beginning of a sequence of dochmiacs, rather than at the end or in the middle.

[101] An indication that he perhaps did not think in terms of dimeters but monometers is the surprising *breuis in longo* at *Tr.* 310 λαμπάcι τόδ' ἱερόν. ὦ 'Υμέναι' ἄναξ (— ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∩ : — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —); cf. below, p. 57. In iambics, a dimeter such as x — ∪ ∩ x — ∪ — would certainly be unthinkable.

[102] Curiously enough, Triclinius at 1279 noted (Tr³) 'παιωνικά. ἀντιcπαcτικά. ἰωνικά.' The designation ἀντιcπαcτικά was one of Triclinius' terms for sequences we now analyse as dochmiac (cf. Zuntz 1965: 37).

of δ (unattested, furthermore, in combination with a hypodochmiac[103]). On the vexed question of dochmiacs with double short for either anceps, there is nothing to add to the discussions of Conomis, Barrett and Diggle;[104] it will be enough to remark that its presence here is enough to make dochmiac scansion less than prudent, should a better alternative present itself.

But it might be as well to look into the rare dochmiac shape — ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪. Conomis (p. 25) lists four instances in Sophocles (*El.* 1247~1267, *OT* 661~692) and five in Euripides (*Herc.* 1084, *Tr.* 326, *IT* 870, *Ph.* 1533, *IA* 1290) to which I add a fifth, *Or.* 1305 (τὰν λιποπάτορα λιπογάμετον). As Conomis states, the Sophoclean instances and *IT* 870 are certain examples; and, if allowances are made for the disparity of divergent readings characteristic in a play which formed part of the Byzantine triad,[105] the same may perhaps be said of the example from *Orestes*. Of the four remaining Euripidean attestations of this form of dochmiac, two are eliminated in Diggle's text: *Tr.* 326 (= 325~308 Diggle) is printed with Hermann's supplement, which makes it an example of ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —; and *IA* 1290 is printed as trochaic. Two remain: (*a*) *Herc.* 1084 (= 1085 Diggle: <ἢ> τάχα φόνον ἕτερον), where the shape depends on Wilamowitz's supplement <ἢ>, since the transmitted text is one syllable short; but other arrangements (giving a wholly resolved δ) are possible, if not necessarily more appealing (see Bond *ad loc.*); and (*b*) *Ph.* 1533 (Οἰδιπόδα, σὸν αἰῶνα μέλεον, ὃς ἔτι) where Mastronarde contemplates an alternative analysis as δ + 2 cretics, with *breuis in longo* (see comm. *Ph.*, p. 560).

We can now ask after the standing of the combinations given by these dochmiacs when taken as 'dimeters' and if they are otherwise attested in Euripides. (2) + ∪∪ — — ∪ ∪∪ is immediately suspicious, since the second metron has double short for initial anceps; and (14) + hδ is, as noted above, unparalleled. The remaining combinations are:

(i) ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — + ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: this combination is found once in Sophocles (*OT* 1330), but not otherwise in extant tragedy. In any case Πρίαμος ὅθι ποτὲ βρέφος ἁπαλὸν ἔβαλε would in itself constitute an uninspiring second example, since lengthening the second syllable of ποτὲ before βρέφος is anomalous prosody in dochmiac contexts.[106] Conomis (p. 40) suggests

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[103] The combination δ + hδ, although in itself unobjectionable, is quite rare: in tragedy I have only found it at A. *ScT* 566~629, E. *Alc.* 393~406, *Su.* 1078, *Ph.* 293, *Or.* 1382.

[104] Cf. Conomis 35-8; Barrett, comm. *Hi.*, p. 434; Diggle (1994: 101 [cf. 1981: 54], 167, 315 and 424 n. 18). It should perhaps be said that West (1982: 111) and Parker (1997: 66) adopt a more tolerant approach.

[105] See Diggle's apparatus; λιπογάμετον is West's conjecture.

[106] Cf. West (1982: 110); Conomis 38-40.

Πρίαμος ὅθι ποτὲ βρέφος ἁπαλὸν ἔβαλεν.
∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —

It may be observed in favour of ἔβαλε<ν> that it gives a combination which is found at *Tr.* 260, *Hel.* 684, 694, *Or.* 185, 1500.[107]

(ii) ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ + ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — : unattested; but there is no good reason to doubt that it is theoretically a possible shape: cf. *Tr.* 327 — ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — (ὡς ἐπὶ πατρὸς ἐμοῦ μακαριωτάταις), in response with 310 — ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ⌒ — ∪∪ — ∪ — (on the surprising *breuis in longo* see Parker [1997: 445]; cf. above, p. 55 n. 101).

(iii) ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ + ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — : also unattested. But similar patterns are found at:

Hi. 830 ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ~ 848 ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —

Herc. 1184 ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —

Ph. 103 ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ —

The upshot of all this is that the putative dochmiac 'dimeters' at the opening of Iphigenia's monody inspire little confidence. And since Diggle further points out that we have an 'abnormal overlap between dochmiacs of words in anadiplosis at Ἰδαῖος Ἰ | δαῖος',[108] it would be perverse to insist on dochmiacs when an alternative (trochaics; cf. OCT) is not only possible but preferable.[109]

4.1. *Breuis in longo* and Hiatus

In his survey of the dochmiacs of Greek drama, Conomis reached the conclusion that, as with other metres, *breuis in longo* or hiatus are not permissible in dochmiacs without change of speaker, change of metre or pause. A very different picture was later presented by Stinton (1990: 334 ff.), who sought to invest dochmiacs with a special status, suggesting that 'the notion of period does not apply to them in the same way as it does to other metres'.

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[107] Willink (2010: 153 n. 59) appears not to have noticed that Conomis had already proposed ἔβαλε<ν>; cf. also Diggle (1994: 424 n. 18).

[108] Cf. Diggle (1994: 424 n. 18); for patterns of dochmiacs in anadiplosis see p. 378. See also 1991: 135 n. 13.

[109] Wilamowitz was the first to propose trochaic scansion (1921: 574), but his divisions are not entirely convincing: at 1290, Ἰ- | δαῖος Ἰδαῖος ἐλέγετ' ἐλέγετ' ἐν Φρυγῶν πόλει gives the odd colon '2 cr + 2 ia', with iambic scansion starting on the last syllable of the first ἐλέγετ'. Since these cretics are most naturally taken as syncopated trochees, this would constitute an instance of trochaic running into iambic without intervening word-end, a phenomenon there is reason to reject as unacceptable versification in iambo-trochaics (cf. Parker 1990: 331-48). For a better division, see Diggle's OCT.

On this issue, my own survey of Euripidean dochmiacs leads me to side with Conomis (whose conclusions remain valid) rather than with Stinton.

4.2. Split resolution

Split resolution is more readily admitted in dochmiac than in iambo-trochaic and its occurrence in the first biceps of the dochmiac metron may be deemed unexceptionable (cf. Parker 1968: 265). However, the same restrictions to split resolution before long anceps apply. There is only one case in Euripides of split resolution in the final biceps of a dochmiac followed by long anceps in the ensuing metron, *Tr.* 253:

> ἢ τὰν τοῦ Φοίβου : παρθένον, ᾇ γέρας ὁ
> — — — — — : — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪|∪
> χρυσοκόμας κτλ
> — (long anceps)

There are a few cases, though, of split resolution in the second biceps of a dochmiac followed by long anceps. Parker (1968: 267) lists the following:

(*a*) *Herc.* 1052a: φόνος ὅσος ὅδ': : ἃ ἃ (∪ ∪∪ ∪|∪ — —): this example is considered 'insignificant' by Parker, 'as the split is followed by a monosyllable, ὅδ', and the monosyllable by a much stronger division, change of speaker'. Bond (comm. *Herc.* p. 323) scans 'reiz. (doch.?)', in view of the preceding reiziana. But this would entail resolution in the first long of the choriamb, against which see below (p. 95).

(*b*) *Hel.* 694: avoidable with Diggle's text and colometry: See Diggle (1994: 184-6).

(*c*) *IT* 827-9: obelized in the Oxford text;

(*d*) *Ph.* 1538: δύστανος ἰαύων (— — ∪|∪ — —). Analysed by Mastronarde as 'reizianum'. His suggestion (comm. *Ph.* p. 560) that 1537-8 might be divided

> πόδ' ἢ δεμνίοις δύσ-   ∪ — — ∪ — — 2 ba ∫
>   τανος ἰαύων   — ∪ ∪ — — ad

does not fit in with the observation that, as far as we know, in Euripides pendent metra (or cola) only appear in synartesis when an identical metron (or colon) follows: cf. *El.* 730~740 (hag ∫ hag), *Ba.* 105~120 (ar ∫ ar), 933~1013 (ia + ba ∫ 2 ba).

4.3. Word-end after long anceps

Word-end after long anceps is rare in dochmiacs. Parker counts fourteen examples of word-end after long initial anceps in Euripides (1966: 11). Since

she does not tell us where they are to be found, the following list containing the eleven instances in Diggle's text may be helpful (superscript 'a' and 'b' indicate whether the metron is to be found in the first or the second half of the line, as printed in the OCT): *Med*. 1260[a]~1270[a], *Hi*. 849[a], 1268[b], *Hec*. 707[b], 1090[b], *Herc*. 1027, *Ion* 797, 1487[b], *Ph*. 309[a], *Or*. 1383[a].[110]

Word-end after the second anceps in a dochmiac metron is even rarer. There is only one case in Diggle's OCT, *Hec*. 1060:[111]

ἢ ταύταν ἢ τάνδ' : ἐξαλλάξω, τὰς
— — — — — : — — — — | —

4.4. Admixture of iambic metra

Iambic metra are often found among sequences of dochmiacs. The most natural place for them to appear is at the head of a sequence, but they also appear, albeit less frequently, at the end (cf. Diggle 1994: 373-6). Several types of iambic metron are found:

iambic metron: *Alc*. 873[a]~890[a],[112] *Hi*. 866[b], 1092[a], *Ph*. 127[a], *Hyps*. 256[a];

cretic: *Hi*. 366[a]~673[a], 367[a]~674[a], *Herc*. 895[a], 915[a], 1020[b], 1203, *Hel*. 661[a], 662[a], *Or*. 145[b], (~mol), 168[b]~189[b], 179[b]~200[b], *Ba*. 1153[a], 1154[b];

2 cretics: *Herc*. 742[a]~757b[a];

bacchiac: *Alc*. 894[b]~891[b], 877[b]~894[b], *Med*. 1251[a]~1261[a], *Su*. 804[b]~817[b], *Ion* 676[a]~695[a], (if not δ + cr ~ δ + mol), *Ph*. 300[b], *Or*. 1011b[b];

2 bacchiacs: *Ph*. 1290~1302;

molossus: *Med*. 1255[a]~1265[a] (on which see Diggle 1994: 291), *Or*. 158[b] (~cr), 1415[b], *Hyps*. fr. 754. 2[a] N. (p. 34-5 Bond – the line is, however, rejected by Kannicht in *TrGF*), ;

spondee: *IT* 651[b], 652[b].

4.5. Syncopation

Syncopation in dochmiacs is a very uncertain licence. A possible instance is *Herc*. 1024.

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[110] In dochmiacs (as elsewhere in other metrical contexts) word-end after long anceps is acceptable when the word 'housed' by the long anceps is a monosyllable: cf. *Med*. 1266, *Hi*. 369, 870, *Andr*. 849, 860, *Hec*. 684, 697, 707, 1056, 1060, 1062, 1079, *Herc*. 917, 1018, 1026, 1085, 1178, *Tr*. 310, 327, *IT* 126, 651, 831, 861, 868, 882, *Ion* 231, 719, 908, 1460, 1474, *Hel*. 635, 638, 666, *Ph*. 104, 156, 349, *Or*. 338, 1305, *Ba*. 1162, *Rh*. 698, *Hyps*. 257, 258.

[111] *Ba*. 1168, mentioned by Parker (1966: 12), is printed in the OCT with Scaliger's με θροεῖς and Jackson's <γύναι>, making it an example of the commonest shape ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —. There is one instance where the long anceps is a monosyllable: *Herc*. 1052a[a]: φόνος ὅσος ὅδ' : : ᾱ̆ | ᾱ̆, but here we have a unique shape of dochmiac. Cf. above, p. 58.

[112] Cf. Willink (2010) 244 n. 12.

λυccάδι cυγκατειργάcω μοίραι   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∧ —

where the second metron can be interpreted either as a syncopated dochmiac (cf. Wilamowitz 1921: 407) or as an 'impure' iambic metron (Denniston 1936: 137, 141-2).[113]

4.6. Repertory of Euripidean dochmiacs

4.6.1. With short ancipitia

(1) ∪ — — ∪ —: This is the second most frequently attested shape of dochmiac in Euripides. Conomis counted 281 examples; I find only 275 in the Oxford text.[114]

(2) ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —: Euripides' favourite dochmiac shape, with 395 examples (Conomis counted 403).[115]

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[113] For other examples of ∪ — — — , see Diggle (1994: 107).

[114] ∪ — — ∪ — is found at *Alc.* 393ᵃ, 873ᵇ~890ᵇ, 877ᵃ~894ᵃ, *Med.* 1251ᵇ~1261ᵇ, 1253ᵇ~1263ᵇ, 1254ᵃ~1264ᵃ, 1254ᵇ~1264ᵇ, 1256ᵃ~1266ᵃ, 1259ᵇ, 1269ᵇ, 1273ᵃ~1282ᵃ, 1273ᵇ~1282ᵇ, 1274ᵃ~1283ᵃ, 1275ᵃ~1286ᵃ, 1275ᵇ~1286ᵇ, 1276~1287, 1279ᵃ~1290ᵃ, 1280~1291, 1281ᵃ~1292ᵃ, *Hcld.* 86ᵇ~107ᵇ, 87~108, 91ᵇ, 104ᵇ, *Hi.* 362ᵇ~669ᵇ, 364ᵃ~671ᵃ, 364ᵇ~671ᵇ, 366ᵇ~673ᵇ, 367ᵇ~674ᵇ, 370ᵃ~677ᵃ, 370ᵇ~677ᵇ, 372ᵇ~679ᵇ, 569, 573ᵇ, 578, 579, 584, 585, 586, 593, 670ᵃ, 814ᵃ, 815ᵃ, 816ᵇ, 818ᵃ~837ᵃ, 818ᵇ~837ᵇ, 822ᵃ~841ᵃ, 827ᵇ~845ᵇ, 849ᵃ, 832ᵃ, 833, 850ᵃ, 851, 854, 855ᵇ, 867ᵃ, 869ᵇ, 870ᵇ, 883ᵃ, 1268ᵃ, 1272ᵃ, 1279ᵃ, *Andr.* 833ᵃ, 833ᵇ~837ᵇ, 849ᵇ, 850ᵇ, *Hec.* 704ᵃ, 1025ᵇ, 1027, 1028, 1030ᵃ, 1030ᵇ, 1033ᵇ, 1034ᵇ, 1063ᵃ, 1063ᵇ, 1074, 1077ᵇ, 1090ᵃ, 1092ᵇ, 1106ᵃ, 1106ᵇ, *Su.* 804ᵃ~817ᵃ, 1072ᵃ, 1072ᵇ, 1075ᵃ, 1075ᵇ, 1079ᵃ, (with Hermann's <καὶ>), *El.* 587ᵃ, 587ᵇ, 589, 594ᵃ, (with Mathiae's <λιτάc>), 594ᵇ, 595ᵃ, 595ᵇ, 1147ᵃ~1155ᵇ, 1148ᵃ, 1150ᵃ~1158ᵇ, 1150ᵇ, 1151ᵃ, 1152ᵇ, 1163ᵃ, 1163ᵇ, *Herc.* 738~753ᵃ, 739~753ᵇ, 746~759, 876ᵃ, 877ᵇ, 885ᵇ, 886bᵃ, 900ᵃ, 921, 1042ᵇ, 1044, 1045ᵇ, 1046ᵇ, 1183, 1194ᵃ, 1210ᵇ, 1211ᵇ, 1213ᵇ, *Tr.* 242ᵇ, 254ᵇ, 276ᵇ, 1217b, 1231ᵇ, 1236ᵃ, *IT* 644ᵇ, 657, 840ᵃ, 846, 854ᵃ, 873, 898ᵃ, 898ᵇ, 899ᵃ, *Ion* 676ᵇ, 677ᵇ~696ᵇ, 678ᵇ, 681ᵃ, 681ᵇ~700ᵇ, 682, 683ᵇ~702ᵇ, 684ᵇ~704, 713, 720ᵃ, 724, 764aᵃ, 768, 791aᵇ, 1455ᵇ, 1461ᵇ, 1467ᵇ, 1471ᵃ, 1496, *Hel.* 645ᵇ, 659ᵃ, 677ᵇ, 685, 697, *Ph.* 103ᵇ, 166ᵃ, 166ᵇ, 169ᵃ, 299ᵃ, 300ᵃ, 318ᵃ, 323ᵇ, 325ᵃ, 325ᵇ, 328ᵃ, 328ᵇ, 329, 335ᵇ, 344ᵃ, 1290ᵃ~1302, 1535ᵇ, 1537, 1543ᵇ, *Or.* 141, 166ᵃ~187ᵃ, 166ᵇ~187ᵇ, 186ᵃ~207ᵇ, 319ᵃ~335ᵃ, 321ᵃ~337ᵃ, 331ᵇ~347ᵇ, 344, 1354ᵇ, 1358ᵃ~1542ᵃ, 1358ᵇ, 1365ᵇ~1549ᵇ, 1402b, 1491aᵇ, *Ba.* 981ᵇ~1001ᵇ, 984ᵃ, 984ᵇ, 989~1009ᵃ, 991ᵃ~1010, 991ᵇ~1011, 996=1016, 1019, 1020ᵃ, 1021ᵃ, 1023, 1172ᵃ~1188ᵃ, 1172ᵇ~1188ᵇ, 1183b~1199b, *Rh.* 132ᵇ~196ᵇ, 134~198, 692~710, *Phaeth.* 277, 278ᵇ, *Hyps.* 245ᵇ.

[115] For ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — see *Alc.* 395, 399, 406ᵃ, 408, 874ᵃ~891ᵃ, *Med.* 1253ᵃ~1263ᵃ, 1257~1267, 1258ᵇ~1268ᵇ, 1259ᵃ, 1268ᵃ, †1269ᵇ†, †1260ᵇ†~1270ᵇ, 1274ᵇ~1283ᵇ, 1279ᵇ~1290ᵇ, *Hcld.* 75ᵃ~95ᵃ, 75ᵇ~95ᵇ, 76~96, 83ᵃ~104ᵃ, 92, *Hi.* 365ᵃ~672ᵃ, 369ᵇ, 372ᵃ~679ᵃ, 572, 573ᵃ, 574, 577, 581, 588, 592, 670ᵇ, 676ᵃ, 811ᵃ, 811ᵇ, 812, 814ᵇ, 816ᵃ, 817ᵃ~836ᵇ, 821ᵃ, 821ᵇ~840ᵇ, 822ᵃ, 826ᵃ, 826ᵇ, 827ᵃ~845ᵃ, 831ᵇ, 836ᵃ, 848ᵇ, 852ᵇ, 853ᵃ, 855ᵃ, 866ᵇ, 869ᵃ, 882ᵃ, 882ᵇ, 884, 1276, 1278, *Andr.* 837ᵃ, 850ᵃ, 854, 855ᵃ, 859ᵃ, 859ᵇ, 860ᵇ, *Hec.* 185, 690ᵇ, 691ᵇ, 705, 709, 711ᵃ, 1025ᵃ, 1026, 1029, 1033ᵃ, 1034ᵃ, 1057ᵃ, *Su.* 1078ᵃ, *El.* 585ᵇ, 593, 1147ᵇ~1155ᵃ, 1151ᵇ, 1156ᵃ, 1156ᵇ, 1158ᵇ, 1160ᵃ, 1164ᵇ, *Herc.* 735ᵃ~750ᵃ, 735ᵇ~750ᵇ, 736~751, 743, 745ᵇ, 875ᵃ, 875ᵇ, 876ᵇ, 877ᵃ, 878ᵃ, 884ᵃ, 885ᵃ, 900ᵇ, 901, 902, 912, 915ᵇ, 1016ᵃ, 1016ᵇ, 1035ᵃ, 1035ᵇ, 1043ᵃ, 1043ᵇ, 1045ᵃ, 1046ᵇ, 1060ᵇ, 1072, 1078ᵃ, 1078ᵇ, 1079ᵃ, 1085ᵇ, 1180ᵇ, 1182, 1184ᵇ, 1203ᵇ, 1210ᵃ, 1210ᵇ, 1211ᵃ, 1212ᵇ, 1213ᵇ, *Tr.* 239ᵇ, 244ᵇ, 273ᵇ, 284ᵃ, 284ᵇ, 288ᵇ, 308ᵇ, 312ᵃ~329ᵃ, 327ᵇ, 1217aᵇ, *IT* 644ᵃ, 648, 649, 656, 835ᵃ, 835ᵇ, 836, 842ᵃ, 842ᵇ, 847ᵃ, 847ᵇ, 854ᵇ, 856, 859, 860ᵃ, 860ᵇ, 872, 890, *Ion* 677ᵃ~696ᵃ, 678ᵃ, 683ᵃ~702ᵃ, 684ᵃ~703, 690ᵇ~709, 700ᵃ,

(3) ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —: *Med.* 1255ᵇ~1265ᵇ, 1262ᵃ, *Hi.* 815, 841ᵇ, 883ᵇ, 1279ᵃ, *IT* 840ᵇ, *Ion* 1487ᵃ, 1503, *Ph.* 109, *Or.* 159ᵃ, 1011aᵃ, 1375ᵇ, 1376.

(4) ∪ — — ∪ ∪∪: *Hi.* 363ᵃ, 831ᵃ, *Herc.* 886a, *IT* 852, *Ion* 715ᵃ, 767ᵃ, *Or.* 1502ᵃ,[116] *Ba.* 979~999, 990~1009ᵇ.

(5) ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — : *Med.* 1252ᵇ~1262ᵇ, *Hcld.* 86ᵃ~107ᵃ, *Hi.* 363ᵇ, 580, 830ᵇ, *Andr.* 853, *Hec.* 690ᵃ, 1058, *Su.* 1074, *El.* 585ᵃ, 1152ᵃ, 1153~1161, 1164ᵃ, *Herc.* 1019ᵃ, 1022ᵇ, *Tr.* 260ᵇ, 308ᵃ, 325ᵇ,[117] 1217aᵃ, *IT* 655, 832ᵇ, 871, 877, *Ion* 690ᵃ, 791aᵃ, 1455ᵃ, *Hel.* 654ᵇ, 670ᵃ, 684ᵇ, 689ᵃ, 694ᵇ,[118] *Ph.* 167, 299ᵇ, *Or.* 174~195, 185ᵇ, 319ᵇ, 1248ᵇ, 1362, 1500ᵇ, *Ba.* 161, 987, 1021ᵇ, 1183aᵃ~1199aᵃ, *Hyps.* fr. 754 3 N. (p. 34-5 Bond = Fr. 754,1 Kannicht).

(6) ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: *El.* 592, *Herc.* 919ᵃ, 919ᵇ, 1020ᵃ, 1057, 1061ᵇ, 1062ᵃ, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1204ᵃ, 1212ᵃ, *Tr.* 244ᵃ, 248ᵃ, 260ᵃ, 288ᵃ, *Ion* 764aᵇ, 790ᵇ, *Hel.* 628ᵃ, 650ᵃ, 650ᵇ, 684ᵃ,[119] 694ᵃ, 695ᵃ, 695ᵇ, 696ᵃ, *Ph.* 165ᵃ, 296ᵇ, 1294~1306, *Or.* 149ᵃ~162ᵃ, 149ᵃ~162ᵇ, 150~163, 151~164, 177~198, 185ᵃ, 200ᵃ, 1308, 1364ᵃ~1548ᵃ, 1415ᵃ, 1500ᵃ, *Ba.* 986ᵃ, 995ᵃ = 1015ᵃ, *Hyps.* 244ᵃ, 244ᵇ, 245ᵃ, 258ᵃ, 288ᵇ.

(7) ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: unattested.

(8) ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪: *Hi.* 587, 830ᵃ~848ᵃ, 853ᵃ, *Andr.* 842, *Herc.* 745ᵃ, 1019ᵇ, 1052aᵇ, 1070ᵃ, 1180ᵃ, 1184ᵃ, *IT* 647ᵃ, 654, 832ᵃ, *Ion* 790ᵃ, *Hel.* 634ᵃ, *Ph.* 103ᵇ, 296ᵃ, 1543ᵃ, *Or.* 179ᵃ, 335ᵇ, 1501ᵇ,[120] *Ba.* 162, *Rh.* 131ᵃ, 195ᵃ, *Hyps.* 256ᵃ, fr. 754 2 N. (p. 34-5 Bond – rejected by Kannicht).

4.6.2. With long first anceps

(9) — — — ∪ — : *Med.* 1252ᵃ, *Hi.* 850ᵃ, 870ᵃ, *Hec.* 684, 1072ᵃ, 1073ᵇ, *El.* 591, *Herc.* 757bᵇ, 917ᵃ, 1026ᵇ, 1042ᵃ, 1071, 1086ᵇ, 1193, *Tr.* 1231ᵃ, *IT* 861, *Ion* 714, 797, 1495, *Or.* 322ᵇ, 327ᵇ, 1375ᵃ, 1466ᵃ, 1497ᵃ, *Ba.* 981ᵃ~1001ᵃ, 982ᵃ, 1034ᵃ, 1153ᵇ, 1154ᵇ, *Hyps.* fr. 754.4ᵃ N. (p. 34-5 Bond = Fr. 754, 2 Kannicht), 257ᵇ, 289.

701, 708, 719ᵇ, 720ᵇ, 721ᵃ, 722ᵃ, 763ᵇ, 764ᵇ, 767ᵇ, 777, 784, 799ᵇ, 894, 1452, 1453b, 1454b, 1460ᵇ, 1461ᵃ, 1471ᵇ, 1491, 1499ᵃ, *Hel.* 627ᵃ, 627ᵇ, 628ᵇ, 629, 634ᵇ, 645ᵃ, 649ᵃ, 651ᵇ, 654, 655, 662ᵇ, 667ᵇ, 668, 673ᵃ, 674ᵃ, 674ᵇ, 678, 689ᵇ, 696ᵇ, *Ph.* 115ᵃ, 115ᵇ, 127ᵇ, 137, 149, 165ᵇ, 169ᵇ, 182ᵃ, 293ᵇ, 318ᵇ, 319ᵃ, 322ᵃ, 322ᵇ, 323ᵃ, 326, 335ᵃ, 336, 344ᵇ, 345, 347ᵃ, 349ᵃ, 354ᵃ, 354ᵇ, 1291ᵃ~1303ᵃ, 1291ᵇ, 1299, 1301, 1544, *Or.* 140ᵇ~153ᵇ, 142~155, 144~157, 147ᵃ, 147ᵇ, 152ᵃ~165ᵃ, 152ᵇ~165ᵇ, 154, 159ᵇ, 160ᵇ, 172, 175~196, 176~197, 178~199, 180~201, 181~202, 186ᵃ~207ᵃ, 318~334, 320, 321ᵇ~337ᵇ, 322ᵃ, 323ᵃ~339ᵃ, 323ᵇ~339ᵇ, 324ᵃ~340ᵃ, 324ᵇ~340ᵇ, 325ᵃ~341ᵃ, 325ᵇ~341ᵇ, 331ᵃ~347ᵃ, 1250ᵃ~1270, 1250ᵇ~1270ᵇ, 1254~1274, 1255ᵃ~1275ᵃ, 1255ᵇ~1275ᵇ, 1261~1281, 1262~1282, 1265, 1290, 1309, 1310ᵃ, 1353ᵃ~1537ᵃ, 1353bᵃ~1537bᵃ, 1357ᵃ~1541ᵃ, 1357ᵇ, 1365ᵃ~1549ᵃ, 1382ᵃ, 1383ᵇ, 1490ᵃ, 1491aᵃ, 1502ᵇ, 1537bᵇ, 1542ᵇ, 1546, 1548ᵇ, *Ba.* 977ᵇ, 978ᵃ, 978ᵇ, 980ᵃ~1000ᵃ, 980ᵇ~1000ᵇ, 985ᵃ, 995ᵃ = 1015ᵇ, 1034ᵇ, 1038, 1168ᵇ, 1169~1185, 1176~1192, 1178, 1183aᵇ~1199aᵇ, *Rh.* 131ᵇ, 132ᵃ~196ᵃ, 133ᵃ~197ᵃ, 133ᵇ~197ᵇ, 136~200, 195ᵇ, 455, 694~712, 696~714, 698ᵃ~716ᵃ, 700ᵃ~718ᵃ, 700ᵇ~718ᵇ, 716ᵇ, 721ᵃ, 703ᵇ~721ᵇ, *Phaeth.* 275, 278ᵃ, 279ᵃ, 279ᵇ, *Hyps.* 260ᵃ, 260ᵇ, 262, 273, 281ᵇ, 282.

[116] With Willink's ἀπο-∫ <πρὸ>.
[117] With Hermann's <ἄναγ'>.
[118] With Diggle's ἀπο <πρὸ>.
[119] With Hermann's <cἀ>.
[120] With Diggle's <ἀνόνατον>.

(10) — ∪∪ — ∪ — : *Med.* 1256ᵇ~1266ᵇ (conjectural text), 1258ᵃ, 1260ᵃ~1270ᵃ, *Hi.* 591, 817ᵃ, 832ᵇ, 849ᵇ, 880, 1268ᵇ, 1271, 1275ᵃ, *Andr.* 849ᵃ (with Seidler's <ἤ>), 858, 865 (if not dod), *Hec.* 687, 691ᵃ, 707ᵃ, 707ᵇ, 710, 1057ᵇ, 1062, 1066ᵃ, 1077ᵃ, 1090ᵇ, *Herc.* 887aᵃ, 1024ᵃ, 1026ᵃ, 1060ᵃ, 1178ᵇ, *Tr.* 242aᵇ, 245, 254ᵃ, 265ᵃ, 273ᵃ, 310ᵇ, *IT* 830, 844, 853, 857, 858, 882, 885, 891, *Ion* 715, 719ᵃ,¹²¹ 798, 1445ᵃ, 1460ᵃ, 1467ᵃ, 1474ᵃ, 1474ᵇ, *Hel.* 635, 638ᵃ, 666ᵃ, 666ᵇ, 682ᵃ, *Ph.* 104, 156ᵃ, 183ᵇ, 297, 309ᵃ, 348ᵃ, 1533ᵃ, *Or.* 338ᵃ, 1267ᵇ, 1490ᵇ, *Rh.* 698ᵇ, 703ᵃ, *Phaeth.* 281, *Hyps.* 257ᵃ, 258ᵇ.

(11) — — ∪∪ ∪ — : *Hi.* 1267 (not mentioned by Conomis, p. 24), *Or.* 146ᵃ, 343ᵇ, 1387ᵃ, *Ba.* 982ᵇ, *Hyps.* 264, 281ᵃ.

(12) — — — ∪ ∪∪: *Hec.* 1061ᵇ, *Or.* 168ᵃ.¹²²

(13) — ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — : *Herc.* 1023, *Tr.* 265ᵇ, 310ᵃ, 327ᵃ, *Ph.* 346, *Or.* 158ᵃ, 1383ᵃ, 1501ᵃ.

(14) — ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: *Herc.* 1085ᵃ,¹²³ *IT* 870ᵇ, *Ph.* 1533ᵇ, *Or.* 1305.

(15) — — ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ : unattested.

(16) — ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪: *Hi.* 369ᵃ, *Hec.* 1066ᵇ, *Herc.* 1178ᵃ, *Tr.* 253ᵇ, 325ᵃ, *Ba.* 1162, *IA* 1485, 1489, 1493.

4.6.3. With long ancipitia

(17) — — — — — : *Andr.* 860ᵃ, *Hec.* 182, 190, 1056ᵇ, 1060ᵃ, 1060ᵇ, 1079, *Herc.* 917ᵇ, 1061ᵃ, *Tr.* 251, 253ᵃ, *IT* 126, 127,¹²⁴ *Ion* 906, 908, 1497, *Hel.* 676ᵇ, *Ba.* 985ᵇ, 1160.

(18) — ∪∪ — — — : *Hi.* 1275ᵇ (with Diggle's supplement cτίλβων), *Hec.* 165~207, 697, 700, 1056ᵃ, 1061ᵃ, 1073ᵃ, 1098, *Herc.* 1018, 1027, 1204ᵇ, *Tr.* 248ᵇ, 276ᵃ, *IT* 651ᵃ, 870ᵃ, *Ion* 796ᵇ, 895, 1487ᵇ, *Hel.* 676ᵃ, *Ph.* 116, 347ᵇ, 348ᵇ, 349ᵃ, 1535ᵃ, *Or.* 338ᵇ, 1391, *Ba.* 1035ᵃ, 1035ᵇ, *Hyps.* fr. 754.4ᵇ N. (p. 34-5 Bond = Fr. 754, 2 Kannicht).

(19) — — — — ∪∪: *Or.* 145ᵃ?¹²⁵

(20) — ∪∪ ∪∪ — —: the only Euripidean instance of this dochmiac shape is *Hi.* 1273 ἁλμυρὸν ἐπὶ πόντον. Both Conomis (p. 26) and Parker (1968: 260, 265) reject Schroeder's ithyphallic scansion (— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —)¹²⁶ as inappropriate in a predominantly dochmiac context.

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¹²¹ With Hermann's <τί>.
¹²² This dochmiac responds (uniquely) with a hypodochmiac, although θοὐξας' ἔλαcαc ἐξ ὕπνου could alternatively be scanned as molossus + ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —. On the problems raised by this sequence, see Willink *ad loc*.
¹²³ With Wilamowitz's <ἤ>.
¹²⁴ These two dochmiacs appear at the beginning of a long sequence of lyric anapaests; the colon is described by Dale as a 'dragged dochmiac with the effect of a short paroemiac' (²1968: 60). The same may be said of *Ion* 906, 908.
¹²⁵ Scanning ἆ ἆ cύριγγοc ὅπωc πνοὰ as — —…, rather than ∪ —… (see Willink *ad loc.*).
¹²⁶ This would be the only example of an ithyphallic of the shape — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — in Euripides (although ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — — is common enough: see below, p.120).

(21) — ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑: unattested.
(22) — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑: unattested.
(23) — ⏑⏑ — — ⏑⏑: unattested.
(24) — — ⏑⏑ — — : unattested.

4.6.4. With long second anceps

(25) ⏑ — — — — : *Hcld.* 83[b], *Hi.* 365[b]~672[b], 1272[b], *Andr.* 844[a], *Hec.* 692, 694[b], *El.* 1160[b], *Herc.* 1086[a], *IT* 862,[127] 892, *Ion* 695[b], 791b, *Hel.* 638[b], 661[b], *Ph.* 309[b], 319[b], 1287, *Or.* 146[b], 148~161, 326[a]~342[a], 327[a]~343[a], 328, 1310[b], 1466, *Hyps.* 266.

(26) ⏑ ⏑⏑ — — — : *Hi.* 571, 676[b], *Andr.* 843, 844[b], 855[b], *Hec.* 695, 696, 704[b], 711[b], 1059, 1072[b], 1084, 1088, *Su.* 1079[b], *El.* 1148[b],[128] *Herc.* 737~752, 878[b], 884[b], 887a[b], 895[b], 903, 918, 1021[b], 1022[a], 1052b, 1058, 1062[b], 1063, 1070[b], 1079[b], 1194[b], *Tr.* 291b, 312[b]~329[b], *IT* 652[a],[129] 878, 879, 883, *Ion* 679, 691, 721[b], 796[a], 896, 1445[b], 1499[b], 1502,[130] *Hel.* 649[b], 651[a], 659[b], 667[a], 670[b],[131] 671, 673[b], 677[a], 682[b], *Ph.* 111, 153[b], 156[b], 157, 182[b], 348[b], 1289, 1295~1306, 1303[b], *Or.* 143~156, 160[a], 193, 326[b]~342[b], 336, 1247[b], 1248[a], 1285, 1288, 1289, 1291, 1305[b], 1306, 1364[a], 1387[b], 1491[b], 1541[b], *Ba.* 977[a]~997[a], 997[b], 986[b], 1020[b], 1158, 1168[a]~1184[a], 1184[b], 1171~1187, 1194.

(27) ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — — :unattested.
(28) ⏑ — — — ⏑⏑ : unattested.[132]
(29) ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ — — : *Herc.* 1052a[a].
(30) ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑: *Herc.* 886b[b].
(31) ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑: unattested.
(32) ⏑ ⏑⏑ — — ⏑⏑: unattested.

4.6.5. Hypodochmiac

— ⏑ — ⏑ — : *Alc.* 393[b]~406[b], *Hi.* 852[a], 879[a], 879[b], *Andr.* 835, *Hec.* 694[a], 1064, *IT* 647[b], *Ion* 799[a], 1490[b], *Ph.* 293[b], *Or.* 140[a]~153[a], 993[a], 993[b], 994, 1382[b], 1400[a], 1497b[a], 1497b[b], *Ba.* 1175~1191, *Hyps.* 246[a].
— ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — : *Med.* 649~658, *Hec.* 1089, *Su.* 1078[b], *Or.* 1417.
— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑: *Ion* 1490[a], *Or.* 189[a].
⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — : *Rh.* 250.
⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑: *Rh.* 261.
— ⏑ — — — : *Andr.* 839 (~835), *Tr.* 283, 287.

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[127] With Jackson's ἐκεί<νων· οἴμοι>.
[128] With Seidler's <ἐν>.
[129] With Bothe's <δύο>.
[130] With Hermann's <ἰώ>.
[131] With Hermann's <Μαίας τ'>.
[132] There is one unlikely Sophoclean candidate at *Ant.* 1289, avoided (by different means) by Dawe as well as Lloyd-Jones and Wilson.

4.6.6. *Kaibelianus* (kδ)

∪ — ∪ — ∪ — : *Hec.* 169~210, 1083, *Ph.* 183, *Or.* 1459a.

∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — : *Or.* 1247ᵃ~1267ᵃ.

∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: *Tr.* 328.

∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — : *Tr.* 311.

5. Dactylic

In Greek drama, dactylic is the metre which, with its epic overtones, most readily bestows on the poetry it patterns something akin to ϲεμνότηϲ ('loftiness': cf. Ar. *Nub.* 315, with Parker's remarks [1997: 187-8]). Aristotle calls dactylic ϲταϲιμώτατον καὶ ὀγκωδέϲτατον τῶν μέτρων (*Po.* 1459b).

The most frequent dactylic length used by Euripides is the tetrameter, but the hexameter is also quite common. Rarer dactylic cola are the pentameter and the dimeter and there are three curious sequences in Euripides where a run of dactyls is one metron longer than the hexameter: *Herc.* 382a-b~396 a-b, *Hel.* 376 a-b, *Ph.* 793-4a~†810†-11a. The dactylic trimeter, thought by some to be a legitimate Euripidean colon, is not found in Diggle's OCT.[133] Generally speaking, we are more likely to encounter a spondee at period-end than a dactyl; however, 'in Attic drama, there are a few passages in which — ∪ ∪ is followed by hiatus, and so, presumably, by verse-end' (Parker 1997: 53). The only instances of this I have been able to find in Euripides are *Alc.* 464~474, *Med.* 137, *Hcld.* 624 (with correption), *Tr.* 825-6 (correption) and *Ba.* 585.[134]

Another disconcerting feature of tragic dactyls is the permissibility of *breuis iuxta anceps*, which is not a valid licence in other forms of lyric. An example is '5 da | κδ' at *Hec.* 167-9 (~209-10):

πήματ᾽, ἀπωλέϲατ᾽ ὠλέϲατ᾽· οὐκέτι μοι βίοϲ   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪
ἀγαϲτὸϲ ἐν φάει.   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —

Parker (1997: 54) gives more Euripidean examples of this,[135] but most of them are based on passages where the text presents intractable problems; the two examples we might wish to consider are *Alc.* 464-5~474-5 and *Or.* 1011a-b.

Resolution in dactyls (i. e. ∪∪ ∪ ∪) is extremely rare. Diggle (1994: 122) cites as possible examples *Alc.* 120-1~130-1, *Andr.* 490 and *Ph.* 796; in his OCT, however, the example from *Alcestis* is printed as a praxillean with Hartung's emendation, whereas *Ph.* †796† is given as corrupt.

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[133] Cf. Diggle (1994: 316). Lest *Herc.* 382b~396b be deemed a possible candidate as part of the sequence in synartesis 'ibyc ∫ 4 da ∫ 3 da', a run of 7 dactyls ending in — — is not the same as isolated '3 da'.

[134] Cf., in an anapaestic context, *Med.* 132.

[135] For Sophocles, see Stinton (1990: 11).

5.1. Hexameter ('6 da')

Euripidean hexameters come in various shapes. The standard caesura is penthemimeral (— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : …); the 'trochaic' caesura after the first short of the third biceps (— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ : ∪ …) is found five times. [136] Responding hexameters are almost always perfectly matched pairs; examples of asymmetrical response are *Hi.* 1120-1~1131-2, *Andr.* 135~141, *Tr.* 597~603.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — : *Hcld.* 608~619, *Hi.* 1102-3~1111-2, *Andr.* 107, 111, 113, 115, 117~126, 119~128, 122~131, 141, 1177-8~†1190-1†, *Su.* 271, 272, 277, 278-9, 284, *El.* 475-6, *Tr.* 595~601, 596~602, 597, 598, 599, 600~606, 803~813-4, *Ion* 508-9, *Hel.* 165, *Ph.* 152, 785~802, 786~803, †792†~809, 819, 1485-6, 1492-3, 1493-4, 1549, 1558, 1566, 1577, 1578, *IA* 1330.

— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — : *Andr.* 103, 105, *Su.* 274, 808~821.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — — : *Hel.* 382, *Ph.* †789†~806, *Ba.* 167-9.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — : *Hi.* 1106-7~1115-6, 1131-2, *Andr.* 135, *Su.* 282, 283, 285, *Tr.* 603, *Ph.* 787~804, 820, 823.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — — — ∪ ∪ — — : *Ph.* 821.

— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — : *Andr.* 109, *Ph.* 824.

— — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — : *Su.* 273.

Although catalexis is not normally a phenomenon associated with dactylic hexameters, there is one candidate for this category at *Andr.* 274~283-4:

ἦ μεγάλων ἀχέων ἄρ ὑπῆρξεν, ὅτ' Ἰδαίαν ~ ταὶ δ' ἐπεὶ ὑλόκομον νάπος ἤλυθον οὐρειᾶν
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪∪ — — — ~ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪∪ — — —

Alternatively we might analyse as '4 da + mol': syncopated iambic follows; moreover the molossi Ἰδαίαν and οὐρειᾶν are marked off from the dactyls by word-end.

5. 2. Pentameter ('5 da')

Lengths consisting of five dactyls are infrequent in Euripides. The instances in the extant corpus are:

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ : *Hec.* 167~209.

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[136] *Andr.* 274, 278-9, *Ph.* 1492-3, 1558, 1577.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — : *Ph.* †791†~808, *Cycl.* 358a~373,
  Phaeth. 97.[137]

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — — : *Hel.* 384.

— — — ∪ ∪ — — — — — — : *Ph.* 794b-5~811b-12.

There are half a dozen examples of dactylic pentameters with catalexis.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *El.* 452~464, *Ph.* 831-2, 1491.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — : *Or.* 1465.

— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Cycl.* 620.

5. 3. Tetrameter ('4 da')

Lengths of four dactyls are Euripides' favourite dactylic phrase. The colon
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ appears approximately seventy-five times in
the extant corpus.[138] Other shapes are:

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ : *Tr.* 806~817, *Ph.* 190, 1489.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — — : *Hi.* 1124~1135, 1126~1137, 1128-
  9~1139-40, *Andr.* 1174~1187, 1182~1195, *Su.* 281, 890, *IT*
  1237~1262, *Ph.* 191, 788~805, 790b~807b, 799~†817†, 822, 1506,
  1562, 1563, 1564, [1571], *Or.* 1008, *IA* 1294;

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — — : *Hcld.* 611~622, *Or.* 1395, *Ba.* 142;

— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ : *Hcld.* 613~624, *Ph.* [1570], *Or.* 1009,
  Hyps. 26;

— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — — : *Hcld.* 625, *Andr.* 1193, *Hel.* †379†, *Ph.*
  1497a, 1507, [1576], *Or.* 1006;

— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — : *Ph.* 828, 1488, [1578];

— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ : *Andr.* 838, 863, *Ph.* 798, 1490;

— — — — — ∪ ∪ — — : *Hel.* 380;

— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ : *Ph.* 829.

— — — — — — — — : *Alc.* 462~472, *Or.* 1496, *Ba.* 596.

One of the examples of — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — listed above
presents an interesting problem:

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[137] Diggle (1996a: 195) cites also *Tr.* 838~858 and A. *Ag.* 165~174. I prefer to analyse the
example from *Troades* as enoplian ending in short anceps (cf. below, p. 79), forming a dicolon
with the ensuing ithyphallic. Analysis as a dactylic pentameter would imply two displeasing
instances of *breuis in longo* (particularly so in the antistrophe: ἐλπίδα γᾶι πατρίαι μεγάλαν, τὰ
θεῶν δὲ ‖ᴮ φίλτρα φροῦδα Τροίαι).

[138] For — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ cf. *Alc.* 463~473, 464~474, 591~600, *Med.* 134-
5, 136, *Hcld.* 610~612, 615~626, 616~627, *Andr.* 293-301, 834, 1173~1186, 1176~†1189†,
1181~1194, *El.* 140~157, *Tr.* 825-6~845, *Ion* 507, *Hel.* 375, 377, 381, 383, *Ph.* 135, 151, 351,
352, 784~801, 797a~814, 813, 830, 1487, 1495, 1499, 1500, 1503, 1504, 1565, [1574], 1579,
Or. 1005, 1010, 1011a, 1299, *Ba.* 139, 159, 163-4, 165-6, 585 (conjectural text), 591, 594, 595,
IA 225-6, 227-8, 229, 1331-2 (conjectural text), *Rh.* 26~44, *Cycl.* 610-11, 615-16, *Hyps.* 27,
28, 29.

ἀμφὶ τὸ λευκὸν ὕδωρ, ὅθι κρῆναι   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —   4 da

Νυμφᾶν κεῖνται   — — — —   2 sp   (*IA* 1294-5)

gives an awkward (and unparalleled) sequence: 4 da with spondaic fourth foot, followed by 2 sp. The 'awkwardness' resides in the fact that, unless a very strong rhetorical pause is felt after the dactylic tetrameter (scarcely the case here), the sequence becomes — at least aurally — a hexameter with an ungainly instance of word-end after the spondaic fourth foot.[139] The need to avoid the aural suggestion of a less than pleasing hexameter is arguably the reason why Euripides only uses a dactylic tetrameter with final spondee when (*a*) it is part of a dactylic πνῖγος (*IT* 1237~1262, *Hel.* 378-80, *Ph.* 1562-4, *Or.* 1006, 1008), where the division of dactyls into tetrameter lengths is possibly artificial; or (*b*) some from of pause ensues (marked by rhetorical break, *breuis in longo*, hiatus, change of metre and/or speaker).

Here is the evidence for (*b*): *Hcld.* 611~622 (rhetorical break in the antistrophe; followed by 'adonean'), *Hi.* 1124~1135, 1126~1137, 1128-9~1139-40, (each of these examples is followed by an iambic colon), *Andr.* 1016 (~1025: 4 da with dactylic fourth foot; followed by cretics), 1174~1787 (with strong rhetorical pause, followed by non-dactylic exclamations), 1182~1195 (followed by an enigmatic clausular colon[140]), *Su.* 281 (strong rhetorical pause, followed by four hexameters), *Herc.* 890 (at period-end, marked by strong rhetorical pause, hiatus, change of speaker and metre), *IT* 1238-9~1263-4 (period-end marked by *breuis in longo*, followed by change of metre), *Ph.* 191 (period-end marked by *breuis in longo*[141]), 788~805 (at period-end, marked by *breuis in longo* in the strophe, followed by hexameter), 790b~807b (at period end marked by strong rhetorical pause, followed by dactylic pentameter), 793~810 (at period end according to Mastronarde, p. 375, followed by problematic dactylic sequence), 799~†817† (at stanza-end), 822 (marked ||? by Mastronarde, followed by hexameter), 828 (marked ||? Mastronarde, followed by 4 da) 1488 (period-end marked by hiatus), 1497a (period end marked by hiatus), 1506 (|| Mastronarde), 1507 (|| Mastronarde), 1546 (rhetorical pause, followed by change of metre), 1554 (period-end, with hiatus and change of speaker), 1556 (followed by change of metre), [1571] (followed by hemiepes; not Euripidean),

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[139] See Parker (1966: 20 ff). Interestingly enough, the putative σπονδειάζων would be less of an anomaly: it is found in late Euripides at *Ph.* 1493 and, albeit far less plausibly (cf. Willink 2010: 172 n. 13), at *Hel.* 166 (with Hermann's αἰαῖ αἰαῖ).

[140] The 'enigmatic clausula' (Parker 1997: 264) at *Andr.* 1183~1196 (Cιμοεντίδα παρ' ἀκτάν ~ βροτὸς ἐς θεόν ἀνάψαι) is analysed as ionic + bacchiac by Stevens.

[141] So Mastronarde, comm. *Ph.*, p. 175, 178. But perhaps Dale's enoplian interpretation is preferable (cf. ²1968: 175).

Or. 1395 (followed by change of metre), *Ba.* 142 (followed by change of metre), 596 (4 spondees [cf. *Ph.* 1553], followed by cretics). The exceptions I find are *Ph.* [1573] (perhaps not Euripidean[142]) and the said example *IA* 1294 (probably also not Euripidean).

There are several examples in Euripides of dactylic tetrameters with catalexis:

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Alc.* 904~927, *Andr.* 482, *El.* 141~158, *Ph.* 1580, *Or.* 831, 1369a, 1431 (conjectural text), *Ba.* 116~131, *IA* 588, *Cycl.* 618, *Rh.* 244~255, 902~913;

— ∪ ∪ — — — — — : *Ph.* 136;

— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — : *Or.* 841;

— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Alc.* 89~101, *Hi.* 164;

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ — : *Andr.* 490;[143]

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — : *Hec.* 166~208, *Ph.* 192, *Or.* 1381, *IA* †776†, *Rh.* 27~45.

5. 4. Dimeter ('2 da')

Dactylic dimeters are not often found in Euripides:
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ : *Med.* 137, *Ph.* 1496, 1505, *Ba.* 117~132, 601.
— ∪ ∪ — — : *Ph.* † 790a†~807a, 1497b, 1501, 1550.
— — — — : *IA* 1295.

Twice in late Euripides we encounter a dactylic dimeter with cretic prefix: *Ph.* 818 ('lectio propter numeros incerta', OCT), *Ba.* 582 (ἰὼ ἰώ, δέϲποτα δέϲποτα: ∪∪ ∪ — + 2 dactyls, or a dactylic tetrameter of the shape — — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪).

5. 5. Andromache's elegiacs (*Andr.* 103-16)

Andromache's elegiac monody was the object of a fascinating essay by D. L. Page, which still makes useful reading today.[144] The first lines of the elegiac couplet are listed above, with Euripides' other extant hexameters. The second line ('D : D') appears under two forms:

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Andr.* 106, 110, 112, 116.
— ∪ ∪ — — — : — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Andr.* 104, 108, 114.

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[142] Cropp's defence of *Ph.* 1567-78 (see 1997: 570-4) does not touch upon the metrical issue.
[143] The sole plausible example of a resolved dactyl in tragedy; see above, p. 65.
[144] See Page (1936: 206-30; the metre is commented upon on p. 221).

6. Enoplian

The term 'enoplian' became at one point something of a controversial issue among metricians, studiously avoided by West in his *Greek Metre*,[145] but, on the other hand, tentatively extended by Willink to include dactylo-epitrites with the suggestion that these may stem from the Archilochean cύνθετος ῥυθμός 'anciently termed ἐνόπλιος'.[146] In turn, Itsumi and Parker have proposed that the term *can* be meaningfully used, but with certain restrictions.[147]

For my part, I use 'enoplian' generically to designate a group of rhythmic phrases which differ (*a*) from dactylic in that they admit single or double short opening and the sequence '…— x (—)' where dactylic would have '… — ∪∪ (—)…'; and (*b*) from dactylo-epitrite in that constituent units are welded together without intervening ancipitia. In other words, a phrase is enoplian if, despite the presence of ostensibly dactylic or anapaestic patterns, it can neither be analysed as a run of dactyls (4 da, 5 da, 6 da) nor as a sequence of D/e units joined by 'x'.[148] Like Willink, I prefer to use the term as an adjective (rather than as a noun) to describe contexts and phrases which share a recognizable set of common features.

1. 'D' (— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —)

The hemiepes is, strictly speaking, a dactylic phrase (the first half of the dactylic hexameter marked off from what follows by the penthemimeral caesura); the combination 'D : D' forms the so called 'pentameter' in the elegiac couplet and occurs as an enoplian phrase at *IT* 1235. In view of this,

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[145] West (1982: 195) admits, however, that 'it would be convenient to have a collective name for the group *D, xD, Dx, xDx*, and to call them enoplian would not go far beyond ancient usage'. Predictably (as Willink remarked [2010: 97]), West 'is in serious difficulties when he came to Euripides'. Perhaps the best argument in favour of the term 'enoplian' is West's amusing use of periphrasis to avoid it: on p. 113 of *Greek Metre*, for instance, one marvels at how expressions such as 'felt as part of the dactylic repertory', 'as if in dactylo-epitrite', ' "anapaestic" cola which end ∪ ∪ — ∪ —' can be deemed preferable to 'enoplian'.

[146] Cf. Willink (2010: 97); comm. *Or.*, pp. xx-xxi. The term is used at Ar. *Nub.* 651, but it is not very clear what is meant by it (see Dover *ad loc.*, and p. 271 of his Addenda). See Holwerda (1967: 51-58).

[147] Cf. Itsumi (1991-3: 243-61); Parker (1997: 77).

[148] I share Itsumi's doubts (2009: 5 n. 11) with regard to West's writing off of the link-syllable as 'a false concept'.

'D' should perhaps have been listed in the preceding chapter on dactylic, had I not preferred to list there only lengths consisting purely of dactyls and/or spondees. Also, as the typical enoplian phrases are compounds of 'D', it seems best to list them together.

The phrase — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — occurs just over seventy times in extant Euripides, most pervasively in *Troades*.[149] As the phrase is dactylic, the longs cannot be resolved, but what we do find, occasionally, are contracted hemiepe. Possible examples (also as part of longer dactylo-epitrite lengths) are:

— — — ∪ ∪ — : *Alc.* 114~124, *Med.* 980-1~987-8, 834~845 (see n. 153), *Andr.* 774~785-6, *Tr.* 517-8~537-8, *Herc.* 380~394,[150] *Ion* 1478, *Hel.* 1480-1497;

— ∪ ∪ — — —: *Med.* 840 (in response with uncontracted D);[151]

At *Ph.* 797b, χαλκῶι κοϲμήϲαϲ is a wholly contracted hemiepes (— — — — —) in responsion with — — — ∪ ∪ — (†815†: there is corruption in the antistrophe).

There are several enoplian compounds of 'D':

6.1.1. 'D x'

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —: *Alc.* 439~449, *Hcld.* 617~628, 774~781, *Hi.* 60 (ends in *breuis in longo*), *Rh.* 245~256, *Hyps.* 271 (||B);

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪: *Andr.* 1015~1024, *Herc.* 1076, 1077a, 1199, 1200, *Tr.* 256, 257, *IA* 1042~1064, *Rh.* 464~829.

Hi. 70 χαῖρέ μοι, ὦ καλλίϲτα (— ∪ ∪ — — — —), labelled 'dragged aristophanean' by Dale (²1968: 135, 154), could conceivably be interpreted as a contracted version of 'D –', echoing Ἄρτεμιν, ᾶι μελόμεϲθα at line 60, particularly since Stinton (1990: 275) and Diggle (1994: 505) express misgivings about taking the phrase — ∪ ∪ — — — — as aeolic.

6.1.2. 'x D'

∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Alc.* 90~†102†, *Med.* †856†, 994~1000, *Hi.* 1270, *Hel.* 1479~1496, *Ph.* 119, *Or.* 182~203, 1246~1266, *Rh.* 28~46, 895~906, 896~907;

— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Alc.* 588~597, *Med.* 846, *Andr.* 796, *El.* 483, *Rh.* 231~240, 348~357.

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[149] — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — is found at *Alc.* 115~125, 435~445, 440~450, *Med.* 210, *Hi.* 59, *Andr.* 771~782, 790, 1013~1022, *Hec.* 450~461, 931~941, 945, *El.* 725, *Herc.* 1084, 1201, *Tr.* 511~531, 566, 589~593, 822~842, 827-8~846-7, 834~854, 1082~1100, 1094~1112, 1095~1113, 1096~1114, 1097~1115, 1098~1116, *Ion* 1479, *Hel.* 664b, 693, 1146~1160, 1484~1501, *Ph.* 353, 1512, 1513, [1572], *Or.* 184~205, 1304, *IA* 1297, *Rh.* 32~50, 227~236, 530~549, 533~552, *Phaeth.* 233~242, *Hyps.* 30, 67, 269, 275.

[150] The context here (— — — ∪ ∪ — followed by ibyc and a run of 7 dactyls) makes a contracted hemiepes more likely than an aeolic hexasyllable.

[151] The context here is dactylo-epitrite (see below, p. 82). Cf. — ∪ ∪ — — — in the first half of 'D : D' in Andromache's elegiacs at *Andr.* 104, 108, 114.

6.1.3. 'x D x' ('erasmonidean')

The enoplian colon 'x D x' was named 'erasmonidean' by Snell in his *Griechische Metrik,* from Archilochus fr. 168 West (Ἐρασμονίδη Χαρίλαε, χρῆμά τοι γελοῖον), where it forms the first half of the Archilochean dicolon ('erasm + ith': cf. below, p. 79). In Euripides, the erasmonidean appears in the following variations:

— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —: *Alc.* 91, 438-448, *Hi.* 167, *Ph.* 833, *Rh.* 532~551, 534~553, *Phaeth.* 234~243.

∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪: *Herc.* 1029, 1032, 1083, *Tr.* 266, 286, *Hel.* 664a, *Ph.* 350, *Or.* 1256~1276, 1302, *IA* 585;

∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —: *Herc.* 1038, *Hel.* 1478~1495, *Rh.* 898~909;

— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪: *Andr.* 826~830 (in synartesis with an ibycean).

6.1.4. 'sp + D'

The only examples of this compound are perhaps *Rh.* 899 ἦ δυсδαίμονα καὶ μελέαν ~ 910 ἅ θ' Ἕλλανα λιποῦσα δόμον, but they can alternatively be taken as catalectic dactylic tetrameters (— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —), as at *Alc.* 89~101 and *Hi.* 164.[152]

6.1.5. '— D + ba'

This compound is attested thrice in Euripides: *Alc.* 436~446, *Hi.* 163.

6.1.6. 'D + ba'

Cf. *Med.* 834~845 (contracted hemiepes)? A possible, but uncertain, instance.[153]

6.1.7. 'ba + D∪'

Cf. *El.* 864~878.

6.1.8. 'D + cr'

El. 459 Περсέα λαιμοτόμαν ὑπὲρ ἁλὸς ~ 471 Сφίγγες ὄνυξιν ἀοίδιμον ἄγραν.[154]

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[152] Little help can be derived from considering the context of the Muse's monody in *Rhesus,* since, although the preceding period is ∪ D | ∪ D | ith, there is a catalectic dactylic tetrameter at 902~913.

[153] Page (ed. *Med.*, p. 186) analyses as hipponactean, probably rightly (as does Mastronarde).

[154] Cf. Diggle (1994: 316), who cites the Sophoclean parallels *OC* 216, 218, (220?) and 222. Line 220 is controversial and is not an example of the colon 'D + cr' in the OCT of Lloyd-Jones and Wilson (for their view, 1990: 224; 1997: 118-9). Dawe printed Λαΐου ἴстε τιν'<ὄντ> ἀπόγονον with Dindorf's supplement in the second edition of his Teubner text, but in the third edition prefered Elmsley's <οὖν>.

6.1.9. 'x D + sp'

The colon ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — — is found at *Andr.* 841 and *Phaeth.* 271 (cf. Diggle, ed. *Phaeth.*, p.167). The same phrase with long initial anceps appears at *Tr.* 250. Is *Alc.* 224~236 (⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —) a version of this colon (rather than 'x ibyc')? But other divisions are possible: see Parker, comm. *Alc.*, p. 95..

6.2. Praxillean (— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — —)

The praxillean is typically a period-closing colon (cf. Willink on *Or.* 1369). Diggle (1994: 395) offers a list of its occurrences in Euripides: '*Alc.* 568-9~578-9, possibly *Su.* 599-609, *Tr.* 1070~1080, *Ion* 1075~1091, possibly *Or.* 1369.' For other examples, cf. *Alc.* 120-1~130-1, *Tr.* 818-9, *Or.* 1300, A. *Ag.* 1547-8, *Eum.* 996 (with Turnebus' supplement <χαίρετε>) ~1014, S. *Ant.* 134~148, 135~149. Note that *Alc.* 568-9~578-9 is actually 'e - prax'; and *Or.* 1369 is printed as a catalectic dactylic tetrameter followed by an iambic dimeter in Diggle's OCT.

'Blunt praxillean' is probably a contradiction in terms; however, there is a possible candidate:

Alc. 414 ἔφθιτο το γὰρ πάρος· οἰχομένας δὲ coῦ (— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —). Cf. S. *Phil.* 827~843 (first line of 'Ode to Sleep', if not 4 da, as Dale ²1968: 118). Could *Or.* 1303 ὄλλυτε, δίπτυχα δίcτομα φάcγαν' (— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑) be a variation of this colon, shorn of its final syllable?

A 'prolonged' praxillean, with extra dactylic movement, is found at *Med.* 433-4~440-1 (— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — —).

6. 3. Cyrenaic (⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —)

This colon opens with double short, but ends with single short, movement. It is only found in Euripides: *El.* 586, 588, *Herc.* 1188, *Ion* 1448, *Rh.* 458~824, *Phaeth.* 276, *Hyps.* 276. Two other possible cyrenaics are *Alc.* 228b-9a (~†215b†-6), dividing

†ἔξεicί τιc† ἢ τέμω	~	ἄξια καὶ cφαγᾶc
— — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ?		— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — dod
τρίχα καὶ μέλανα cτολμὸν πέπλων		τάδε καὶ πλέον ἢ βρόχωι δέραν
⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ — cyren ᶜʰᵒˡ		⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — cyren.

This is perhaps preferable to the OCT's

†ἔξεicί τιc† ἢ τέμω τρίχα	ἄξια καὶ cφαγᾶc τάδε
— — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑̑ ?	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑̑ ch + ia ||ᴮ

καὶ μέλανα στολμὸν πέπλων | καὶ πλέον ἢ βρόχωι δέραν
— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — ch + ia | — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ch + ia

where the *breuis in longo* is unconvincing (cf. Diggle 1995: 40 n. 5). Other cyrenaics with cholosis are *Andr.* 857, 862, *Hel.* 657, 680, 681, *Hyps.* 279, S. *Trach.* 647~655.[155] But it should be noted that in these examples cholosis occurs in the ninth, rather than (as here) in the seventh position; also, the responsion is unique.

Cyrenaic + spondee is found once in Euripides at *Ion* 1509 (cf. 'cyren + ba' at *PV* 547~555).

6.4. Diomedean (∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — x)

A length clearly related to the cyrenaic is ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — x. The name 'diomedean' was proposed by Itsumi, from Pi. *Nem.* 10.7 Διομήδεα δ᾽ ἄμβροτον ξανθά ποτε Γλαυκῶπις ἔθηκε θεόν and *IA* 199 Διομήδεά θ᾽ ἡδοναῖς | δίσκου κεχαρημένον (cf. Itsumi 1991-1993: 248).[156] The final anceps is more often than not short: *Hi.* 757~769,[157] *Andr.* 1014~1023, *Hec.* 1067, *Tr.* 282, 833~852-3, *Ion* 1078~1094, *Or.* 183~204, *Hyps.* 270. There are few examples of final long in Euripides: *Alc.* 225~237 (|||), 457~468a, *El.* 168, 733~743, *Cycl.* 52. Curiously, both *Alc.* 457 and *Cycl.* 52 are followed by a paroemiac (there is a lacuna after *Alc.* 468a).

The compound 'diom + cr' is found at *IT* 1245~1270, 1246-7~1271[158] and *Rh.* 249~260.

6.5. Alcaic decasyllable (— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —)

The clausula to the Alcaic stanza is occasionally used in tragic lyric as an independent, period-closing phrase. Oddly enough, none of the seven Euripidean instances occurs in an aeolic context:[159] *Hi.* 1282 (|||), *Hec.* 952 (|||), *El.* 486, 1226~1232 (|||), *Ion* 1049~1062 (as part of 'D — e - ʃ decasyll'||).[160]

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[155] ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — — at S. *Trach.* 647~655 is analysed by Dawe as anapaestic metron + anceps + molossus. Some of the other examples are analysed as dochmiac by Wilamowitz (1921: 407).

[156] My presentation of this colon is necessarily divergent from Itsumi's because many examples he includes in the lists on pp. 245-6 can be interpreted differently according to the colometry of Diggle's OCT.

[157] But *breuis in longo* would not be impossible, since 757 κακονυμφοτάταν ὄνασιν is followed by pause and, in any case, change of metre ensues.

[158] The long anceps at *IT* 1246-7 responds with a short one at 1271.

[159] Six of these examples are listed by Diggle (1994: 394).

[160] The Alcaic decasyllable is otherwise found in tragedy at A. *Pe.* 651~656, *ScT* 119-20~140-1, 860, *Su.* 662~673, *Ag.* 1496~1520, *Ch.* 385~399, *PV* 167~185, S. *El.* 1062 ~1074, 1069~1081.

At *IT* 392-3~407-8, we find an Alcaic decasyllable with a choriambic prefix; but there the context is not incontrovertibly aeolic either.

6.6. 'T' (∪∪—∪∪—∪—)

As an enoplian unit, ∪∪—∪∪—∪— has an independent identity from the telesillean:[161] cf. *Hec.* 905~914, *Su.* 778~786, *Ion* 468~488, 469~489, 1480, 1482, 1486, *Hel.* 1119~1134, *Hyps.* fr. 8/9.10 Bond (p. 33) = Fr. 753c, 16 Kannicht (p. 761). Kovacs (1996: 154) toys with the idea of a further instance of 'T' (anapaestic and dactylic context) at *Med.* 135. (For 'T' as an aeolic phrase, cf. below, pp. 97-8).

'T' forms the base of compounds such as 'T + ba'[162] or the longer compound 'T + ith' at *Alc.* 400~412, *Hec.* 653-4. Interestingly, the use of T in the lyric sequence at *Ion* 1480-6 raises the question of whether it could be viewed as a form of 'headless ibycean' (i.e. a variation on the ibyc at *Ion* 1484); however, the fact that 'T' occurs so often in synartesis, and the ibycean so seldom (see below, pp. 97-8 n. 209), makes this uncertain.

The colon ∪∪—∪∪—— (often termed 'reizianum'; cf. Dale ²1968: 172) is possibly the catalectic, period-closing version of 'T'. It appears as an enoplian phrase at *Alc.* 909~932, *Hec.* 909~918 (||), *Hyps.* fr 8/9. 12 Bond (p. 33) = Fr. 753c, 18 Kannicht (but this line is apparently incomplete: see Kannicht's apparatus). At *IT* 396~411, however, it is doubtful whether *breuis in longo* suits the phrasing:

Ἀσιήτιδα γαῖαν	~	φιλόπλουτον ἄμιλλαν
∪∪—∪∪—⌒		∪∪—∪∪—⌒?
Εὐρώπας διαμείψας.		αὔξοντες μελάθροισιν;
———∪∪—— ph ||		———∪∪—— ph ||

Perhaps some other form of enoplian scansion, with short anceps, is intended.

6.7. 'A' (∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—)

I take the convenient label 'A' from Willink to designate a colon 'not always best described as 2 *an*' in enoplian contexts (cf. comm. *Or.*, p. xxi). The

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[161] See West (1982: 120). I take the label 'T' from Willink (cf. comm. *Or.*, p. xxi).

[162] For the compound ∪∪—∪∪—∪—+∪——, see *Alc.* 437~447, 442~452, 460~470, *Med.* 650~659, *Hec.* 927~937, *Herc.* 1080, *IT* 884, 1251~1275, *Ion* 1458, *Ph.* 1581, *Rh.* 461-2~827, 531~550, 900~911, 901, S. *Trach.* 648~656 (analysed 'anapaestic metron + anceps + trochaic metron' by Dawe), Ar. *Au.* 1412, 1415 (analysed 'enopl?' by Parker 1997: 343-7). A few of these examples are cited by Ritchie (1964: 318), who calls the colon (impossibly) 'gl + ba'; all of them have, at one time or another, been listed by Diggle (1981: 102, 121; 1994: 112-13, 234, 361, 505).

following shapes are found:

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Med.* 993~999, *Hcld.* 775~782, *El.* 590, *Herc.* 1207, 1208-9, *IT* 848, 876, 880, †895†, *Ion* 470~490, 1508, *Hel.* 1120~1135, *Ph.* 1754-5, *Or.* 1398, *IA* 210-11, *Erechth.* III. 5;

∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —: *Hi.* 165;

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —: *Andr.* 296~304, 298~306; cf. S. *OT* 469;

— — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Hi.* 166, *Herc.* 883a;

— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —: *Ph.* 110.

'A' is also the nucleus of several compounds, the most frequent of which is 'A x —', as in *Andr.* 480 ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — in responsion with 487-8 ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —. The anceps is usually long (*Alc.* 396-7~409-10, *El.* 167~190, *Herc.* 1205-6, *Ion* 716, 1442, *Ph.* 184, *IA* 177~198); other than *Andr.* 487-8, short anceps is found only at *Hel.* 687 and *Or.* 1392.

Other compounds are:

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ('A ∪'): *IT* 886-7, *Hel.* 692, *Or.* 1363~1547;

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   ∪ — ∪ — ('A + ia'): *Herc.* 1017, *IT* 1256-7~1281-2 (the iambic metron has long anceps in the antistrophe), *Ion* 1466;

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ('A + ba' or 'archebulean'): *Hcld.* 356-7~365-6, *Herc.* 1197, *Erechth.* III. 2;[163]

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   — ∪ — ('A + cr'): *Andr.* 279~289.

'A' with a spondaic prefix is found at *Erechth.* III. 1.

6.8. Enoplian paroemiac (∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — x)

'Enoplian paroemiac' is Dale's term for ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — x (cf. ²1968: 175). It is not a frequent colon in Euripidean lyric; and out of the instances listed by Diggle (1994: 206-7), it would perhaps be advisable to retain only

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪: *Andr.* 124~133, *Ph.* 146;

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —: *Herc.* 893, *Tr.* 516~536, *Ion* 477 (in an otherwise aeolic context), *Rh.* 903~914.

6.9. Ibycean (— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —)

On this colon, see below, pp. 102-4. It appears as an enoplian phrase at ('chol' indicates cholosis in the penultimate syllable) *Andr.* 827~831, *Herc.* 381~395, 1030, 1033 (chol), 1037, *Tr.* 258 (chol), 267 (chol), 270 (chol), *Ion* 1484 (chol), *Or.* 1257~1277 (chol), 1381 (chol).

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[163] The example from *Erechtheus* (μετὰ δ' ἡσυχίας πολιῶι γήραι cυνοικῶν) is contracted just before the bacchiac (∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —   ∪ — —).

6.10. Hagesichorean (x — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —)

On this colon, see below, pp. 100-2. It is used as an enoplian phrase at *Alc.* 220~232, 253~260, *Med.* 151~176, 152~177, 153~178, 157~181, 158~182, 849~859, 850~860, 852~862, 853~863, *IT* 401~416, *Hel.* 1110~1125, *Phaeth.* 230~239, S. *Trach.* 957~966, 960~969. In *Medea* it is clearly a rhythmic *Leitmotiv*.

6.11. Rarer enoplian cola

As we have seen, the considerable variety of enoplian lengths made it possible for Euripides to use each particular phrase in a recherché, 'choice' manner; there are really no 'stereotyped' cola such as we find in iambic or aeolic (cf. glyconic, which Euripides uses more than 300 times in the extant corpus). So far, we have surveyed only enoplian phrases for which there is a more or less established label; now, we pass on to a group of nameless cola which appear, at best, two or three times in extant Euripides.

6.11.1 Cola beginning with double short (∪ ∪ — …)
∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Hi.* 125~135. Cf. S. *OT* 1209b~1218b, preceded by two hypodochmiacs, whereas the example from *Hi.* is followed by two hypodochmiacs.

∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —: *Hi.* 552~562 (version of above, with cholosis?).

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —: *IT* 1240~1265.

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *Hel.* 639-40, *Ph.* 164.

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ : — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Herc.* 883b, *Or.* 1456.

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —: *Andr.* 1033-4~1043-4.

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *Hel.* 644.

6.11.2. Cola beginning with single short (∪ — …)
∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —: *Alc.* 252~259.

∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Alc.* 461b~471b.[164]

∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —: *Med.* 207, *Ph.* 128 (cf. *Ba.* 1190).[165]

∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —: *Herc.* 887b. This colon is sometimes termed 'choriambic enoplian' in aeolic contexts (see below, p. 102); but here the context is enoplian.

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[164] With Murray's <ἔτλας> in 461b.
[165] This is Dale's 'prosodiac-enoplian' nº 13 (on the list given in ²1968: 217). At *Ph.* 128 γίγαντι γηγενέται προσόμοιος, it is uncertain whether *breuis in longo* is preferable to a short final syllable (a lecythion follows); in any case, on *Ph.* 127-30, Diggle notes in his Oxford apparatus 'nec de uerbis nec de numeris constat'.

∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *Herc.* 1070.

6.11.3. Cola beginning in dactylic movement (— ∪ ∪…)

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪: *Tr.* 837-8~857-8 (cf. above, p. 67 n. 137).

6.11.4. Cola beginning — — ∪ ∪ —…

— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Alc.* 443~453
— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *Herc.* 1055-6.
 — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —: *Erechth.* III. 3.

A rather enigmatic enoplian length is encountered at *Hec.* 925-6 χρυcέων ἐνόπτρων λεύccουc' ἀτέρμοναc εἰc αὐγάc ~ 935-6 cεμνὰν προcίζουc' οὐκ ἤνυc' Ἄρτεμιν ἁ τλάμων:

— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —

It is followed by 'T + ba' and, a few lines later, we encounter the dactylo-epitrite phrase 'e x D' (930~940). The most likely interpretation seems to be 'ia + mol ∪ D', with contraction in the second biceps of the hemiepes.

6.12. Enoplian dicola

The best known enoplian dicolon is 'erasm + ith', the 'Archilochean dicolon'. It is actually quite rare in Euripides: *Med.* 990-1~996-7, *Herc.* 136-7 and *IT* 402-3~417-8 are the known examples. Other dicola are:

diom + ith: *Med.* 647-8~656-7, *Hi.* 755-6~767-8, *Hec.* 655 (conjectural text)[166];

enop prm + ith: *Andr.* 124-5~133-4;

∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (ia + D): *Hel.* 1107~1122, 1137~1151, 1144, *Or.* 1479, *Rh.* 224~233, *Phaeth.* 272.

— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — — — (— D + 2 sp): *Rh.* 460~826;

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : — ∪ —   ∪ — — (D + ith): *Su.* 598~608;

∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ (ba + D ∪): *El.* 864~878;

∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ : ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ (ia + erasm): *Or.* 1468.

∪ — ∪ —   ∪ — ∪ —   ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ (2 ia + erasm): *Herc.* 896-7, 907-8.

∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — (ia + ibyc): *Tr.* 275. A contracted version of this colon is found at *Ion* 1445 ἰὼ ἰὼ λαμπρᾶc αἰθέροc ἀμπτυχαί.[167]

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[166] With Diggle's supplement: τίθεται χέρα δρύπτεταί τε <δίπτυχον> παρειάν.
[167] Alternatively, 2 δ: ∪ ∪∪ — — — — — ∪∪ — ∪ — .

7. Dactylo-epitrite

Dactylo-epitrite is the rhythmic genre most associated with the great Dorian tradition of lyric composition. Readers of Greek poetry will naturally associate its characteristic rhythm with Pindar.[168] Absent from the extant plays of Aeschylus (with the exception of *Prometheus*, which, as far as the lyric metres are concerned, is remarkably un-Aeschylean), dactylo-epitrite is occasionally used by Sophocles and frequently by Euripides (less so, however, in his later plays). Like dactylic, it is a rhythm that immediately implies connotations of dignified diction and 'high' poetry.

Dactylo-epitrite phrases are structures made up of a limited number of units, linked by anceps to form characteristic cola.[169] The units we encounter in Euripidean dactylo-epitrite are:

D: — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —
d: — ∪ ∪ —
e: — ∪ —

Less frequently, we may find an enoplian phrase used as a D/e unit (e. g. 'e — praxillean' at *Alc.* 568-9~576-9, or '∪ e — enoplian paroemiac' at *Hi.* 1104-5~1113-4); cf. below, p. 86. Exceptionally, at *Andr.* 1033-4~1043-4, the first hemiepes in the length 'D ∪ D' is acephalous.

Euripides' preference was for long anceps: there are roughly 280 examples of long and 70 of short anceps in the extant corpus.

At *Rh.* 527 we find the rather unexpected phenomenon of resolved anceps in response with '—' (546):

τίνος ἁ φυλακά; τίς ἀμείβει τὰν ἐμὰν; πρῶτα ~ καὶ μὰν ἀΐω· Cιμόεντος ἡμένα κοίτας
∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — — ∩ (∪∪ D — e sp) ~   — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —
— ∪ — — — (— D — e sp)

Many of Euripides' dactylo-epitrite phrases appear only once in his extant lyric. However, it is possible to single out a few favourite combinations. In the following repertory, I have added, when possible, references to the attestation of these phrases in other poets.

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[168] On Pindaric D/e, see Itsumi (2009: 409-425).
[169] Cf. West (1982: 70); Korzeniewski (²1989: 141).

7.1. Phrases beginning with 'D…'

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   ∪   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (D ∪ D: ' choerilean'): *Ion* 1505-6, *Hel.* 1139-40~1153-4, 1141-2~1155-6, *Rh.* 246-7~257-8.
Cf. Pi. *Ol.* 8 (ep.1), Ar. *Nub.* 466, *Pax* 775.
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (D — D: 'choerilean'): *Med.* 828-9~840 (cf. above, p. 72, n. 151), *Hi.* 121~131, *Andr.* 774~785-6,[170] 793-4, *Tr.* 513-4~533-4.
Cf. Pi. *Ol.* 6 (ep.), 8 (ep. 2, 3, 4), *Pyth.* 3 (ep.), 9 (str.), *Nem.* 10 (ep.), 11 (str.), Bacch. 5 (str.), Ar. *Nub.* 474-5, *Pax* 795, *Ran.* 219, 676~708, *Eccl.* 579.
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   — (D — D —): *Med.* 629-30~638-9, *Tr.* 801~811, *IT* 888-9.
Cf. Pi. *Ol.* 8 (ep.), *Pyth.* 9 (str), *Nem.* 9 (str), 11 (ep), Ar. *Nub.* 470-1, *Vesp.* 287, *Thesm.* 330.
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — (D ∪ D —): *Hi.* 1148.
Cf. Ar. *Vesp.* 279.
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — (D — e): *Med.* 412-3~424, *Phaeth.* 237.
Cf. Pi. *Ol.* 3 (str), 8 (ep. 2, 3, 4), *Pyth.* 12 (str. 1, 2, 3), *Isth.* 1 (str).
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   ∪   — ∪ — (D ∪ e): *Phaeth.* 228.
Cf. Pi. *Ol.* 8 (antistr. 1, ep. 1), *Pyth.* 12 (str. 4), *Isth.* 1 (str. 1, antistr. 3), S. *El.* 1414~1434.
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   — — ∪ — — (D — e —): *Med.* 832-3~843-4, 980-1~987-8,[171] *Tr.* 802~812, *Ion* 1048 ~1061, *Phaeth.* 231~240.
Cf. Pi. *Ol.* 6 (str), 11 (ep), *Pyth.* 3 (str), *Nem.* 10 (ep. 1, 2, 3, 4), *Isth.* 1 (str), 2 (str, ep), 5 (ep), Ar. *Nub.* 472-3, *Pax* 784~805.
— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — (D ∪ e —): *Ion* 1478.
Cf. Pi. *Isth.* 1 (str. 1), S. *El.* 1413.
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ (D ∪ e ∪): *Ion* 1504.
Cf. S. *El.* 1433.
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   —   — ∪ —   —   — ∪ —   — (D — e — e —): *Hi.* 758-9~770-1, *Tr.* 823-4~843-4.

7.2. Phrases beginning with 'x D…'

∪   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   ∪   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (∪ D ∪ D): *El.* 860~874, *Tr.* 799~809.
∪   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   ∪   — ∪ — (∪ D ∪ e): *Med.* 824.

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[170] The first biceps of the first hemiepes is contracted: — — — ∪ ∪ —.
[171] There is contraction in the first biceps of the hemiepes.

— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — (— D — e): *Med.* 835, 976-983,
    Andr. 772-3~783-4, 1011-2~1020-1, *Tr.* 800~810.
Cf. Pi. *Ol.* 3 (str, ep), *Ol.* 8 (ep), *Pyth.* 1 (ep).
∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — (∪ D ∪ e —): *Alc.* 570-1~580-1.
∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — — (∪ D — e —): *Med.* 410.
— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — — (— D — e —): *Med.* 421-2.
Cf. Bacch. 13 (str), S. *Ant.* 594, Ar. *Nub.* 465, *Vesp.* 278.
 ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ — — — ∪ — (∪ D — e — e): *Med.*
    627-8.
— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ — — ∪ — (— D — e — e): *Med.*
    636-7.
Cf. Pi. *Ol.* 12 (str), *Pyth.* 12.
— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (— D — e —
    D): *El.* 862-3~876-7.

7. 3. Phrases beginning with 'e…'

— ∪ — — (e —): *Rh.* 248~259.
— ∪ — — — ∪ — (e — e): *Andr.* 792, 1035~1045.
Cf. Pi. *Nem.* 1 (str), Ar. *Equ.* 1267.
— ∪ — — — ∪ — — (e — e —): *Med.* 979~986, *Rh.* 31~49.
Cf. Pi. *Isth.* 2 (ep), S. *Trach.* 97~106, Ar. *Vesp.* 275~283,[172] 277~285,[173]
    279b~289, 284.
— ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ — (e — e — e): *Med.* 417-8~428-9, *Andr.*
    797, *Phaeth.* 229~238.
Cf. Pi. *Ol.* 11 (ep), 12 (str), *Pyth.* 1 (str), 3 (ep), *Nem.* 5 (str), 11 (str,
    ep).
— ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ — — (e — e — e —): *Hi.* 760-1~772-3,
    762~774.
Cf. Pi. *Ol.* 3 (str, ep), 7 (ep), *Pyth.* 12, *Isth.* 2 (str).
— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — — (e — d —): *Alc.* 595~604, *Erechth*, III. 4;
— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (e — D): *Alc.* 589~598, 590~599, *Med.*
    411~423, 825~836-7, *Hec.* 940, *Rh.* 349~358, 529~548.
Cf. Pi. *Ol.* 3 (str), 11 (str) 12 (tr), *Pyth.* 3 (str, ep), 4 (str), 9 (ep), *Nem.* 10
    (str), *Isth.* 2 (ep), 5 (ep), 6 (ep), [A.] *PV* 529~539, 892~899, Ar. *Equ.*
    1268~1294, 1296.
— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (e ∪ D): *Hec.* 930.
Cf. Pi. *Ol.* 12 (ep), *Isth.* 5 (ep), Ar. *Equ.* 1270, *Eccl.* 576a.

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[172] The line divisions in the parodos of *Wasps* are slightly confusing in modern editions; the responsion I refer to is τῶι cκότωι τὸν δάκτυλόν που ~ τὰν Cάμωι πρῶτος κατείποι.
[173] i . e. καὶ τὰχ’ ἂν βουβωνιώιη ~ ἔcτι γὰρ τοιοῦτος ἀνήρ.

— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — (e — D —). *Med.* 631-2~640-1, 977~985, *Andr.* 770, 791, *Hec.* 906-7~915-6, 917, *Rh.* 29~47, 230~237-8.

Cf. Pi. *Ol.* 11 (str), 12 (str), *Pyth.* 1 (ep), 3 (ep), 9 (ep), *Isth.* 1 (str), 5 (str, ep), 6 (ep), [A.] *PV* 527-8~537-8, S. *Trach.* 502~512, *Ant.* 584~595, Ar. *Equ.* 1266~1292.

— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — (e ∪ D —): *Med.* 781, *Hec.* 908, *Tr.* 820-1~840-1.[174]

Cf. Pi. *Pyth.* 3 (ep. 1).

— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ — — (e — D — e —): *Med.* 415-6~426-7, 633-4~642-3.

Cf. Pi. *Pyth.* 3 (ep), Bacch. 14 (str).

— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ (e — D prolonged ∪): *Hec.* 1102-3 (enoplian context).[175]

7.4. Phrases beginning with 'x e...'

— — ∪ — — — ∪ — (— e — e): *Tr.* 805~816, *Erechth.* III. 6.

Cf. Pi. *Ol.* 8 (ep. 2, 3, 4). *Isth.* 6 (str), Ar. *Equ.* 1269, *Pax* 780.

∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (∪ e ∪ d): *Alc.* 573~583.

— — ∪ — — — ∪ θ — ∪ ∪ — — (— e — D —): *Herc.* 1075, *Hyps.* 274.

Cf. Pi. *Ol.* 8 (str), S. *Ai.* 175~186.

— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ (— e ∪ D ∪): *Med.* 209.

∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — (∪ e — D —): *Rh.* 226~235.

— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — (— e — D — e): *Andr.* 1010~1019.

— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — — (— e — D — e —): *Hec.* 943-4.

— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (— e — D prolonged): *Hel.* 1111~1126.[176]

— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (— e — D: 'iambelegus'): *Med.* 826-7~838-9, 830-1~841-2, *Hi.* 1274, 1280-1, *Andr.* 766-7~778-9, 768-9~780, 775-6~787-8, 1029~1038-9, *Hec.* 948, *El.* 861~875,

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[174] *Tr.* 820~840 begins with an iambic prefix, clearly marked off by responding word-end (μάταν ἄρ', ὦ : χρυσέαις ἐν οἰνοχόαις ἁβρὰ βαίνων ~ Ἔρως Ἔρως, : ὃς τὰ Δαρδάνεια μέλαθρά ποτ' ἦλθες) and which should perhaps be printed on a separate line, as at e. g. *Herc.* 763a~772a.

[175] With synizesis of Ὠαρίων, as at Pi. *Nem.* 2. 12: Cf. West (1982: 12) and on Hes. *Op.* 598.

[176] Alternatively, *Hel.* 1111 ἔλθ' ὦ διὰ ξουθᾶν γενύων ἐλελιζομένα ~ 1126 πολλοὺς δὲ πυρσεύσας φλογερὸν σέλας ἀμφιρύταν could be interpreted as 'ia + A'.

Ion 769, *Hel.* 686, *Ba.* 1155, 1195.

Cf. [A.] *PV* 888-895, 891~898, S. *Ai.* 178~189, 179~190, 180.

∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (∪ e ∪ D: 'iambelegus'): *Alc.* 876~893, *Herc.* 889, 892, *Ba.* 1017, 1179. Cf. S. *Ai.* 191, 911~957.

∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (∪ e — D: 'iambelegus'): *Tr.* 804~815 (conjectural text)[177], *Ion* 770, 1441, *Ba.* 1180, 1196.

In the second stasimon of *Hecuba* (epode), we encounter a form of iambelegus with a spondee tacked on (note the resolution in the 'cretic'):

∪ ∪∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —: *Hec.* 647-8;

∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —: *Hec.* 649-50.

7. 5. Phrases beginning with '— d…'

There is only one dactylo-epitrite phrase in Euripides beginning '— d…':

— — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — — — (— d — e + sp): *Tr.* 515~535.

7.6. Cola with iambic constituent elements

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — — (D — ith)[178]: *Med.* 419-20~430-1.

— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ᵁᵁ ∪ — — ('D ᶜᵒⁿᵗʳ ∪ ith'): *Tr.* 517-8~537-8.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — (d ∪ ith): *Rh.* 457~823.

— ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — — (e — ith): *Med.* 635~644, *Hi.* 763~775.

7.7. Cola with enoplian constituent elements

An interesting use of dactylo-epitrite is found in emotional exchanges where one of the characters speaks while the other sings (on these duets see Barrett 2007: 386-419). In these cases a favourite technique is to allow the speaking character to begin the phrase with 'x e x' as if the line were an iambic trimeter, only to have the singing character continue the phrase in dactylo-epitrite song.[179] In *Heracles*, we find examples of this technique where the enoplian colon 'ibycean' is used instead of a dactylo-epitrite length (such as 'D', say):

(i) *Herc.* 1187

Θη. Τί φήις; τί δράϲαϲ; Αμ. μαινομένωι πιτύλωι πλαγχθείϲ

∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — (∪ e — :: ibyc)

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[177] With Meineke's supplement: *Tr.* 815 πυρὸϲ <πυρὸϲ> φοίνικι πνοᾶι καθελών.

[178] Parker (1976: 18) favours the notation 'D — e + ba'.

[179] Cf. *Hyps.* 274. The speaking character can also close the phrase with 'x e x': cf. *Ion* 1478, 1483.

(ii) *Herc.* 1186

Θη. ὦ δεινὰ λέξας. Αμ. οἰχόμεθ' οἰχόμεθα πτανοί

— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — (— e — :: ibyc)

(iii) *Herc.* 1185

Θη. εὔφημα φώνει. Αμ. βουλομένοιϲιν ἐπαγγέλληι

— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — (— e — :: ibyc)

The sequence 'x e x ibyc' is also found without division of speakers:

— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —: *Ion* 685-6, 717-8;

∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —: *Ion* 705 (~685-6)[180], *Ph.* 130;

— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —: *Ph.* 121-2.

Other dactylo-epitrite phrases with enoplian constituent elements are

— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — (e — praxillean): *Alc.* 568-9~578-9;

x — ∪ — — : ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — (x e — enoplian paroemiac): *Hi.* 1104-5 (long initial anceps)~1113-4 (short initial anceps);[181]

— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — (e — Alcaic decasyllable): *Rh.* 536-7~555.

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[180] Analysed by Owen (ed. *Ion*, p. 188) as '2 ia + δ'!

[181] However, *Hi.* 1104-5 λύπαϲ παραιρεῖ · : ξύνεϲιν δέ τιν' ἐλπίδι κεύθων ~ 1113-4 τύχαν μετ' ὄλβου : καὶ ἀκήρατον ἄλγεϲι θυμόν can equally be analysed as 'ia + 4 da', but the former interpretation takes better account, I think, of the segments marked off by responding word-end.

8. Ionic

Ionic is hardly ever encountered in Euripidean lyric, with the exception of *Supplices*, *Bacchae* and, rather differently, *Cyclops* (where there is an ode composed almost exclusively in anacreontics). Although ionic is thought to lend dramatic songs spicy connotations of exoticism and sensuality,[182] it is unexpectedly absent from the choral lyrics of *Phoenissae*, where it might have added 'oriental' colour in keeping with the identity of the chorus. We find it blended to interesting effect with aeolic in the famous 'escape ode' in *Hippolytus* (cf. 732-4b~742-4b) and in the parodos of *Iphigenia at Aulis* (cf. 171-4~192-5). Indeed, some sort of mysterious affinity with aeolic (another musical genre from the eastern Aegean) may explain why we occasionally find ionic sequences (marked off by word-end) ensconced within aeolic phrases. In the second stasimon of *Alcestis* (a medley of aeolic and enoplian elements) we find at 471b[183].

> νέαι νέου : προθανοῦϲα φωτὸϲ οἴχηι
> ∪ — ∪ — : ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —

If, on the one hand, the closing ∪ — ∪ — — 'is a regular clausula to longer aeolic cola' (Diggle 1994: 505), the phrase as a whole looks, on the other hand, remarkably like an anacreontic preceded by an iambic metron. This phenomenon is found five times in the first stasimon of *Hippolytus*, where — — : ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — (alias 'tel + ba') appears at 526 ϲτάζων : πόθον, εἰϲάγων γλυκεῖαν ~ 536 Φοίβου : τ' ἐπὶ Πυθίοιϲ τεράμνοιϲ, 527 ψυχᾶι : χάριν οὓϲ ἐπιϲτρατεύϲηι ~ 537 βούταν : φόνον Ἑλλὰϲ <αἶ'> ἀέξει, 528 μή μοί : ποτε ϲὺν κακῶι φανείηϲ (~538 Ἔρωτα δὲ, τὸν τύραννον ἀνδρῶν).

In Euripides, responding ionic cola are almost always perfectly matched pairs.[184] Resolution is encountered at *Ba.* 79~95, 150, 372, 398; contraction at *Ba.* 81~97, 113~128, 146, 147.

8.1. Lengths consisting of full ionic metra

∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ('2 io'): *Ion* 1240, 1241, *Ph.* 1515, 1517, 1540, *Ba.* 67a, 69, 71, 78~94, 80~96, 82~98, 83~99, 84~100, 85~101,

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[182] Cf. the salacious comments Agathon's ionic song evokes from the Kinsman in Ar. *Thesm.* 130 ff.

[183] There is corruption in the strophe, where at 461b Diggle prints Murray's supplement <ἔτλαϲ>.

[184] The exceptions are *Ba.* 372-388, 382~398, 522~541, 524-5~543-4, where in one stanza a colon with resolution responds with an unresolved one in the other stanza.

144, 145, 375~391, 376~392, 377~393, 381~397, 382, 383~399, 384~400, 520~539, 521~540, 528~547, 529~548, 533~522, 534~553, 535~554, 556, 558, 563, 564, 566, 567, 569, 570, *IA* 173~194, 174~195, *Cycl.* 501, 509, 517, *Hyps.* 64.

∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —: *Ba.* 79~95.

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — —: *Ba.* 398.

— — — ∪ ∪ — —: *Ba.* 81~97, 146, 147.

∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ('3 io'): *Ph.* 1516, *Ba.* 65, 70, 86-7~102-3, 114~129, 523~542, 543-4, 560, 561-2.

∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — —: *Ba.* 524-5.

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —: *Ba.* 150.

— — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —: *Ba.* 113~128.

∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ('4 io'): *Su.* 42~48-9, 55~63, 57-8~65-6, 60~68.

8.2. Syncopated lengths

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — : *Ba.* 64, 66, 68, 72, 149, *Rh.* 365~375.

∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —: *Su.* 43~50, 45~52, *Herc.* 679~693, 680~694, *Ba.* 67b, 370~386, 371~387, 388, 373~389, 374~390, 379~395, 380~396, 519~538, 541, 557, 559, 565, 568.

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —: *Ba.* 372, 522.

∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —: *Hi.* 734a~744a.

∪ ∪ — — — —: *Hi.* 734b~744b.

∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —: *Hyps.* 63, 148b.

∪ ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —: *Ba.* 88~104.

∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —: *Su.* 56~64, 59~67, 61~69, 62~70, *Ba.* 378~394.

∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —: *Su.* 46-7~53-4.

∪∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —: *Ba.* 385~401, 536~555.

∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —: *Cycl.* 502, 510, 518.

∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —: *Su.* 51.

— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *Ba.* 571-2 (if not aeolic).

8.3. Anacreontic (∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —)

Hi. 733~743, *El.* 462~474, *Herc.* 678~692, *Ba.* 526~545, 527~546, 530~549, 531~550, 532~551, *Rh.* 364~374, *Cycl.* 495, 496, 497, 498, †499†, 500, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 511, 512, †515†, 516.

8.4. Lengths with 'iambic' prefixes

— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ('ia + io'): *Hyps.* 65.[185]

— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ('ia + 2 io'): *Rh.* 363~373.

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ('ch + 2 io'): *Hi.* 732~742.

∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ('ba + 2 io'): *Ph.* 1539, *IA* 171~192,
172~193.

∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ('ba + 3 io'): *El.* 460-1~472-3.

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[185] If not aeolic: in the other examples, the 'iambic' prefix starts a series of ionics; here it comes in the middle.

9. Aeolic

'Aeolic' is the generic term used by metricians to describe a large group of closely related rhythmic phrases centred around the choriamb (— ∪ ∪ —). Practically never used *en bloc* by Aeschylus (see West 1982: 115), aeolic is one of the main rhythms in the lyrics of Sophocles and Euripides. Sophoclean aeolic, in which stanzas full of subtly interwoven rhythms are often made up of longer ('nameless') cola, generally differs from its Euripidean counterpart by dint of its sheer complexity (cf. Dale ²1968: 151; West 1982: 120), although it has to be said that the aeolic lyrics of *Oedipus at Colonus*, in their comparative simplicity, strike a note curiously reminiscent of Euripides.

Euripides' aeolic stanzas are more often than not made up of variations on the glyconic (oo — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —), the full colon alternating with its catalectic (pherecratean), headless (telesillean), anaclastic (wilamowitzian) and pendent (hipponactean) versions.[186] Other frequent cola are the headless wilamowitzian (aeolic heptasyllable), dodrans, aristophanean and reizianum.

9. 1. Glyconic (oo — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —)[187]

The glyconic is by far the most frequent colon we encounter in Euripidean aeolic. It is often used as the opening phrase of a stanza and thereafter in contrasting alternation with its catalectic and acephalous versions (pherecratean and telesillean); sometimes even in a sort of κατὰ στίχον mode (e.g. *Ph.* 220-4: gl ∫ gl | gl | gl | gl |ph; cf. S. *OC* 124-127~156-159: gl ∫ gl | gl| gl | dod). A favourite combination in Greek lyric is the priapean dicolon (gl | ph), a rhythm familiar to generations of Hellenists from the opening of Pindar's *Ol.* 1 (ἄριστον μὲν ὕδωρ, ὁ δὲ χρυσὸς αἰθόμενον πῦρ: gl + ph ||).[188] The glyconic appears very frequently in synartesis with other aeolic

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[186] What is the nature of the final position in pendent aeolo-choriambic cola (pherecratean, reizianum, aristophanean, hipponactean, hagesichorean, etc.)? Barrett thought it was anceps (comm. *Hi.*, pp. 422-3), but, since he seems not to have found a way to prove this, Parker is surely right to consider it 'far from certain that the poets thought of the final position of pendent aeolo-choriambic cola as anceps, rather than true long' (comm. *Alc.*, p. 245).

[187] On the glyconic in tragedy, see Itsumi's admirable study (1984: 66-82). My survey of the Euripidean glyconic gives results that are somewhat different from his, for the obvious reason that he worked from Murray's text.

[188] The sequence ⊗ gl + ph || is actually not very common in Euripides: *Su.* 971-2, *Herc.* 348-9~364-5, *IA* 751-2~762-3 (not Euripidean?), *Rh.* 23-4~41-2.

cola; perhaps this explains why it is never used by Aeschylus, and rarely by Euripides, as a period-closing phrase.[189] Possible instances are: *Alc.* 988~999 (syntactic break in both strophe and antistrophe, punctuated by full stop), *Su.* 992~1014 (*breuis in longo*; but there is corruption in the following line, in both strophe and antistrophe); *El.* 484 (gl at sentence-end, followed by change of metre), *Hel.* 1488~1505 (responding sense-pause, but period-end is not entirely certain here, as further glyconics follow), *Ba.* 903 (clear rhetorical break). For *Hi.* 150~160 and 741~750 (glyconics with cholosis), see below, pp. 93-4.

Euripides uses the glyconic in a considerable variety of shapes (including tribrach base and resolutions in the second long of the choriamb and/or in the last position), but patterns with standard disyllabic base are, on the whole, predominant; contrary to Pindar (cf. Dunbar, comm. *Birds* p. 524), Euripides definitely favoured the base '— —':

$- - - \cup \cup - \cup -$ (roughly 200 attestations);[190]
$- \cup - \cup \cup - \cup -$ (c. 70);[191]
$\cup - \ \ - \cup \cup - \ \ \cup -$ (30).[192]

This last shape is, interestingly, less common than the glyconic with

[189] Sophocles, on the other hand, uses the period-closing glyconic comparatively often: cf. *Ant.* 102~119, *Trach.* 844~855 (||[H]), *Phil.* 173~184, 1127 (||[B])~1150, 1129~1152, *OC* 132 ~164, 671~684, 675~688, 1218~1232. In Pindar's *Ol.* 10, the clausula to the strophe is a glyconic; and we find glyconics ending in *breuis in longo* at *Pyth.* 8.19, *Nem.* 2.16 and 4.23. In *Nem.* 6, the glyconic in line 2 of the epode regularly ends in a syntactic break.

[190] The shape $- - - \cup \cup - \cup -$ is found in every extant Euripidean play (most pervasively in *Heraclidae*), except *Orestes*: *Alc.* 964, 974, 977, 988~999, *Med.* 437a~444a, 444b, *Hcld.* 358~367, 359~368, 360~369, 371, 372, 374, 375, 379, 748~759, 749~760, 753~764, 755~766, 756~767, 770, 771~778, 772~779, 895~904, 912, 920, 922, *Hi.* 64-5, 66, 68, 561, 735~745, 737, 748, 752~764, 765, *Andr.* 504~526, 528, 507~530, 510, 511~533, 513~535, *Hec.* 448~459, 456, 468~477, 470, 471~480, 911~920, *Su.* 956, 969 (cf. Diggle 1981: 23-4), 973, 974a, *El.* 117~132, 123~138, 137, 184, 185, 198, 199, 436~446, 455~467, 484, 707~721, 728~738, *Herc.* 355~371, 357~373, 362~378, 372, 392~406, 440, 643~661, 668, 651~669, 652~670, 653~671, 676, 781~798, 782~799, 785~802, *Tr.* 1060~1071, 1061~1072, 1063~1074, 1064, *IT* 405~420, 422, 1090, *Ion* 113, 120~136, 121~137, 184, 185~195, 188b~199, 198, 205, 223b, 223c, 505, 1085~1101, 1088~1104, *Hel.* 1302, 1365, 1474, 1481, 1487, 1505, 1506, 1510, *Ph.* 209, 212, 215, 224, 226, 233, 235, *Ba.* 111~126, 154, 862~882, 870~890, 871~891, 873~893, 888, *IA* 166~187, 751~762, 760, 1060, 1085, 1086, 1096, *Rh.* 23~41, 342~351, 343~352 *Hyps.* 42~85, *Cresph.* III. 1~10, 2~11, *Teleph.* II. 9.

[191] The shape $- \cup - \cup \cup - \cup -$ is found at *Alc.* 575~585, 963, 966, 969~980, 975, *Med.* 437b, *Hcld.* 911, 913, 921, *Hi.* 63, 151, 551, 738, 747, 753, 754, *Andr.* 501~523, 502~524, 506, 532, *Hec.* 445, 447~458, 463, 479, 1097, *Su.* 955~963, 964, 1000, *El.* 122, 146, 171~194, 175, 176, 186, *Herc.* 348~364, 356, 423, 650, *IT* 1089, 1107, 1113, *Ion* 129, 186~196, 188a, 220, 503b, 1236, *Hel.* 518, 525, 1488, *Ph.* 203, *Or.* 817~829, *Ba.* 407~422, 867, 868, 907, *IA* 773, *Cycl.* 69.

[192] For $\cup - \ \ - \cup \cup - \ \ \cup -$ see *Hcld.* 378, 752~763, *Su.* 992~1014, *El.* 118~133, 160, 706~720, *Tr.* 314~331, 322~338, 323~339, 1075, *IT* 1094~1111, *Ion.* 194, 219, *Hel.* 524, *Ba.* 118~133, 404~419, 406~421, *IA* 213, *Hyps.* 77.

tribrach base (∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —), which is arguably *the* typical feature of 'later' Euripidean aeolic (although there are a couple of examples from plays earlier in his career).[193]

Glyconics with resolution in the second long of the choriamb are perhaps more of a rarity (this is a licence of which neither the Lesbian poets nor Aeschylus availed themselves; used, however, twice by Sophocles). Itsumi counts, as I do, 23 examples in Euripides (1984: 77); since he does not locate the exact references, the following list may be helpful:[194]

∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — : *El*. 445, 458, *Hel*. 1459, *Ph*. 206, 227, 234, 237, *IA* 165~186.

∪∪∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: *Ba*. 903 (cf. Diggle 1994: 471).

∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — : *Hcld*. 777, *Hel*. 1301~1319.

— — — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — : *El*. 709~723, *IT* 1101, *Ph*. 221, *IA* 183~204, 771, 1038, *Hyps*. 34. Cf. S. *Ant*. 1141~1150 (the only Sophoclean instances).

—∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — : *Hel*. 1489.

Resolution in the second long of the choriamb also occurs in other aeolic cola: dodrans (*Alc*. 971~982), hagesichorean (*Herc*. 794, *Hel*. 1110~1125), pherecratean (*Tr*. 1065, *IA* 795), telesillean (*El*. 732, *Hel*. 1119, *Hyps*. 40), aristophanean (*Ba*. 123), hipponactean (*Herc*. 642, *IA* 1047), reizianum (*Cresph*. Fr. 71.9 Austin, but Diggle's text in *TrGFS* = Fr. 453 Kannicht is preferable: see above, p. 42 n. 67).

In Euripides' later plays, we sometimes come across a shape of glyconic with tribrach opening and final resolution: ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ (*Su*. 971, *El*. 125, *Ion* 463, *Ph*. 208, *Ba*. 911, *IA* 180~201, *Hyps*. 49).[195] Final resolution with the base '— —' is found at *Hec*. 452, *IT* 1106, *Hel*. 1115~1130, 1348~1364, 1349. At *Ba*. 903, the sequence ἔφυγε χεῖμα, λιμένα δ' ἔκιχεν presents every possible resolution (cf. Diggle 1994: 471; Dale 1983: 141): ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪.

Glyconics with cholosis in the penultimate position are, comparatively speaking, something of a rarity in tragedy (for Sophocles, see Dawe on

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[193] Cf. *Hi*. 550~560, *Su*. 971, *El*. 115~130, 125, 147~164, 148, 152, 154, 435~445, 440~450, 458~470, *Herc*. 649~667, *Tr*. 124, 125, *IT* 1093~1110 (gl + sp), 1104~1121, 1129, *Ion* 463~483, 1235, 1238, *Hel*. 1459, 1461~1475, *Ph*. 202~214, 206~218, 208~220, 222, 211~223, 227, 232, 234, 237, *Ba*. 138, 156, 878~898, 903, 911, *IA* 164~185, 165~186, 180~201, 543~558, 544~559, 548, †573†, 791, 1054~1076, 1087-8, 1095, *Hyps*. 32~75, 33~76, 49. There are five examples in Sophocles (*Trach*. 844~855, *OC* 197, 182~200) and none in Aeschylus (who uses the tribrach opening to an aeolic colon only in the responding pair of pherecrateans at *Ag*. 698~716). In Aristophanes, glyconic with tribrach base occurs only three times in *Frogs* (cf. 1251, 1317, 1327) in parody of Euripides: see Parker (1997: 71, 509).

[194] Diggle's examples of resolution in the choriamb of Euripides' aeolic cola (1994: 123 n. 94) are somewhat confusing in that they include (without warning) doubtful examples of resolution in the *first* long of the choriamb (against which see Diggle himself, 1994: 470-1; 1995: 39 n. 3). The reason for this is that be was analysing Murray's text, as he clearly states.

[195] Cf. also *IT* 425~442 (gl + ia), on which see Platnauer, ed. *IT*, p. 182 n. 1. In the OCT, this is better analysed as 'cr + 2 ia'.

OT 1197; Diggle 1994: 472 n. 146). In Euripides we find the following occurrences:

　　　— ∪　— ∪ ∪ —　— —: *Hi.* †141†~151, *IT* 1123, *Ba.* 865, 866;
　　　∪ —　— ∪ ∪ —　— — : *Ba.* 577;
　　　— — —　∪ ∪ —　— — : *Hi.* 150~160, 741~750 (with Seidler's θεοῖϲιν, advocated by Diggle 1994: 472), *Hec.* 473~482, *El.* 116~131, *IT* 1138, *Ion* 206, *Ba.* 885, 886, 887[196], *IA* 790, 1056~1078;
　　　∪ ∪ ∪　— ∪ ∪ —　— —: *Tr.* 124, 125, *Ba.* 138.

At *Hi.* 150~160 and 741~751, the glyconic — —　— ∪ ∪ —　— — acts as clausula in a context where the more frequent aeolic clausular rhythms, such as the pherecratean or hipponactean, would normally be expected. This prompts the question of whether the close ...∪ — — — to a glyconic makes it more of a period-closing rhythm than the 'normal' glyconic. The answer to this, as Itsumi has observed (1984: 75), is that examples of dovetailed dragged glyconics can be found in Euripides; and even though the colometry adopted in the current OCT reduces his list of six instances to three (*Ion* 206, *Ba.* 866~886), this is nevertheless a valid point. Cholosis, then, does not *per se* change the glyconic's essentially acatalectic nature and its consequent lack of suitability for providing the rhythm for sentence-closing phrases (see above, p. 92).

Bacchae and *Iphigenia at Aulis* are notable for presenting the only plausible Euripidean examples of the 'freak glyconic' ∪ ∪ ∪　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (cf. 112~127, 115~130; *IA* 1093). At *El.* 439~449, we find the same phenomenon, with disyllabic base:

　　κοῦφον ἅλμα ποδῶν Ἀχιλῆ　　~　　　ἱππότας τρέφεν Ἑλλάδι φῶϲ
　　— ∪　— ∪ ∪ —　∪ ∪ —　　　　　　— ∪　— ∪ ∪ —　∪ ∪ —

Itsumi (1984: 77) calls the labels 'gl' or 'wil' into question. Parker opts for the term 'aeolic dactyls' (1997: 199), whereas Dawe, in his analysis of S. *Ai.* 231~254 (∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —), favours the expression 'dodrans longior' (Dale's 'prosodiac' interpretation of *Ba.* 112~127, 115~130 [1983:321] is even more unlikely, given the predominantly aeolic context in which the colon appears). Despite the problem of finding a suitable name for it (see below, ad loc.), the pedigree of oo — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — as a legitimate aeolic phrase is, to a certain extent, vouchsafed by Pindar, who makes repeated use of it ('with '∪ —' base) in the epode of *Ol.* 10 (line 2).[197]

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[196] Here, however, Diggle's transposition δόξαι ϲὺν μαινομέναι (1994: 473) is practically certain, since it avoids responsion between normal glyconic and glyconic with cholosis. This would make the line a wilamowitzian of the shape — — — —　— ∪ ∪ —, the commonest pattern in Euripidean lyric.

[197] Cf. Dunbar, ed. *Birds* p. 526, but the phrase does not so much open a period as *close* it (*breuis in longo* in all the repetitions, with hiatus as well in epode 5).

Finally, it should be observed that resolution in the first long of the choriamb is an unlikely phenomenon anywhere in Euripidean lyric;[198] it would not be advisable to put much trust in *IA* 781 ἁ δὲ Διὸς Ἑλένα κόρα ('certainly not Euripidean': Diggle 1994: 471).

9. 2. Pherecratean (oo — ∪ ∪ — —)

As the glyconic's catalectic mutation, the pherecratean is typically a period-closing rhythm in Euripidean aeolic. This observation casts suspicion on the colometry printed in the OCT at *IA* 175-6~196-7:

τὸν ξανθὸν Μενέλαόν <θ'>	~	πεσσῶν ἡδομένους μορ-
— — — ∪ ∪ — — ph ∫		— — — ∪ ∪ — — ph ∫
ἁμέτεροι πόσεις	~	φαῖσι πολυπλόκοις
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — dod		— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — dod

In 175, the reason for Fritzsche's <θ'> is (like the transmitted θ' at *Hec.* 476) to avoid *breuis in longo* in a position where, in the responding antistrophe, there is word-overlap into the next colon.[199] But, in Euripides, a pherecratean ending in elision is extremely rare (paralleled only by *Su.* 1004a).[200] The antistrophe postulates, even more unacceptably, a pherecratean in synartesis with the following colon, an otherwise unattested phenomenon in Sophoclean and Euripidean lyric.[201] In spite of Stinton's strictures concerning hypothetical redivisions of aeolic cola so as to eliminate pendent cola in synartesis (1990: 360), I venture that the division — —   — ∪ ∪ ∫ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — (hex ∫ tel: τὸν ξανθὸν Μενέλα – ∫ όν <θ'> ἁμέτεροι πόσεις ~ πεσσῶν ἡδομένους ∫ μορφαῖσι πολυπλόκοις) would be preferable.[202] Although there is no Euripidean parallel for the sequence 'hex | tel', dovetailed hexasyllables are well attested (cf. below, p. 111).

Again, the aeolic base '— —' is by far most frequent.[203] But the shapes

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[198] Cf. Diggle (1994: 470-1; 1995: 39 n. 3). This may well be a licence in which Sophoclean and Euripidean practice differed sharply: see Parker (1968: 243); Lloyd-Jones & Wilson (1990: 239). On the problems of scanning ∪∪ ∪ ∪ — at Ar. *Au.* 1372, see Parker (1997: 344-5).

[199] West is prepared to admit this at Ar. *Pax* 389~588 (1982: 107-8); cf. Parker's objections (1997: 271-3).

[200] Lloyd-Jones and Wilson print an implausible instance at S. *Ai.* 199b; the phenomenon is not found in Dawe's text of Sophocles. See Finglass, comm. *Ai*, p. 202.

[201] The instance in Bond's text of *Hypsipyle* (fr. I. iii. 4) is satisfactorily eliminated by Diggle's and Kannicht's colometry in *TrGFS* (*Hyps.* 61) = Fr. 752g, 4 Kannicht.

[202] Similarly, 'hipp ∫ dod' contemplated by Parker at *Ion* 1063-4 (1966: 25) is better divided (as printed in the OCT) 'hex ∫ hept'.

[203] — —   — ∪ ∪ —   — is found at *Alc.* 117~127, 577~587, 967~978, 968~979, 976, *Med.* 212, *Hcld.* 364, *Hi.* 143~153, 746, 749, *Andr.* 525, 801, *Hec.* 444~455, *Su.* 979, 1004a, 1008~1030,

— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — [204]
∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — — [205]

are also quite common.

The tribrach aeolic base is also found in pherecrateans.[206] Although aeolic cola with tribrach base do not, as a rule, respond with disyllabic base, the pherecratean at *Hel*. 1494~1511 (πόλιν ἑλὼν δόμον ἥξει ~ φοιβείους ἐπὶ πύργους) is a certain instance. Resolution in the second long of the choriamb is found at *Tr*. 1065 and *IA* 795.

9. 3. Telesillean (x — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —)

The headless glyconic is most often used by Euripides with long half-base.[207] Telesilleans with initial short are found at *Med*. 435 (πέτρας· ἐπὶ δὲ ξέναι, in responsion with long half-base; an ambiguous instance), *Ion* 462, *Hel*. 1114~1129, *Hyps*. 40, 61, *Cresph*. III. 4. Cholosis in the penultimate position occurs at *Med*. 851~861 and *Hyps*. 61. Instances of resolution in the second long of the choriamb are *El*. 732 and *Hyps*. 40. The example from *Hypsipyle* is notable for other reasons:

ἱρὸν δέρος ὅ περὶ δρυός
— — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ (*Hyps*. 40)

For final resolution in a telesillean, cf. *IA* 1055. The ascription of ἱρὸν is given 'post Buijs Willink' in Diggle's apparatus. The emendation is attractive

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El. 119~134, 124~139, 177~200, 179~202, 183~206, 187~210, 189~212, 454~466, *Herc*. 349~365, 359, 360~376, 361~377, 363~379, 374, 391~405, 393~407, 421~438, 441, 672, 684~698, 686~700, 789~806, *Tr*. 1062, 1076, *IT* 397~412, 406~421, 438~455, 1095~1112, 1105~1122, *Ion* 119~135, 124~140, 189, 211~225, 1243, *Hel*. 522, 527, 1131, 1318~1336b, 1511, *Ph*. 204~216, 207~219, 213~225, 228, 230, 238, *Or*. 818~830, *Ba*. 119~134, 146-7 (if not ionic), 403~418, 405~420, 408~423, 411~426, 575, 912, *IA* 170~191, 175~196, 181~202, 184~205, 209, 545~560, 557~†572†, 575, 752~763, 787, 1039, 1044~1066, 1094, 1097, *Rh*. 24~42, 353, 346, 535~554 (if not enoplian), *Hyps*. 24, 35~78, 38~81, 41~84, 44~87, 48, *Teleph*. II.2.

[204] — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — is found at *Alc*. 965, *Med*. 438~445, *Hcld*. 355, 900~909, *Hi*. 546~556, 736, 739, *Andr*. 514~536, *Su*. 996~1019, *El*. 145~162, *Herc*. 358, 389~403, 419~436, 424, 654, 681~695, 882, *Tr*. 324a~340a, 1073, *Ion* 187~197, *Ba*. 908, *IA* 167~188, 581, 774, 786, *Hyps*. 39~82.

[205] ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — is found at *Alc*. 456~467, 962~973, *Andr*. 503, *Su*. 1003, 1026b, *Herc*. 390~404, *Ion* 200, 454~474, 1080~1096, 1089~1105, *Hel*. 1116, 1458~†1472†, *Ba*. 402~417, 413~†429†, 909, 910, *IA* 215, *Rh*. 344, 355, *Teleph*. II. 4.

[206] Cf. *Andr*. 505~527, 508~531, *Su*. 972, *El*. 149~166, 441~451, *Herc*. 420~437, 422~439, 783~800, *IT* 1091~1108, *Ion* 1230, *Hel*. 519, 1494, *Ba*. 576, 580, 581, 881~901, *IA* 212, 1053~1075, *Phaeth*. 70~78. There is a further example at *Hyps*. fr. I iii 8 Bond (= *TrGFS Hyps*. 65 = Fr. 752g, 8 Kannicht), but Diggle's colometry is probably preferable.

[207] — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — is found at *Alc*. 989~1000, *Med*, 442, 436-443, 854~864, *Hcld*. 377, 915~924, *Hec*. 451~462, 466~475, 467~476, *El*. 120~135, 742, *Herc*. 685~699, *IT* 440, 1127~1142, *Ion* 461~481, 482, *IA* 179~200, 778, 799, 1077.

because the papyrus' ἱερὸν gives an unparalleled instance of the colon ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ('T': see below and next page) in responsion with a normal telesillean. But Diggle's apparatus also notes and ascribes to Willink an alternative, perhaps preferable, division (keeping ἱερὸν):

ἢ τὸ χρυσεόμαλλον ἱε-　　　　　　~　　ἅ τέκνων ἀρότοισι τρισ-
— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ gl ∫　　　　　— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — gl ∫
ρὸν δέρος ὃ περὶ δρυός　　　　　　　σοῖς ἔλιπεν κράτος.
— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ dod　　　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — dod

The proposed shape of dodrans with final resolution is unparalleled, but the resolution in the second long of the choriamb is attested for this colon in Euripides (see below, p. 104).

Another passage involving a telesillean, where a different division from that of the Oxford text might fit the sense better, is *Hcld.* 377-8:

(OCT)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(or alternatively)
ἀλλ', ὦ πολέμων ἐρα -　　　　　　　ἀλλ' ὦ πολέμων ἐραστά,
— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — tel ∫　　　　　— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ⌒ hag ||^B
στά, μή μοι δορὶ συνταρά -　　　　　μή μοι δορὶ συνταρά –
∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — gl ∫　　　　— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — tel ∫
ξηις κτλ　　　　　　　　　　　　　ξηις κτλ

Although the preceding hipponactean ends in *breuis in longo*, it seems more natural to have the invocation in line 377 as a self-contained period, particularly since Euripidean invocations regularly end in *breuis in longo* and hiatus (see above, pp. 25-6).

Like the glyconic, the telesillean is a colon often used by Euripides in synartesis: cf. *Alc.* 989~1000, *Med.* 436~443, *Hcld.* 377 (but see above), 915~924, *Hec.* 451~462, 467~476. Its use as a period-closing phrase is clearly attested at *IT* 1127~1147 (||^BH). Other less certain examples are *El.* 120~135, 732~742, *Ion* 461~481, 462~482, *IA* 778.

A colon often used by Euripides is ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —. It ought not to be termed 'glyconic', [208] since the 'aeolic base' (oo) can only properly be said to appear under the following mutations in Attic drama: (a) — —; (b) — ∪; (c) ∪ —; (d) — ∪ ∪; (e) ∪ ∪ ∪ (Dale's reasons are unclear for claiming [²1968: 134] that Euripides has 'two or three instances' of ∪ ∪ —). Judging from the contexts in which it appears, [209] ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — belongs to that

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[208] Cf. Dale (²1968: 133-4); ed. *Hel.* p. 150; Itsumi (1984: 67). Correspondence justifies using the term 'glyconic' for ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — in the context of Lesbian lyric (for instances of this colon in Sappho, see Page 1955: 80).

[209] In the extant Euripidean corpus, T appears at *Hec.* 635~644 (T ∫ wil), 905~914 (T | e —

ambiguous class of colon (e.g. ibycean, hagesichorean) which can occur as an aeolic or enoplian phrase; for this reason, I have adopted Willink's useful label 'T' to designate it.[210] It has been described as 'telesillean with initial resolution' (cf. Parker 1997: 73, 443, 548-9) and the fact that it appears at *IA* 178~199 in synartesis with a 'normal' telesillean (and elsewhere with other aeolic cola) makes this likely, although there is no plausible instance of the initial ⏑⏑ in responsion with —.[211] As far as this colon is concerned, resolution in the second long of the choriamb or in the final position are comparatively rare; the known instances are

⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — (*Or.* 1483)
⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ (*Hel.* 1332)
⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ (*Hel.* 1119).

The colon ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — — (often termed 'reizianum'; cf. Dale ²1968: 172) is possibly the catalectic, period-closing version of T. Its appearances in aeolic contexts are: *Hcld.* 373 (||), 750~761 (||ᴴ), 757~768, *El.* 700~714 (||ˀ), *Ion* 458~478 (||ᴮ), 460~480 (||), *Or.* 838 (||), *IA* 782 (followed by 'normal' reiz; but not Euripidean?), *Cresph.* fr. 71. 9 Austin (|||).[212]

9. 4. Hipponactean (oo — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — —)

The glyconic's pendent variation gives an essentially period-closing rhythm. Of the forty odd hipponacteans we find in Euripides, twelve are used as clausulas to stanzas; all the others either close longer periods or are themselves a self-contained period, as in e.g. *Hec.* 631 (~640):

ἐμοὶ χρῆν συμφοράν,	⏑ — — — ⏑ —	ba + cr ||
ἐμοὶ χρῆν πημονάν γενέσθαι,	⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ba+cr+ba||ᴴ
Ἰδαίαν ὅτε πρῶτον ὕλαν	— — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — —	hipp ||
Ἀλέξανδρος εἰλατίναν	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑⏑ —	wil ||ᴴᵃ
ἐτάμεθ', ἅλιον ἐπ' οἶδμα ναυστολήσων	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	2 ia +
		ba ||

D —), 910~919 (T ∫ gl), *Su.* 778~786 (⊗ T | ia + cr), *El.* 144 (†ith?† T | ph), 708~722 (T ∫ gl), 727~737 (⊗ T ∫ gl), *Ion* 468~488, 469~489 (T | T | 2 an |reiz |||), 1480 (D | T 3 ia), 1482 (:: T | ia + ba), 1486 (:: T | 2 δ), *Hel.* 1113~1128 (T | tel ∫ gl), 1119~1134 (3 ia | T | A), 1332 (wil |T | wil), 1342~1358 (^ia + ch | T | hept), *IA* 178~199 (A + sp | T ∫ tel), 582 (T ∫ wil), 1049~1071 (T | hept), 1051~1073 (T ∫ wil), *Hyps.* fr 8/9. 10 Bond (p. 33) = Fr. 753c, 16 Kannicht.

[210] Cf. Willink, ed. *Or.*, p. xxi.

[211] The only one I have found is in the papyrus text at *Hyps.* 40 (ἱρὸν δέρος ὅ περὶ δρυός ~ 83 τρισσοῖς ἔλιπεν κράτος), where, as mentioned above, Diggle prints ἱρὸν (post Buijs Willink).

[212] ἴθι μοι, πότνια, πόλιν (but the divided resolution is unappealing). In *TrGFS* (*Cresph.* III. 9 = Fr. 453 Kannicht) it is printed with Diggle's supplement <ἴθ'> ἴθι μοι, πότνια, πόλιν, which makes it a lecythion (cf. Diggle 1994: 388 n. 86).

At *Hec.* 912-3 (~921-2), two hipponacteans form a 'twin clausula'[213] to a partly enoplian, partly dactylo-epitrite, stanza, which, modulating by means of the ambiguous 'T', settles into aeolic for the last three lines. But perhaps the most curious use of hipponacteans is in the epode at *Ba.* 902-6, where the opening '⊗ hipp' constitutes a rhythmic inception in extant tragedy for which the only parallel is *Ai.* 596~609 (in the OCT, but not in Dawe's text or Finglass's; cf. however, the opening hipp + ia in Pindar, *Nem.* 7):

εὐδαίμων μὲν ὃς ἐκ θαλάccαc	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp ||
ἔφυγε χεῖμα, λιμένα δ' ἔκιχεν·	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ gl ||	
εὐδαίμων δ' ὃς ὕπερθε μόχθων	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp ||
ἐγένεθ'· ἕτερα δ' ἕτεροc ἕτερον	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ 2 ia	
ὄλβωι καὶ δυνάμει παρῆλθεν.	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp ||

— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — is the only shape of hipponactean which is at all common in Euripides.[214] The shape ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — appears only five times (*Med.* 138, 653~662, *Hec.* 913, *Herc.* 660); as for — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —, only *Heraclidae* of the extant plays presents any examples (*Hcld.* 376, 916~925). The hipponactean is the only aeolic colon other than the glyconic and pherecratean to be found in the Euripidean corpus with tribrach base: cf. *Andr.* 512~534. For resolution in the second long the choriamb, see *Herc.* 642 and *IA* 1047.

Finally, mention should be made of the strange colon at *IA* 761~772, called 'hipp' by Günther in his Teubner edition and, even more unbelievably, 'Alcaic decasyllable' by Stockert (vol. II, p. 418):

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[213] Dale's brilliant term (1936: 188). For hipponacteans used in a twin clausula, see A. *Ch.* 469-70~474-5. Other Aeschylean examples of twin clausula are *Pe.* 556-7~566-7 (ph), *ScT* 739-41~747-9 (ia + lk), *Ag.* 771-2~781-2 (ar), 986-7~999-1000 (lk). The phenomenon is extremely rare in Sophocles: *Ai.* 199b \|\|^H-200 (with the transmitted βαρυάλητα, printed by Dawe and Finglass; Lloyd-Jones and Wilson print Nauck's βαρυάλγητ', giving a pherecratean ending in elision, something for which the extant Sophoclean tragedies offer no certain parallel other than *Ai.* 631, although not in Dawe's edition; in any case, with the possible exception of *Ant.* 946~957, the pherecratean is typically a period-closing and clausular colon in Sophocles), *Trach.* 223-4, 894-5 (ia + ba). This last example presupposes Dawe's text; Lloyd-Jones and Wilson opt for text and colometry which gives a dochmiac of the shape ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — (*sic*! Cf. p. 205 of Davies' commentary) followed by an anacreontic and finally ia + ba (see Lloyd-Jones & Wilson 1990: 170). That this is not the ideal solution is obvious from the oddities it entails. Twin clausulas are even rarer in Euripides: there are no likely candidates other than *Hec.* 912-3~921-2 referred to above; stanzas that end in a pair of identical cola, but which do not really count as ending in a twin clausula, are found at *Su.* 61-2~69-70 (ionics), *Ion* 693-4~711-2 (iambic), *Hel.* 1351-2 (~†1367-8†) (reiz), *Ph.* 798-9 (~†816-7†) (dactylic).

[214] The references for — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — are *Alc.* 994~1005, *Med.* 834~845 (if not D/e), *Hcld.* 918~927, *Hi.* 69, 123-4~133-4, *Hec.* 631~640, 912~921, 922, *El.* 463~475, *Herc.* 677~691, *IT* 1124~1139, *Ba.* 902, 904, 906, *IA* 800, 1069, *Rh.* 345~354, *Cresph.* III. 3~12, *Teleph.* II. 10.

μαντόϲυνοι πνεύϲωϲ' ἀνάγκαι   ~   ἀϲπίϲι καὶ λόγχαιϲ Ἀχαιῶν.

— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — —   — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — —

This is the clausula of the second stasimon, a song Diggle does not believe Euripides to have composed (1994: 503-6; this colon is discussed on pp. 505-6). The only way this phrase could be labelled 'hipponactean' is by imagining anaclasis between the choriamb and the base; but that would deprive the whole concept of 'aeolic base' of any real meaning. Disconcertingly, the colon looks for all the world like nothing so much as 'd — e —'; However, a dactylo-epitrite phrase as clausula to an aeolic stanza is strange in Euripides — the nearest we find is 'e — d —' at *Alc.* 595~604; but here we are already clutching at straws. The likelihood that Euripides could have written the second stasimon of *IA* is in any case remote.

9. 5. Hagesichorean (x — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —)

The headless hipponactean was felicitously named 'hagesichorean' by West from line 57 of Alcman's *Partheneion* (*PMGF* 1) Ἁγηϲιχόρα μὲν αὕτα ||[H]. In Alcman's poem, it is repeatedly used as the second, clausular element in the dicolon 'lk | hag ||'; Ibycus uses it as the clausula to the stanza '4 da ∫ 4 da | D | hag |||' in *PMGF* S151. Right from its first appearances in Greek poetry, then, its precise 'generic' status seems ambiguous. Is it primarily an aeolo-choriambic phrase, or should it instead be viewed as enoplian? (Understandably, Dale opted to call it a 'choriambic enoplian'.) In tragedy, the hagesichorean can be found in both contexts.[215] In extant Euripides, its use as an aeolo-choriambic and enoplian phrase is statistically balanced:

enoplian: *Alc.* 220~232, 253~260, *Med.* 151~176, 152~177, 153~178, 157~181, 158~182, 849~859, 850~860, 852~862, 853~863, *IT* 401~416, *Hel.* 1110~1125, *Phaeth.* 230~239.

aeolic: *Alc.* 991~1002, 992~1003, 993~1004, *Hcld.* 896~905, 914~923, *El.* 730~740, 731~741, *Herc.* 354~370, 644~662, 794~811, *Ion* 191~202, *Hyps.* 43~86, *Cresph.* III. 7, 8, *Teleph.* II. 7.

It should be said, however, that the interwoven rhythms of certain stanzas make it difficult to decide whether, as a whole, enoplian or aeolic predominates. At *IT* 401~416, a hagesichorean is preceded by iambic and followed by an Archilochean dicolon (a characteristically enoplian sequence); but the ode ends in a priapean. At *Hel.* 1110~1125, the hagesichorean is part

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[215] Cf. A. *Su.* 72~81, *Ag.* 1483~1507, *Ch.* 352~370, S. *Ai.* 196, 598~611, 1206~1218, *El.* 486~502, *OT* 885~899, 887~901, *Trach.* 633~640, 957~966, 960~969, *Ant.* 783~793, 784~794, 789~799, *Phil.* 1217, *OC* 514~526, 515~527, 516~528, 680~693.

of an extremely complex stanza; the fact that it follows a reizianum and is followed by dactylo-epitrite is eloquent proof of its ambiguous nature; and this, in turn, makes its use as an *Übergang* in this modulation from aeolic to enoplian ideally *gleitend*.

As with the aristophanean (see below, p. 105), Euripides uses the hagesichorean as a period-closing colon, with two exceptions (coincidentally, as with the instance of 'ar ∫ ar' the colon into which the hagesichorean overlaps is again a hagesichorean[216]) at *El.* 730~740:

λευκόν τε πρόσωπον ἀοῦς,	~	χρυσωπὸν ἕδραν ἀλλάξαν-
— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — hag		— — ∪ ∪ — — — — hag ^{chol} ∫
τὰ δ' ἕσπερα νῶτ' ἐλαύνει		τα δυστυχίαι βροτείωι
∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — hag		∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — hag

Unlike the problematic case with aristophaneans (*Ba.* 105~120), here an alternative colometry is not possible. It is odd that a rhetorical pause is so clearly indicated in the strophe (comma after ἀοῦς and δ' in the following line), a fact which suggests that Euripides would have wished to break synapheia in the antistrophe too. The hagesichorean with cholosis in the antepenultimate syllable is also a unique phenomenon; and if the response it gives would be held to be objectionable in a glyconic, there is good reason to suspect it here too. All in all, the disturbing feeling that something is amiss can not be dispelled.

Alcestis and *Medea* are the plays where the hagesichorean is most in evidence as rhythmic *Leitmotiv*. In the fourth stasimon of *Alcestis*, there is even an unusual κατὰ στίχον run consisting of hag| hag | hag | hipp |||. A curious feature of the antistrophe is that the use of the hagesichorean for poetically reporting direct speech in the first person recalls the first-person 'exclaimings', partly in hagesichoreans, in Alcman's *Partheneion*:

1000	καί τις δοχμίαν κέλευ-	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel ∫
	θον ἐμβαίνων τόδ' ἐρεῖ·	∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept ||^H
	"Αὕτα ποτὲ προύθαν' ἀνδρός,	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag ||
	νῦν δ' ἔςτι μάκαιρα δαίμων.	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag ||
	χαῖρ' ὦ πότνι', εὖ δὲ δοίης."	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag ||

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[216] Cf. 'ia + ba ∫ 2 ba' at *Ba.* 933~1030. This begs the question of whether synartesis is permissible in an otherwise invariably sentence-and-stanza-closing clausular phrase ('y', say) if the colon into which 'y' overlaps is itself 'y'. In other words, 'y ∫ y' might be theoretically permissible, whereas 'y ∫ x' would not. All this is made complicated by the fact that we are primarily discussing Euripidean practice; in Aeschylus, 'y ∫ x' would be perfectly in order; but what we are given to observe of Euripides' lyric technique points to the conclusion that 'y ∫ …' is something he tends to avoid.

τοῖϲαί νιν προϲεροῦϲι φῆμαι.   —— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —   hipp ||

Note also the 'direct' mode of utterance at *Med.* 151-3 (~176-8):

τίϲ ϲοί ποτε τᾶϲ ἀπλάτου   — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —   hag ||
κοίταϲ ἔροϲ, ὦ ματαία;   — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —   hag ||
ϲπεύϲειϲ θανάτου τελευτάν;   — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —   hag ||

Although the scheme of the hagesichorean is x — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —, examples with short anceps are rare (*El.* 731~741, *Herc.* 644, *Ion* 202, *Phaeth.* 230, *Cresph.* III. 8, *Teleph.* II. 7). Resolution in the second long of the choriamb is found at *Herc.* 794[217] and *Hel.* 1110~1125 (short anceps).

9. 6. 'Pendent aeolic octosyllable' (x — x — ∪ ∪ — —)

This other form of pendent aeolic octosyllable ('choriambic enoplian B' in Dale's nomenclature) responds with x — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — at S. *OC* 512~523, so West is perfectly right to call it 'anaclastic hagesichorean'. The label suggested above, inspired by Barrett's 'pendent enhoplion octosyllable c' (comm. *Hi.* p. 423), is merely descriptive.

The phrase x — x — ∪ ∪ — — is found six times in Sophocles (*Ai.* 1199⌡ ~ 1211⌡ [OCT; not Dawe or Finglass], *Ant.* 336~346, *Phil.* 1209, *OC* 523) and twenty-four times in Euripides; strikingly, nine of these examples occur in *Heracles*.

— — — — ∪ ∪ — — : *Hi.* 71-2, 144~154, *El.* 734~744, *Herc.* 645, 647~665, *IT* 431~448, *Ion* 192~203, 221a.

— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — : *Herc.* 663, 795~812, *Cycl.* 65.

∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — : *Herc.* 796~813, 887b, *Ion* 207, *Ba.* 876~896.

∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — — : *Hi.* 58.

At S. *OC* 523 it ends in *breuis in longo* and, in Euripides, it is typically a period-closing colon.[218] Its only appearances in a non-aeolic context are *Hi.* 58 (Hippolytus' little solo stanza, followed by 'D | D — |||; but the ensuing stanza is aeolo-choriambic) and *Herc.* 887b ('enoplian dochmiacs'; see p. 78).

9. 7. Ibycean (— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —)

Despite its name, the ibycean does not figure largely in the extant fragments of Ibycus. It is repeated three times in the beautiful 'spring song' (*PMGF* 286, 1-3), followed by dactyls:

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[217] 'Probably corrupt' (Diggle 1994: 123 n. 94); cf. Bond *ad loc.*
[218] The one exception would be *Hi.* 58, analysed ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ by Barrett (p. 168); I prefer to analyse ἕπεϲθ' ἀιδοντεϲ ἕπεϲθε ||ᴮ: cf. *Hel.* 1341 βᾶτε, ϲεμναὶ Χάριτεϲ ||ᴮ, *Ph.* 1532 πάτερ γεραιέ, δεῖξον ||ᴮ and *Ba.* 152 ὦ ἴτε βάκχαι ||ᴴ.

ἦρι μὲν αἵ τε Κυδώνιαι	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ibyc
μηλίδες ἀρδόμεναι ῥοᾶν	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ibyc
ἐκ ποταμῶν, ἵνα Παρθένων	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ibyc
κῆπος ἀκήρατος, αἵ τ' οἰνανθίδες	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ 4 da
αὐξόμεναι σκιεροῖσιν ὑφ' ἔρνεσιν	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ 4 da
οἰναρέοις θαλέροισιν· ἐμοὶ δ' ἔρος	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ 4 da
οὐδεμίαν κατάκοιτος ὥραν.	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — decasyll ‖

Again, its generic classification is not entirely straightforward. The 'long' / double-short' rhythm naturally links it with dactyls; the 'double-short' / long / short / long' with which it ends is enoplian; and the presence of the clausula to the Alcaic stanza at *PMGF* 286, 7 suggests that is not averse to mingling with aeolic, something it often does in Attic drama.

Its sole appearance[219] in Aeschylus is at the head of an aeolic stanza (*Ch.* 315~332), but it is immediately followed by the non-aeolic ithyphallic. In Sophocles, ibyceans appear only in *Oedipus at Colonus*: following dactyls at 252 (in Dawe's text[220]); with cholosis in the penultimate position at 239 and 1245 (aeolic); and in the compound ibycean + bacchiac at 119~151 (aeolic). Aristophanes uses it once at *Lys.* 1288 and, strikingly, seven times in the same song in *Thesmophoriazusae* (1136, 1137-8, 1140, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1156)[221], where it is clearly treated as an aeolic colon, alternating with glyconics (see Parker 1997: 448-9).

But it is in Euripides that we find the ibycean put to more extensive use, in both aeolic and enoplian contexts:

aeolic: *Alc.* 224~248,[222] *El.* 151, 155, 701~715, *IT* 1092, 1098~1115 (in synartesis), *IA* 169~190, 759~770;

enoplian: *Andr.* 827~831, *Hec.* 1068, *Herc.* 381~395 (in synartesis), 1030,

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[219] At *ScT* 222~229, I would prefer not to follow Dale (²1968: 168) and Itsumi (1984: 71 n. 12) in calling ἁπτόμενον πυρὶ δαΐω ~ κριμναμενᾶν νεφελᾶν ὀρθοῖ 'ibycean' after a run of six dochmiacs, all but one of the quintessentially Aeschylean shape — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —. It is impossible to be absolutely certain here, but (despite the presence of an Alcaic decasyllable earlier at 119-20~140-1) it is reasonable to assume that 'enoplian dochmiacs' in the manner of late Euripides are out of place in *Septem*; thus, it seems more natural to take the clausula as a variation 'prolonging' the preceding dochmiacs than as the wholly unrelated ibycean. Furthermore, since the alleged ibycean at 229 has cholosis in the penultimate position, this would constitute the only instance of a normal ibycean in responsion with an ibycean with cholosis. West's concept of 'δ^d' (dochmiac with dactylic expansion) is attractive here (see 1982: 113).

[220] Cf. Dawe (1978: 65). Lloyd-Jones and Wilson prefer to print a dactylic trimeter (cf. 1990: 225), giving a run of 11 dactyls (250-2).

[221] *Thesm.* 1136 has resolution in the antepenultimate position and 1149 has final resolution; but Parker's suggestion that there may be parody of a late-Euripidean mannerism (1997: 449) should be set against the observation that there seem to be no resolutions in Euripides' ibyceans.

[222] Parker (1997: 518) criticises Dale's 'lavish use of the term enoplian' in the opening of Alcestis' monody as presented in Dale (1981: 72-3).

1033, 1037, *Tr.* 258, 267, 270, *Ion* 1484, *Or.* 1257~1277, 1381.[223]

In *Iphigenia in Tauris*, there is unmistakable proof of the ibycean's aeolic affinities in the responsion 'ibyc-wil' at 1092~1109. The responsion 'gl~ibyc' appears at *IT* 1129~†1144†, but here the ibycean is part of a sequence where there is considerable textual corruption.

There are thirteen ibyceans in Euripides with cholosis in the penultimate position (*Hec.* 1068, *El.* 701~715, *Herc.* 1033, *Tr.* 258, 267, 270, *Ion* 1484, *Or.* 1257~1277, 1381); accordingly, Itsumi has suggested that the penultimate position in the ibycean is anceps (1984: 71-2), certainly a reasonable notion in view of the two Sophoclean examples and the long penultimate position in enoplian compounds involving an 'ibycean' at *Herc.* 1187, 1186, 1185, *Ion* 655-6, 717-8, *Ph.* 121-2, 130 (see above, pp. 85-6).

9. 8. Dodrans (— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —)

The dodrans is arguably the archetypal aeolic phrase (cf. Parker 1997: 70), since it is the basic structure around which most other cola (glyconic, telesillean, etc.) are built. It was used in Lesbian poetry in combination with other units, most notably perhaps in the two opening verses of the Alcaic stanza, where the dodrans is frequently marked off from the preceding penthemimer (x — ∪ — x) by word division, e. g.

ὔει μὲν ὁ Zεῦc, : ἐκ δ' ὀράνω μέγας

∪ — ∪ — — : — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — pe + dod (Alcaeus *PLF* 338.1)

In tragedy, — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — as an independent aeolic phrase is, given the disparity in number of extant plays, more common in Sophocles than Euripides (in Aeschylus, we find it four times only, at *Ch.* 345~363, 466~471). Sophocles uses it as a period-closing phrase in *Ai.* 627~638, *Phil.* 177~188, 714~725, 1090~1111 (there is hiatus at *Phil.* 714; all the other examples have *breuis in longo* in one of the stanzas); also, at *OC* 128~160, there is a clear rhetorical break in both stanzas. But period-end is unlikely in the remaining Sophoclean examples (*Ant.* 807~824, 842~861).

In Euripides, there are over twenty examples of the phrase — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —. It appears twice with cholosis (— ∪ ∪ — — —) at *Hec.* 637~646 and twice with resolution in the second long of the choriamb (*Alc.* 971~982). As for its status in the delicate play between lyric metre and lyric utterance, dodrans is used as a clausula at *Andr.* 865 and *Hec.* 637~646; also, it closes a period at *El.* 121~136 and *IA* 1089. But, as a blunt aeolo-choriambic phrase, it not surprising that we find it nine times in synartesis with other aeolic cola:

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[223] Alternatively, 'dactylic tetrameter catalectic': Diggle (1994: 386).

dod ∫ ar: *Alc*. 245a~249a, *Ion* 1058~1071;
dod ∫ hipp: *Hcld.* 917~926;
dod ∫ gl: *Hec*. 469~478, *Hel*. 517.

The remaining Euripidean instances of this colon are *Med*. 847~†857†, *Hel*. 1350, 1453~1467, *IA* 176~197[224], *Rh*. 368~378. A further possible dodrans is *Alc*. 228b (~†215b), 'dod | cyren' (see above, p. 74, under 'cyrenaic' and below, p. 116, n. 251).

9. 9. Aristophanean ($— \cup \cup — \cup — —$)

The colon known as 'aristophanean' is something of a misnomer, since it does not exactly abound in extant Aristophanes (see Parker 1997: 82-4); the term is, however, an ancient one (cf. Wilamowitz 1921: 396, and the apparatus of Kassel and Austin on *PCG* 9), and it is possible that the scholar who coined it had access to more Aristophanic poetry than we do. An inkling that Aristophanes may have used it in an idiosyncratic way in plays now lost is given by an unusual sequence of five aristophaneans from the lost comedy Αἰολοσίκων (*PCG* 9), which may have been recited rather than sung.

Euripides used the aristophanean comparatively often. The plays where its presence is most pervasive are, on the whole, earlier works such as *Alcestis* and *Heraclidae*, where repetition of the clausular phrase $— \cup \cup — \cup — —$ should be felt to provide a unifying rhythmic strand linking up the plays' various songs into a satisfying aesthetic whole. 'Middle period' and later tragedies do not, for some inscrutable reason, abound in pendent aeolic cola (the liberal use of the pherecratean in *Heracles* being an exception); in *Bacchae*, however, the aristophanean is again used by Euripides in a manner reminiscent of his earliest extant plays. The same is valid for *Rhesus* (which has no fewer than ten aristophaneans).

There are almost 70 aristophaneans in the extant Euripidean corpus: 67[225] of them are of the shape

$$— \cup \cup — \cup — —$$ [226]

but, at *Ba*. 123, we find a version of the colon with resolution in the second long of the choriamb ($— \cup \cup\ \cup\cup\ \cup — —$). A possible headless variation is found at *Alc*. 911~934.

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[224] But with the alternative colometry proposed above (see p. 95), *IA* 176~197 would be a telesillean.

[225] I include *Hcld*. †893†, which, with Diggle's emendation, ends suitably in *breuis in longo* (cf. 1994: 11-4, 54-6) and, with Stinton's (1990: 292), equally so in hiatus.

[226] The references for $— \cup \cup — \cup — —$ are *Alc*. 217~229b, 245b~249b, 256b~263b, 403~415, 444~454, 455~466, 592~601, 970~981, 972~983, *Med*. 646~655, *Hcld*. 354~363, 361~370, 380, 902, 897~906, *Andr*. 864, *El*. 710~724, *Herc*. 353b~369b, 638~656, 764~773, 881, *IT* 426~443, *Ion* 1059~1072, *Or*. 843, *Ba*. 105~120, 106~121, 108, 110~125, 136, 416~432-3, *IA* 755~766 (not Euripidean?), *Rh*. 252~263, 350~359, 362~372, 367~377, 369b~379b, *Teleph*. II. 6.

Now a striking feature of these seventy odd aristophaneans is that, with two exceptions, they are otherwise used as a sentence-closing phrase to mark off period-end within lyric sequences;[227] moreover, aristophaneans close Euripidean stanzas 24 times.[228] This ought to provoke scepticism in relation to *Ba*. 105~120 (ar ∫ ar)

ὦ Cεμέλας τροφοὶ θῆ-   ~   ὦ θαλάμευμα Κουρή-
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ar ∫   — ∪ ∪ — ∪c — — ar ∫
βαι, cτεφανοῦcθε κιccῶι·   τῶν ζάθεοί τε Κρήτας
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ar || — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ar ||,

where the temptation is strong to divide

ὦ Cεμέλας τροφοὶ   ὦ θαλάμευμα Κου-
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — dod   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — dod ∫
   Θῆβαι, cτεφανοῦcθε κιccῶι·   ρήτων ζάθεοί τε Κρήτας
— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — hag || — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — hag ||

In support of 'dod ∫ hag', we may note that, of the twenty odd occurences of the dodrans in Euripides, nine are dovetailed (see above, p. 105), and, although there is no precise parallel for the sequence 'dod ∫ hag', at *Hcld*. 917-8~926-7 a dodrans overlaps into a hipponactean (the colon of which the hagesichorean is the acephalous variation).[229] Incidentally, both the type of utterance and the phrasing in the strophe from *Heraclidae* bear a more than superficial similarity to the passage in *Bacchae*:

ὦ Ὑμέναιε, δic-
— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — dod ∫
   coὺc παῖδαc Διὸc ἠξίωcαc.
— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — hipp || (*Hcld*. 917-8)

The proposed break at *Ba*. 105-6 ὦ Cεμέλαc τροφοὶ | Θῆβαι is not unusual; odd colon-splits in the middle of invocations are fairly common: cf. e.g. *Med*.

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[227] At *Hi*. 1385-6, Barrett's colometry (τί φῶ; πῶc ἀπαλλά- ∫ ξω βιοτὰν ἐμάν τοῦ- ∫ δ' ἀνάλγητον πάθουc;), giving — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — in synartesis, is happily eschewed by Diggle. Barrett's claim (p. 405) that — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — is in this context an iambic colon is immaterial, since (*a*) ∪ — — is (with the perplexing exception of *Ba*. 933~1013) no less sentence-closing in Euripidean iambic than in aeolic; and (*b*) in any case, the colon 'anaclastic' iambic + bacchiac is otherwise absent from Euripidean iambic.
[228] Cf. *Alc*. 245b~249b, 256b~263b, 403~415, 444~454, 911~934 (headless ar), 972~983, *Hcld*. 361~370, 380, *Or*. 843, *Ba*. 416~432-3, *Rh*. 252~263, 350~359, 369b~379b.
[229] There are four examples of a dodrans in synartesis with an aristophanean (also pendent, like 'hag' and 'hipp'): *Alc*. 245a-b~249a-b; *Ion* 1058-9~1071-2.

1290 ... ὦ | γυναικῶν λέχος, *Andr.* 506 ὦ χθονὸς | Φθίας κράντορες, *Hel.* 1451
Φοίνισσα Σιδωνιὰς ὦ | ταχεῖα κώπα, etc.

9. 10. Reizianum (x — ∪ ∪ — —)

The reizianum can be described as the acephalous form of the pherecratean.
As with the other pendent aeolic cola we have seen, it is intrinsically a period-
closing and clausular phrase. Possible exceptions are:
   (i) the strange sequence at *Herc.* 1049-51, followed by dochmiacs:

ἑκαστέρω πρόβατε, μὴ	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — 2 ia	
κτυπεῖτε, μὴ βοᾶτε, μὴ	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — 2 ia	
τὸν εὔδι' ἰαύονθ'	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
1050 ὑπνώδεά τ' εὐνᾶς	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
ἐγείρετε. :: οἴμοι	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz

Three reiziana in row are unparalleled (the two reiziana at *Hel.* 1351-
2 are not strictly speaking comparable, see (ii) below); the elision at 1049
is suspicious, since pendent aeolic cola rarely if ever end in elision (see
above, p. 95 with n. 200) and this would be the only reizianum to do so.
But most perplexing of all is the context, which is certainly not aeolic:
here, amid enoplian dochmiacs, Euripides is apparently using 'reiz' as an
enoplian phrase;
   (ii) the twin clausula at *Hel.* 1351-2 (~†1367-8†):

1350 δέξατό τ' ἐς χέρας	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — dod	
βαρύβρομον αὐλὸν	∪ — ∪ ∪ — — reiz ||?	
τερφθεῖς' ἀλαλαγμῶι .	— — ∪ ∪ — — reiz ||	

The fact that the text in the antistrophe is uncertain makes it difficult to
ascertain whether any indication on the period-closing (or otherwise) status
of 1351 can be gleaned from the rhetorical phrasing. I would be inclined,
however, to assume period-end at 1351 as being likely and that we have here a
twin clausula as in *Hec.* 912-3~921-2 (see above, p. 99).
   (iii) *Ba.* 863~883:

ἆρ' ἐν παννυχίοις χοροῖς	~	ὁρμᾶται μόλις, ἀλλ' ὅμως
— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — gl		— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — gl
θήσω ποτὲ λευκὸν		πιστόν <τι> τὸ θεῖον
— — ∪ ∪ — — reiz		— — ∪ ∪ — — reiz
πόδ' ἀναβακχεύουσα, δέραν		σθένος· ἀπευθύνει δὲ βροτῶν
∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — wil		∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — wil

In both strophe and antistrophe (in 883, < τι > is Nauck's supplement),
the phrasing ought perhaps ideally to preclude λευκὸν ‖ πόδ' ~ θεῖον ‖ σθένος.

At *IA* 789, the reizianum does not seem to close a period, but then it is part of a lyric sequence that Euripides is hardly likely to have written.

There are approximately 30 reiziana of the shape — — ∪ ∪ — — in Euripides;[230] and 17 with short initial anceps (on responsion between long and short anceps in reiziana, see Diggle 1994: 472).[231] For the shape ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —, often called 'reizianum', see above, p. 98.

Finally, there is a candidate for the label 'catalectic reizianum' at *Hi.* 62, although the noncommittal '— d' is just as possible:

πότνια πότνια cεμνοτάτα,	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
Ζηνὸc γένεθλον,	— — ∪ ∪ —	reiz ^{cat}?
χαῖρε χαῖρέ μοι, ὦ κόρα	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl

9. 11. Adonean (— ∪ ∪ — —)

This period-closing colarion is not used by Aeschylus and only rarely by Sophocles (*Ai.* 1210~1222, *Ant.* 812||ᴮ~829, *OC* 1058~1073). It is not often used by Euripides as an aeolic phrase. Certain examples are *Med.* 855~865 (clausula) and *IA* 1082a (||). It is used as a dactylic phrase at *Hcld.* 609~620 (||ᴴ), 612~623 (||?) and *Herc.* 1077b (||) and as an enoplian phrase at *Andr.* 861. At *Ph.* 1528 it appears between two ionics and a pendent choriambic dimeter ('2 ch —'; cf. *Ba.* 152-3, where two adoneans again create an *Übergang* from ionic to a fleeting sojourn in aeolic). At *Ph.* 1545, it is used as a period-closing rhythm following a dochmiac (a paroemiac follows).

9. 12. Wilamowitzian (oo — x — ∪ ∪ —)[232]

The phrase oo — x — ∪ ∪ — was certainly a particular favourite with Euripides, one he used prodigally in almost all his extant plays, the exception being *Alcestis*, *Heraclidae* and *Troades* (and *Rhesus*). Euripides uses sixteen different shapes of wilamowitzian, but some of these are exceedingly rare and five appear solely in *Iphigenia at Aulis*, a play where a considerable portion of the aeolic lyric may not be by Euripides. 'Wil' frequently responds with glyconic,[233] the colon of which there is good reason to suppose 'wil' to be the

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[230] For — — ∪ ∪ — — see *Alc.* 910~933, *Med.* 154, *Hcld.* 754, *Hi.* 529~539, 544, 554~564, *Herc.* 797, *Ion* 115~131, 464~484, 471~491, 494, 1086~1102, *Hel.* 1109b~1124b, 1352, *Ba.* 863~883, *IA* 789, 1079, *Cycl.* 662, *Hyps.* 45, 62.

[231] The references for ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — are *Med.* 179, *Hcld.* 765, *Hi.* 534, *El.* 142~159, *Herc.* 814, 1049, 1050, 1051, *Ion* 193~204, *Hel.* 1351, *IA* 214, 783, 1057, 1091, *Hyps.* 88.

[232] This colon, which is known under a variety of names, was the subject of an invaluable article by Itsumi (1982: 59-74). Again, I draw attention to the fact that Itsumi worked from Murray's text, so my statistics often differ from his.

[233] Diggle (1994: 195, 473 n. 149) gives a list of occurrences of the response gl ~ wil, to

anaclastic form (see Parker 1988: 115). Like the glyconic, it is often used in synartesis; predictably, there are few instances where its use as a sentence-closing phrase is entirely free from doubt.[234]

By far the most frequent version of the wilamowitzian, with just over one hundred examples in Euripides, is — — — — — ∪ ∪ —.[235] The other shapes are, by comparison, less common:

(*a*) — — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (35 examples): *Hi.* 142~152, 146, 149~159, *Andr.* 449, *Hec.* 481, 636, *El.* 201, 729, *Herc.* 807, 809, *IT* 1099, 1118, 1125~1140, 1244, 1268, 1269, *Ion* 209, 479, 496, *Hel.* 1320, 1333, 1490, 1492, 1498, 1499, *Ph.* 229, *IA* 217, 549, 775, *Cycl.* 46, 61, *Hyps.* 79;

(*b*) ∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — (26): *Herc.* 696, 697, *Ion* 117, 486, 495, *Hel.* 1473 (with Wilamowitz's <δὲ>), *Ph.* 210, *Or.* 824, 832, 840, *Ba.* 410~425, 864~884, *IA* 182~203, 550~†656†, 562, 563, 568, 754, 797, 1081, *Cycl.* 656, *Hyps.* 37, 80;

(*c*) ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (17): *Hel.* 1304~1322, 1305~1323, 1507, *Or.* 807~819, 808~820, 809~821, 812, 825, *IA* 551~566, 552~567;

(*d*) ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (11): *Hec.* 632~641, *Su.* 998, 1024, *El.* 170~193, *IT* 444, 1097, 1128, *Hel.* 1306, *IA* 788.

(*e*) ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —: *Ion* 459, 465~485:

(*f*) — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — (10): *Med.* 651~660, *Herc.* 790, *IT* 437, 1126, 1131, 1267, *IA* 219, 583, 769;

(*g*) — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (8): *El.* 209, 703, *Herc.* 792, *IT* 453, *Hel.* 1460, *IA* 555, 780, *Phaeth.* 66;

(*h*) — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — (8): *Su.* 1022, *IA* 547, 553, 574, 576, 753~764, 765.

(*i*) — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (1): *Su.* 999 (cf. Diggle 1994: 506 n. 56; Willink 2010: 395).

Shape (*h*) appears mainly in *Iphigenia at Aulis*, a play 'notable for the eccentricity of its aeolo-choriambic' (Parker 1997: 449). Other rare shapes of

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which I add *IT* 1101~1118 and *Hel.* 1481~1498. Note that *El.* 169~192 is ia + gl ~ ia + wil and that *IT* 1092~1109 is ibyc ~ wil (on which see Parker 1997: 448). In Diggle's edition of *Hypsipyle* in *TrGFS*, the lines numbered by Bond 'fr. I. ii. 5-6 ~ I. iii. 6-7' (= 21, 22, 63, 64, *TrGFS*) are not regarded as being in responsion (cf. Diggle 1995: 40); *Hyps.* 63-5 is printed in *TrGFS* as ionic.

[234] Examples of 'wil' as a sentence-closing phrase are *Hec.* 472~481, *Su.* 976, 999~1022, *Herc.* 351~367 ||[Hs], 675~689||[Ba], 792~809||[HsBa], *IT* 1244~1269, *Hel.* 1304~1322, 1316~1334||[Bs], 1456~1470, 1490~1507, *Ba.* 872~892, 880 = 900, *IA* 780 ||[H], *Cycl.* 48~62, *Phaeth.* 64~74||[Ha], 68~76.

[235] Cf. *Hi.* 156, *Andr.* 800, *Hec.* 460, 472, 645, *Su.* 959~967, 961, 1001, 1006, 1007~1029, *El.* 172~195, 180~203, 188~211, 207, 208, 433~443, 702~716, 717, 739, *Herc.* 350~366, 674~688, 675~689, 690, 784~801, *IT* 436, 439, 454, 1102~1119, 1103, 1116, 1141, 1242, 1243, *Ion* 114~130, 133, 210, 492, 504, 1229, 1242, *Hel.* 1312~1329, 1315, 1324, 1330, 1331, 1316~1334a, 1317a~1335, 1336a, 1482, 1504, 1509, *Ph.* 231, *Ba.* 409~424, 880~900, 892, *IA* 220, 224, 570, 577, 758, 1052~1074, *Cycl.* 41~55, 43~57, 45~59, 47, 48~62, 67, 70, 71, 366-7, *Phaeth.* 64~72, 68~76, 74, *Hyps.* 36, 47.

wilamowitzian encountered in this tragedy are ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (*IA* 216; cf. S. *Phil.* 1216), — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (*IA* 556), — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (*IA* 168~189) and — — — — ∪∪ ∪ ∪ — (*IA* 222, where the resolution in the first long of the choriamb is suspect). A few remaining maverick shapes of this colon may be mentioned: — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — (*Or.* 814~827, 836), ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — (*IT* 1120), — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — (*Su.* 1021, *Hel.* 1456~1470), ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — (*Herc.* 682, 683).

9. 13. Heptasyllable (x — x — ∪ ∪ —)

The 'aeolic heptasyllable' is an acephalous version of the anaclastic glyconic (wilamowitzian). Consequently, it is described by some metricians as an anaclastic telesillean, a notion which is confirmed by the responsion at *Phaeth.* 69~77

ὀρθρευομένα γόοις   ~   παγαῖϲ τ' ἐπ' Ὠκεανοῦ
— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — tel   — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — hept

and between the compounds at *Herc.* 791~808

Μουϲᾶν θ' Ἑλικωνίδων δώματα ~ Πλούτωνοϲ δῶμα λιπὼν νέρτερον
— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∩ tel + cr ||ᴮᴴ   — — — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — hept + cr ||

Like the telesillean, the aeolic heptasyllable appears in synartesis and is not primarily a sentence-closing colon. In *Cyclops*, there is one unique example of a heptasyllable as clausula (*Cycl.* 54), but the lyrics of that satyric drama are, in some ways, a law unto themselves. Period-closing heptasyllables appear again in *Cycl.* at 64 (hiatus), 66, 72 (*breuis in longo*) and 660.[236]
The most common shape has three longs before the choriamb:
— — — — ∪ ∪ —.[237]
The shape — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — is almost equally well attested.[238] We also find:
∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : *Alc.* 990, *Ion* 112~128, 499, 1057, 1084, *IA* 208, 569, 767, *Cycl.* 54, 58, 76, *Phaeth.* 65.

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[236] For other examples, see *Herc.* 646~664, 648~666 (?), *Ion* 116~132, *IA* 756~767.
[237] Cf. *Hi.* 148~158, *El.* 718, 745, *Herc.* 646, 648~666, *IT* 432~449, 445, 446, 447, 451, 1100, *Ion* 116~132, 473, 1081~1097, †1100† 1103, *Hel.* 1328, 1339, 1343, 1345, 1346~1362, 1491~1508, *Ph.* 205, 1753 (?; perhaps iambic, mol + ch) *Ba.* 869, *IA* 218, 223, 757, 798, 1072, *Cycl.* 42~56, 68, 72, *Phaeth.* 71, 75.
[238] For — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —, cf. *Hi.* 155, 549~559, *Su.* 958~966, *El.* 735, *Herc.* 664, 788~805, *IT* 429, 430, 434, 1117, *Ion* 456~476, 1056~1069, 1070, *Hel.* 1310, 1311, 1355, 1359, 1361, 1463, 1483~1500, *Ph.* 217, *Ba.* 879~899, 889, *IA* 221, 554, 756, 768, 779, 1050, *Cycl.* 44, 64, 66, *Phaeth.* 63, 67, 77 (~69 tel).

∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — : *Alc.* 1001, *El.* 704, *Ion* 453, 493, 1051~1064, 1087, *Hel.* 523, *IA* 584, *Cycl.* 660, *Phaeth.* 73.

9. 14. Hexasyllable (x x — ∪ ∪ —)

The colon aptly named 'aeolic hexasyllable' by Parker has a somewhat enigmatic identity: is it a reversed dodrans, a doubly acephalous wilamowitzian (^^wil), or simply a choriamb following the aeolic base (cf. *Alc.* 270, in this case with Attic resolution ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —; see Parker *ad loc.*)? Although it is once used as a clausula (*Hec.* 474~483), not much importance should be attached to its potential as a sentence-closing phrase, since it is dovetailed at *Hi.* 122~132, *Ion* 1063, *Hel.* 1455~1469 and *Rh.* 376.

Euripides does not use it quite as frequently as the possibly related heptasyllable; as is his wont with other aeolic cola, he mostly prefers to have the choriamb preceded by two long syllables:

(*a*) — — — ∪ ∪ —: *Hi.* 122~132, 555, *Hec.* 474~483, *El.* 447, *IT* 441, 433~450, *Ion* 134, 1050~1063, *Hel.* 1455~1469, *Ba.* 874a~894a, *Rh.* 366~376.

(*b*) — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —: *Hi.* 545, *Hel.* 1109a.

(*c*) ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — : *Su.* 960, *El.* 150,[239] 437, *Hel.* 1124a, 1303.

9. 15. Aeolic compounds

Compounds made up of aeolic cola and a suffix or prefix consisting of an iambic metron (syncopated or otherwise) are frequent in Pindar and Sophocles, some of whose compounds are also (sparingly) used by Euripides. Interestingly, the three tragedians appear to have eschewed Pindar's particular favourite, glyconic + cretic (on which see Itsumi 2009: 40-1, 446, under 'gl e'). Longer compounds involving aeolic and iambic elements are especially characteristic of Sophocles; there are a few examples in Euripides' earlier plays.

A. *aeolic cola with 'iambic' suffix*[240]

oo — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — (gl + ba): this aeolic compound, the phalaecian hendecasyllable, is well known outside Attic drama: in Euripides it is found at *Hcld.* 758~769, *Hec.* 446~457, 453-4~464-5, *Su.* 962~970, *Ion* 1055~1068, 1239, *Or.* 833.

— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — — — (gl + mol): this colon (perhaps phalaecian with cholosis, since 'phal' appears two lines later) is found only at *Ion* 1237.

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[239] It seems more natural to scan ἔ ἔ, δρύπτε κάρα as ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —, rather than as — — — ∪ ∪ — (Dale ²1968: 165).

[240] The length 'gl + ia' appears in Pindar, *Pyth.* 6 (line 5), *Isthm.* 7 (line 1 of the epode).

oo — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — — (gl + sp): a period-closing compound (cf. Itsumi 1984: 79) found at *Su.* 957~965, *IT* 1093~1110, *Ion* 1060~1073.

— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — (wil + ia): *Hi.* 553~563.

oo — x — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — (wil + ba): a comparable compound to the phalaecian hendecasyllable: see *El.* 432~442, 736~746, *Ion* 1052-3~1065-6, *Hel.* 1464~1477, *Or.* 810~822.

— — — x — ∪ ∪ — — — (wil + sp): *El.* 434~444.

— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — — (tel + sp): a headless version of 'gl + sp' appears at *Alc.* 576~586 and *Hi.* 130~140.[241]

x — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — (tel + cr): at *Herc.* 791~808, 'tel + cr' responds with 'hept + cr' (see above, p. 110).

x — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — (tel + ba): the 'headless phalaecian' is a specific feature of the first stasimon in *Hippolytus* (526~536, 527~537, 528~538).

∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — (tel + ch): *Hi.* 740~750.

B. aeolic cola with 'iambic' prefix

∪ — ∪∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — (ia + gl ~ ia + wil ∪ — ∪∪∪ — ∪∪ — — — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —): *El.* 169~192 ἔμολέ τις ἔμολεν γαλακτοπότας ἀνὴρ ~ χρύσεά τε χάρισιν προσθήματ᾽ ἀγλαΐας.

— ∪ — x — : — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — (cr + gl? ∫ ph |||): *Hcld.* 898-9~907-8 πολλὰ γὰρ τίκτει : Μοῖρα τελεσσιδώ- (∫ τειρ᾽) ~ θεὸς παραγγέλει, : τῶν ἀδίκων παραι- (∫ ρῶν). The responding word-break marks off — ∪ — x — ('ηδ'?) from the ensuing dodrans, but it is difficult to know what conclusion to draw from this fact, if, indeed, any. This length reappears at *IA* 784-5.[242]

— ∪ — ∪ — : — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — (cr + hipp): *Med.* 155-6~180 εἰ δὲ σοὶ πόσις : καινὰ λέχη σεβίζει ~ ἀλλὰ βᾶσά νιν : δεῦρο πόρευσον οἴκων. This compound is ostensibly a pendent version of 'cr + gl', above. Again, responding word-break marks off — ∪ — ∪ — ('ηδ'?) from a recognizable aeolic colon (aristophanean).[243]

∪ — ∪ — — : ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — (ia + ar): *Med.* 432~439 cὺ δ᾽ ἐκ μὲν οἴκων : πατρίων ἔπλευσας ~ βέβακε δ᾽ ὅρκων χάρις, οὐδ᾽ ἔτ᾽ αἰδώς. Headless version of *Med.* 155-6~180 (above)? Other instances are *Hi.* 128~138 (long anceps), *Hel.* 1452~1466 and *Rh.* 347~356 (long anceps).

— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — (sp + tel): *Hcld.* 894~903 ἡδεῖα δ᾽ εὔχαρις Ἀφροδί- (∫ τα) ~ τιμᾶν θεούς · ὁ <δὲ> μή σε φά- (∫ σκων). This compound is

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[241] In Pindar, 'tel + sp' is found at *Nem.* 6 in the sequence '2 ch : tel + sp' (lines 6-7 of the strophe); the word-break after the choriambs is bridged in one of the repetitions. Cf. also S. *Ai.* 1191~1198 and Finglass, comm. *Ai.*, p. 190.

[242] For 'cr + gl', cf. Pindar, *Ol.* 14. 8~20.

[243] The analysis 'tr + hag' (Page, ed. *Med.* p. 182 — although, needless to say, he does not use the term 'hag') involves *anceps iuxta anceps*, as Buijs pointed out (1985: 81).

called spondee + telesillean by Wilkins in his commentary on *Heraclidae* (p. 169). If, however, as I presume, it is the same colon as *Hi.* 525~535 Ἔρως Ἔρως, ὁ κατ' ὀμμάτων ~ ἄλλων ἄλλων παρά τ' Ἀλφεῶι (where it appears to be analysed by Barrett as 'nameless blunt enneasyllable ⏑': ed. *Hi.*, p. 423), *IT* 1241~1266 and *Or.* 816~828, the designation 'anceps + gl' used by Dawe to analyse S. *Phil.* 141~156 in the scansions appended to his Teubner edition is obviously preferable.[244]

⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — — (ia + dod ᶜʰᵒˡ): *Hi.* 147~157 ἀνίεροϲ ἀθύτων πελανῶν τρύχηι ~ λιμένα τὸν εὐξεινότατον ναύταιϲ. For dragged dodrans, cf. *Hec.* 637~646.

⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — (ia + hept): *IA* 1080.
⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — — (ba + hag): *Hi.* 547-8~557-8.

C. *choriambic suffix*

We now pass on to two unique lengths which appear in the presumed authentic part of the third stasimon of *Iphigenia at Aulis.* 1040~1062 introduces the compound 'ph + ch': ὅτ' ἀνὰ Πήλιον αἱ καλλιπλόκαμοι ~ μέγα δ' ἀνέκλαγον· ὦ Νηρηὶ κόρα. The strange and unattested feature of this compound is the suffix tacked on to a pherecratean, by nature a catalectic colon. However, Dr L. P. E. Parker has helpfully suggested to me that here we might have two little cola in synartesis:

⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — hex ∫
— — ⏑ ⏑ — + aeolic pentasyllable

IA 1045-6~1067-8 appears to be a hexasyllable followed by two choriambs: μελωδοῖϲ Θέτιν ἀχήμαϲι τόν τ' Αἰακίδαν ~ ὃϲ ἥξει χθόνα λογχήρεϲι ϲὺν Μυρμιδόνων. The ionic scansion ⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — is another possibility, although there are no other ionics in this song.

D. *choriambic expansion*

This is, again, more a Sophoclean than a Euripidean technique (cf. West 1982: 118); see, however, the colon x — — ⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — — (pherecratean with choriambic expansion or 'asclepiad'[245]) at *Alc.* 256a~263a and 986-7~997-8.

E. *longer compounds*

Longer aeolic compounds in the Sophoclean manner are found only in

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[244] Cf. Willink's 'x gl' in his commentary on *Or.* (p. 214). *Ba.* 877~897 seems unlikely to be a dragged form of this colon, as he suggests. Cf. 'x — gl' in line 2 (strophe) of Pindar's *Ol.* 10, or 'sp + gl' in *Pyth.* 5 (lines 7, 8 of the strophe).

[245] Cf. S. *Ai.* 628~640, *El.* 472~488, where it is called a catalectic asclepiad by Dawe, a term also used by Parker on Ar. *Equ.* 599-60~589-90 (1997: 167). Dawe calls the same colon 'ascl. *minor* cat' at S. *Ant.* 787~797.

two of Euripides' earliest extant plays, *Medea* and *Hippolytus*.

— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — (hex + 2 ia): *Hi.* 530-1~540-1 οὔτε γὰρ πυρὸς οὔτ᾽ : ἄςτρων ὑπέρτερον βέλος ~ φιλτάτων θαλάμων : κληιδοῦχον, οὐ ϲεβίζομεν. The iambic dimeter is clearly marked off from the aeolic hexasyllable by responding word-break.

— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — (hept + cr + ia = hept + lk): *Hi.* 532-3~542-3.

— ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ~ — ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — — (?): *Med.* 159~183. The parodos of *Medea* presents a notorious problem[246] at 159~183 μὴ λίαν τάκου δυρομένα ϲὸν εὐνέταν ~ τοὺς ἔϲω πένθος γὰρ μεγάλως τόδ᾽ ὁρμᾶται. The blunt clausula at 159 in a stanza where all the period-closing phrases are pendent is perplexing, as is the case of asymmetrical responsion between the penultimate positions: responsion between elements with and without cholosis is an uncertain licence in Euripidean aeolic. εὐνάταν is found in two manuscripts (O and E) and was conjectured independently by Tyrwhitt; it was printed by Page in his edition and, more recently, by Kovacs in the Loeb Euripides and by Mastronarde in his Cambridge edition. As Finglass writes, the conjecture certainly 'removes a metrical anomaly at trivial palaeographical cost' (comm. S. *El.*, p. 146). Diggle, who printed εὐνέταν but later came to accept εὐνάταν, drew attention (1994: 259 n. 23) to an identical case of asymmetrical responsion in S. *El.* 123~139, where Lloyd-Jones and Wilson print

λάϲκεις ὧδ᾽ ἀκόρεϲτον οἰμωγάν   ~   ϲτάϲεις οὔτε γόοιϲιν, οὐ λιταῖϲ

— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —   — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —

Dawe, however, has declined to accept this instance of irregular responsion.[247]

Similarly, at *Med.* 159 the impression that the blunt and asymmetrically responding εὐνέταν is out of place is difficult to suppress. Mastronarde's text and analysis ('cr + gl + sp') seems the best option.

9. 16. Choriambic cola

A predictable feature of aeolo-choriambic is the existence of lengths consisting solely of choriambs; less predictable perhaps is the fact that they are hardly ever used. The only reasonably frequent sequence is — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪

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[246] On *Med.* 159~183 see Stinton (1990: 274, 279); Diggle (1994: 258-60; 1995: 41 n. 8); Lloyd-Jones & Wilson (1990: 46, 183-4).

[247] S. *El.* 139 is printed by Dawe in his second edition ϲτάϲεις οὔτε γόοιϲιν †οὔτε λιταῖϲιν†. The third edition proposes a new conjecture: ϲτάϲεις οὔτε γόοιϲιν, οὐ λοιβαῖϲ. Willink (2010: 267) proposed οὔτε γόοιϲιν οὔτ᾽ ἄταις. Finglass (comm. S. *El.*, pp. 140-1, 145-6) offers an excellent discussion of the textual problems.

∪ —, the choriambic dimeter *par excellence*.[248] Otherwise, there is a choriambic monometer at *Rh.* 699~717 and a choriambic trimeter at *IA* 1036~1058; a pendent '3 ch —' appears at *Herc.* 786-7~803-4. The most spectacular sequence is the πνῖγος of nine choriambs in Antigone's monody at *Ph.* 1519-23.

Compounds consisting of two or more choriambs followed by a syncopated iambic suffix are also few and far between:

— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — (2 ch + ba): *El.* 726.
— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — — (3 ch + sp): *Alc.* 984-5~995-6.

9. 17. Iambo-choriambic phrases (— ∪ ∪ — x — ∪ — and x — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —)

The identification of 'iambo-choriambic' as a distinctive genre is a comparatively recent event in the study of Greek lyric metre; Parker's valuable account (1997: 78-84) should be taken as a starting-point. As I see little point in going over the ground already covered by her in relation to the use of this metre by earlier poets, I will here limit my survey to Euripides.

A. x — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —
This dimeter, often confused with the wilamowitzian, appears quite frequently in Euripides in aeolic contexts.
∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —: *Su.* 977, *Herc.* 352~368, *Ion* 1090, *Hel.* 1337, 1338, 1454~1468, 1471, *Ph.* 236, 1509;[249]
∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —: *Hi.* 61, *Ion* 1054~1067, *Hel.* 1347~1363, *Ba.* 874b~894b, *IA* 1037~1059, 1092;
— — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —: *Su.* <974b>;
∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —: *Su.* 1005, *Herc.* 639~657, *Or.* 837;[250]
— — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — : *Herc.* 673~687, *Ion* 1074, *Hel.* 1451~1465, 1457;
— ∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —: *Hel.* 521;
∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —: *Ph.* 1531.
Examples with syncopation in the iambic metron are:
— ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — (cr + ch): *Hel.* 1340~1356, 1341~1357, *Or.* 834 (see Willink, comm. *Or.*, p. 221);
— ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — (cr + ch): *Hel.* 520, 526;

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[248] The choriambic dimeter — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — is found at *Alc.* 268, *Med.* 645~654, *Hcld.* 353~362, *Herc.* 637~655, *IT* 435~452, *Ph.* 1510, 1526, *Or.* 839, *Rh.* 251~262, 369a~379a. There is a pendent '2 ch —' at *Ph.* 1529.
[249] Further instances of ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — in an *iambic* context are *Herc.* 765~774, 766~775.
[250] A further instance of ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — in an iambic context is *El.* 1193.

∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — (ba + ch): *Or* 835.

B. — ∪ ∪ — x — ∪ —

As Itsumi has remarked, there are 'only a handful of examples' of this colon (1984: 80). Diggle (1995: 40) offers a useful list (*Alc.* 88~100, *Hcld.* 910~919, *Ion* 506, *Ba.* 109~124, 573 [with Ferrari's conjecture πατέρ', ὅν, printed by Diggle, for πατέρα τε τὸν LP: πατέρα, τὸν Bothe], *Rh.* 361~371), to which I add *Herc.* 763b~772b, *Ba.* 143 (ῥεῖ δὲ μελιccᾶν νέκταρι ||ᴮ, followed by change of metre) and *IA* 1083 (with — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪, Günther's admittedly rather implausible scansion for μόcχον ἀκήρατον βρότειον, but the epode is in any case unlikely to have been composed by Euripides). Other examples in the OCT now doubted by Diggle (loc. cit.) are *Alc.* †215†-6~228-9[251] and *Hec.* 947.[252]

The shapes contained in these examples are

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Alc.* 88~100, *Hcld.* 910~919, *Hec.* 947, *Herc.* 763b~772b, *Ion* 506, *Rh.* 361~371;

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: *Ba.* 573;

— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪: *Ba.* 109~124, *IA* 1083.

— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —: *Ba.* 143.

Of these examples, only *Alc.* 88~100 does not occur in an aeolic context, but in a stanza where there is admixture of iambic and dactylic (or enoplian).

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[251] At *Alc.* 228b-9a (~†215b-6), the division ἄξια καὶ cφαγᾶc | τάδε καὶ πλέον ἢ βρόχωι δὲραν (dod | cyrenaic) is preferable (cf. above, p. 74). Kovacs in his Loeb edition attaches αἰαῖ to ἄξια καὶ κτλ, thereby obtaining 'gl | cyrenaic'.

[252] Cf. Collard (1989-1990: 88 n. 6).

10. Repertory of Iambic Cola

The lyric iambics of Greek drama have happily been the object of excellent studies by Denniston, Dale and, particularly, Parker.[253] There seems little point in going over the same ground and producing, inevitably, a lot of useless repetition on well-known subjects such as split resolution, word-end after long anceps, the permissibility of resolution before syncopation, the improbability of lyric trimeters lacking a caesura, etc. Instead, I offer the following repertory, locating in the Euripidean corpus the different shapes of all the lyric iambic cola used by Euripides. The lecythion is treated above, pp. 40-3.

10. 1. Iambic Monometers

∪ — ∪ —: *Alc.* 903~926, *Hi.* 813b, 1147 (or *extra metrum*), *Hec.* 175,[254] *Su.* 1123~1131a, *Herc.* 763a~772a, 891, 904, *Tr.* 164~186,[255] 172b~193b, 241, 309~326, 1226, *Ion* 766, *Hel.* 648, *Ph.* 1019a~1043a, *IA* 1283.

— — ∪ —: *Andr.* 846, *Tr.* 247.[256]

∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *Tr.* 340b, 1287~1294.

— ∪∪ ∪ —: *Tr.* 324b.

1 sp

— —: *Or.* 316~332.

1 cr

— ∪ —: *Ion* 1470.

∪∪ ∪ —: *Or.* 1389b.

∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: *Herc.* 744~757a, *Tr.* 269, *IT* 881.

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[253] Denniston (1936: 121-144); Dale (²1968: 69-96); Parker (1966: 1-26; 1968: 241-69; 1976: 14-28; 1990: 331-48; 1997: 27-35). See also Diggle (1981: 18-21, 119; 1990: 76-7, on resolution before syncopation in lyric iambics; on alleged and perhaps real caesura-less trimeters, see 1991: 138 n. 18; 1994: 314, 475-6 n. 158).

[254] With the OCT's deletion: ἰὼ τέκνον [ὡς εἰδῆις οἵαν οἵαν | ἀίω φάμαν περὶ cᾶc ψυχᾶc].

[255] Or anapaestic monometer: see Diggle (1994: 119). The same applies to *Tr.* 172b~193b.

[256] Alternatively a dochmiac, with Willink's supplement (cf. 2010: 244 n. 12). However, this putative dochmiac would not match any of the standard patterns of anadiplosis in dochmiacs listed by Diggle (1994: 376-8).

10. 2. Iambic Dimeters[257]

A. *non-syncopated dimeters*

∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Alc*. 86~98, 214a, 394~407, *Hi*. 1142, 1379, 1383, *Andr*. 277, 474, 856, 1207, *Hec*. 924~934, 1078, 1096, *Su*. 803~816, 809~822, 815, 827, 1140~1147, *El*. 1196, 1188~1204, 1201, 1211~1219, 1218, 1225, 1230, *Herc*. 110, 129, 417~434, *Tr*. 279, 291a, 313~330, 318~334, 524~544, 527~547, 528~548, 551, 554, 556, 559, 1089, *Ion* 692, 694, 1507, *Hel*. 234, 243b, 246b, 330, 334, 339, *Ph*. 185, 304, 305, 306a, 306b, 307, 310, 332, 333, 337, 339, 340, 341, 342, 653~672, 688, 1022~1046, 1033~1057, 1034~1058, 1036~1060, 1037~1061, 1292~1304, 1711, 1714, 1715, 1739, 1747, 1749, *Or*. 966b~977b, 990, 991b, 996, 1369b, 1400b, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1413, 1444, 1445, 1450, 1457b, 1461, 1477, 1482, 1488b, 1494a, 1494b, 1499, *Ba*. 1173~1189, *IA* 262, 274, 1317, 1491, 1500, 1501, 1503, 1504, 1525, *Rh*. 720, *Phaeth*. 270.

— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Alc*. 87~99, 119~129, 227a, 875~892, *Andr*. 466, 1220, *Hec*. 685, 686, *Su*. 802, *Herc*. 1053, *Tr*. 1314, *Ion* 712, *Ph*. 687, *Or*. 1449, *IA* 1514.

∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —: *Hcld*. 81, *Andr*. 297, *Or*. 1463, *Rh*. 702.

— — ∪ — — — — ∪ —: *Hcld*. 102, *Ion* 693~711, *Hel*. 1108a~1123a, 1138~1152, 1143~1157, 1145~1159.[258]

∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *El*. 1181a~1194, 1229, 1231, *Herc*. 114, 127, *Tr*. 558, 1298, *Ph*. 1511, *Or*. 1446a.

— ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *El*. 1223, *Tr*. 543, 1107, *Ion* 1076.

∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *Alc*. 261, *Su*. 371, 1154~1160, *El*. 1187~1203, 1191, 1210, 1224, *Herc*. 109, 117, 432, 1074, *Tr*. 546, 552-3, *Ion*

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[257] Interestingly, the following possible shapes do not occur: (i) — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —, (ii) ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —, (iii) — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ —, (iv) ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ —, (v) — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪, (vi) — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪.

[258] It is uncertain whether *Hel*. 1108a~1123a, 1138~1152, 1143~1157 and 1145~1159 really belong to this group, since dactylo-epitrite interpretation (x e — e) is also possible, as Kannicht notes (vol. II, p. 280). But since Diggle (1991: 138 n. 16) includes *Hel*. 1108~1023 in a list of iambic phrases in which the second metron starts with long anceps, it seems reasonable to assume that, in regard to the other examples, the OCT's 'implicit' scansion is also iambic; note, however, that the inclusion of *Hel*. †171† in this list does not chime in with the statement that 'in all of the trochaic metra of this lyric exchange, and in all those in the parodos which precedes, there is no certain instance of a long anceps' (1994: 424). Also, *Hel*. †171† is possibly not cr + ia, as suggested by Diggle (1994: 341), but tr + cr, since the context is entirely trochaic: catalectic lecythia are to be expected all through *Hel*. 167-228, and iambic lecythia are, strictly speaking, not catalectic (cf. Parker 1990: 331 n. 1; West 1982: 99-100).

215~233b, *Hel.* 347, 361, *Ph.* 308, *Or.* 983b, 986, 1412b, 1471b, *Hyps.* 25.

∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — — ∪ —: *Alc.* 254.[259]

∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *Med.* 211, 1281a~1292a, *Hi.* 595, *Hec.* 703, 1031, *Su.* 621, 1155~1161, *El.* 1149, 1179~1192, *Tr.* 526, 545, 836~856, *Ion* 497, *Ph.* 1716, 1752, *Or.* 192, 329~345, 968~979, 1253~1273, *Ba.* 1022, *IA* 1478, *Rh.* 135~199, 693~711, *Hyps.* 66, 285.

∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *Alc.* 128, *Su.* 1156, *Herc.* 126, 416, 1073, *Tr.* 1315, 1331, *Hel.* 233, 340, *Ph.* 652~671, 1728, 1729, *Or.* 982b, *Ba.* 992~1012, *IA* 1316, 1502, 1507.

∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪: *Andr.* 287, *Tr.* 539, 557, 855, *Ion* 212~230, *Ph.* 294, *Or.* 966a~977a, 999a, *Ba.* 875~895.

— — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *Alc.* 118, *El.* 479.

∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: *Andr.* 483~491, *Tr.* 1288, 1313~1328-9, *IT* 220, 232-3, 864, *Ion* 889, *Hel.* 348, 1308~1326, *Ph.* 1030~1054, *Or.* 1416, 1441, *Ba.* 905, 1170~1186, *IA* 1477, *Rh.* 675b (tr?), *Hyps.* 107.[260]

— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *Herc.* 128, *Tr.* 1078, 1079.

∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *Alc.* 907-8~930-1, *Med.* 206, *Hi.* 1382, *Hec.* 928~938, *Tr.* 1067, *IT* 1250~1274, *Ion* 1093, *Or.* 1307, 1414.

∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —: *Hec.* 923~933, *Su.* 367, *Hel.* 1309~1327, *Ph.* 1751, *Ba.* 137.

— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *Su.* 629, *Herc.* 107, 116, *Tr.* 523, *Ion* 1077, 1092.

— ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ —: *Su.* 1162.

∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪: *El.* 1178, *Tr.* 835.

— — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪: *Herc.* 415, *Ph.* 1560, *IA* 1512.

— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: *Herc.* 115, *Tr.* 540.

— — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: *Herc.* 409.

∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: *Herc.* 426, 433, *Tr.* 565, 1291, 1312.

∪ ∪∪ ∪— ∪ — ∪∪∪: *Tr.* 519.

∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: *Tr.* 520, *Or.* 991a, *Ba.* 412.

∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪: *Tr.* 525.

— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *Tr.* 1068, *Ion* 216.

— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: *Ion* 235a.

∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *Hel.* 336.

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[259] This and *Or.* 842 (below, n. 261) are the only instances of resolution before long anceps in Euripidean iambics.

[260] *Hyps.* 107 (= fr. I. iv. 5 Bond = Fr. 752h, 5 Kannicht) is analysed by Bond (p. 63) as '2 tr', but iambic analysis avoids split resolution.

∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — —: *Or.* 842.[261]
∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — —:[262] *El.* 1157, *IT* 645, *Or.* 171.

B. *Syncopated Iambic Dimeters*
Ithyphallic (||)
 — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Alc.* 113~123, 441~451, 465b~475b, 572~582,
  574~584, *Med.* 848~858, 992~998, *Hi.* 169, 1143, 1146, *Andr.*
  118~127, 120~129, 123~132, 125~134, 485~493, 777~789,
  1018~1027, 1030~1040, *Su.* 625~633, 810, *El.* 1184~1200, 1197,
  1212~1220, *Herc.* 137, 418~435, 1054, *Tr.* 590~594, 839~859,
  1309~1324, *IT* 1137, 1258~1283, *Ion* 502, *Ph.* 338a, 1020~1044,
  1032~1056, 1035~1059, *Or.* 984b, 988, 1373, 1374, 1389a, 1432,
  1480a, *IA* 285, 300, 1479, 1486.
 ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —: *Su.* 823, *Herc.* 118~130, 387, *Tr.* 320~336, 530,
  581~586, *Ion* 1079, *Hel.* 385, *Ph.* 1028~1052, 1029~1053, *IA* 1496,
  Hyps. 31, 111.
 ∪∪ ∪∪∪ ∪ — —: *Alc.* 266, *Ion* 1095, *Hyps.* 74.
 — — — ∪ — —: *Alc.* 92~104.[263]

Iambic metron + cretic
 ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —: *Alc.* 122, 465a~475a, *Hcld.* 82~103, *Andr.* 278~288,
  Su. 73~81, 74~82, 75~83, 779~787, 798, 833, 834, *El.* 1154~1162,
  Herc. 411~428, 430, *Tr.* 829~848, *IT* 1259, *Hel.* 370, *Or.* 982a,
  1448b, 1458, *IA* 1510b, 1519, *Rh.* 137~201.
 — — ∪ — — ∪ —: *Alc.* 112, *Hi.* 1388a, *IT* 839, 1234, *Phaeth.* 96, 98.
 ∪ — ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —: *Tr.* 555.
 ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ —: *Su.* 829, 830, *Tr.* 522~542, *IA* 1475.
 ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —: *Tr.* 319~335[264] *Hel.* 335[265].

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[261] Cf. note 259, above. Buijs (1986: 52) offers alternative interpretations of this colon.
[262] These freak iambic dimeters respond with ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —. As Parker observes (1968: 249 n. 1), ' "impure" iambics are found in dochmiac contexts, as if Euripides were led by the dochmiac rhythm with its double anceps ... momentarily to treat the iambic metron as if it too had two ancipitia'. See also Diggle (1994: 259); Wilamowitz (1921: 410-12); Denniston (1936: 141) and ed. *El.*, p. 224.
[263] I list this as iambic, since 'dragged ithyphallic' is not an implausible analysis for *Alc.* 92~104, in view of the context.
[264] Stinton's interpretation of this as 'ba + ia' is perhaps not as 'clear' a 'case' as he seems to have thought (1990: 124).
[265] Stinton (*loc. cit.*) proposes 'ba (with resolved second long) + ia', although he admits that 'the resolved bacchius is not supported by other bacchei'. His opinion that 'the metre is not ambiguous' can be viewed from other angles: see Dale (²1968: 92-3); West (1982: 102-3); Parker (1990: 346-7; 1997: 37-8). Alternatively, with Willink's ὦ for ἰώ, we would have two cretics of the shape — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — (cf. 2010: 136 n. 13).

∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *El.* 485[266], *Ph.* 1286.

∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —: *Su.* 811, *El.* 481[267], *Ph.* 1031~1055, 1298.

— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —: *Hec.* 1093.

Iambic metron + bacchiac (||)

∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Alc.* 219~231, 262, 905~928, *Hi.* 1388b, *Hec.* 942, 946, 949, 1095, *Su.* 801~814, *El.* 1202, *Herc.* 108~120, 113, 397, 913, 1025, 1036, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, *Tr.* 521~541, 529~549, 1229, 1230, 1235, 1238, *Ion* 213b~231b, 217~235b, *Hel.* 332, 362, *Ph.* 312, 315, 343, 1025, 1027~1051, 1293~1305, 1532, *Or.* 167~188, 190, 992, 1371, 1399, *Ba.* 993~1013,[268] *IA* 1480, *Erechth.* III. 7, *Cresph.* III. 5.

— — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Alc.* 255, *Hi.* 1130~1141, *Andr.* 140~146, 847, 848, *Hec.* 932, *Herc.* 810, *Ion* 1483, *Hel.* 1112~1127, 1121, *Ph.* 313, 1049, *Or.* 169, *Rh.* 232~241.

∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —: *Herc.* 125, *Tr.* 1099.

∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —[269]: *Herc.* 111, 383, 793, *Tr.* 567, 1083~1101, *Ph.* 1518.

— — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —: *Hel.* 1136, *Ph.* 1731, *IA* 207.

— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —: *Or.* 995.

∪∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —[270]: *Herc.* 776, *Tr.* 1117, *Ion* 1231, *Hel.* 1486~1503, *Ba.* 107~122.

Iambic metron + spondee[271]

∪ — ∪ — — —: *Alc.* 401~413, *Su.* 781~789, *IT* 400~415, *Or.* 1401a, 1452, *Cycl.* 77, *Phaeth.* 273.[272]

∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — —[273]: *Ion* 149, 150, *Or.* 1401b.[274]

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[266] This could be a lecythion, but if the split resolution it entails (∪|∪ ∪ …) can be avoided by analysing 'ia + cr', so much the better.

[267] An alternative analysis as lecythion with two split resolutions is not preferable.

[268] *Ba.* 993~1013 is a rare example (cf. S. *Trach.* 842b) of 'ia + ba' (otherwise a period-closing phrase) in synartesis with the following colon (2 ba), but this is probably unremarkable: since it is all one long period, the first bacchiac in a sequence of '3 ba' need not be felt as clausular.

[269] Cf. Diggle's list (1981: 49) of Euripidean dimeters with the shape x — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —.

[270] Cf. Diggle (1994: 470). I add *Tr.* 1117, but Barrett's πάθεα is possible: see on *Hi.* 125-8 and Diggle again (1994: 458 n. 71).

[271] Cf. OCT's apparatus on *Cycl.* 77 (I omit *Or.* †1447†).

[272] This presupposes the colometry in Diggle's Cambridge edition of *Phaethon* (ia + D ∫ ia + sp), not that printed in *TrGFS* (ia ∫ D + ia + sp).

[273] *Ion* 149 and 150 are not entirely free from controversy, but cf. Diggle (1994: 117 n. 80).

[274] With Diggle's δύο διδύμωι <ῥυθμῶι>: see 1994: 393 n. 98.

Bacchiac + iambic metron[275]

∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —: *Hi.* 1381a, *Herc.* 353a~369a, *Tr.* 560, 561, 562, 563, *Ph.* 334, *Or.* 1379, 1407b, 1443, 1451, 1459b, 1464b, 1472b, 1493b.

∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *Tr.* 564.

Bacchiac + cretic

∪ — — — ∪ —: *Hec.* 629~638, *Su.* 630a (~622a: mol + cr), *Su.* 630b (~622b: mol + cr), *El.* 1208~1216, *Tr.* 585 (~580; mol + cr), *Ion* 214~233a, *Ph.* 331, 1050 (~1026: mol + cr), *Or.* 965~976, 1412a, 1418, 1442, 1448a, 1468a, 1471a, 1492.

∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ —: *Ba.* 1018.

2 Bacchiacs

∪ — — ∪ — —: *Hi.* 1380, 1385a, *Su.* 990~1012, 1002~1025, *Herc.* 879, *Tr.* 321, 587~591, 588~592, *Ion* 190 (~201: mol + ba), 1465, *Hel.* 642, *Or.* 173~194, 1438, *Ba.* 148a, 994~1014, 1177~1193, 1181~1197, 1182~1198, *Rh.* 695~713, 706~724, 707~725.

2 Cretics

— ∪ — — ∪ —: *Andr.* 275~285, 1017~1026, *Herc.* 135, 385, *Hel.* 246a, 357b, *Ph.* 320, 1525, *Or.* 1388, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424b, *Ba.* 988~1008, *IA* 286, 297, *Cycl.* 659.

∪∪ ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —: *Hi* 362a~669a, *Or.* 313~333, *Ba.* 590.

— ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —: *Su.* 921, *Or.* 1378.

∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ —: *Herc.* 399, *Ph.* 1530, *IA* 1289.

∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —: *Hi.* 1145, *Ion* 689, 1449.

— ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: *Ion* 707.

— ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —: *Or.* 1377, 1433.

— ∪ — — ∪ ∪∪: *Or.* 1424a.

— ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪: *Ba.* 135, 160.

2 Molossi

— — — — — —: *Ion* 125~141, 126~142, 127~143.

Cretic + molossus

— ∪ — — — —: *Ph.* 321, *Hyps.* Fr. 753c, 21 Kannicht.

∪∪ ∪ — — — —: *Or.* 984a (text uncertain).

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[275] On this colon, see Stinton (1990: 119-28).

Cretic + spondee
— ⏑ — — —: *Herc.* 898, 909, *Phaeth.* 235~244.

Spondee + cretic
— — — ⏑ —: *Or.* 983a.

Molossus + iambic metron
— — — ⏑ — ⏑ —: *Andr.* 139~145.

Molossus + cretic
— — — — ⏑ —: *Su* 622a (~630a: ba + cr), 622b (~630b: ba + cr), *Tr.* 579~584, 580 (~585: ba + cr), *Ion* 687-8~706, *Ph.* 1021~1045, 1026 (~1050: ba + cr), *Or.* 1407a, 1472a.

Molossus + bacchiac
— — — ⏑ — —: *Ion* 201 (~190: 2 *ba*).

2 Spondees
— — — —: *IT* 404~419, *Ba.* 599.

10. 3. Lyric Trimeters

It is not always easy to determine when trimeters are lyric, particularly if signs such as Doric alpha are not available. My criterion is that a trimeter among lyrics is *prima facie* lyric, even if dialect is inconclusive, provided it is uttered by the chorus or a singing character.

A. *non-syncopated trimeters*

i. unresolved
⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —: *Hcld.* 892~901, *Hi.* 368~675, 371~678, 813a, *Andr.* 299~307, 479~486, 1208~1221, *Hec.* 689, *Su.* 71~79, 615, 783~791, 923, 1124~1131b, 1125~1132, *El.* 1213-4, *Herc.* 880, *IT* 843, 845, *Hel.* 641, *Ph.* 148, 168, 311, 327, 654~673, *Or.* 960~971, 1271, 1360, 1475, 1476, 1478, 1489, 1498, *IA* 1523, *Rh.* 719, *Cycl.* 357~371, 362.
— — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —: *Hec.* 699, *IT* 827, 837-8, *Ph.* 138.
⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — — ⏑ —: *El.* 1206.
— — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — — ⏑ —: *Ph.* 145, *Or.* 1252, *Phaeth.* 280.
— — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑—: *Hcld.* 90, *Or.* 1355, 1359, *Ba.* 1161.
⏑ — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑—: *Hec.* 1094, *El.* 1182~1198, *Herc.* 894,

Ph. 1717,[276] *Or.* 1278, 1356, *Erechth.* IV. 3.

⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —: *Herc.* 1034, *Or.* 1251, 1272, 1543, 1544.

ii. with resolution in one metron

∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Andr.* 1216, *Su.* 602~612, 826, *El.* 1199, *Ph.* 1745.

∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *El.* 1221, *Hec.* 621-2.

∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *El.* 1183.

— — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Tr.* 1311.

∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *Hi.* 878, *Or.* 961.

∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Andr.* 481, 1204, 1224, *Su.* 373~377, 614, 618~626, 831-2, 1129~1136, 1152~1158, 1153, *El.* 1217, *Or.* 963~974, *Phaeth.* 95.

∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *Andr.* 1211, *Su.* 375~379, *Herc.* 768-9, 1081-2, *Tr.* 333, 1320.

∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *Su.* 605.

∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *Tr.* 1305, *Or.* 1481.

∪ — ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —: *IT* 833

— — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Su.* 1143~1150.

— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Andr.* 464-5~†471-2†, *IA* 1524.

— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Andr.* 1197-8~1213-4.

— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *Andr.* 489.

— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — — ∪ —: *Ph.* 158.

— — ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —: *Rh.* 701.

iii. with resolution in two metra

∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *El.* 1209, *Herc.* 778-9, *Tr.* 1084-5~1102-3.

∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *Herc.* 770, *Ba.* 414-5.

∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪: *Tr.* 316-7.

∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — — ∪ —: *Tr.* 1326.

∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *Hel.* 1148.

∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *IT* 398-9, *Ion* 122-3.

∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Hel.* 1117~1132, 1118~1133.

∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *Ph.* 1710.

∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Ph.* 1737.

∪ — ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *Or.* 972.

∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *Or.* 987.

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[276] *Ph.* 1717 lacks a caesura, but the passage is spurious (cf. Diggle 1991: 138 n. 18).

∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *IA* 1318.
— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *Andr.* 798-9, *IA* 1487-8.
— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *Andr.* 1200-1.
— ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *Su.* 365~369.
— — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *Hec.* 950-1.

iv. with resolution in all three metra

— — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *Ion* 138-9.
∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *Ba.* 430-1.

B. *syncopated trimeters*

ia + ia + ba

∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Alc.* 222~234, *Tr.* 1290, *Ion* 1459, 1463,
    1492, 1493, *Hel.* 632, 633, *Ph.* 1712.
∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Hec.* 633-4~642-3, *Or.* 1495.
∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —: *Hec.* 666-7.
∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —: *El.* 1215, *Tr.* 1299, *Phaeth.* 94.
∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —: *Ph.* 1738.
∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —: *El.* 1207, *Tr.* 1292-3.
∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —: *Tr.* 1316~1332.
— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Andr.* 475, *Ion* 1464.
— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Hel.* 636.
— — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —: *Alc.* 272.
— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Andr.* 1032~1042.
— — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —: *Tr.* 1303, *Phaeth.* 86.
— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —: *Tr.* 1088.
— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Tr.* 1106.
— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —: *Tr.* 1318.
— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —: *IT* 410. [277]

ia+ ba + ia

∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —: *Rh.* 25.
∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — — ∪ —: *Rh.* 43.
— — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —: *Ph.* 686.

ia+ cr + ba

∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Alc.* 872~889, *Hcld.* 773~780, 776~783, *Hi.*
    161, *Andr.* 1212~1225, *Hec.* 1091, *Su.* 78~86, 785~793, 1139~1146,

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[277] With Wecklein's supplement <cύν>, printed in the OCT.

1157~1163, *El.* 1189~1205, *Herc.* 410~427, 771~780, *Tr.* 1321, *Ph.*
1725, *Or.* 970~981, *IA* 1513, *Phaeth.* 101.
— — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Tr.* 578~583, 1306.
∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —: *Tr.* 1307~1322.
∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —: *Or.* 1480b.[278]

ia + cr + ia
∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Andr.* 1031~1041, *Su.* 601~611,
782~790, 813, *Tr.* 1304~1319, *Ph.* 1723, 1726, *Or.* 1470.
— — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Su.* 800, *Tr.* 285.
∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Su.* 72.
∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ — — — ∪ —: *Su.* 80.
∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪: *Tr.* 332.
∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —: *Hel.* 363.
∪ — ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Ph.* 1744.

ia + cr + cr
∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ —: *Su.* 374~378, 920.
∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ —: *Su.* 824.
— — ∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ —: *Andr.* 1036, *Hel.* 515, 1147~1161.
— — ∪ — — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —: *Andr.* 1046.

ia + ch +ia
∪ — ∪ — — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Hi.* 877, *Su.* 604, *Or.* 811~823, *Rh.*
242-3~253-4.
∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *El.* 181-2~204-5.

ba + cr + ia
∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Andr.* 121~130, 295~303, †469†~476, *Su.*
600~610, 603~613, 620~628, 835, 1149, *Herc.* 408~425, *Ph.* 1724,
IA 1497-8.

ba + cr + ba
∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Andr.* 282~292, 470~477-8, 1199~1215,
1202-3~1217, *Hec.* 630, 639, *Su.* 606-7~616-7, 1141~1148, *Herc.*
388~402, *Tr.* 577~582, *Ion* 236, *Hel.* 374, *Or.* 989, *IA* 1499.

ba + ia + ba
∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Ph.* 298.

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[278] With Diggle's supplement ἢ <καὶ>, printed in the OCT.

ba + ba + ia
∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —: *Alc.* 213.

ba + ba + cr
∪ — — ∪ — — — ∪ —: *El.* 1190.

ba + ba + ba
∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — —: *Ph.* 295, *Or.* 1439.

ba + mol + cr
∪ — — — — — — ∪ —: *El.* 1177.

cr + ia + ia
— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —: *IT* 425~442.

cr + ia + cr
— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —: *Rh.* 465~830.

cr + cr + ia
∪∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Andr.* 138~144.

cr + cr + ba
— ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Or.* 975.
— ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —: *Andr.* 1205.
— ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Andr.* 1219.
— ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —: *Tr.* 1087.
— ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —: *Tr.* 1105.
— ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —: *Rh.* 33~51.
∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Alc.* 459~469, *IA* 1531.
∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Hi.* 1144.

cr + ba + ia
— ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —: *El.* 865~879.[279]

cr + ba + ba
— ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — —: *Su.* 376~380.

---

[279] As clausula to dactylo-epitrites, however, the catalectic analysis — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — (tr + pa + cr) is tempting.

ch + ia + ch
  — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —: *Rh.* 360~370.

ch + cr + ba
  — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Andr.* 300~308, *Su.* 619~627, 836, 1126~1133, 1130~1137, †1144†~1151.

ch + ia + ba
  — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —: *Tr.* 280.

mol + ia + ia
  — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —: *Med.* 205.

mol + ba + ia
  — — — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —: *IT* 1255~1280.

10. 4. Longer cola

4 bacchiacs
  ∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — —: *Ion* 1446-7, *Hel.* 516, *Ph.* 1536, *Or.* 1294-5, 1440.[280]

---

[280] See Parker (1997: 450) for more examples.

PART II

SCANSIONS

Introductory Note

In the interest of clarity and convenience, an individual scansion is offered for each stanza in strophic pairs.

In indicating period-end (||), I have preferred to err on the side of caution and signal it only when certain.

Cyclops

Parodos (*Cycl*. 41-81)

Strophe 1 ~

41	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
42	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
43	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
44	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept ∫
45	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
46	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
47	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ∫
48	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil

mesode

49	— — — —	an ‖ᴴ
50	— — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
51	— — — — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an ‖ᴴ
52	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	diom
53	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	prm
54	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept

~ antistrophe 1

55	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
56	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
57	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
58	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept ∫
59	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
60	— — — ∪ † — ∪ — — †	?
61	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
62	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil

epode

63	— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2 ia
64	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept ‖ᴴ
65	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	oct ‖ᴴ
67	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
66	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept

68	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept ∫
69	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
70	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ∫
71	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
72	— — — — ∪ ∪ ∩	hept ||ᴮ
73	† — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∩	ibyc ? ||ᴮ
74	— — ∪ ∪ —	an ?
75	‹ — › — — — — — — †	prm
76	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
77	∪ — ∪ — — —	ia + sp
78-9	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
80	— — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
81	— — — ∪ ∪ —	'an colarion'[1]

Cycl. 356-374

Strophe ~

356	— — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	?[2]
357	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
358a	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	5 da
358b	— — — —	2 sp
359	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
360	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an

mesode

361	— — — — ∪ —	mol + cr
362	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia ||
363	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
364	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
365	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ † — ∪ — †	?
366-7	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
368-9	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia

~ antistrophe

370	† — — — — ∪ — — — ∪ — †	?
371	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
373	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	5 da

---

[1] Called 'stumpf ausgehender Kurzvers' by Wilamowitz (1921: 225); see Parker (1997: 58). On the metre of 76-81, see Diggle (1994: 37-8). See above, p. 48.

[2] Hermann's tribrach-shaped φάρυγος (φάρυγγος L) printed by Diggle hinders Seaford's attractive trochaic scansion (comm. *Cycl.*, p. 174). Seaford himself proposes λάρυγγος.

372	— — — —	2 sp
374	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
	⟨ ⟩	

Cycl. 495-518

Strophe 1

495	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
496	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
497	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
498	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
499	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ † — — †	?
500	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
501	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io ∫
502	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	2 io$^{\text{sync}}$ + mol[3]

Strophe 2

Κυ.

503	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
504	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
505	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
506	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
507	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
508	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
509	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
510	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	2 io$^{\text{sync}}$ + mol

Strophe 3

Χο.

511	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
512	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
513	⟨ ⟩ ∪ — ∪ — —	?
514	∪ ∪ † — ∪ — —	?
515	∪ ∪ — † ∪ — ∪ — —	?
516	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
517	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
518	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	2 io$^{\text{sync}}$ + mol

---

[3] Cf. Dale on 510 (= 502 = 518): 'the final clausula ends in a molossus instead of the normal "trochaic" metron' (²1968: 126).

Cycl. 608-623

Xo.

608	—∪——∪—∪	cr + tr
609	—∪—∪—∪—	lk
610-11	—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪	4 da
612	—∪—∪—∪—	lk
613-14	———∪—∪—∪—	sp + lk
615-16	—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪	4 da
617	—∪—∪—∪——∪—	lk + cr
618	—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—	4 da^cat
619	∪—∪—∪—∪—	2 ia
620	———∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—	5 da^cat
621	∪—∪—∪—∪—	2 ia
622	———∪—∪—∪—	sp + lk
623	——∪—∪—∪—	2 ia

Cycl. 656-662

Xo.

656	∪∪∪——∪∪—	wil ∫
657	———∪——∪∪—∪—	(2δ) ?[4]
658	———∪∪——	ph
659	—∪——∪—	2 cr
660	∪———∪∪—	hept
661	———∪——∪∪——	(δ + ?)[5]
662	——∪∪—∩	reiz

---

[4] Diggle's suggested redivisions with slightly altered word-order (cf. apparatus ad loc.) exempt us from having to accept 'wil ∫ 2 δ' as plausible metre. Dividing ἰὼ ἰώ· | ὠθεῖτε γενναιοτάτα | σπεύδετ᾽, ἐκκαίετ᾽ ὀφρὺν (τὰν iam del. Hermann) we get 'ia | wil | hept'. See also Seaford, comm. *Cycl.*, pp. 218-9.

[5] For — ∪ ∪ — — interpreted as a 'syncopated dochmiac', see Hutchinson, comm. *ScT*, p. 59.

Parker's 2007 edition and commentary of *Alcestis* is invaluable on all problems concerning text and metre in the lyrics of this play. It should be noted, however, that her divisions differ considerably from Diggle's.

Parodos (*Alc*. 86-131)

Strophe 1 ~

86	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
87	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
88	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ch + ia ||
89	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	sp + D
90	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ D
91	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	erasm
92	— — — ∪ — —	mol + ba |||[6]
93	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	prm.
94	† — — — — — — — — ∪ ∪ — — †	?
95	∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
96	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
97	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	prm

~ antistrophe 1

98	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
99	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
100	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ch + ia ||
101	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	sp + D
102	∪ — ∪ † ∪ — ∪ ∪	∪ D
103	— — — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — †	?
104	— — — ∪ — —	mol + ba |||
105	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	prm
106	† ∪ ∪ — — †	?

---

[6] See above, p. 120, n. 263.

107	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	prm
108	∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
109	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
110	— — — —	an
111	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	prm

Strophe 2[7] ~

112	— — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
113	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
114	— — — ∪ ∪ —	D contr
115	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
116	† — — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — †	?
117	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
118	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2 ia
119	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
120-1	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	prax

~ antistrophe 2

122	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
123	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
124	— — — ∪ ∪ —	D contr
125	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
126	— — ∪ ∪ —	an
127	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
128	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2 ia
129	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
130-1	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	prax

First Stasimon (*Alc.*213-237)

Strophe ~

213	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	δ + hδ
214a	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
214b	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
215a	< — — >	
215b	† — — ∪ ∪ † — ∪ — ∪ ∩	
216	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	ch + ia
217	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar ‖
218	— ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	hδ + hδ

---

[7] See above, pp. 27-9.

219	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ia + ba ‖[Bsa]
220	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag ‖[Hsa]
221a	— — ∪ —	ia ‖
221b	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
222	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba
223	† — ∪ — — † — —	?
224	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	∪ ibyc[8]
225	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	diom

~ antistrophe

226	∪ — ‹ ›	?
227a	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
227b	— ∪ — — — ∪ —	lk
228a	— —	
228b	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	ch + ia ‖[B]
229a	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ch + ia[9]
229b	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar ‖
230	— ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	hδ + hδ
231	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ia + ba ‖[Bsa]
232	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag ‖[Hsa]
233a	∪ — ∪ —	ia ‖[H]
233b	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
234	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba
235	— — ∪ — —	pe
236	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ibyc
237	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	diom

Alcestis' Monody (*Alc*. 244-263)

Strophe 1 ~

244	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ibyc
245a	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	dod ∫
245b	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar

~ antistrophe 1

248	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ibyc
249a	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	dod ∫
249b	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar

---

[8] See above, p. 74.
[9] See above, pp. 74-5; 116 (n. 251).

Strophe 2 ~

252	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∧ ssdd
253	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
254	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ —	2 ia[10]
255	— — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
256a	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph [+ch]
256b	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar

~ antistrophe 2

259	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∧ ssdd
260	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag ||
261	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
262	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
263a	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph [+ ch] ∫
263b	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar

epode

266	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — —	ith ||
267	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
268	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ch + ch
269	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	δ + ba [11]
270	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hex?[12] ||[H]
271	— ∪ ∪ — — — — —	prm
272	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — —	2 ia + ba

Child's Monody (*Alc.* 393-415)[13]

Strophe

393	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	δ + hδ
394	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
395	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ
396-7	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	A + sp
398	† ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — †	?
399	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ ||[Ba]
400	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	T + ith ||[H]
401	∪ — ∪ — — —	ia + sp
402	† ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	?

---

[10] See above, p. 119 (n. 259).
[11] See above, p. 30 (n. 29).
[12] Or 'reversed dodrans'? See Parker (comm. *Alc.*, p. 105) and above, p. 111.
[13] See above, p. 30 (n. 31).

403	— † ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar

antistrophe

406	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	δ + hδ
407	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
408	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	δ
409-10	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	A + sp
411a	‹	
411b	› — ∪ ∩	
412	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	T + ith
413	∪ — ∪ — — —	ia + sp
414	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ddds —[14]
415	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ar

Second Stasimon (*Alc*. 435-475)

Strophe 1 ~

435	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
436	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	— D + ba ‖
437	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	T + ba ‖
438	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	erasm ∫
439	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	D —
440	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
441	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith ‖
442	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	T + ba ‖
443	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	— dss ∫
444	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar

~ antistrophe 1

445	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
446	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	— D + ba ‖
447	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	T + ba ‖
448	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	erasm ∫
449	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	D —
450	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
451	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith ‖
452	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	T + ba ‖
453	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	— dss ∫
454	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar

---

[14] See above, p. 74.

Strophe 2[15] ~

455	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
456	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
457	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	diom
458	— — — — ∪ ∪ — —	prm ||
459	∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 cr + ba ||
460	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	T + ba ||
461a	∪ ∪ — —	∧s -
461b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	∧ ssdss —[16]
462	— — — — — — — —	4 sp (2 an?)
463	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
464	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
465a	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr ∫
465b	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

~ antistrophe 2

466	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
467	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
468a	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	diom
468b	< >	
469	∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 cr + ba
470	∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	T + ba
471a	∪ ∪ — —	∧s -
471b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	∧ ssdss —
472	— — — — — — — —	4 sp (2 an?)
473	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
474	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
475a	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr ∫
475b	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

Third Stasimon (*Alc.* 568-605)

Strophe 1 ~

568-9	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	e — prax[17] ||[Ba]
570-1	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	∪ D ∪ e —
572	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith ||
573	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ e ∪ d
574	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

---

[15] See above, p. 25.

[16] See above, p. 87 (with n. 183).

[17] For the label 'praxillean' applied to 568-9~578-9, see Diggle (1994: 395).

575	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
576	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	tel + sp[18]
577	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

~ antistrophe 1

578-9	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∩	e — prax ‖B
580-1	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	∪ D ∪ e —
582	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith ‖
583	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ e ∪ d
584	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
585	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
586	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	tel + sp
587	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Strophe 2 ~

588	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	— D
589	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	e — D
590	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	e — D
591	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
592	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar ‖Ha
593	— — ∪ ∪ † †	?
594	— ‹ › ∪ ∪ —	?
595	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	e — d —
596	∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	cr + ith

~ antistrophe 2

597	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	— D
598	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	e — D
599	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	e — D
600	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
601	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar ‖H
602	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	— dds ∫
603	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
604	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	e — d —
605	∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	cr + ith

---

[18] See above, p. 112 (with n. 241).

κομμός (*Alc.* 872-934)

Strophe 1 ~

872	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith
873	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + δ
874	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ⌢	δ + ba
875	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
876	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	∪ s ∪ D
877	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	δ + ba

~ antistrophe 1

889	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith
890	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + δ
891	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ⌢	δ + ba
892	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ⌢	2 ia
893	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	∪ s ∪ D
894	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	δ + ba

Strophe 2 ~

903	∪ — ∪ —	ia
904	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	4 da^cat ∫
905	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
906	∪ ∪ — — — —	∧ ds^chol —
907-8	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia ‖
909	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	∧ dd —
910	— — ∪ ∪ — —	— d —
911	∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	∧ ds —

~ antistrophe 2

926	∪ — ∪ —	ia
927	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	4 da^cat
928	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
929	∪ ∪ — — — —	∧ ds^chol —
930-1	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia ‖
932	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	∧ dd —
933	— — ∪ ∪ — —	— d —
934	∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	∧ ds —

Fourth Stasimon (*Alc.* 962-1005)

Strophe 1 ~

962	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
963	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl

964	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
965	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
966	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
967	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
968	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
969	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	gl ∫
970	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ar ‖[Bsa]
971	— ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	dod
972	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar

~ antistrophe 1

973	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
974	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
975	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
976	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
977	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
978	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
979	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
980	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
981	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ar ‖[Bsa]
982	— ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	dod
983	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar

Strophe 2 ~

984-5	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — —	3 ch + sp[19]
986-7	— — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph [+ch]
988	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
989	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel ∫
990	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept ‖[Ha]
991	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
992	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
993	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
994	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp

~ antistrophe 2

995-6	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — —	3 ch + sp
997-8	— — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph[ch]
999	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1000	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel ∫
1001	∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept ‖[H]

---

[19] See above, p. 115.

1002	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
1003	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
1004	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
1005	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp

Medea

Mη.

        — —

| 96 | — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — | 2 an |
| 97 | — — — — — ∪ ∪ — — | 2 an |

Mη.

        — —

111	∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
112	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
113	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
114	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	prm

Parodos (*Med.* 131-212)

XOPOC

131	∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
132	— — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	2 an ‖ᴴ
133	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∩	2 an ‖ᴮ
134-5	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
136	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da ‖ᴴ

| 137 | — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ | 2 da |
| 138 | ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — | hipp |

Mη.

        — —

144	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
145	— — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
146	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
147	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∩	prm‖ᴮ

Strophe ~

148	— ∪ ∪ — — — — — —	2 an
149	— — — — — — — —	2 an
150	— — — —	an
151	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
152	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag

153	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
154	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz ||[H]
155-6	— ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	cr + hipp
157	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
158	— — ∪∪ — ∪ — —	hag
159	— ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	?[20]

Μη.

160	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	2 an
161	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
162	— — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
163	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
164	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
165	— ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
166	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
167	— — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an

~ antistrophe

173	— ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
174	— — — — — — — —	2 an
175	— — — —	an
176	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
177	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
178	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
179	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz ||[H]
180	— ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	cr + hipp
181	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
182	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
183	— ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	cr + gl + sp
205	— — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	mol + 2 ia
206	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia
207	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	^e ∪ D —
208	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪	2 tr
209	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	— e ∪ D ∪
210	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
211	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
212	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

---

[20] Cf. above, p. 114.

First Stasimon (*Med*. 410-445)

Strophe 1 ~

410	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — —	∪ D — e—
411	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	e — D ||ᴴ
412-3	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	D — e
414	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	D —
415-6	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	e—D—e—||ᴴᴮᵃ
417-8	— ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	e — e — e ||ᴴ
419-20	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —	D — e + ba

~ antistrophe 1

421-2	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — —	— D | — e —
423	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	e — D ||ᴴˢ
424	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	D — e
425	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	D —
426-7	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — ⌢	e—D—e—||ᴴᴮˢ
428-9	— ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	e — e — e ||ᴴˢ
430-1	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —	D — e + ba

Strophe 2 ~

432	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ar
433-4	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	prax ||²¹
435	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
436	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel ∫
437a	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
437b	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
438	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

~ antistrophe 2

439	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ar
440-1	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	prax ||
442	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
443	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel ∫
444a	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
444b	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
445	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

---

²¹ See above, p. 74.

Second Stasimon (*Med.* 627-662)

Strophe 1 ~

627-8	∪—∪∪—∪∪———∪———∪—	∪D—e—e
629-30	—∪∪—∪∪———∪∪—∪∪——	D—D—
631-2	—∪———∪∪—∪∪——	e—D—‖
633-4	—∪———∪∪—∪∪———∪——	e—D—e
635	—∪———∪—∪——	e—ith

~ antistrophe 1

636-7	——∪∪—∪∪———∪———∪—	—D—e—e
638-9	—∪∪—∪∪———∪∪—∪∪——	D—D—
640-1	—∪———∪∪—∪∪——	e—D—
642-3	—∪———∪∪—∪∪———∪——	e—D—e—
644	—∪———∪—∪——	e—ith

Strophe 2 ~

645	—∪∪——∪∪—	ch + ch
646	—∪∪—∪——	ar ‖
647-8	∪∪—∪∪—∪—∪—∪—∪——	diom + ith
649	—∪∪∪∪—	hδ? ‖
650	∪∪—∪∪—∪—∪——	T + ba
651	—∪———∪∪—	wil ∫
652	∪————∪∪—	wil ∫
653	∪——∪∪—∪——	hipp

~ antistrophe 2

654	—∪∪——∪∪—	ch + ch
655	—∪∪—∪——	ar
656-7	∪∪—∪∪—∪—∪—∪—∪——	diom + ith
658	—∪∪∪∪—	hδ ? ‖
659	∪∪—∪∪—∪—∪——	T + ba
660	—∪———∪∪—	wil
661	∪————∪∪—	wil
662	∪——∪∪—∪——	hipp

Third Stasimon (*Med.* 824-865)

Strophe 1 ~

824	∪—∪∪—∪∪—∪—∪—	∪ D ∪ e
825	—∪———∪∪—∪∪—	e—D
826-7	——∪———∪∪—∪∪—	—e—D
828-9	—∪∪—∪∪———∪∪—∪∪—	D—D

830-1	— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	— e — D —
832-3	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — —	D — e —
834	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp[22]

~ antistrophe 1

835	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	— D — e
836-7	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	e — D
838-9	— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	— e — D
840	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D — D
841-2	— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	— e — D
843-4	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — —	D — e —
845	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp

Strophe 2 ~

846	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	— D
847	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	dod
848	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
849	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
850	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag ||
851	— — ∪ ∪ — — —	tel
852	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
853	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
854	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
855	— ∪ ∪ — —	ad

~ antistrophe 2

856	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ D
857	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	dod
858	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
859	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
860	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ⌒	hag ||
861	— — ∪ ∪ — — —	tel
862	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
863	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
864	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
865	— ∪ ∪ — —	ad

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[22] See above, p. 73 (with n. 153).

Fourth Stasimon (*Med*. 976-1001)

Strophe 1 ~

976	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	— D — e
977	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	e — D —
978	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	e — D —
979	— ∪ — — — ∪ — —	e — e —
980-1	— — — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — —	D contr — e —
982	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr

~ antistrophe 1

983	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	— D — e
984	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	e — D —
985	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	e — D —
986	— ∪ — — — ∪ — —	e — e —
987-8	— — — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — —	D contr — e —
989	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr

Strophe 2 ~

990-1	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	erasm + ith
992	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
993	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	A
994	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ D
995	— — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith

~ antistrophe 2

996-7	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	erasm + ith
998	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
999	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	A
1000	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ D
1001	— — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith

Fifth Stasimon + κομμός (*Med*. 1251-1292b)

Strophe 1 ~

1251	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ —	ba + δ
1252	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2 δ
1253	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
1254	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
1255	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ —	mol + δ
1256	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
1257	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ

1258	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ ∫
1259	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ ∫
1260	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ

~ antistrophe 1

1261	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ —	ba + δ
1262	∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 δ
1263	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
1264	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
1265	— — — ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —	mol + δ
1266	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
1267	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ
1268	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ ∫
1269	∪ † ∪ ∪ — ∪ † — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ ∫
1270	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ

Strophe 2 ~

Χο.

1273	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
1274	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ

Πα.ᵅ

1271	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia

Πα.ᵝ

1272	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Χο.

1275	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
1276	∪ — — ∪ —	δ

Πα.ᵅ

1277	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Πα.ᵝ

1278	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Χο.

1279	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ ∫
1280	∪ — — ∪ —	δ
1281a	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
1281b	∪ — — ∪ —	δ

~ antistrophe 2

1282	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
1283	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
1284	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

1285	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1286	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
1287	∪ — — ∪ —	δ ‖ᴴ
1288	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ⌒	3 ia ‖ᴮ
1289	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1290	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
1291	∪ — — ∪ —	δ
1292a	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
1292b	∪ — — ∪ —	δ

HERACLIDAE

Parodos (*Hcld*. 75-108)

Strophe ~

75	‿ ‿‿ — ‿ — ‿ ‿‿ ‿‿ ‿ —	2 δ
76	‿ ‿ ‿ — ‿ —	δ

Xo.

80	‿ — ‿ — — — ‿ — ‿ — ‿ —	3 ia
81	‿ — ‿ — — — ‿ —	2 ia
82	‿ — ‿ ‿‿ — ‿ —	ia + cr
83	‿ ‿‿ — ‿ — ‿ — — —	2 δ

Xo.

86	‿ ‿‿ ‿‿ ‿ — ‿ — — ‿ —	2 δ ∫
87	‿ — — ‿ —	δ

Xo.

90	— — ‿ — — — ‿ — ‿ — ‿ ⌒	3 ia ‖^BH
91	— — ‿ — ‿ — — ‿ —	ia + δ
92	‿ ‿‿ — ‿ —	δ

~ antistrophe

Xo.

95	‿ ‿‿ — ‿ — ‿ ‿‿ ‿‿ ‿ —	2 δ
96	‿ ‿ ‿ — ‿ —	δ

Xo.

101	— — ‿ — — — ‿ — — — ‿ ⌒	3 ia ‖^B
102	— — ‿ — — — ‿ —	2 ia ∫
103	‿ — ‿ ‿‿ — ‿ —	ia + cr
104	‿ ‿‿ — ‿ — ‿ — — ‿ —	2 δ ‖^Ha

Xo.

107	‿ ‿‿ ‿‿ ‿ — ‿ — — ‿ —	2 δ ∫
108	‿ — — ‿ —	δ

First Stasimon (*Hcld*. 353-380)

Strophe ~

353	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ch + ch
354	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
355	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
356-7	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	A + ba
358	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
359	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
360	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
361	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ⌒	ar

~ antistrophe

362	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ch + ch
363	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
364	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
365-6	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	A + ba
367	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
368	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
369	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
370	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ⌒	ar

epode

371	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
372	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
373	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz ||[23]
374	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
375	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
376	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ⌒	hipp ||[B]
377	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel ∫[24]
378	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
379	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
380	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar

Second Stasimon (*Hcld*. 608-628)

Strophe ~

608	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ⌒	6 da ||
609	— ∪ ∪ — —	ad ||[H]

---

[23] The same period as 371-3 is found at 748-50, with hiatus in the strophe. See also p. 98.
[24] See above, p. 97.

610	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
611	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — —	4 da
612	— ∪ ∪ — —	ad
613	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
614	— † — — † — — ∪ ∪ — —	?
615	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da ∫
616	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da ∫
617	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	D —

~ antistrophe

619	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da ||
620	— ∪ ∪ — —	ad ||^H
621	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
622	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — —	4 da
623	— ∪ ∪ — —	ad
624	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
625	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
626	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da ∫
627	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da ∫
628	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	D —

Third Stasimon (*Hcld*. 748-783)

Strophe 1 ~

748	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
749	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
750	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz ||^H
751	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	D —
752	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
753	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
754	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
755	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
756	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
757	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
758	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	phal

~ antistrophe 1

759	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
760	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
761	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz ||
762	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	D —
763	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl

764	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
765	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
766	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
767	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
768	∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
769	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	phal

Strophe 2 ~

770	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
771	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
772	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
773	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith ‖^{Ha}
774	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	D — ‖^{Ha}
775	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	A
776	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith

~ antistrophe 2

777	∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ —	gl ∫
778	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
779	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
780	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith ‖^{H}
781	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	D — ‖^{H}
782	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	A
783	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ia + ith

Fourth Stasimon (*Hcld.* 892-927)

Strophe 1 ~

892	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
893	— ∪ ∪ † ∪ ∪ †	?[25]
894	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	sp + tel ∫[26]
895	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
896	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
897	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
898-9	— ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	cr + gl ∫
900	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

~ antistrophe 1

901	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

---

[25] See above, p. 105 (n. 225).

[26] Or 'x' gl. See above, pp. 112-3.

902	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
903	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	sp + tel ∫
904	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
905	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
906	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
907-8	— ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	cr + gl ∫
909	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Strophe 2 ~

910	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ch + ia ∫
911	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
912	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
913	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
914	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
915	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel ∫
916	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp ||
917	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	dod ∫
918	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp

~ antistrophe 2

919	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ch + ia ∫
920	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
921	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
922	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
923	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
924	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
925	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp ||
926	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	dod ∫
927	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp

HIPPOLYTUS

Similarly to Parker's *Alcestis*, Barrett's *Hippolytus* is also especially rich in metrical information. Again, his divisions often differ from Diggle's.

Ἱπ.

58[27]	∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ⌒	oct ‖ᴮ
59	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
60	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ⌒	D —

Ἱπ. καὶ Θεράποντες

61	∪ ∪∪∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
62	— — ∪ ∪ —	— d[28]
63	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
64-5	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
66	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
67	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
68	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
69	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp
70	— ∪ ∪ — — — —	D — [29]
71-2	— — — — ∪ ∪ — —	oct

Parodos (*Hi.* 121-169)

Strophe 1 ~

121	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D — D
122	— — — ∪ ∪ —	hex ∫
123-4	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp ‖
125	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	enop
126	— ∪ — ∪ —	'hδ'
127	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	'δ'[30]

---

[27] See above, p. 102 (n. 218).
[28] See above, p. 108.
[29] On 70, see above p. 72.
[30] So Dale (²1968: 170 n. 1), but the inverted commas are mine. Barrett interprets 122-130 as aeolic throughout, but admits that 126-7 'are not distinctly aeolic' (comm. *Hi.*, p. 183).

128	— — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ar
129	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	x hipp
130	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	tel + sp

~ antistrophe 1

131	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D — D
132	— — — ∪ ∪ —	hex ∫
133-4	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp ‖
135	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	enop
136	— ∪ — ∪ —	'hδ'
137	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	'δ'
138	— — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ar
139	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	x hipp
140	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	tel + sp

Strophe 2 ~

141	† ∪ ∪ † — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl? ‖ᴴ
142	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
143	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
144	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	oct ‖
145	† ∪ † — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept ∫
146	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
147	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	ia + dod
148	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept ∫
149	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
150	— — — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl

~ antistrophe 2

151	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl ‖ᴴˢ
152	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
153	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
154	— — — — ∪ ∪ — —	oct ‖
155	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept ∫
156	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
157	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — —	ia + dod
158	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept ∫
159	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
160	— — — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl

epode

161	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith
162	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	dod
163	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	— D + ba

164	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	4 da^{cat}
165	∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	A
166	— — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	A
167	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	erasm
168	— ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ — —	3 tr³¹
169	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

Phaedra's lyric anapaests (*Hi*. 208-231)

Φα.

	— —	e. m.
208	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
209	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
210	∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
211	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
…		
215	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
216	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
217	— — ∪ ∪ —	an
218	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
219	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
220	— ∪ ∪ — — — — —	2 an
221	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
222	— — ∪ ∪ —	an
…		
228	— — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
229	— — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
230	— ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
231	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an

Dochmiac Song (*Hi*. 362-72~669-79)

Strophe ~

Xo.

362a	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ —	cr + cr ‖^H
362b	∪ — — ∪ —	δ
363	∪ — — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 δ
364	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ ‖^{Ha}
365	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ

---

³¹ So Barrett (p. 183). But 'e — e — e —', which we find later on at 760-2~772-4, is also possible.

366	— ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	cr + δ
367	— ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	cr + δ
368	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	3 ia ‖[B]
369	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
370	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
371	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
372	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

~ antistrophe

Φα.

669a	∪∪ ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —	cr + cr
669b	∪ — — ∪ —	δ
670	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
671	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ ‖[H]
672	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — —	2 δ
673	— ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	cr + δ
674	— ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	cr + δ
675	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
676	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — — —	2δ
677	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
678	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
679	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ

First Stasimon (*Hi.* 525-564)

Strophe 1 ~

525	∪ — ∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ —	x gl[32]
526	— — ∪∪ — ∪ + ∪ — —	tel + ba[33]
527	— — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	tel + ba‖[Ha]
528	— — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	tel + ba
529	— — ∪∪ — —	reiz
530-1	— ∪ — ∪∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	hex + 2 ia
532-3	— — ∪ — ∪∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	hept + lk
534	∪ — ∪∪ — —	reiz

~ antistrophe 1

535	— — — — ∪∪ — ∪ —	x gl
536	— — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	tel + ba
537	— — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	tel + ba‖[H]

---

[32] See above, p. 113.
[33] See above, p. 87.

538	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	tel + ba
539	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
540-1	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	hex + 2 ia
542-3	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	hept + lk
544	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz

Strophe 2 ~

545	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hex
546	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
547-8	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ba + hag?[34]
549	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
550	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ʃ
551	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
552[35]	∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	∧ dss^chol
553	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	wil + 'ia' ʃ
554	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz

~ antistrophe 2

555	— — — ∪ ∪ —	hex
556	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
557-8	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ba + hag?
559	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
560	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ʃ
561	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
562	∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	∧ dss^chol
563	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	wil + 'ia' ʃ
564	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz

Dochmiac scene (*Hi.* 569-595)

Φα.

569	∪ — — ∪ —	δ ||^H
570	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Χο.

571-2	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∩	2 δ ||^B
573	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
574	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∩	δ

---

[34] Barrett (p. 257) suggests 'Sapphic hendecasyllable with "aeolic base", ∪ — in place of the initial — ∪.'

[35] See above, p. 78.

Φα.

| 575 | ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — | 3 ia |
| 576 | ∪ — ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — | |

Χο.

577-8	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
579	∪ — — ∪ —	δ
580-1	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∩	2 δ

Φα.

| 582 | ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — | 3 ia \|\|ᴴ |
| 583 | — ∪∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩ | 3 ia \|\| |

Χο.

584-5	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
586-7	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪	2 δ
588	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	δ

Φα.

| 589 | — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — | 3 ia |
| 590 | — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ ∩ | 3 ia |

Χο.

591-2	— ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
593	∪ — — ∪ —	δ
594	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 ia + cr ||ᴴ
595	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia

Second Stasimon (*Hi.* 732-775)

Strophe 1 ~

732	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ch + 2 io
733	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
734a	∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	io∧ + ∧io ∫
734b	∪ ∪ — — —	io∧ + ∧∧io ||ᴴˢ
735	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
736	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
737	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ||
738	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
739	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
740	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	tel + ch
741	— — — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl

~ antistrophe 1

| 742 | — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — | ch + 2 io |

743	⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	anacr
744a	⏑⏑ — ⏑ — —	io∧+ ∧io ∫
744b	⏑⏑ — — —	io∧+ ∧∧ io
745	— — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
746	— — — ⏑⏑ — —	ph
747	— ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl ‖
748	— — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl ∫
749	— — — ⏑⏑ — —	ph
750	⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑⏑ —	tel + ch
751	— — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl[36]

Strophe 2 ~

752	— — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
753	— ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
754	— ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — —	ph
755-6	⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	diom + ith
757	⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑	diom[37]
758-9	— ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — — — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — —	D — e — e —
760-1	— ⏑ — — — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — —	e — e — e — ∫
762	— ⏑ — — — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — —	e — e — e — ∫
763	— ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	e — ith

~ antistrophe 2

764	— — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl ∫
765	— — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl ∫
766	— ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — —	ph
767-8	⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ǀ — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	diom + ith
769	⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑	diom
770-1	— ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — — — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — —	D — e — e —
772-3	— ⏑ — — — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — —	e — e — e — ∫
774	— ⏑ — — — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — —	e — e — e — ∫
775	— ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏜	e — ith

Hi. **811-816**

Χο.

811	⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	2 δ
812	⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	δ
813a	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia

---

[36] A dragged glyconic responding with a normal one is suspicious: cf. Diggle (1994: 472).
[37] See above, p. 75 (with n. 157).

813b	∪ — ∪ —	ia
814	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ ∫
815	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —	2 δ
816	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ

Theseus' Monody (*Hi.* 817-851)

Strophe 1 ~

817	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
818	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 δ ||ᴴ
819	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
820	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
821	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
822	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
823	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
824	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
826	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
827	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
828	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
829	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
830	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ —	2 δ
831	∪ — — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
832	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
833	∪ — — ∪ —	δ

~ antistrophe 1

836	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
837	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
838	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
839	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ⌒	3 ia ||ᴮ
840	† ∪ — ∪ — † ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
841	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
842	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
843	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
844	— — — ‹ › ∪ —	
845	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
846	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
847	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
848	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
849	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
850	— — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ ∫

851 ⏑ — — ⏑ — δ

Χο.
852 — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — hδ + δ
853 ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — 2 δ ∫
854 ⏑ — — ⏑ — δ
855 ⏑ ⏑⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — 2 δ

Χο.
866 — — — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ia + δ
867 ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑⏑ † ⏑ — δ+ ⏑ ⏑ cr?
868 ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — † 2δ ?
869 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — 2δ
870 — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — 2δ

Θη.
877 ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — 3 ia
878 ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — 3 ia
879 — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — hδ + hδ
880 — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — δ

Χο.
881 ⏑ — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — 3 ia

Θη.
882 ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — 2 δ
883 ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — 2 δ
884 ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — δ

Third Stasimon (*Hi.* 1102-1150)

Strophe 1 ~
1102-3 — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — 6 da
1104-5 ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — ia + 4 da[38]
1106-7 — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — 6 da
1108-9 — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —
2 da + ia + 4 da[39]
1110 ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ia + ba

~ antistrophe 1
1111-2 — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — 6 da

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[38] See above, p. 86 (n. 181).
[39] For the sequence ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — in this song as 'acephalous 4 da' see Parker (1997: 54).

1113-4	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ia + 4 da
1115-6	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da
1117-8	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	
		2 da + ia + 4 da
1119	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba

Strophe 2 ~

1120-1	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da ‖^H
1122-3	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — : ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ia + cr : enop prm
1124	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
1125	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ⌒	2 ia ‖^B
1126	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
1127	— — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2 ia
1128-9	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
1130	— — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba

~ antistrophe 2

1131-2	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da
1133-4	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — : ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ia + cr : enop prm
1135	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
1136	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ⌒	2 ia ‖^B
1137	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
1138	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2 ia
1139-40	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
1141	— — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba

epode

1142	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1143	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
1144	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ⌒	cr + ith ‖^B
1145	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	cr + cr
1146	— ∪ — ∪ — ⌒	ith ‖^B
1147	∪ — ∪ —	ia
1148	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	D ∪ D —
1149	— ∪ — — — ∪ —	lk
1150	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar

Fourth Stasimon (*Hi*. 1268-1282)

1268	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
1269	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T∫
1270	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ D
1271	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ

1272	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — — —	2δ
1273	— ∪∪ ∪∪ — —	δ[40]
1274	— — ∪ — — — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	— e — D
1275	— ∪∪ — ∪ — — ∪∪ — — —	2δ
1276-7	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — — — ∪∪ ∪ —	2δ
1278	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	δ
1279	∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ ||[H]
1280-1	— — ∪ — — — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	— e — D ∫
1282	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — —	decasyll

Hi. 1370-1388

1370	— — — —	an
1371	— — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — — —	2 an
1372	∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ⌒	an ||[B]
1373	— — ∪∪ — — — —	2 an
1374	† ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — — —	2 an ∫
1375	∪∪ † — ∪∪ — — — ∪∪ —	2 an
1376	∪∪ — — — ∪∪ — — —	2 an ||
1377	∪∪ — ∪∪ ⌒	an ||[B]
1378	— — ∪∪ — — — ∪∪ —	2 an
1379	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia
1380	∪ — — ∪ — —	2 ba ∫
1381a	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + ia
1381b	∪∪ — ∪∪ —	an ||[H]
1382	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia ∫
1383	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ||
1384	∪ — — —	e. m.?
1385a	∪ — — ∪ — —	2 ba ∫
1385b	— ∪∪ — ∪ —	dod
1386	— ∪ — — — ∪ —	lk ||
1387	— ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ch + ia
1388a	— — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr ∫
1388b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ⌒	ia + ba

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[40] For dochmiac scansion of this line, see Parker (1968: 260). The alternative scansion as ithyphallic (cr + ba) entails split resolution in the cretic.

ANDROMACHE

103	—∪∪———∪∪—∪∪—∪∪——	6 da
104	—∪∪——— —∪∪—∪∪—	D : D
105	—∪∪———∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—⌒	6 da ‖ᴮ
106	—∪∪—∪∪——∪∪—∪∪—	D : D
107	—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪——	6 da ‖ᴴ
108	—∪∪———— ∪∪—∪∪⌒	D : D ‖ᴮ
109	———∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪——	6 da
110	—∪∪—∪∪— —∪∪—∪∪—	D : D
111	—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—⌒	6 da ‖ᴮ
112	—∪∪—∪∪——∪∪—∪∪—	D : D
113	—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪ —∪∪—∪∪——	6 da ‖ᴴ
114	—∪∪——— —∪∪—∪∪—	D : D
115	—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—⌒	6 da ‖ᴮ
116	—∪∪—∪∪——∪∪—∪∪—	D : D

Parodos (*Andr*. 117-146)

Strophe 1 ~

117	—∪∪— ∪∪— ∪∪—∪∪—∪∪——	6 da
118	—∪—∪——	ith
119	—∪∪—∪∪— ∪∪— ∪∪—∪∪——	6 da
120	—∪—∪——	ith
121	∪———∪—∪—∪—	ba + cr + ia
122	—∪∪—∪∪— ∪∪—∪∪—∪∪——	6 da
123	—∪—∪——	ith
124	∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—∪	enop prm[41]
125	—∪—∪——	ith

~ antistrophe 1

126	—∪∪— ∪∪— ∪∪—∪∪—∪∪——	6 da
127	—∪—∪——	ith
128	—∪∪—∪∪— ∪∪—∪∪—∪∪——	6 da

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[41] See Diggle (1994: 205).

173

129	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
130	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + cr + ia
131	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da
132	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
133	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	enop prm
134	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

Strophe 2 ~

135	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da
136	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
137	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
138	∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	cr+ cr+ ia
139	— — — ∪ — ∪ —	mol + ia ||^H
140	— — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba

~ antistrophe 2

141	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da
142	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
143	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
144	∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	cr + cr + ia
145	— — — ∪ — ∪ —	mol + ia
146	— — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba

First Stasimon (*Andr*. 274-308)

Strophe 1~

274	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	4 da + mol[42]
275	— ∪ — — ∪ —	cr + cr ∫
276	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
277	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
278	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∩	ia + cr ||^B
279	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ —	A + cr
280	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
281	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
282	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ba + ith

~ antistrophe 1

283-4	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	4 da + mol
285	— ∪ — — ∪ —	cr + cr ∫
286	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk

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[42] See above, p. 66.

287	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	2 ia ∫
288	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
289	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — — ∪ —	A + cr
290	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
291	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
292	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ba + ith

Strophe 2 ~

293	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
294	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
295	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + lk ||
296	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — — —	A[43]
297	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	2 ia
298	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — — —	A
299	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ⌢	3 ia ||[B]
300	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	'ch' + ith

~ antistrophe 2

301	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
302	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
303	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + lk ||
304	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — — —	A
305	† — — — — — — — †	?
306	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — — —	A
307	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ⌢	3 ia ||[B]
308	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	'ch' + ith

Second Stasimon (*Andr*. 464-493)

Strophe 1 ~

464-5	— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
466	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
467-8	† ∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —	?
469	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — † ∪ —	ba + lk
470	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ba + ith

~ antistrophe 1

471-2	† — ∪∪ ∪ † ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
474	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia

---

[43] 296~304 and 298~306 'are not anapaestic dimeters but dragged enoplians' (Dale [2]1968: 168-9).

475	— — ∪ — — — — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba
476	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + lk
477-8	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ba + ith

Strophe 2 ~

479	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
480	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	A + sp[44]
481	∪ — ∪ — ∪̆ ∪̆ ∪̆ ∪̆ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
482	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	4 da ∧ ‖
483	∪ ∪̆ ∪̆ ∪ ∪̆ ∪̆ ∪ ∪̆ ∪̆ ∪ ∪̆ ∪̆	2 ia
484	∪̆ ∪̆ ∪ ∪̆ ∪̆ ∪ ∪̆ ∪̆ ∪ —	lk ∫[45]
485	— ∪ — ∪ — ⌒	ith

~ antistrophe 2

486	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
487-8	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	A + ∪ —
489	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪̆ ∪̆ —	3 ia
490	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪̆ ∪̆ ∪ ∪ ⌒	4 da ∧ ‖[46]
491	∪ ∪̆ ∪̆ ∪ ∪̆ ∪̆ ∪ ∪̆ ∪̆ ∪	2 ia
492	∪̆ ∪̆ ∪ ∪̆ ∪̆ ∪ ∪̆ ∪̆ ∪ —	lk
493	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

Lyric Duet (*Andr.* 501-536)

Strophe ~

Αν.

501	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
502	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
503	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Πα.

| 504 | — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — | gl |
| 505 | ∪ ∪̆ ∪̆ — ∪ ∪ — — | ph |

Αν.

506	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
507	— — — ∪ ∪ ∶∶ — ∪ —	gl
508	∪ ∪̆ ∪̆ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

---

[44] See above, p. 77.

[45] The dovetailed lecythion is surprising (however see Dunbar, comm. *Birds*, p. 689). Willink (2010: 227 n. 17) divides ἑνὸς ἄρ' ἄνυσας ἀνά τε μέλα- | θρα κατὰ τε πόλιας, ὁπόταν εὐ- | ρεῖν θέλωσι καιρόν (cr + ia ∫ 2 ia ∫ ith). See above, p. 43 (n. 70)

[46] For the resolved dactyl see Diggle (1994: 122-3).

Αν.

510	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
511	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
512	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⌒	hipp ‖ᴮ

Πα.

513	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
514	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⌒	ph

~ antistrophe

Αν.

523	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
524	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
525	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph

Πα.

526	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
527	⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph

Αν.

528	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
530	— — — ⏑ ⏑ ∷ — ⏑ —	gl
531	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph

Αν.

532	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
33	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
534	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⌒	hipp ‖ᴮ

Πα.

535	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
536	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph

Third Stasimon (*Andr.* 766-801)

Strophe ~

766-7	— — ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	— e — D
768-9	— — ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ ⌒	— e — D ‖ᴮ
770	— ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	e — D —
771	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	D
772-3	— — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ —	— D — e
774	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	D — D
775-6	— — ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	— e — D
777	— ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ith

~ antistrophe

778-9	— — — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	— e — D
780	— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	— e — D
781	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ⌒	e ∪ D — ‖ᴮ
782	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
783-4	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	— D — e
785-6	— — — ∪ ∪ — — — † ∪ ∪ — † ∪ ∪ —	D — D
787-8	— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	— e — D
789	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

epode

790	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
791	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	e — D — ∫
792	— ∪ — — — ∪ —	e — e
793-4	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	D — D
795	— ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	e — e — e
796	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	— D
797	— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ⌒	2 ia ‖ᴮ
798-9	— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	3 ia
800	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
801	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Hermione's Monody (*Andr*. 825-865)

Strophe 1 ~

Eρ.

825	∪ — — —	e. m.
826	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	erasm
827	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ibyc

Tρ.

828	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

~ antistrophe 1

Eρ.

829	∪ — — —	e. m.
830	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	erasm ∫
831	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ibyc

Tρ.

832	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia

Strophe 2 ~

Eρ.

833	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
834	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da ∫
835	— ∪ — ∪ ∩	hδ ‖ᴮ

~ antistrophe 2

Eρ.

837	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
838	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da ∫
839	— ∪ — — —	hδ

Eρ.

841	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	∪ D + sp ‖ᴴ⁴⁷
842-3	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
844	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ

Tρ.

| 845 | — — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — | 3 ia |

Eρ.

846	— — ∪ —	ia
847	— — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
848	— — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba ‖ᴴ
849	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
850	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — │ ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

Tρ.

| 851 | ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — | 3 ia |
| 852 | — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩ | 3 ia |

Eρ.

853-4	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
855	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
856	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
857	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	cyren^chol
858	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ
859	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ ‖ᴴ
860	— — — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
861	— ∪ ∪ — —	ad
862	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	cyren^chol
863	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da ∫
864	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar

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[47] Cf. Diggle. comm. *Phaeth.*, p. 167.

865 — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — dod[48]

Fourth Stasimon (*Andr.* 1010-1046)

Strophe 1 ~
1010	— — — ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ —	— e — D — e
1011-2	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	— D — e ∫
1013	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D ||
1014	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪	diom ∫
1015	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	D ∪ ∫
1016	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da ∫
1017	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr ∫
1018	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

~ antistrophe 1
1019	— — ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ —	— e — D — e
1020-1	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	— D — e ∫
1022	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D ||
1023	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪	diom
1024	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	D ∪
1025	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da ∫
1026	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr ∫
1027	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

Strophe 2 ~
1028	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ e — D
1029	— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	— e — D
1030	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
1031	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ia + cr + ia
1032	— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba
1033-4	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∧ D ∪ D
1035	— ∪ — — — ∪ —	e — e
1036	— — ∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + 2 cr

~ antistrophe 2
1037	— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	— e — D
1038-9	— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	— e — D
1040	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
1041	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ia + cr + ia
1042	— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba

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[48] Or dochmiac? See Willink (2010: 649).

1043-4	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	∧ D ∪ D
1045	— ∪ — — — ∪ —	e — e
1046	— — ∪ — — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	ia + 2 cr

Peleus' Monody + κομμός (*Andr.* 1173-1225)

Strophe 1 ~

Πη.

1173	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
1174	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
1175	∪ — — — ∪ —	e. m. ?
1176	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
1177-8	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da
1179	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — †	?
1180	†	?
1181	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
1182	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
1183	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — —	^ 2 da + ba[49]

~ antistrophe 1

1186	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
1187	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
1188	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	e. m. ?
1189	† — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	
1190-1	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	
1192	†	
1193	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
1194	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
1195	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
1196	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — —	^ 2 da + ba

Strophe 2 ~

Χο.

| 1197-8 | — ∪∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — | 3 ia |
| 1199 | ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — — | ba + ith |

Πη.

| 1200-1 | — ∪∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — | 3 ia |
| 1202-3 | ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — — | ba + ith |

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[49] See Willink (2010: 660) and above, p. 68 (n. 140).

Χο.
   1204   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia

Πη.
   1205   — ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —   cr + ith ||^{Ba}
   [1206   — — — ∪ — — ∪ ∪∪   mol + δ ?]
   1207   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   2 ia

Χο.
   1208   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia

Πη.
   1209   — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   lk
   1210   — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   lk ||^{Ba}
   1211   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia
   1212   ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —   ia + ith

~ antistrophe 2

Χο.
   1213-4   — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia
   1215   ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —   ba + ith

Πη.
   1216   ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia
   1217   ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —   ba + ith

Χο.
   1218   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia

Πη.
   1219   — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∩   cr + ith ||^{B}
   1220   — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   2 ia

Χο.
   1221   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia ||^{H}

Πη.
   1222   — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   lk
   1223   — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩   lk ||^{Ba}
   1224   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia
   1225   ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∩   ia + ith

Hecuba

Εκ.

68	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
69	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	prm
70	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
71	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
72	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∩	prm ‖ᴮ
[…]		
79	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	2 an
80	— ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
81	— ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
82	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	prm
83	— — ∪ ∪ ∩	an ‖ᴮ
84	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
85	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
86	— — — —	an
87	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
88	— — — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪	2 an
89	— — — — ∪ ∪ — —	prm

Hecuba ~ Polyxena (*Hec*. 154-210)

Strophe ~

Εκ.

154	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
155	— — — — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
156	— — — — — — — —	2 an
157	— — — — — — —	2 an
158	— — — — — — —	prm
159	∪ ∪ — — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
160	— — ∪ ∪ — — — — —	2 an
161	— — — —	an
162	— — — — — — — —	2 an
163	— — — — — — —	2 an
164	— — — — ∪ ∪ — ∩	prm ‖ᴮ

183

165	— ∪ ∪ — — —	'δ'
166	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	4 da^cat
167-8	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	5 da
169	∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	'kδ'[50]

~ antistrophe[51]

Πο.

197	— — ∪ ∪ — — — — —	2 an
198	— — — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
199	— — — — — — —	2 an
200	†	
201	†	
202	— ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
203	— — — — — — — —	2 an
204	— — — —	an
205	— — — — — — —	2 an
206a	— — — — — — —	2 an
206b	‹ › ∪ ∪ —	||
207	— ∪ ∪ — — —	'δ'
208	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	4 da^cat
209	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	5 da
210	∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	'kδ'

Anapaestic duet (*Hec.* 177-196)

Πο.

177	— — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
178	— — — — — — —	2 an
179	— — — — — —	prm

Εκ.

| 180 | — — — — | an |

Πο.

| 181 | ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ | 2 an |

Εκ.

| 182 | — — — — — | δ |

---

[50] Called 'iambische Tripodie' by Matthiessen (comm. *Hec.*, p. 423). The 'δ' at 165 is interpreted anapaestically by West (1982: 123). See above, p. 65.

[51] Responsion between Polyxena's monody and Hecuba's is declined by Matthiessen (comm. *Hec.*, p. 276) because of the many 'Eingriffe in den überlieferten Text' that it entails.

Πο.
187   — — — — — — — —   prm
184   — — — — — — — —   prm
185   ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —   δ

Εκ.
186   — — — — ∪ ∪ — — —   2 an

Πο.
187   ∪ ∪ — — —   an

Εκ.
188   — — — — — — —   prm
189   — — — — — — —   2 an
190   — — — — — —   δ

Πο.
191   — — — — — — —   prm ||ᴴ
192   ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —   prm
193   ∪ ∪ — — —   an

Εκ.
194   — — — — — — — —   2 an
195   — — — — — — — —   2 an
196   — — — — ∪ ∪ — —   prm

First Stasimon (*Hec*. 444-483)

Strophe 1 ~
444   — — — ∪ ∪ — —   ph ||ᴴ
445   — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   gl ∫
446   — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —   phal ||
447   — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   gl ∫
448   — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   gl ∫
449   — — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   wil
450   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   D ||
451   — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   tel
452   — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪   gl
453-4   — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —   phal

~ antistrophe 1
455   — — — ∪ ∪ — —   ph ||ᴴˢ
456   — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   gl ∫
457   — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —   phal ||
458   — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   gl ∫

459	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl ∫
460	— — — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil ∫
461	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	D ||
462	— — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	tel ∫
463	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
464-5	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	phal

Strophe 2 ~

466	— — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	tel
467	— — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	tel ∫
468	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
469	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	dod ∫
470	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl ∫
471	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl ∫
472	— — — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil ||
473	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — — —	gl ∫
474	— — — ⏑ ⏑ —	hex

~ antistrophe 2

475	— — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	tel
476	— — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	tel
477	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
478	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	dod ∫
479	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
480	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl ∫
481	— — — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil ||
482	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — — —	gl ∫
483	— — — ⏑ ⏑ —	hex

Second Stasimon (*Hec.* 629-667)

Strophe ~

629	⏑ — — — ⏑ —	ba + cr ||[52]
630	⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ba + cr + ba ||[Hs]
631	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — —	hipp ||
632	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil ||[Ha]
633-4	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	2 ia + ba ||
635	⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	T
636	— — — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil

[52] See above, p. 98.

637   — ∪ ∪ — — —   dod^chol53

~ antistrophe
638   ∪ — — — ∪ —   ba + cr ||
639   ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —   ba + cr + ba ||^Hs
640   — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —   hipp ||
641   ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   wil ||^H
642-3   ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —   2 ia + ba ||
644   ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   T ∫
645   — — — — — ∪ ∪ —   wil
646   — ∪ ∪ — — —   dod^chol

epode
647-8   ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —   iambelegus + sp^54
649-50   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —   iambelegus + sp
651-2   ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia
653-4   ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —   T + ith
655   ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ <   > ∪ — —
666-7   ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —   2 ia + ba

Hecuba's Lament (*Hec.* 681-711)

Εκ.
684   — — — ∪ ∩   δ ||^B
685   — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   2 ia
686   — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩   2 ia ||^B
687   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   δ

Χο.
688   — — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —   3 ia ||^BH

Εκ.
689   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia ||^H
690   ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —   2δ ||^H
691   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —   2δ ∫

692   ∪ — — — —   δ

Χο.
693   — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩   3 ia ||^BH

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[53] On the possibility of a dragged dodrans, see Parker (1997: 71-2).
[54] Cf. above, p. 85.

Εκ.

694	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — —	hδ + δ
695-6	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
697	— ∪ ∪ — — —	δ

Θε(ράπαινα)

698	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Εκ.

699	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ⌒	3 ia
700	— ∪ ∪ — — —	δ

Θε.

701	— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Εκ.

702	— — — —	e. m. ? ‖ᴴ
703	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
704	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ ∫
705	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ⌒	δ ‖ᴮ
706	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ‖ᴴ
707	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ

Χο.

708	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Εκ.

709-10	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
711	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ

Third Stasimon (*Hec.* 905-952)

Strophe 1 ~

905	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T
906-7	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	e — D —
908	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	e ∪ D —
909	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
910	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T ∫
911	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
912	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp
913	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp

~ antistrophe 1

914	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T
915-6	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	e — D —

917	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	e — D —
918	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
919	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T ∫
920	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
921	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp
922	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∩	hipp

Strophe 2 ~

923	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2 ia
924	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
925-6	— — ∪ — — — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	?[55]
927	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	T + ba
928	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2 ia ||
929	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 ia + cr
930	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	e ∪ D
931	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
932	— — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba

~ antistrophe 2

933	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2 ia
934	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
935-6	— — ∪ — — — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	?
937	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	T + ba
938	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2 ia
939	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 ia + cr
940	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	e — D
941	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
942	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba

epode

943-4	— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — —	
		— e — D — e —
945	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
946	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
947	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	ch + ia ||[B]
948	— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	— e — D
949	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
950-1	— — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
952	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∩	decasyll

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[55] Matthiessen (p. 433) suggests 'ia + sp + gl'. See above, p. 79.

Hec. **1024-1034**

Χο.

1024	— — ‿ — ‿ — ‿ — — — ‿ —	3 ia
1025	‿ ‿‿ — ‿ — ‿ — — ‿ —	2δ
1026-7	‿ ‿‿ — ‿ — ‿ — — ‿ —	2δ
1028-9	‿ — — ‿ — ‿ ‿‿ — ‿ —	2δ
1030	‿ — — ‿ — ‿ — — ‿ —	2δ ‖ᴴ
1031	‿ ‿‿ ‿ ‿‿ ‿ — ‿ —	2 ia
1032	— — ‿ — — — ‿ — ‿ — ‿ —	3 ia
1033	‿ ‿‿ — ‿ — ‿ — — ‿ —	2δ
1034	‿ ‿‿ — ‿ — ‿ — — ‿ —	2δ

Polymestor's Monody (*Hec.* 1056-1106)

Πο.

1056	— ‿ ‿ — — — — — — — —	2δ
1057	‿ ‿‿ — ‿ — — ‿ ‿ — ‿ —	2δ
1058-9	‿ ‿‿ ‿‿ ‿ — ‿ ‿‿ — — —	2δ
1060	— — — — — — — — — —	2δ
1061	— ‿ ‿ — — — — — — ‿ ‿ ‿	2δ
1062	— ‿ ‿ — ‿ —	δ
1063	‿ — — ‿ — ‿ — — ‿ —	2δ
1064	— ‿ — ‿ —	hδ
1065	— — ‿ ‿ — — — ‿ ‿ —	2 an
1066	— ‿ ‿ — ‿ — — ‿ ‿ — ‿ ‿ ‿	2δ
1067	‿ ‿ — ‿ ‿ — ‿ — ‿	diom
1068	— ‿ ‿ — ‿ ‿ — — —	ibyc^chol
1069	— — — — ‿ ‿ — ‿ ‿ —	2 an
1070	— ‿ ‿ — — — ‿ ‿ — —	2 an
1071	— — — — — —	prm
1072	— — — ‿ — ‿ ‿ ‿ — — —	2δ
1073	— ‿ ‿ — — — — — — ‿ —	2δ
1074	‿ — — ‿ —	δ
1075	— — ‿ ‿ — ‿ ‿ — ‿ ‿ —	2 an
1076	— — — — ‿ ‿ — — —	2 an
1077	— ‿ ‿ — ‿ — ‿ — — ‿ —	2δ
1078	‿ — ‿ — ‿ — ‿ —	2 ia
1079	— — — —	δ
1080	— ‿ — ‿ — — ‿ — ‿‿ ‿ —	4 cr
1081-2	— — — — ‿ ‿ — ‿ ‿ —	2 an
1083-4	‿ — ‿ — ‿ — ‿ ‿‿ — — —	kδ + δ

Χο.

1085	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
1086	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1087		

Πο.

1088-9	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	δ + hδ ∫
1090	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪∪ — ∪ ⌒	2δ ||ᴮ
1091	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + cr + ba
1092	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + δ
1093	— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	ia + cr
1094	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ⌒	3 ia ||ᴮ
1095	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ⌒	ia + ba ||ᴮ
1096	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1097	— ∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ ⌒	gl?[56]
1098	— ∪ ∪ — — —	δ
1099	— ∪ — — — ∪ — —	2 tr ||ᴴ
1100-1	— ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪	4 cr
1102-3	— ∪ — — — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪	enop[57]
1105	— — — — — ∪ ∪ — —	A
1106	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

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[56] See Parker (1997: 514).
[57] See above, p. 84 (n. 175).

Supplices

Parodos (*Su.* 42-86)

Strophe 1 ~

42	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	4 io
43	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∩	io + io∧ ||ᴮ
44	† †	?
45	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	io + io∧
46-7	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	3 io + io∧

~ antistrophe 1

48-9	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	4 io ∫
50	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	io + io∧ ||ᴮˢ
51	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io∧ + io ∫⁵⁸
52	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	io + io∧
53-4	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	3 io + io∧

Strophe 2 ~

55	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	4 io ∫
56	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 io + io∧
57-8	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	4 io
59	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 io + io∧
60	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	4 io ∫
61	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 io + io∧
62	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∩	2 io + io∧

~ antistrophe 2

63	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	4 io
64	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 io + io∧
65-6	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	4 io ∫
67	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 io + io∧
68	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	4 io ∫
69	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 io + io∧ ∫
70	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 io + io∧

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⁵⁸ See Parker (1997: 62).

Strophe 3 ~

71	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia[59]
72	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	ia + cr + ia ‖[B]
73	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
74	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
75	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
76	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	2 tr
77	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr + ε̈ ε̆
78	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ia + ith

~ antistrophe 3

79	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
80	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	ia + cr + ia ‖[Bs]
81	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
82	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
83	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
84	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪	2 tr[60]
85	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr + ε̈ ε̆
86	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith

Su. 271-285

271	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da
272	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da
273	— — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da
274	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da
[275-6]		
277	— ∪ ∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	6 da
278-9	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪∪ — —	6 da
280	?	
281	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
282	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da
283	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da
284	— ∪ ∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da
285	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪∪ — —	6 da

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[59] On 71-86, see Willink (2010: 224-236).
[60] At 84 perhaps the last syllable of γυναῖκας should be taken as long (*breuis in longo*), as in the responding position at 76.

First Stasimon (*Su.* 365-380)

Strophe 1 ~
365	— ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia
366	⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ∩	lk ||ᴴᴮ
367	⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	2 ia
368a	— ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
368b	— ⏑ — ∩	tr

~ antistrophe 1
369	— ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia
370	⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ∩	lk||ᴮ
371	⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
372a	— ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
372b	— ⏑ — —	tr

Strophe 2 ~
373	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia⁶¹
374	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	ia + cr + cr
375	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia
376	— ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — ∩	cr + ba + ba

~ antistrophe 2
377	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia
378	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	ia + cr + cr
379	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia
380	— ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — —	cr + ba + ba⁶²

Second Stasimon (*Su.* 598-633)

Strophe 1 ~
598	— ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	D + ith
599	corrupt	
600	⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	ba + cr + ia
601	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	ia + cr + ia
602	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia
603	⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	ba + cr + ia
604	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	ia + 'ch' + ia
605	⏑ — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	3 ia

---

⁶¹ On the phrasing of this and the responding stanza, see Stinton (1990: 130-1).
⁶² See Diggle (1994: 457).

606-7	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ba + ith

~ antistrophe 1

608	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	D + ith
609	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	prax ||
610	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + cr + ia
611	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ia + cr + ia
612	∪ ∪∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
613	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + cr + ia
614	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
615	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia ∫
616-7	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ba + ith

Strophe 2 ~

618	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
619	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	'ch' + cr + ba ||[Ha]
620	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + cr + ia
621	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
622a	— — — — ∪ —	mol + cr
622b	— — — — ∪ —	mol + cr
623	— ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	lk
624	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
625	— ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ith

~ antistrophe 2

626	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
627	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	'ch' + cr + ba ||[H]
628	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + cr + ia
629	— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
630a	∪ — — — ∪ —	ba + cr
630b	∪ — — — ∪ —	ba + cr
631	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	lk
632	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
633	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

Third Stasimon and κομμός (*Su.* 778-836)

Strophe 1 ~

778	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T
779	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
780	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
781	∪ — ∪ — — —	ia + sp ||[H]

782	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	ia + cr + ia
783	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia
784	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
785	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ia + ith

~ antistrophe 1

786	⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	T
787	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	ia + cr
788	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
789	⏑ — ⏑ — — —	ia + sp ‖^{Hs}
790	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	ia + cr + ia
791	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia
792	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
793	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ∩	ia + ith

Strophe 2 ~

798	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	ia + cr
799	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
800	— — ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	ia + cr + ia
801	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ia + ba ‖^{H}
802	— — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
803	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
804[63]	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ∩	δ + ba ‖^{HB}
805	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	ia + lk ‖^{HBa}
806	lacunose	
807	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	2 ia + cr
808	— ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ∩	6 da
809	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia ∫
810	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ∩	ith

~ antistrophe 2

811	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	ia + cr
812	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
813	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	ia + cr + ia
814	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ia + ba ‖^{Hs}
815	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
816	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
817	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	δ + ba ‖^{H}
818	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ∩	ia + lk ‖^{B}
819	— — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	sp + lk

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[63] See Wilamowitz (1921: 250-1), Stinton (1990: 114-9) and Diggle (1994: 395).

820	⏑ ⏖ ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	2 ia + cr ‖ᴴ
821	— ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏖ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⌒	6 da
822	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
823	⏖ ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ith

epode

824	⏑ ⏖ ⏑ — ⏖ ⏑ — — ⏑ —	ia + 2 cr
825	⏑ — — ⏑ —	δ
826	⏑ ⏖ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia
827	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⌒	2 ia ‖ᴴᴮ
828		e. m.
829	⏑ — ⏑ — — —	ia + sp⁶⁴
830	⏑ ⏖ ⏑ — — ⏑ —	ia + cr
831-2	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏖ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia
833	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	ia + cr
834	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ ⌒	ia + cr ‖ᴮ
835	⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	ba + cr + ia
836	— ⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	'ch' + cr + ba

ἄστροφον (*Su.* 918-924)

918	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	ia + cr
919	⏑ ⏖ ⏑ ⏖ ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
920	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	ia + 2 cr
921	— ⏑ ⏖ — ⏑ —	2 cr
922	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ —	ba + ia
923	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia
924	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⌒	ith

Fourth Stasimon (*Su.* 955-979)

Strophe ~

955	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl ∫
956	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl ∫
957	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — — —	gl + sp
958	— — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	hept
959	— — — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil
960	⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ —	hex
961	— — — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil
962	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	phal

---

⁶⁴ *Extra metrum*?

~ antistrophe

963	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
964	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
965	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	gl + sp
966	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
967	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
968	corrupt	
969	corrupt[65]	
970	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ⌒	phal

epode

971	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	gl
972	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪∪ — —	ph
973	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
974a	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
974b	‹— — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪∪ —›	ia + ch
975	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
976	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
977	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
978	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia[66]
979	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Evadne's Monody (*Su.* 990-1030)

Strophe ~

990	∪ — — ∪ — —	2 ba
991	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
992	∪ — — ∪ ∪— ∪ ⌒	gl ‖[B]
993	corrupt	
994	corrupt	
995	lacunose	
996	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
997	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
998	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
999	— ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil[67]
1000	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
1001	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1002	∪ — — ∪ — ⌒	2 ba ‖[BHa]

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[65] On 969 see Diggle (1981: 23-4).
[66] On 978 see Diggle (1994: 123 n. 94); Itsumi (1984: 78).
[67] See Diggle (1994: 506, n. 56); Willink (2010: 395).

1003	⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⌒	ph
1004a	— — — ⏑ ⏑ —	ph
1004b	⏑ — —	ba
1005	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ —	ia + cr
1006	— — — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil
1007	— — — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil
1008	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph

~ antistrophe

1012	⏑ — — ⏑ — —	2 ba
1013	⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
1014	⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⌒	gl ||[B]
1015	corrupt	
1016	corrupt	
1018	corrupt	
1019	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph
1020	⏑ — — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil
1021	— ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil
1022	— ⏑⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil
1023	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil
1024	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil
1025	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⌒	2 ba ||[BH]
1026a	corrupt	
1026b	⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph
1027a	⏑ — —	ba
1027b	corrupt	
1028	corrupt	
1029	— — — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil
1030	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⌒	ph

Choral dochmiacs (*Su.* 1072-1079)

1072	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	2 δ
1073	spoken iambic trimeter	
1074	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	δ
1075	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	2 δ
1076	spoken iambic trimeter	
1077	⏑ — ⏑ —	ia
1078	⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑— — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	δ + hδ
1079	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — — —	2 δ

Κομμός (*Su.* **1123-1163**)

Strophe 1 ~

1123	∪ — ∪ —	ia
1124	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1125	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	3 ia
1126	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	'ch' + ith
	∪ — ∪ —	ia
1127	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1128	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1129	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1130	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	'ch' + ith

~ antistrophe 1

1131a	∪ — ∪ —	ia
1131b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1132	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1133	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	'ch' + ith
	∪ — ∪ —	ia
1134	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1135	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1136	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1137	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	'ch' + ith

Strophe 2 ~

1138	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 ia + cr
1139	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith ‖^{Ha}
1140	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1141	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ba + ith
1142	corrupt	
1143	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1144	corrupt	

~ antistrophe 2

1145	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 ia + cr
1146	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith ‖^{H}
1147	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1148	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ba + ith
1149	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + lk
1150	— — ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1151	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	'ch' + ith

Strophe 3 ~

1152	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1153	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1154	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1155	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1156	∪ — ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia
1157	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith

~ antistrophe 3

1158	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1159	lacunose	
1160	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1161	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1162	— ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia
1163	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith

Electra

Monody (*El.* 112-166)

Strophe 1~

112	— — — — ⏑ ⏑ — — —	2 an ‖ᴴ
113	— — — — ⏑ ⏑ — — ⌒	2 an ‖ᴮᴴ
114	⏑ — — —	e. m. ?
115	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
116	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — —	gl
117	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
118	⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
119	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph ‖
120	— — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	tel
121	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	dod ‖
122	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
123	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
124	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⌒	ph

mesode 1

125	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑	gl ?
126	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia (gl?)[68]

~ antistrophe 1

127	— — — — ⏑ ⏑ — — —	2 an ‖ᴴ
128	— — — — ⏑ ⏑ — — ⌒	2 an ‖ᴮᴴ
129	⏑ — — —	?
130	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
131	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — — —	gl
132	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
133	⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
134	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph ‖
135	— — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	tel
136	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	dod ‖

---

[68] See Diggle (1994: 123, n. 94).

137	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
138	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
139	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Strophe 2 ~

140	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da ∫
141	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	4 da ∧
142	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz ||^H
143a	†	?
143b	— ∪ — ∪ — — †	ith ?
144	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T
145	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||^Ba
146	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
147	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
148	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
149	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

mesode 2

150	∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	hex[69]
151	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ibyc
152	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
153	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ||^H
154	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
155	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ibyc
156	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl

~ antistrophe 2

157	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
158	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	4 da ∧
159	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz ||^Hs
160	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
161a	— ∪ — ∪ — † —	ith ?
161b	— — ∪ — — — †	?
162	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∩	ph ||^B
163	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
164	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
165	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
166	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

---

[69] See Parker (1997: 449).

Parodos (*El.* 167-212)

Strophe

Χο.

167	⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — — —	A + sp
168	⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — —	diom ‖
169	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	ia + gl
170	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑⏑ —	wil
171	— ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl ∫
172	— — — — — ⏑⏑ —	wil
173	— — — — — ⏑⏑ —	wil ∫
174	— — — — — ⏑⏑ — — —	wil + sp

Ηλ.

175	— ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
176	— ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
177	— — — ⏑⏑ — —	ph
178	⏑ — — — — ⏑⏑ —	wil
179	— — — ⏑⏑ — —	ph
180	— — — — — ⏑⏑ —	wil
181-2	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	ia + 'ch' + ia
183	— — — ⏑⏑ — —	ph ‖
184	— — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
185	— — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
186	— ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
187	— — — ⏑⏑ — —	ph
188	— — — — — ⏑⏑ —	wil
189	— — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ ⌒	ph

~ antistrophe

190	⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — — —	A + sp
191	⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — —	'ch enop B' ‖[70]
192	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ — — — — ⏑ — ⏑⏑ —	ia + wil
193	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑⏑ —	wil
194	— ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl ∫
195	— — — — — ⏑⏑ —	wil
196	— — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl ∫
197	— — — — — ⏑⏑ — — —	wil + sp

Ηλ.

198	— — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl

---

[70] On the responsion and 'choriambic enoplian B', see Dale (²1968: 137 n. 1; 169 n. 2).

199	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ʃ
200	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
201	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
202	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
203	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
204-5	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ia + 'ch' + ia
206	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
207	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
208	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
209	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
210	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
211	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
212	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

First Stasimon (*El.* 432-486)

Strophe 1~

432	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	wil + ba
433	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
434	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	wil + sp
435	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ʃ
436	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ʃ
437	∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	hex
438	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
439	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	sdd[71]
440	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
441	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

~antistrophe 1

442	— — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	wil + ba
443	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
444	— — — — — ∪ ∪ — — —	wil + sp
445	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	gl ʃ
446	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
447	— — — ∪ ∪ —	hex
448		?
449	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	sdd
450	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl

---

[71] On this colon see Finglass (comm. *Ai.*, p. 208) and above, p. 94. Itsumi's 'reversed ibycean' (2009: xiii) is perhaps the best name for it.

451 ⏑⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — — ph

Strophe 2~
452 — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — 5 da ∧
453 — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ith ||^BaHa
454 — — — ⏑⏑ — — ph ||
455 — — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — gl
456 — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ † ?
457 † ? ||^Ha
458 ⏑⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑⏑⏑ — gl
459 — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑⏑ — D + cr[72]
460-1 ⏑ — — ⏑⏑ — — ⏑⏑ — — ⏑⏑ — — ba + 3 io
462 ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — anacr
463 — — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — — hipp

~antistrophe 2
464 — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — 5 da ∧
465 — ⏑ — ⏑ — ∩ ith ^BH||
466 — — — ⏑⏑ — — ph ||
467 — — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — gl
468 — ⏑⏑⏑ † ?
469 † ? ||^H
470 ⏑⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — gl
471 — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑⏑ — D + cr
472-3 ⏑ — — ⏑⏑ — — ⏑⏑ — — ⏑⏑ — — ba + 3 io ∫
474 ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — anacr
475 — — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ∩ hipp

epode
475-6 — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — — 6 da
477-8 ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ba + lk ||
479 — — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑⏑ — 2 ia
480 ⏑⏑⏑ — — — ⏑ ∩ lk ||^B
481 ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ia + cr[73]
483 — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — — D
484 — — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — gl
485 ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ia + cr[74]
486 — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — — decasyll

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[72] See above, p. 121 (n. 267).
[73] See above, p. 73 (with n. 154).
[74] See above, p. 121 (n. 266).

El. 585-595

Xo.

585	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
586	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	cyren
587	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
588	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	cyren
589	∪ — — ∪ —	δ
590	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	A
591	— — — ∪ —	δ
592-3	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
594	— ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	cr + δ
595	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

Second Stasimon (*El.* 699-746)

Strophe 1 ~

699	† †	?
700	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
701	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	ibyc^chol
702	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
703	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
704	∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
705	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
706	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
707	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
708	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T ∫
709	— — — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	gl
710	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
711	— ∪ ∪ † — ∪ ∪	?
712	∪ — † ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	?

~ antistrophe 1

713	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	gl + cr ?
714	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
715	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	ibyc^chol
716	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
717	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
718	— — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
719	— ∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	?
720	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
721	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl

722	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T ∫
723	— — — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	gl
724	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
725	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
726	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ch + ba

Strophe 2 ~

727	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T ∫
728	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
729	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
730	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
731	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
732	— — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ —	tel
733	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	diom
734	— — — — ∪ ∪ — —	oct ‖
735	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
736	— — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	wil + ba

~ antistrophe 2

737	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T ∫
738	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
739	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
740	— — ∪ ∪ — — — —	hag^chol ∫[75]
741	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
742	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
743	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	diom
744	— — — — ∪ ∪ — —	oct ‖
745	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
746	— — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	wil + ba

El. **860-879**

Strophe ~

Xo.

860	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ D ∪ D
861	— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	— e — D
862-3	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	
		— D — e — D
864	∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	ba + D ∪

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[75] See above, p. 101.

865   — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —   ith + ia

~ antistrophe

Xo.

874   ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   ∪ D ∪ D
875   — — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   — e — D
876-7 — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —
                                                        — D — e — D
878   ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪   ba + D ∪
879   — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —   ith + ia

El. 1147-1164

Strophe ~

Xo.

1147   ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —   2δ ∫
1148   ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — — —   2δ
1149   ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —   2 ia
1150   ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —   2δ
1151   ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —   2δ
1152   ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —   2δ
1153   ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —   δ
1154   ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —   ia + cr ||ᴮᵃ
             <   >.

~ antistrophe

1155   ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —   2δ
1156   ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —   2δ
1157   ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — —   2 ia[76]
1158   ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —   2δ ∫
1159   ∪ — — †∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ †— ∪ —   ?
1160   ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — —   2δ
1161   ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —   δ
1162   ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∩   ia + cr ||ᴮᵃ
1163   ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —   2δ
1164   ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∩   2δ

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[76] On the 'impure' iambic metron, see Wilamowitz (1921: 410-12) and Parker (1968: 246 n. 1), who writes ' "impure" iambics are found in dochmiac contexts, as if Euripides were led by the dochmiac rhythm with its double anceps momentarily to treat the iambic metron as if it too had two ancipitia.' See above, p. 120 (n. 262).

κομμός (*El.* **1177-1232**)

Strophe 1 ~

Ορ.

1177	∪ — — — — — — ∪ —	ba + mol + cr
1178	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	2 ia ∫
1179	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1180	† †	?77
1181a	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1181b	— ∪ — ‹	?
	›	

Ηλ.

1182	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1183	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1184	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

‹Χο.›

1185	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
1186	— — ∪ — ‹ ∪ — — ›	ia + ba
1187	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1188	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1189	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith

~ antistrophe 1

Ορ.

1190	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 ba + cr
1191	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
1192	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1193	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + 'ch'
1194	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1195	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1196	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1197	— ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ith

Ηλ.

1198	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1199	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1200	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

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77 See Diggle (1994: 168).

Xo.

1201	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1202	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
1203	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1204	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1205	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ia + ith

Strophe 2 ~

<Ορ.>

1206	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
1207	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	2 ia + ba||[B]
1208	∪ — — — ∪ —	ba + cr
1209	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Xo.

1210	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1211	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1212	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

~ antistrophe 2

Ορ.

1213-4	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1215	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba||[Bs]
1216	∪ — — — ∪ —	ba + cr
1217	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Xo.

1218	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1219	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1220	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

Strophe 3 ~

Ορ.

1221	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1222	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1223	— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ||[Ha] : :

Ηλ.

1224	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1225	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1226	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∩	decasyll

~ antistrophe 3

<Ορ.>

1227	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

| 1228 | — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — | lk |
| 1229 | — ∪∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — | 2 ia ‖^{Ha} : : |

Ηλ.

1230	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1231	∪ ∪∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1232	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ⌒	decasyll

HERACLES

Parodos (*Herc.* 107-137)

Strophe 1 ~

107	— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
108	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
109	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
110	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
111	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∩	ia + ba ||ᴮ
112	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ia + cr + ia ∫
113	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba ||
114	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
115	— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪	2 ia
116	— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
117	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
118	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

~ antistrophe 1

119	† — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ † ∪ ∪ ∪ —	(~ 2 ia) ∫
120	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
121	∪ — †	?
122		?
123	†	?
124	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ia + cr + ia ∫
125	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba ||
126	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia
128	— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia
127	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
129	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
130	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

epode

131	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	tr + sp ∫
132a	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
132b	— ∪ — — —	cr + sp ||
133	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 tr + cr

134	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ⌒	lk ||^B
135	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr
136[78]	— — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪	erasm^{contr}
137	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

First Stasimon (*Herc.* 348-441)

Strophe 1 ~

348	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
349	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
350	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
351	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ||^{Hs}
352	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
353a	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + ia
353b	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar ||^H
354	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ⌒	hag ||^B
355	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
356	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
357	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
358	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ⌒	ph

mesode 1

359	— — — ∪ ∪ — ⌒	ph ||^{Bs}
360	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
361	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
62	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
363	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

~ antistrophe 1

364	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
365	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
366	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
367	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ||^{Hs}
368	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch ∫
369a	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + ia ∫
369b	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar ||^{Hs}
370	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag ||^{Bs}

---

[78] See West (1982: 104). Or else Barrett's pendent 'enhoplian' c (comm. *Hi.*, p. 423), the last position of which is (in Barrett's view) anceps (cf. S. *OC* 523). Note that elsewhere in Herc. the phrase x — x — ∪ ∪ — — appears ten times (see above, pp. 78, 102). 'Erasm + ith' is, of course, the so-called Archilochean dicolon.

371	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl ∫
372	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
373	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
374	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph

epode 1

375	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph ||
376	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph
377	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph
378	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
379	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph

Strophe 2 ~

380	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	D$^{\text{contr}}$
381	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	ibyc ∫
382a	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑	4 da ∫
382b	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	3 da[79]
383	⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⌢	ia + ba ||$^{\text{B}}$
384	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑	2 tr
385	— ⏑ — — ⏑ —	2 cr
386	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
387	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ith
388	⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ba + cr + ba

mesode 2

389	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph ||
390	⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph
391	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph
392	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl ∫
393	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⌢	ph

~ antistrophe 2

394	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	D$^{\text{contr}}$
395	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	ibyc ∫
396a	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑	4 da ∫
396b	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	3 da
397	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⌢	ia + ba ||$^{\text{B}}$
398	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑	2 tr
399	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑ —	2 cr

---

[79] The sequence 'ibyc ∫ 4 da ∫ 3 da' invites the question whether '3 da' is not in fact a 'catalectic ibycean', in the sense that an adonean is a catalectic dodrans (cf. Parker 1997: 321): catalexis would make it pendent, thereby affording contrast with its normal, blunt close.

400	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
401	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
402	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ba + cr + ba

epode 2

403	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ‖
404	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
405	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
406	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
407	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Strophe 3 ~

408	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + cr + ia
409	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia
410	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + cr + ba
411	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
412	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ‖
413	∪ — ∪ — — † ∪ —	?
414	†	?
415	— — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
416	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia ∫
417	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
418	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

mesode 3

419	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ‖
420	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
421	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
422	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
423	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
424	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

~ antistrophe 3

425	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + cr + ia
426	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia
427	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + cr + ba
428	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
429	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ‖
430	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
431	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
432	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
433	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia ∫

434	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
435	— ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ith

epode 3

436	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ‖
437	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
438	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
439	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
440	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
441	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Second Stasimon (*Herc.* 637-700)

Strophe 1 ~

637	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 ch ∫
638	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
639	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
640-1	∪∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
642	∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	hipp ‖
643	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
644	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag ‖
645	— — — — ∪ ∪ — —	oct ‖[Ba]
646	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
647	— — — — ∪ ∪ — —	oct ‖
648	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
649	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
650	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
651	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
652	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
653	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
654	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

~ antistrophe 1

655	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 ch
656	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
657	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
658-9	∪∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
660	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∩	hipp ‖[B]
661	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
662	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag ‖
663	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∩	oct ‖[B]
664	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept

665	— — — — ∪ ∪ — —	oct ||
666	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
667	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
668	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
669	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
670	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
671	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
672	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Strophe 2 ~

673	— — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
674	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ∫
675	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ||[Ba]
676	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
677	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp ||
678	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
679	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	io + io ∧
680	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	io + io ∧
681	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
682	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
683	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
684	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∩	ph ||[B]
685	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
686	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

~ antistrophe 2

687	— — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
688	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
689	— — — — — ∪ ∪ ∩	wil ||[B]
690	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
691	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp ||
692	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	anacr
693	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	io + io ∧
694	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	io + io ∧
695	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
696	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
697	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
698	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
699	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
700	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Third Stasimon (*Herc*. 735-814)

Strophe 1 ~

Xo.

735	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
736-7	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
738	∪ —	e. m.
738-9	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
740	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia spoken
741	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia spoken
742-3	— ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 cr + δ
744	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	cr
745	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
746	∪ — — ∪ —	δ
747	— — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia spoken
748	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia spoken

Λυ. (ἔϲωθεν)

749	ἰώ μοί μοι.	

~ antistrophe 1

Xo.

750	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
751-2	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
753	∪ —	e. m.
753	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

Λυ. (ἔϲωθεν)   3 ia spoken

Xo.

755	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia spoken
756	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia spoken
757b	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ —	2 cr + δ
757a	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	cr
758	† † ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	?
759	∪ — — ∪ —	δ
760	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia spoken
761	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	3 ia spoken

Strophe 2 ~

763a	∪ — ∪ —	ia
763b	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ch + ia ∫
764	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ar ||ᴮ

765	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
766	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
767	< > ∪ ∪⏑⏑∪ — —	? ||
768-9	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪⏑⏑∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
770	∪ — ∪ ∪⏑⏑∪ — ∪ ∪⏑⏑∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
771	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith

~ antistrophe 2

772a	∪ — ∪ —	ia
772b	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ch + ia
773	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar ||[Bs]
774	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
775	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
776	∪ ∪⏑⏑∪ ∪⏑⏑∪ — —	ia + ba ||
777	†∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — †	?
778-9	∪ — ∪ ∪⏑⏑∪ ∪⏑⏑∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
780	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ⌒	ia + ith

Strophe 3 ~

781	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
782	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
783	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
784	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
785	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
786-7	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	3 ch —
788	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
789	— — — ∪ ∪ — ⌒	ph ||[B]
790	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ||
791[80]	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ⌒	tel + cr ||[BH]
792	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil[Hs/Ba] ||
793	∪ — ∪ ∪⏑⏑∪ — —	ia + ba ||
794	— — ∪ ∪ ∪⏑⏑∪ — —	hag ||
795	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	oct ||
796	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	oct ||
797	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz ||

~ antistrophe 3

798	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
799	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
800	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

---

[80] See above, p. 110.

801	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
802	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
803-4	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	3 ch —
805	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
806	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
807	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil ||
808	— — — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ —	hept + cr ||[Bs/Hs]
809	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∩	wil[Ba/Hs] ||
810	— — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba ||
811	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag ||
812	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	oct ||
813	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	oct ||
814	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz ||

Herc. 875-921

Xo.

875	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
876	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
877	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
878	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
879	∪ — — ∪ — —	ba + ba
880	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	3 ia
881	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ar ||[B]
882	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
883a	— — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	A
883b	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	∩ ddss —
884	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
885	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

<Aμ.> (ἔcωθεν)

886a	∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪	δ

Xo.

886b	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	2δ
887a	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
887b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∩	∪ sd — ||[B]

Aμ.

888	∪ — ∪ —	ia

Xo.

889	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	ia ∪ D
890	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da

Αμ.
891 ∪ — ∪ —   ia

Χο.
892 ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   ia ∪ D
893 ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —   enop prm

<Αμ.>
894 ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ :: — ∪ — ∪ ∩   3 ia ||^{B}
895 — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —   cr + δ ||
896-7 ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪   2ia + erasm
898 — ∪ — — —   cr + sp ||^{H}

Αμ.
899 ∪ — ∪ —   ia

Χο.
900 ∪ — — ∪ —   ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   2δ
901-2   ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   2δ
903 ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —   δ
904 ∪ — ∪ —   ia
905 ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —   3 ia

Αμ.
906 — — ∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — —   sp + 3 ba
907-8 ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪   2ia + erasm
909 — ∪ — — —   cr + sp

ΕΞΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ
910 — — ∪ — — — ∪ :: ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪   3 ia
911 ∪ — :: ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia
912 ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   δ

Εξ.
913 ∪ — ∪ — ∪ :: — —   ia + ba

<Εξ.>
914 ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ :: — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia
915 — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   cr + δ

Εξ.
916 — — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia

Χο.
917 — — — ∪ — — — — — —   2δ
918 ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —   δ
919 ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪   2δ ∫
920   ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ <   > — ∪ —   ?

| 921 | ⏑ — — ⏑ — | δ ‖ |

Herc. **1016-1088**

Χο.

1016	⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	2δ
1017	⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⌒[81]	A + ia ‖[B]
1018	— ⏑ ⏑ — — —	δ
1019	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑	2δ
1020	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	δ + cr
1021	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — — —	2δ
1022	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	2δ
1023	— ⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	δ
1024[82]	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — —	δ + δ⌒ ‖[H]
1025	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⌒	ia + ba ‖[B]
1026	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — — — — ⏑ —	2δ ∫
1027	— ⏑ ⏑ — — —	δ
1028	— —	e. m.
1029	⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑	erasm
1030	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	ibyc
1031	⏑ — —	e. m.
1032	⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑	erasm
1033	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — —	ibyc[chol] ‖[H]
1034	— — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — — — ⏑ —	3 ia
1035	⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	2δ
1036	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⌒	ia + ba ‖[B]
1037	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	ibyc
1038	⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	erasm
1039	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia spoken
1040	— — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⌒	3 ia spoken
1041	⏑ — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⌒	3 ia spoken

Αμ.

1042	— — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	2δ ∫
1043	⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	2δ ∫
1044	⏑ — — ⏑ —	δ

Χο.

| 1045 | ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — | 2δ |
| 1046 | ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — | 2δ ‖[H] |

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[81] For the *breuis in longo* see Diggle (1994: 104).
[82] See Diggle (1994: 107).

Αμ.

1047	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1048	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1049	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz[83]
1050	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
1051	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
1052a	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ :: ∪∪	2 δ ∫
1052b	∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	δ ‖ᴴ

<Αμ.>

1053	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
1054	— ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ith ‖ᴮ
1055-6	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∩	— dddds ‖ᴮ
1057-8	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ ‖ᴴ

Χο.

1059	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — [84]

Αμ.

1060	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ ‖ᴴ

Χο.

1061	— — :: — — — ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2δ ∫
1062	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
1063	∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	δ

Χο.

1064	∪ — ∪ — :: ∪ — —	ia + ba

<Χο.>

1065	∪ — ∪ — ∪ :: — —	ia + ba

<Χο.>

1066	∪ — ∪ — ∪ :: — —	ia + ba

Χο.

1067	— — ∪ :: — ∪ — ∩	ia + ba ‖ᴮ
1068-9	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∩	∪ dddds ‖ᴴᴮ
1070	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ

Χο.

1071-2	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ ‖ᴴ

---

[83] See above, p. 107.

[84] Dale analyses as 'iambic tripody' (²1968: 115; see also Barrett, comm. *Hi.*, p. 267). Diggle's ἀδύνατ᾿ ἀδύνατ᾿ οἴμοι gives an ithyphallic of the shape ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —.

Αμ.

1073	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia ∫
1074	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1075	— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ⌒	— e — D — ‖ᴮ
1076	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	D ∪ ∫
1077a	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	D ∪
1077b	— ∪ ∪ — —	ad

Χο.

1078	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
1079	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
1080	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	T + ba

Αμ.

1081-2	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1083	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	erasm
1084	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ⌒	D
1085	— ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
1086	∪ — — — — — — — — ∪ ⌒	2δ ‖ᴮ

Χο.

1087	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia spoken
1088	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia spoken

Herc. **1178-1213**

Αμ.

1178	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ

Θη.

1179	— — ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Αμ.

1180	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ

Θη.

1181	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Αμ.

1182-3	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
1184	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ

Θη.

1187	∪ — ∪ — — ∷ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	ia — ibyc ᶜʰᵒˡ
1188	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	cyren

Θη.

1186	— — ∪ — — ∷ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	ia — ibycᶜʰᵒˡ

Θη.
  1185   — — ∪ — — : : — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —   ia — ibyc^{chol}
Θη.
  1189   — — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia
Αμ.
  1190-1   ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪   2δ
  1192-3   ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — — — ∪ —   2δ ∫
  1194   ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — — —   2δ
Θη.
  1195   — — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —   3 ia

Αμ.
  1196   — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —   s — d
  1197   ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —   ∧dddds—
Θη.
  1198   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia
Αμ.
  1199   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪   D ∪
  1200   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪   D ∪
  1201   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∩   D ||^B
Θη.
  1202   — — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ ∩   3 ia
Αμ.
  1203   — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —   cr + δ
  1204   ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —   2δ
  1205-6   ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — sp ||^H ∪ ∪ — — —   A + sp ||^H
  1207   ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   A
  1208-9   ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   A
  1210   ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —   2δ ∫
  1211   ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —   2δ
  1212   ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —   2δ
  1213   ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∩   2δ

Troades

122	— — — — — — —	prm
123	— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — — —	prm
124	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl
125	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl
126	— — — — — — —	prm
127	— — — — — — —	2 an
128	— — — †	?
129	†	?[85]
130	— — — — — —	prm
131	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
132	— — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
133	— — — — — — ∩	prm ‖B
134	— — — —	an
135	— — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
136	† ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — †	?
137	— — — — — —	prm
138	— — — — — — —	2 an
139	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
140	— — ∪ ∪ —	an
141	— — — — — —	prm
142	— — — — — —	prm
143a	— — — — — — —	2 an
143b	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	an
144	† †	?
145	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — —	2 an
146	— — — — — — —	2 an
147	†	?
148	†	?
149	— — ∪ ∪ —	an
150	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
151	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
152	— — — — — —	prm

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[85] See Dale (²1968: 51); Parker (1976: 20).

Parodos (*Tr.* 153-229)

Strophe 1 ~

HMIXOPION A’

153	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — — —	2 an
154	— ∪∪ — — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	2 an
155	∪∪ — — — — — — —	2 an
156	∪∪ — — — ∪∪ — — —	2 an
157	— ∪∪ — — — — — —	2 an
158	— — — — — — ∩	prm ‖^B

Εκ.

159	— ∪∪ — — — — — —	2 an
160	— — — — — — —	prm

Ημ.

161	— — ∪∪ — — — — —	2 an
162	— — — — — ∪∪ — —	2 an

Εκ.

163	— — — — — — —	prm

Ημ.

164	— — — —	an
165	∪∪ — — — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	2 an
166	— ∪∪ — — — — — —	2 an
167	— — — — — — ∩	prm ‖^B

Εκ.

	— —	e. m.
168	— — — —	an
169	— — — — — — — —	2 an
171	— — — — — — —	prm
170	— — — —	an
172a	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — — —	prm
172b	— — — —	an
173	— — — — — — — —	2 an
174	— — — — — — — —	2 an
175	— — — — — — ∩	prm ‖^B

~ antistrophe 1

HMIXOPION B’

176	— — ∪∪ — — — ∪∪ —	2 an
177	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	2 an

178	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — — —	2 an
179	— — — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
180	— ∪ ∪ — — — — — —	2 an
181	— — — — — — —	prm

Εκ.

182	— ∪ ∪ — — — — — —	2 an
183	— — — — — — —	prm

Ημ.

184	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
185	— — — — — — — —	2 an

Εκ.

186	— — — — — — —	prm

Ημ.

187a	— — — —	an
187b	— — — — — — — —	2 an
188	— — — — — — — —	2 an
189	— — — — — — —	prm

Εκ.

	— —	e. m.
190	— — — —	an
191	— — — — — — — —	2 an
192a	— — — — — — —	prm
192b	— — — —	an
193a	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∩	prm ||[B]
193b	— — — —	an
194	— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
195	— — — — — — — —	2 an
196	— — — — — — —	prm

Strophe 2 ~

Χο.

197	— — — — — — — —	2 an
198	— — — — — — — —	2 an
199	— — — — — — — ∪ ∪	2 an
200	— — — — — — —	prm
201	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
202	∪ ∪ — — — — — — —	2 an
203	— — — — — — — —	2 an
204	— — — — — — — —	2 an
205	— — — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an

206	— ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
207	— — — — — — — —	prm
208-9	— — — — ∪ ∪ — —	prm
210	— — — — — — — —	2 an
211	— — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
212	— — — — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
213	— — — — — — —	prm

~ antistrophe 2

214	— — — — — — — —	2 an
215	— — — — — — — —	2 an
216	— — — — — — — —	2 an
217	— — — — — — —	prm
218	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
219	— — — — — — — —	2 an
220	— — — — — — — —	2 an
221	— — — — — — — —	2 an
222	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
223	— — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
224	— — — — — — —	prm
225	† †	?
226	— — — — — — — —	2 an
227	— — — — — — — —	2 an
228	— — — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
229	— — — — — — —	prm

Duet (*Tr.* 235-291)

ΤΑΛΘΥΒΙΟC

235	∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
236	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
237	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
238	— ∪∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	

Εκ.

239	† ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ † ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	? + δ ?

Τα.

240	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Εκ.

241	∪ — ∪ —	ia
242a	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
242b	∪ — — ∪ —	δ

Τα.
243   ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia

Εκ.
244   ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —   2δ
245   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   δ ||^{H::}

Τα.
246   — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —   3 ia

Εκ.
247   — — ∪ —   ia
248   ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —   2δ

Τα.
249   — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — — ∪ —   3 ia

Εκ.
250   — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —   — D + sp
251   — — — —   δ

Τα.
252   — — ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —   3 ia

Εκ.
253   — — — — — — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪   2δ[86]
254   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —   2δ

Τα.
255   ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia

Εκ.
256   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪   D ∪ ∫
257   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪   D ∪ ∫
258   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —   ibyc^{chol}

Τα.
259   — — ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia

Εκ.
260   ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —   2δ
261   †   †

Τα.
262   ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia
κ.
263   — — — ∪ ∪ — — —   prm?

---

[86] On the split resolution, see above, p. 58.

Τα.
264 — — ∪ — — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia

Εκ.
265 — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —   2δ
266 ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪   erasm
267 — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —   ibyc^chol

Τα.
268 — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia

Εκ.
269 ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪   cr
270 — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —   ibyc^chol

Τα.
271 ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —   3 ia

Εκ.
272 ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —   ba + enop
273 — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   2δ

Τα.
274 — — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —   3 ia

Εκ.
275 ∪ — ∪ — : — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   ia + ibyc
276 — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — — ∪ ∩   2δ ||^B

Τα.
277 ∪∪ — ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —   3 ia

Εκ.
278   e. m.
279 ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩   2 ia ||^B
280 — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —   'ch' + ia + ba
281 ∪ — — —   e. m.
282 ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪   diom
283 — ∪ — — —   hδ
284 ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —   2δ
285 — — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   ia + cr + ia
286 ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪   erasm
287 — ∪ — — —   hδ
288 ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —   2δ
289 † ∪ — — — — ∪ — ∪   ?[87]

---

[87] See Stinton (1990: 130 n. 31).

290	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — †	?
291a	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
291b	∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	δ

Cassandra's Monody (*Tr.* 308-340)

Strophe ~

308	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
309	∪ — ∪ —	ia
310	— ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ⌒[88] — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
311	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	kδ
312	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — — —	2δ
313	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ||[H]
314	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
315	∪ — ∪ — ∪ † †	?
316-7	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	3 ia
318	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ||
319	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	ia + cr[89]
320	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
321	∪ — — ∪ — —	ba + ba ||
322	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
323	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
324a	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
324b	— ∪∪ ∪ —	ia ?

~ antistrophe

325	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ⌒	2δ ||[B]
326	∪ — ∪ —	ia
327	— ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
328	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	kδ
329	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — — —	2δ

---

[88] See Parker (1997: 445).

[89] *Tr.* 319~335 raises the question whether the second long of a bacchiac may be resolved (resolution of the first long is unthinkable, as it goes against the principle formulated by Dale that the penultimate long of pendent cola is 'inviolable': ²1968: 74). *Tr.* 319~335 can be analysed either as 'ia + cr' (∪ — ∪ ∪|∪ — ∪ — ~ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —) or 'ba + ia' (∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ~ ∪ — ∪|∪ ∪ — ∪ —). Since split resolution is unavoidable either way, I prefer to analyse 'ia + cr', as resolved bacchiacs in Euripides are an absolute rarity, the only plausible example being *Tr.* 564, where the context ' ba + ia | ba + ia | ba + ia | ba + ia | ba^(∪∪) + ia' helps (somewhat) to suspend disbelief (cf. Diggle 1981: 19; Parker 1997: 413). Note that *Hel.* 335 (analysed by Stinton 1990: 125 as 'ba + ia') can also be analysed as 'ia + cr', although neither is likely to be right (see Willink 2010: 136 n. 13).

330	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ‖[H]
331	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
332	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	ia + cr + ia
333	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
334	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ‖
335	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	ia + cr
336	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
337	∪ — — ∪ — —	ba + ba ‖
338	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
339	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
340a	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
340b	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∩	ia ?

First Stasimon (*Tr.* 511-567)

Strophe ~

511	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
512	— ∪ — — — —	e — sp[90]
513-4	— — — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — — —	D[contr] — D[contr]
515	— — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — — —	— d — e sp
516	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	enop prm
517-8	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∩	D[contr] ∪ ith ‖[B]
519	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	2 ia
520	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia ∫
521	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba ‖[H]
522	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
523	— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
524	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
525	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	2 ia
526	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ‖[?]
527	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
528	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
529	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
530	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

~ antistrophe

531	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
532	— ∪ — — — —	e — sp
533-4	— — — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — — —	D[contr] — D[contr] ‖

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[90] On this colon, see Diggle, comm. *Phaeth.*, p. 148 (cf. 1996a: 197).

535	— — ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ — — —	— d — e sp
536	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	enop prm
537-8	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	D^{contr} ∪ ith ‖^{Bs}
539	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪	2 ia
540	— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	2 ia ∫
541	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba ‖^{Hs}
542	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	ia + cr
543	— ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
544	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
545	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
546	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ‖$^?$
547	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
548	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
549	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
550	† ∪ — ∪ — — — †	?

epode

551	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
552-3	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
554	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
555	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ —	ia + cr
556	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
557	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪	2 ia ∫
558	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
559	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ‖$^?$
560	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + ia
561	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + ia
562	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + ia
563	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + ia
564	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ba + ia[91]
565	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	2 ia[92]
566	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
567	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ⌒	ia + ba

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[91] See above, on *Tr.* 319~335.
[92] For the resolution before change of metre, see Diggle (1994: 398 n. 122).

Duet (*Tr.* 577-606)

Strophe 1 ~
Αν.
577 ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⌒ ba + ith

Εκ.
578 — — :: ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ia + ith

Εκ.
579 — — :: — — ⏑ — mol + cr

Εκ.
580 — — :: — — ⏑ — mol + cr

Εκ.
581 ⏑⏑ ⏑ :: — ⏑ — — ith

~ antistrophe 1
Εκ.
582 ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ba + ith

Αν.
583 — — :: ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ia + ith

Αν.
584 — — :: — — ⏑ — mol + cr

Αν.
585 ⏑ — :: — — ⏑ — ba + cr

Αν.
586 ⏑⏑ ⏑ :: — ⏑ — — ith

Strophe 2 ~
Αν.
587 ⏑ — — ⏑ — — 2 ba

Εκ.
588 ⏑ — — ⏑ — — 2 ba
589 — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — D

Αν.
590 — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ith

~ antistrophe 2
Αν.
591 † ⏑ † — — ⏑ — — 2 ba

Εκ.
592 ⏑ — — ⏑ — — 2 ba

593　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —　　　　　　　　　　　　D

Αν.
594　　　— ∪ — ∪ — —　　　　　　　　　　　　ith

Strophe 3 ~

Αν.
595　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ꞉꞉ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —　　6 da

Αν.
596　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ꞉꞉ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —　　6 da

Αν.
597　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —　　6 da
598　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —　　6 da
599　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —　　6 da
600　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —　　6 da

~ antistrophe 3

Εκ.
601　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ꞉꞉ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —　　6 da

Εκ.
602　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ꞉꞉ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —　　6 da

Εκ.
603　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —　　6 da
604　　　† — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — †　　　　　　?
605　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ‹　　　　›　　?
606　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —　　6 da

Second Stasimon (*Tr.* 799-859)

Strophe 1 ~
799　　　∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —　　∪ D ∪ D
800　　　— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —　　　　— D — e
801　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —　　D — D —
802　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — —　　　　D — e — ||^Hs
803　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —　　6 da
804　　　∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —　　　∪ e — D ∫
805　　　　　— — ∪ — — — ∪ —　　　　— e — e||^Hs
806　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪　　　　4 da
807　　　— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ‹　　　›　　　　?
[808]

~ antistrophe 1

809	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ D ∪ D
810	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	— D — e
811	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	D — D —
812	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — —	D — e — ||Hs
813-4	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da
815	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ e — D
816	— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∩	— e — e ||Hs/Ba
817	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪	4 da
818-9	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	prax

Strophe 2 ~

820-1	∪ — ∪ — : — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ia : e ∪ D — ||93
822	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
823-4	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ — —	D — e — e — ||
825-6	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da ||Hs
827-8	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D ||Hs
829	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr ∫
830	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
831	— ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
832	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 tr ||
833	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪	diom
834	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
835	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	2 ia ∫
836	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
837-8	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	D ∧ D ∪94
839	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

~ antistrophe 2

840-1	∪ — ∪ — : — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∩	ia : e ∪ D — ||B
842	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
843-4	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∩	D — e — e — ||Ba
845	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
846-7	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D ||Hs
848	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
849	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
850	— ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	2 tr
851	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 tr ||

---

93 See above, p. 84 (n. 174).
94 Cf. West's notation of *PV* 547~555 at the end of his Teubner Aeschylus. See above, p. 67 (n.137).

852-3	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪	diom
854	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
855	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪͜∪	2 ia ∫
856	∪ ∪͜∪ ∪ ∪͜∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
857-8	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	D ^ D ∪
859	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

Third Stasimon (*Tr.* 1060-1117)

Strophe 1 ~

1060	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1061	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
1062	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
1063	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1064	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
1065	— — — ∪ ∪ ∪͜∪ —	ph ||
1066	— — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪͜∪ —	ia + cr + ia
1067	∪ ∪͜∪ ∪ ∪͜∪ ∪ ∪͜∪ ∪ —	2 ia
1068	— ∪ ∪͜∪ — ∪ ∪͜∪ ∪ —	2 ia
1069-70	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	prax

~ antistrophe 1

1071	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1072	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
1073	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
1074	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1075	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
1076	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
1077	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	ia + cr + ia
1078	— ∪ ∪͜∪ ∪ ∪͜∪ ∪ ∪͜∪ —	2 ia
1079	— ∪ ∪͜∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪͜∪ ∪ —	2 ia
1080-1	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	prax

Strophe 2 ~

1082	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
1083	∪ — ∪ ∪͜∪ ∪ — —	ia + ba
1084-5	∪ — ∪ ∪͜∪ ∪ ∪͜∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	3 ia ||ᴮ
1086	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	?[95]

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[95] For two different approaches to the problems of 1086~1104, see Wilamowitz (1921: 171) and Diggle (1981: 71-2). Metrically, Wilamowitz's solution (a pendent octosyllable) might be preferable: 'sed pronuntia modo ᾆϲϲον, enoplion habes ᾆϲϲον πτεροῖϲι πορεύει clausulam

1087	— ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	2 cr + ba ||
1088	— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	2 ia + ba
1089	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1090	— ∪ ∪ † ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — † ∪ — ∪ —	?
1091-2	— ∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ —	4 cr ∫
1093	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk ||
1094	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
1095	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
1096	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
1097	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
1098	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
1099	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba

~ antistrophe 2

1100	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
1101	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	ia + ba
1102-3	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia ||^H/Bs
1104	† † ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	?
1105	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ⌒	2 cr + ba ||^B
1106	— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba
1107	— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1108	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia ||
1109-10	— ∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ —	4 cr ∫
1111	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk ||
1112	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
1113	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
1114	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
1115	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
1116	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
1117	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ⌒	ia + ba

Tr. **1216-1245**

Xo.

1216	∪ — ∪ —	ia
1217a	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
1217b	∪ — — ∪ —	δ

---

periodi optimam'. With Diggle's conjecture at 1104, we would have — — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —
('e^chol ∪ d —') corresponding with — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ('e ∪ d —'), although elsewhere in
Euripides 'e' (— ∪ —) does not seem to respond with ' — — —'.

Χο.

1226	∪ — ∪ —	ia
1227	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1228	— ∪ — ∪ —	hδ
1229	∪ — ∪ — ∪ :: — —	ia + ba

Χο.

1230	∪ — ∪ — ∪ :: — —	ia + ba ‖ᴴ

Χο.

1231	— — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

Εκ.

1232	∪∪ — ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1233	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1234	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	3 ia ‖ᴮ

Χο.

1235	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ia + ba ‖ᴮ
1236	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	δ + ba ‖ᴮ
1237	∪ — — —	e. m.

Εκ.

1238	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ia + ba ‖ᴮ

Χο.

1239	† ∪ ∪ — — † ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ?	

κομμός (*Tr.* **1287-1332**)

Strophe 1 ~

Εκ.

1287	∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	ia
1288	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia
1289	† †	?
1290	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba

Χο.

1291	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia
1292-3	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba

~ antistrophe 1

Εκ.

1294	∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	ia
1295	†	?
1296		?
1297	†	?

Χο.

   1298   ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   2 ia

   1299   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —   2 ia + ba

Strophe 2 ~

Εκ.

   1302   ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   ba + cr +ia

Χο.   e. m.

Εκ.

   1303   — — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —   2 ia + ba

Χο.

   1304   ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   ia + cr + ia

Εκ.

   1305   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∩   3 ia ||^{B/Ha}

   1306   — — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —   ia + ith ||^{Ha}

Χο.

   1307   ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —   ia + ith

   1308   — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪   2 tr

   1309   — ∪ — ∪ — —   ith ||^{Ha}

Εκ.

   1310   ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ : : — ∪ — — ∪ —   2 ia + cr

Εκ.

   1311   — — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ : : — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia ||

Εκ.

   1312   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪   2 ia

   1313   ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪   2 ia

   1314   — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   2 ia ||^{Ha}

Χο.

   1315   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —   2 ia ∫

   1316   ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∩   2 ia + ba

~ antistrophe 2

Εκ.

   1317   ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   ba + cr +ia

Χο.   e. m.

Εκ.

   1318   — ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —   2 ia + ba

Χο.

1319 ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —   ia + cr + ia

Εκ.

1320 ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ∩   3 ia ||^(B/H)

1321 ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — —   ia + ith ||^H

Χο.

1322 ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — —   ia + ith

1323 — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑   2 tr

1324 — ⏑ — ⏑ — —   ith ||^(Ha)

Εκ.

1325 ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ :: — ⏑ — — ⏑ ∩   2 ia + cr

Εκ.

1326 ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ :: ⏑⏑ — — ⏑ ∩   3 ia ||^B

Εκ.

1327 ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑   2 ia

1328-9 ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑   2 ia

1330 — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —   2 ia ||^(Ha)

Χο.

1331 ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —   2 ia

1332 ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — —   2 ia + ba

Iphigenia in Tauris

Parodos (*IT* 123-235)

ΙΦ.

123	— — — —	an
124	— — — — — — — —	2 an
125	— — — — — — — ∩	2 an ||^B

ΧΟΡΟϹ

126	— — — — — —	δ[96]
127	— — — — —	δ
128	— — — — — — —	prm
129	— — — — — — —	prm
130	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
131	— — — — — — — —	prm ||^H
132	— ∪ ∪ — — — — —	prm
133-4	— — — — — — — —	2 an
135	— — — — — — —	prm
136	— — — — — — —	prm
137	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
138	∪ ∪ — — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	2 an
139	— — — — — — — —	2 an
140	— — — — — — — —	2 an
141	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
142	†∪ — — — — — †	?

ΙΦ.

143	— — — —	an
144	— — — — — — —	prm
145	— — — — — — — —	2 an
146	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an ||^H
147	— — — — — — ∩	prm ||^B
148	— — — — — — — —	2 an
149	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
150	† — — — — ∪ ∪ — †	?
151	— ∪ ∪ — —	an
152	— — — — — — —	prm ||^H

---

[96] 'Dragged dochmiac with the effect of a short paroemiac' (Dale ²1968: 60).

153	∪∪—∪∪—	an
154	————————	prm ||^H
155	————————	prm
156	————————	prm
157	————	an
158	∪∪—∪∪—————	2 an
159	∪∪—————∪∪—	2 an
160	————∪∪—∪∪—	2 an
161	————————	2 an
162	————————	2 an
163-4	———————	prm
165	——∪∪—∪∪——	prm
166	∪∪———∪∪——	prm ||^H
167	———————	prm
168-9	———————	prm ||^H
170	—∪∪——∪∪—∪∪—	2 an
171	∪∪—∪∪—∪∪———	2 an
172	————————	2 an
173-4	—————∪∪——	2 an
175	—∪∪———∪∪——	2 an
176	∪∪—∪∪——∪∪—∪∪	2 an
177	———————	prm

Xo.

178-9	————————	2 an
180	∪∪————∪∪——	2 an
181	—————————	2 an
182	————∪∪—∪∪—	2 an
183-4	————————	2 an
185	∪∪———	an
186	————————	2 an
187	———————	prm
188	∪∪———	an
189	†∪————————	?
190	∪∪∪———†	?
191	———————	prm
	< >	
192	————————	2 an
193	——————∪∪∩	2 an ||^B
194	†————∪∪†	?
195	†——†——∪∪—	?
196	————∪∪—∪∪—	2 an

197	† ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ †	?
198-9	— — — — — — — — —	2 an
200	— — — — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
201	— — — — — — — — —	2 an
202	∪ ∪ — — —	an

ΙΦ.

203	— — — — — — — —	prm
204	— — ‹	
	› — — — — — —	?
205	— — — — — — — —	2 an
206	∪ ∪ — — — — — —	prm
207	— — — — — —	prm ‖ᴴ
209	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
210	— — — — — — —	prm
211	∪ ∪ — — — — — —	prm
212	— — — — — — —	prm
213	† ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — — †	?
214	— — — — — — —	prm
215	∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — —	prm
216	— — — — — — —	prm
217	— — — — — — — —	2 an
218	— — — — — — — —	2 an
219	— — — — — —	prm ‖ᴴ
220	∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia[97]
208	— — — — — — — —	2 an
221	— — — — — — — —	2 an
222	— — — — — — — —	2 an
223	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
224	— — — — — — — —	2 an
225	— — — — — — — —	2 an ?
226	— — — — — — — — —	?
227	— — — — — — — —	2 an
228	— — — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
229	— — — — — — — —	2 an
230	— — — — — — — —	2 an
231	— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∩	2 an ‖ᴮ
232-3	∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 an
234	— — — — — — — —	2 an
235	— — — — ∪ ∪ — —	prm

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[97] Cf. Diggle (1981: 96).

First Stasimon (*IT* 392-455)

Strophe 1 ~

392-3	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ch + decasyll
394	† †	?
395	— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ <∪ — —>	2 ia + ba
396	∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	reiz[98]
397	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
398-9	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	3 ia
400	∪ — ∪ — — —	ia + sp
401	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
402-3	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	erasm + ith[99]
404	— — — —	2 sp
405	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
406	— — — ∪ ∪ — ⌒	ph

~ antistrophe 1

407-8	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ch + decasyll
409	† †	?
410	— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba
411	∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	reiz
412	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
413-4	† †	?
415	∪ — ∪ — — —	ia + sp
416	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
417-8	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	erasm + ith
419	— — — —	2 sp
420	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
421	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Strophe 2 ~

422	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
423	— ∪ ∪ ∪ — † —	?
424	†	?
425	— ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	cr + 2 ia ∫
426	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ⌒	ar
427	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
428	— — — < > ∪ —	?

---

[98] See above, p. 76..
[99] See above, p. 79.

429	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
430	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
431	— — — — ∪ ∪ — —	oct
432	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
433	— — — ∪ ∪ —	hex
434	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept ‖
435	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 ch ∫
436	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ∫
437	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
438	— — — ∪ ∪ — ⌒	ph

~ antistrophe 2

439	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
440	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
441	— — — ∪ ∪ —	hex
442	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	cr + 2 ia ∫
443	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
444	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
445	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
446	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
447	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
448	— — — — ∪ ∪ — —	oct
449	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
450	— — — ∪ ∪ —	hex
451	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept ‖
452	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 ch ∫
453	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil ∫
454	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ∫
455	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

IT 644-655

Χο.

644	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
645	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — —	2 ia?[100]

Ορ.

646	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Χο.

647	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ + hδ

---

[100] See above, p. 120 (n. 262).

648-9	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ^H

Πυ.

650	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia

Χο.

651	— ∪ ∪ — — — — —	δ + sp
652	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — — —	δ + sp
653	† ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — †	?
654	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2δ
655	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

Duet (*IT* 827-899)

ΙΦ.

827	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
	† †	?
830	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ

Ορ.

831	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia

ΙΦ.

832	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2δ
833	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
834		?
835	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
836	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ
837-8	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
839	— — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
840	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2δ

Ορ.

841	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ ∩	3 ia

ΙΦ.

842	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
843	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	3 ia ||^H
844	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ ||^H
845	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
846	∪ — — ∪ —	δ
847	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
848	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	A
849	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr

Ορ.

850	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

851	— — ᴗ — — — ᴗ — ᴗ — ᴗ ∩	3 ia

ΙΦ.

852-3	ᴗ — — ᴗ ᴗᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ —	2δ
854	ᴗ — — ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ —	2δ

Ορ.

855	— — ᴗ — ᴗ — ᴗ — ᴗ — ᴗ —	3 ia ||

ΙΦ.

856-7	ᴗ ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ — — ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ —	2δ
858-9	— ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ —	2δ
860	ᴗ ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ —	2δ
861-2	— — — ᴗ — ᴗ — — — —	2δ[H]

Ορ.

863	— — ᴗ — — — ᴗ — — — ᴗ —	3 ia

ΙΦ.

864	ᴗ ᴗᴗ ᴗ ᴗᴗ ᴗ ᴗᴗ ᴗ ᴗᴗ	2 ia
865	— ᴗ — — — ᴗ —	lk
867	— ᴗ — ᴗ — ᴗ ∩	lk

Ορ.

866	— — ᴗ — ᴗ — ᴗ — ᴗ — ᴗ ∩	3 ia

ΙΦ.

868-9	— ᴗ ᴗ — — — — — — ᴗ —	2δ
870	ᴗ — — — — — ᴗ ᴗ ᴗᴗ ᴗ ᴗᴗ	2δ
871-2	ᴗ ᴗᴗ ᴗᴗ ᴗ ᴗᴗ ᴗ ᴗᴗ — ᴗ —	2δ
873	ᴗ — — ᴗ —	δ
874	— ᴗ † — — ᴗ † — ᴗ — —	?
875	— ᴗ — — — ᴗ — —	2 tr
876	ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ —	A
877-8	ᴗ ᴗᴗ ᴗᴗ — ᴗ ᴗᴗ — — —	2δ
879	ᴗ ᴗ ᴗ — — —	δ
880	ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ —	A
881	ᴗᴗ ᴗ ᴗᴗ	cr
882-3	— ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ ᴗ — — —	2δ
884	ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ — ᴗ — ∩	T + ba ||[BH]
885	— ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ —	δ
886-7	ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ	A ᴗ (cf. *Hel.* 692)
888-9	— ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ — — — ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ — —	D — D —
890-1	ᴗ ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ — — ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ —	2δ ∫
892	ᴗ — — — —	δ
894	ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ — ∩	reiz
895	† ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ —	A ?

896	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	?
897	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — †	?
898	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
899	∪ — — ∪ ∩	δ

Second Stasimon (*IT* 1089-1152)

Strophe 1 ~

1089	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1090	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1091	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
1092	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ibyc[101]
1093	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	gl + sp ‖
1094	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1095	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ‖Ba
1096	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1097	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1098	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ibyc ∫
1099	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1100	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1101	— — — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	gl ∫
1102	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1103	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1104	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
1105	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

~ antistrophe 1

1106	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	gl
1107	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1108	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
1109	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1110	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	gl + sp ‖
1111	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1112	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∩	ph ‖Ba
1113	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1114	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1115	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ibyc ∫
1116	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1117	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept ∫

---

[101] For the response 'ibyc ~ wil', see Parker (1997: 448).

1118	— — — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil ∫
1119	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1120	∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1121	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
1122	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Strophe 2[102] ~

1123	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl
1124	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp ‖

---

[102] Are the textual problems of 1129-37~1144-52 quite as desperate as they seem in the OCT (when Sansone prints the whole sequence without a single dagger in his Teubner edition)? By picking and choosing in Kovacs' apparatus, a solution can certainly be found for every problem (though whether Euripides would recognize the following poetry as his own is another matter):

1129	κέλαδον ἑπτατόνου λύρας	1144	παρθένος εὐδοκίμων δόμων,
	ἀείδων ἄξει λιπαρὰν		παρὰ πόδ' εἱλίccουcα φίλαc
	εὖ c' Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ γᾶν.		ματρὸc, ἡλίκων θιάcοιc
	ἐμὲ δ' αὐτοῦ προλιποῦc'		ἐc ἁμίλλαc χαρίτων
	ἀποβάcῃ ῥοθίοιc		ἁβροπλούτου τε χλιδᾶc
	ἀέρι δ'ἱcτί' ἐπὶ πρότονον κατὰ		εἰc ἔριν ὀρνυμένα, πολυποίκιλα
	πρῴιραν ὑπὲρ cτόλον ἐκπετάcουcι πόδεc		φάρεα καὶ πλοκάμουc περιβαλλομένα
1137	ναὸc ὠκυπόμπου.	1152	γένυcιν ἐcκίαζον.

The text I have put together above (more daring even than Kovacs'...) entails almost a dozen emendations. Here is Kovacs' apparatus: 1131 εὖ c' Bothe: ἐc L. 1132-3 αὐτοῦ <προ>λιποῦc' | ἀ<πο>βάcῃ ῥοθίοιc [πλάταιc] post Hermann (<προ-> et Schoene (<ἀπο-> et Bergk ([πλάταιc]) Willink. 1135 ἱcτί' <ἐπὶ> πρότονον post Fix (<ἐπὶ>) et Bergk (πρότονον) Willink: ἱcτία πρότονοι L. 1136 πόδεc Seidler: πόδα L. 1144 δόμων Koechly: γάμων L. 1146 θιάcοιc Lachmann: -ουc L. 1149 ἁβροπλούτου τε χλιδᾶc England (χλιδᾶc Markland, τε Weil): ἁβροπλούτοιο χαίταc L.

1129	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — gl	1144	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ibyc
	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — wil		∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — wil
	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — wil		— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — wil
	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — hept		∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — hept
	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — hept		∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — hept
	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ 4 da		— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ 4da
	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — 5da^		— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — 5 da^
1137	— ∪ — ∪ — — ith	1152	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ith

The responsion 'gl ~ ibyc' is unique, but in view of 'ibyc ~ wil' at 1092~1109 it can be accepted. The shape of the 'aeolic heptasyllables' are otherwise unparalleled in Euripides. 1135: ἐπὶ scanned ∪ — before πρότονον looks unlikely, but see Willink (2010: 788), who refers to Barrett on *Hi.* 760.

1125	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1126	— ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1127	— — ∪ ∪ — — —	tel ‖ᴴ
1128	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1129	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1130	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1131	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1132	† ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ⌒	?
1133	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
1134	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	dactyls?
1135-6	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ †	?
1137	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

~ antistrophe 2

1138	— — — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl
1139	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp
1140	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1141	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1142	— — ∪ ∪ — — ⌒	tel ‖ᴮ
1143	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1144	† — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	?
1145	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	?
1146	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	?
1147	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	?
1148-9	∪ ∪ — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	?
1150	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	dactyls?
1151	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	?
1152	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — †	?

Third Stasimon (*IT* 1234-1283)

Strophe ~

1234	— — ∪ — — ∪ ⌒	ia + cr ‖ᴮˢ
1235	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D + D
1236	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1237	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
1238-9	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ⌒	4 da ‖ᴮᵃ
1240	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∧ ddd
1241	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	x gl ∫¹⁰³

---

[103] See above, p. 113.

1242	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1243	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ∫
1244	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1245	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	diom + cr
1246-7	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	diom + cr ‖
1248-9	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — † — ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ ∩ † ?	
1250	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2 ia
1251	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	T + ba ‖
1252-3	∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	cr + cr — D
1254	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	dod + 2 ia
1255	— — — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	mol + ba + ia
1256-7	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	A + ia

~antistrophe

1259	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr ‖ [Bs]
1260	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ < > ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	?
1261	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1262	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
1263-4	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∩	4 da ‖ [Ba]
1265	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∧ddd
1266	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	x gl
1267	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1268	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil ∫
1269	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1270	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	diom + cr
1271	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	diom + cr ‖
1272-3	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	e ∪ D — e
1274	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2 ia
1275	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	T + ba ‖
1276-7	∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	cr + cr — D
1278-9	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	dod + 2 ia
1280	— — — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	mol + ba + ia
1281-2	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	A + ia
1283	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

Ion

Ion's Monody (*Ion* 112-183)

Strophe ~

112	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
113	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
114	— — — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
115	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
116	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
117	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
118		?
119	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
120	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
121	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
122-3	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	3 ia
124	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
125	— — — — — —	2 mol[104]
126	— — — — — —	2 mol
127	— — — — — —	2 mol

~ antistrophe

128	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
129	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
130	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
131	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
132	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
133	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
134	— — — ∪ ∪ —	hex
135	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
136	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
137	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
138-9	— — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	3 ia[105]

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[104] See Parker (1997: 471).

[105] Probably the only believable caesura-less trimeter in Euripides (cf. Diggle 1994: 476 n. 158).

140	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∩	ph
141	— — — — — — —	2 mol
142	— — — — — — —	2 mol
143	— — — — — —	2 mol
144	— — — — — — —	prm
145	— — — —	an
146	— — — — — — — —	prm
147	— — — —	an
148a	— ∪ ∪ — — —	δ
148b	— ∪ ∪ — — —	δ
149	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — —	ia + sp
150	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — —	ia + sp
151	— — — — — — —	prm
152	— — — — — — —	prm
153	— — — — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an ||^H e. m. ?
154	— — — — — — — —	2 an
155	— — — — — — —	prm
156	— — — — — —	prm
157	— — — — — —	prm
158	— — — — — — —	2 an
159	— — — — — — —	2 an
160	— — — —	an
161	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
162	∪ ∪ — — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
163	∪ ∪ — — —	an
164	— — — — — — — —	2 an
165	— — — — — — — —	2 an
166	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	an
167	— — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ ∩	2 an ||^B
168	— — — — — — —	prm
169	— — — — — —	prm e. m. ?
170	∪ ∪ — — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
171	— ∪ ∪ — — — — —	prm
172	— — — — — — —	prm
173	— — — — — — —	prm
174	— — — — — — —	prm
175	— — — — — — —	prm ||^H
176	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	an

177	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — —	2 an
178	— — — — — — ‹ ›	?
179	— — — — — — — —	prm
180	— — — — — — — — —	2 an
181	— — — — — — — — —	2 an
182	— — — — — — — — —	2 an
183	— — — — ∪ ∪ — —	prm

Parodos (*Ion* 184-236)

Strophe 1 ~

184	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ʃ
185	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ʃ
186	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ʃ
187	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ‖[H]
188a	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
188b	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ʃ
189	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ‖
190	∪ — — ∪ — —	2 ba[106]
191	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
192	— — — — ∪ ∪ — —	oct
193	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz

~ antistrophe 1

194	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ʃ
195	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ʃ
196	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ʃ
197	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ‖[Hs]
198	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
199	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
200	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ‖
201	— — — ∪ — —	mol + ba
202	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
203	— — — — ∪ ∪ — —	oct
204	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz

Strophe 2 ~

205	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ʃ
206	— — — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl ʃ
207	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	oct

---

[106] On the response 'ba ~ mol', see Diggle (1994: 201).

208	† — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — †	?
209	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
210	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
211	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||^Ha ::
212	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	2 ia
213a	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∩	δ ||^B
213b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ia + ba ||^B
214~	∪ — — — ∪ —	ba + cr
215~	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
216~	— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia
217~	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
218~	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ba + ith

~ antistrophe 2

219	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
220	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
221a	— — — — ∪ ∪ — ∩	oct ||
221b	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	an
222		?
223a	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	an
223b	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
223c	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
224	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	2 an
225	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||^Ha ::
226	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
227	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
228	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
229	— — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	2 an
230	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	2 ia
231a	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∩	δ ||^B
231b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
232	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	2 an
233a	∪ — — — ∪ —	ba + cr
233b	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
234	— — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
235a	— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia ∫
235b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
236	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ba + ith

First Stasimon (*Ion* 452-509)

Strophe ~

452	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
453	∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
454	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
455	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ∫
456	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
457	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — † ∪ — ∪† — —	?
458	∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∩	reiz ‖^B
459	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
460	∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
461	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
462	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
463	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	gl
464	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz ‖
465	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
466	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
467		?
468	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T
469	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T
470	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	A
471	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz

~ antistrophe

472	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
473	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
474	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
475	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
476	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
477	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	prm
478	∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz ‖
479	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
480	∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
481	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
482	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
483	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
484	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz ‖
485	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
486	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
487		?
488	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T

489	⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	T
480	⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ —	A
481	— — ⏑⏑ — —	reiz

epode

492	— — — — — — ⏑⏑ —	wil
493	⏑ — — — ⏑⏑ —	hept
494	— — ⏑⏑ — —	reiz ‖
495	⏑⏑⏑ — — — ⏑⏑ —	wil
496	— — — ⏑ — ⏑⏑ —	wil
497	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
498	— — — — —	δ?
499	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑⏑ —	hept
500	†? — † — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	tel?
501	— — — — —	δ?
502	— ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ith ‖
503a	⏑⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	hδ?
503b	— ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
504	— — — — — — ⏑⏑ —	wil
505	— — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
506	— ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	ch + ia
507	— ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑	4 da
508-9	— ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — —	6 da

Second Stasimon (*Ion* 676-724)

Strophe ~

676	⏑ — ⏑⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑ —	δ + cr
677	⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑⏑⏑ — ⏑	2δ
678	⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	2δ
679	⏑ ⏑⏑ — — —	δ ‖ᴴˢ
680	— — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia
681	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	2δ ∫
682	⏑ — — ⏑ —	δ
683	⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	2δ
684	⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ ⌒	2δ ‖
685-6	— — ⏑ — — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	– e – ibyc
687-8	— — — — ⏑ —	mol + cr
689	⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	2 cr? ‖ᴴˢ
690	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	2δ
691	⏑ ⏑⏑ — — —	δ
692	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia ‖

693	— — ∪ — — — — ∪ —	2 ia
694	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia |||

~ antistrophe

695	∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — — — —	δ + mol
696	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
697	†	?
698	†	?
699	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
700	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
701	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	δ
702	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
703-4	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ ||
705	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ —	∪ e ∪ ibyc
706	— — — — ∪ —	mol + cr
707	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 cr? ||[Hs]
708-9	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
	<	
710	> ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	||[H]
711	— — ∪ — — — ∪ —	2 ia
712	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia

epode

713-4	∪ — — ∪ — — — — ∪ —	2δ
715	∪ — — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
716	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	A + sp
717-8	— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	— e — ibyc [chol]
719	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
720	∪ — — ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
721	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
722a	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — <	2δ
722b	>	δ
723	† † ∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ —	?
724	∪ — — ∪ —	δ

Ion 752-799

Χο.

752	∪ — — —	

Κρ.

753	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia

Χο.
    754   ∪ — — —

Κρ.
    755   — — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia

Χο.
    756   — — ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∩   3 ia

Κρ.
    757   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩   3 ia

Χο.
    758   — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩   3 ia ||[B]

Κρ.
    759   — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩   3 ia ||[BH]

Χο.
    760   — — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —   3 ia
    761   — — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —   3 ia
    762   — — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩   3 ia ||[BH]

Κρ.
    763a   — — ∪ — ∩   pe[107]

<Πρ.>
    763b   ∪ ∪∪ < Κρ. > — ∪ —   δ
    764a   ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪   2δ
    764b   ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —   δ
    765   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∩   ia + ba ||

Κρ.
    766   ∪ — ∪ —   ia
    767   ∪ — — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —   2δ ∫
    768   ∪ — — ∪ —   δ

Πρ.
    769   — — ∪ — — : : — ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —   — e — D
    770   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ : : — ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —   ∪ e ∪ D
    771   — — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —   3 ia
    772-3   — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia

Χο.
    774   — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia
    775   ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — — ∪ — — — ∪ —   3 ia

---

[107] Cf. Diggle (1994: 314).

Κρ.
  776   ⏑⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑⏑ ⏑⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑   2δ
  777   ⏑⏑⏑ — ⏑ —   δ

Πρ.
  778   ⏑⏑⏑⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —   3 ia
  779   ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏜   3 ia

Χο.
  780   — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —   3 ia
  781   ⏑ — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —   3 ia

Κρ.
  782-3   — — †   † — — —   ?
  784   ⏑⏑⏑ — ⏑ —   δ

Πρ.
  785   — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —   3 ia
  786   ⏑ — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —   3 ia

Χο.
  787   ⏑ — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —   3 ia
  788-9   — — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏜   3 ia

Κρ.
  790   ⏑⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑⏑ ⏑⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑   2δ
  791a   ⏑⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —   2δ
  791b   ⏑ — — — —   δ

Πρ.
  792   ⏑ — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — — — ⏑ —   3 ia
  793   ⏑ — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —   3 ia

Χο.
  794   — — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —   3 ia
  795   — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —   3 ia

Κρ.
  796   ⏑⏑⏑ — — — — ⏑⏑ — — —   2δ ∫
  797-8   — — — ⏑ — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —   2δ
  799   — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —   hδ + δ

Creusa's Monody (*Ion* 859-922)

Κρ.
  859   — — — — — — —   prm
  860   — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — —   prm ‖ᴴ
  861   — — — — ⏑⏑ — —   prm

862	∪∪—∪∪— ——∪∪—	2 an
863	—∪∪—— ∪∪—∪∪—	2 an
864	—∪∪—— ∪∪—∪∪—	2 an
865	∪∪——— ∪∪———	2 an
866	———∪∪ ∪∪———	2 an
867	——∪∪— —∪∪——	2 an
868	——∪∪—	an
869	——∪∪— ∪∪——	prm
870	——∪∪— ∪∪—∪∪—	2 an
871	——∪∪— ∪∪—∪∪—	2 an
872	——∪∪— ——∪∪—	2 an
873	∪∪———	an
874	—∪∪—— ∪∪———	2 an
875	∪∪—∪∪— ——∪∪—	2 an
876	——∪∪— ∪∪—∪∪—	2 an
877	————∪∪———	2 an
878	———— ——∪∪—	2 an
879	—∪∪——	an
880	——∪∪— ∪∪——	prm
881	————————	2 an
882	∪∪—∪∪— —————	2 an
883	∪∪—∪∪—————	2 an
884	———— ————	2 an
885	———— ———	prm
886	———— ———	prm ‖[H]
887	————————	prm
888	———— ———	prm
889	∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪∪	2 ia[108]
890	†———†————	prm?
	——∪∪—————	
891	————————	prm
892	————————	prm
893	————————	2 an
894	∪∪∪—∪—	δ
895	—∪∪———	δ
896	∪∪∪———	δ
897	——————	prm
898	————————	prm
899	———— ———	prm

---

[108] Cf. Diggle (1981: 96; 1994: 117 n. 81, 316).

900	∪∪—∪∪— ∪∪—∪∪—	2 an
901	———— ——⌒	prm
902	———— ———	prm
903	———————	prm
904	————	an
905	——∪∪— ∪∪———	2 an
906	—————	δ
907	———————	prm ||ᴴ
908	—————	δ
909	——∪———	?
910	————————	2 an
911	———————	prm
912	————∪∪———	2 an[109]
913	——∪∪— ———	prm
914	∪∪—∪∪—	an
915	———— ———	prm
916	∪∪—∪∪——∪∪∪—	?
917	————————	2 an
918	—∪∪—∪∪ ————	2 an
919	————————	2 an
920	—∪∪—∪∪ ——∪∪—	2 an
921	—∪∪—∪∪ —∪∪—∪∪	2 an
922	————∪∪——	prm

Third Stasimon (*Ion* 1048-1105)

Strophe 1 ~

1048	—∪∪—∪∪———∪——	D — e —
1049	—∪∪—∪∪—∪——	decasyll
1050	—∪—∪∪—	hex
1051	∪———∪∪—	hept
1052-3	——————∪∪—∪——	wil + ba ||
1054	∪∪∪∪∪∪——∪∪—	ia + ch
1055	———∪∪—∪—∪——	phal
1056	——∪—∪∪—	hept
1057	∪—∪—∪∪ —	hept
1058	—∪∪—∪—	dod ∫
1059	—∪∪—∪——	ar
1060	———∪∪—∪———	gl + sp

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[109] Cf. Diggle (1981: 107). Cf. *Med.* 97.

~ antistrophe 1

1061	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — —	D — e — ∫
1062	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	decasyll
1063	— — — ∪ ∪ —	hex ∫[110]
1064	∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1065-6	— — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	wil + ba ||
1067	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
1068	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	phal
1069	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1070	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1071	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	dod ∫
1072	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
1073	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	gl + sp

Strophe 2 ~

1074	— — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch ∫
1075	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	prax
1076	— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1077	— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ||[H]
1078	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪	diom
1079	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ith ||
1080	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
1081	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1082	† — ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	?
1083	∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — †	?
1084	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1085	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1086	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
1087	∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept ∫
1088	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1089	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

~ antistrophe 2

1090	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch ∫
1091	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	prax
1092	— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1093	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia ||[Hs]
1094	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪	diom
1095	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	ith ||
1096	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

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[110] See above, p. 95 (n. 202).

1097	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1098	† — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	?
1099	— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	?
1100	— — † — — ∪ ∪ —	hept?
1101	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1102	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
1103	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept ∫
1104	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1105	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Fourth Stasimon (*Ion* 1229-1243)

1229	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1230	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ‖
1231	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	ia + ba[111]
1232	†— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph?
1233	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	?
1234	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — †	gl?
1235	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1236	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1237	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ‖ — — —	gl + mol ‖[112]
1238	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1239	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	phal ‖
1240	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
1241	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
1242	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1243	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Duet (*Ion* 1439-1509)

Κρ.

1439	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1440	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1441	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ e — D
1442	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	A + sp

Ιων

1443	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	3 ia
1444	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia

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[111] See Diggle (1994: 470).
[112] See above, p. 111.

Κρ.

1445	∪∪∪ — — — — ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ[113]
1446-7	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — —	4 ba
1448	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	cyren
1449	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 cr[114]

Ιων

1450	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	3 ia
1451	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Κρ.

1452	∪∪∪ — ∪ —	δ

Ιων

1453a	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∷ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1453b	∪∪∪ — ∪ —	δ
1454a	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia + cr[115]
1454b	∪∪∪ — ∪ —	δ
1455	∪∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

Ιων

1456	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1457	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Κρ.

1458	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	T + ba
1459	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba
1460	— ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
1461	∪∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

Ιων

1462	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia

Κρ.

1463	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba
1464	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba
1465	∪ — — ∪ — —	2 ba
1466	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	A + ia ‖$^{\text{H}}$
1467	— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

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[113] For ἰὼ ἰὼ scanned ∪ ∪ ∪ —, see Willink (2010: 377, with n. 96).
[114] See Diggle (1981: 18).
[115] See Diggle (1994: 377).

Ιων
1468   — — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia
1469   — — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia

Κρ.
1470   — ∪ —   cr
1471   ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —   2δ

Ιων
1472   — — ∪ : : — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∩   2 ia + cr[116]
1473   — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩   3 ia

Κρ.
1474   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   2δ
1475   ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   an
1476   ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩   lk || BH::

Ιων
1477   — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ ∩   3 ia

Κρ.
1478   — — — ∪ ∪ — : : ∪ — ∪ — —   D^contr ∪ e —
1479   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   D
1480   ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   T[117]
1481   — — : : ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩   3 ia
1482   ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   T
1483   — — : : ∪ — ∪ — —   ia + ba
1484   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —   ibyc^chol

Ιων
1485   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia

Κρ.
1486   ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   T
1487   ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — —   2δ

Ιων
1488   — — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩   3 ia

Κρ.
1489   — ∪ ∪ ∪ † ∪ — — ∪ — †   ?
1490   — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   2 hδ ∫
1491   ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   δ
1492   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —   2 ia + ba
1493   ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —   2 ia + ba

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[116] See Diggle (1981: 20).
[117] See above, p. 76.

1494	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	prm
1495-6	— — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
1497	— — — — —	δ

Ιων

1498	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1499	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — — —	2δ
1500-1	— — — : : † — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ †	?

Κρ.

1502-3	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —	2δ[118]
1504	— ∪ ∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	D ∪ e ∪
1505-6	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D ∪ D
1507	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	2 ia ||[B]
1508	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	A
1509	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — —	cyren + sp[119]

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[118] See Diggle (1994: 375).
[119] Cf. above, p. 75.

Helena

Parodos (*Hel*. 167-252)

Strophe 1 ~

167	⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
168	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
169	— — ⏑ — ⏑ —	pa + cr
170	†	
171a		
171b	†	? (lk ‖[Ba])
172	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑	2 tr
173	⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑	2 tr
174a	— — ⏑ — — ⏑	pa + pa ∫
174b	— ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑	tr + pa
175	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑	2 tr
176	⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑	2 tr
177	⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑	tr + pa
178	⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk

~ antistrophe 1

179	⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
180	⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	lk
181	— — ⏑ — ⏑ —	pa + cr
182a	†	
182b	†	
183	— ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⌢	lk ‖[B]
184	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑	2 tr
185	⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑	2 tr
186a	‹— — ⏑›[120] — — ⏑	pa + pa ∫
186b	— ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑	tr + pa
187	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ †⏑⏑ ⏑	2 tr
188	†	?
189	⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑	tr + pa

---

[120] My supplement for this lacuna (Lourenço 2000a: 601) has since found a place in the apparatus of Kovacs' Loeb edition and of Allan's Cambridge commentary.

| 190 | — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — | lk |

Strophe 2 ~

191	— — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	sp + lk
192	— — ∪ — ∪ —	pa + cr ||ᴴᵃ
193	— — ∪ — — ∪	pa + pa
194-5	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 tr + cr
196	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
197	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
198	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
199	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	lk
200	— — ∪ — ∪ —	pa + cr
201	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	tr + sp ∫
202	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
203	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	lk
204	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk
205	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
206	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr
207	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr ∫
208	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr
209	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	tr + sp ∫
210	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	lk

~ antistrophe 2

211	— — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	sp + lk
212	— — ∪ — ∪ —	pa + cr ||ᴴ
213	— — ∪ — — ∪	pa + pa
214	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 tr + cr
215	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
216	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
217	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
218	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk
219	— — ∪ — ∪ —	pa + cr
220	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	tr + sp ∫
221	— ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	lk
222	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk
223	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk
224	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
225	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr
226a	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr ∫
226b	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr
227	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	tr + sp

228	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk

epode[121]

229	— — ∪ — ∪ —	pa + cr
230	— ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ⌒	2 cr + ia ||ᴮ
231a	∪∪ ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪	cr + tr
231b	— ∪ — — —	cr + sp
232	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk
233	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia
234	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
235	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
[236	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
237	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk]
238	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 tr + cr
239	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr
240	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
241	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
242	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
243a	— — ∪ — ∪ —	pa + cr
243b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ⌒	2 ia ||ᴮ
244	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 tr + cr
245	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
246a	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr
246b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
247	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
248	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr
249	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
250-1	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	3 tr
252	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ⌒	lk

Lyric scene (*Hel.* 330-385)

Ελ.

330	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
331	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
332	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
333	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ||

Χο.

334	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ||

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[121] See Lourenço (2000).

Ελ.
335	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	ia + cr[122]
336	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia
337	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ||

Χο.
338	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
339	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ||

Ελ.
340	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ —	2 ia
341	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr ∫
342	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	tr + lk
344	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk
345	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk ||

Χο.
347	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ||

Ελ.
348	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia
349	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪	2 tr
350	— — — ∪ — ∪	sp + tr
351	— — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪	pa + tr
352	† †	?[123]
353a	∪∪ ∪ — — — ∪	cr + pa
353b	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ||[H]
354	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
355	— — ∪ — ∪ —	pa + cr ||
356	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — —	6 da ||
357a	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
357b	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr ∫
358	— ∪ — — ∪ ∪∪ ∪	cr + tr ∫
359	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ||

Χο.
360	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk
361	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ||

Ελ.
362	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba ||[124]
363	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	ia + cr + ia

---

[122] Analysed by Stinton (1990: 125) as 'ba + ia'. See above, p. 120 (n. 265).
[123] See above, p. 39.
[124] For invocations as self-contained periods, see above, p. 25 (n. 14).

364	⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑	2 tr
365	⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑	2 tr
366	† †	?
367	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑	2 tr
368	⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑	2 tr ∫
369a	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
369b	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ∩	tr + sp ||ᴮ
370	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	ia + cr
371	⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑	2 tr
372	⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑	2 tr
373	⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	lk[125]
374	⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ba + ith ||
375	— ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑	4 da
376a	— — — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑	4 da ∫
376b	— ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑	3 da
377	— ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑	4 da
378	— — — — — ⏑⏑ — —	4 da
379	†— ⏑⏑ — — — ⏑⏑ — —†	4 da
380	— — — — ⏑⏑ — —	4 da
381	— ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑	4 da
382	— ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — — — ⏑⏑ — —	6 da
383	— ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑	4 da
384	— ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ — — —	5 da
385	⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ith

Epiparodos (*Hel.* 515-527)

Xo.

515	— — ⏑ — — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	ia + 2 cr
516	⏑ — — ⏑ — — ⏑ — — ⏑ — ∩	4 ba ||ᴮ¹²⁶
517	— ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	dod ∫
518	— ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
519	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — —	ph
520	— ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ —	cr + ch[127]
521	— ⏑⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑⏑ —	ia + ch
522	— — — ⏑⏑ — —	ph
523	⏑ — — — ⏑⏑ —	hept

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[125] Scanning the second syllable of γένυν as long: cf. Parker (1990: 347).
[126] See Diggle (1994: 426).
[127] See below, on *Hel.* 1340.

524	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
525	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
526	— ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —	cr + ch
527	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Recognition Duo (*Hel.* 625-697)[128]

Ελ.

625	— — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
626	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	3 ia ‖ᴮᴴ
627	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
628	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
629	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ

Με.

630	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
631	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia

Ελ.

632	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba
633	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba
634	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
635	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ

Με.

636	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba
637	† ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∩ᴴ†	?

Ελ.

638	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — —	2δ
639-40	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	enop

Με.

641	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
642	∪ — — ∪ — —	2 ba
643	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — —	3 ba

Ελ.

644	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∩	enop ‖[129]
645	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

Με.

646	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

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[128] See above, p. 31 and Barrett (2007: 402-5); Willink (2010: 132-68; 767-77).
[129] See Willink (2010: 150-1).

647	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
Ελ.		
648	∪ — ∪ —	ia
649	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
650	∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2δ
651	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
Με.		
652	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
653	∪ — ∪ — — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
Ελ.		
654	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2δ
655	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ
Με.		
656	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ⌒ᴴ	3 ia
Ελ.		
657	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	cyren^{chol}
Με.		
658	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
659	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
660	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
Ελ.		
661	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — — — —	cr + δ[130]
662	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	cr + δ
Με.		
663	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
Ελ.		
664a	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	erasm
664b	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ⌒ᴴ	D ‖
Με.		
665	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
Ελ.		
666	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
667	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ ∫
668	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ
Με.		
669	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia

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[130] See Diggle (1994: 374). Cf. Willink (2010: 244 n. 12).

Ελ.
670   ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —   2δ
671   ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —   δ

Με.
672   — — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —   3 ia

Ελ.
673   ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —   2δ
674   ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   2δ

Με.
675   — — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ ∩   3 ia

Ελ.
676   — ∪ ∪ — — — — — — — —   2δ
677   ∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — — ∪ —   2δ
678   ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   δ

Με.
679   †   †   ?

Ελ.
680   ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ :: — — —   cyren[chol]
681   ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ :: — — —   cyren[chol]
682   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —   2δ ||[H]

Με.
683   — — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —   3 ia

Ελ.
684   ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —   2δ ∫
685   — — — :: ∪ —   δ
686   — — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —
687   ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   enop

Με.
688   — — ∪ — — ∪ — — — ∪ ∩   3 ia

Ελ.
689   ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —   2δ
690   ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ † — ∪ — †   ?

Με.
691   — — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —   3 ia

Ελ.
692   ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪   A ∪ (cf. *IT* 886-7)
693   — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —   D
694   ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —   2δ ∫
695   ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪   2δ

| 696 | ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — | 2δ |
| 697 | ∪ — — ∪ — | δ |

First Stasimon (*Hel*. 1107-1164)

Strophe 1 ~

1107	∪ — ∪ — — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	ia + D
1108a	— — ∪ — — — ∪ —	2 ia ∫[131]
1108b	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	ith ||
1109a	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hex
1109b	— — ∪ ∪ — ∩	reiz[132] ||[B?]
1110	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∩	hag ||[B]
1111	— — ∪ — — — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	— e — Dd[133]
1112	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ia + ba ||[Bs]
1113	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∩	T
1114	∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ —	tel ∫
1115	— — — ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪	gl
1116	∪ — — ∪∪ — —	ph ||[Ba]
1117	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia ||[Hs]
1118	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1119	∪∪ — ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪∪	T
1120	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	A
1121	— — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba

~ antistrophe 1

1122	— — ∪ — — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	ia + D
1123a	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
1123b	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	ith ||
1124a	∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	hex
1124b	— — ∪ ∪ — ∩	reiz ||[B?]
1125	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	hag ||[Bs]
1126	— — ∪ — — — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	— e — Dd
1127	— — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba ||[Bs]
1128	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ —	T
1129	∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ —	tel
1130	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	gl
1131	— — — ∪∪ — ∩	ph ||[B]

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[131] See above, p. 118 (n. 258).

[132] Allan's colometry is preferable here: ὄρνιθα μελωιδὸν ἀηδόνα δακρυόεσσαν ~ κείραντες ἔθειραν ἄνυμφα δὲ μέλαθρα κεῖται (— prax).

[133] Less fussily analysed as 'ia + 2 an' by Kannicht (Vol. II: p. 277). See above, p. 84, n. 176.

1132	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia ‖ᴴˢ
1133	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia
1134	⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	T
1135	⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	A
1136	— — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — —	ia + ba

Strophe 2 ~

1137	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	ia + D
1138	⏑ — ⏑ — — — ⏑ —	2 ia
1139-40	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	D ∪ D‖ᴴᵃ
1141-2	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	D ∪ D
1143	— — ⏑ — — — ⏑ —	2 ia ‖
1144	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	ia + D
1145	— — ⏑ — — — ⏑ —	2 ia ∫
1146	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	D ‖
1147	— — ⏑ — — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	ia + 2 cr
1148	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia
1149	†	?
1150	⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⌒†	ith ?

~ antistrophe 2

1151	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	ia + D
1152	— — ⏑ — — — ⏑ —	2 ia
1153-4	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	D ∪ D ‖ᴴ
1155-6	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	D ∪ D
1157	— — ⏑ — — — ⏑ —	2 ia ‖
1158	† †	?
1159	— — ⏑ — — — ⏑ —	2 ia
1160	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	D ‖
1161	— — ⏑ — — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	ia + 2 cr
1162	† †	?
1163	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — †— ⏑ —	?
1164	— ⏑ — — ⏑ — †	?

Second Stasimon (*Hel.* 1301-1368)

Strophe 1~

1301	⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	gl ∫
1302	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
1303	⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ —	hex
1304	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil ‖?
1305	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil

1306	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1307	— — — — —	pentamakron
1308	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia
1309	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia
1310	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1311	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1312	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1313	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1314a	† †	?
1314b	‹ ∪ ∪ — ∪ › ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	T (cf. *Hel.* 1119)
1315	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1316	— — — — — ∪ ∪ ∩	wil ‖
1317a	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1317b	‹ — x — x — ∪ ∪ — ›	‹wil›
1318	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

~ antistrophe 1

1319	∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	gl ∫
1320	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1321	— — ∪ † ∪ — †	?
1322	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil ‖?
1323	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1324	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1325	— — — — —	pentamakron
1326	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia
1327a	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia
1327b	‹ x — x — ∪ ∪ — ›	hept
1328	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1329	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1330	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1331	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1332	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	T
1333	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1334	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ‖
1335	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1336a	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1336b	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Strophe 2 ~

1337	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
1338	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
1339	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept

1340	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	cr + ch[134]
1341	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ ∩	cr + ch ||
1342	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T
1343	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1344	† †	?
1345	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1346	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1347	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
1348	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	gl ∫
1349	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	gl
1350	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	dod
1351	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz[135]
1352	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz

~ antistrophe 2

1353	† — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪	?
1354	∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — †	?
1355	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1356	— ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	cr + ch
1357	— ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	cr + ch
1358	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T
1359	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1360	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1361	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1362	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1363	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
1364	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	gl ∫
1365	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1366	†	?
1367		?
1368	†	?

Third Stasimon (*Hel*. 1451-1511)

Strophe 1 ~

1451	— — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
1452	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ar
1453	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	dod

---

[134] Rather than 'hept' (= ∧wil), which Euripides seems to have felt as 'x — x — ∪ ∪ —'. Cf. *Hel*. 520, 526, *Or*. 834 (see Willink, comm. *Or*., p. 221), and above, p. 115.

[135] See above, p. 107.

1454	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
1455	— — — ∪ ∪ —	hex ∫
1456	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1457	— — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
1458	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ‖ Ha?
1459	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	gl ∫
1460	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1461	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1462	— — — — —	pentamakron
1463	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1464	— — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	wil + ba

~ antistrophe 1

1465	— — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
1466	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ar
1467	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	dod
1468	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
1469	— — — ∪ ∪ —	hex ∫
1470	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1471	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
1472	†∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —†	ph ‖H?
1473	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — —	wil ∫
1474	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1475	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1476	† †	pentamakron?
	‹ x — x — ∪ ∪ —›	(hept)
1477	— — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	wil + ba

Strophe 2 ~

1478	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	erasm ‖136
1479	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ D
1480	— — — ∪ ∪ ∩	Dcontr ‖B
1481	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
1482	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1483	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1484	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
1485	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	lk
1486	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	ia + ba ‖H
1487	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1488	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl

---

136 Period-end at 1478-9~1495-6 ('erasm ‖ ∪ D') is confirmed by *anceps iuxta anceps*.

1489	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	gl
1490	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1491	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1492	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1493	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1494	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

~ antistrophe 2

1495	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	erasm ||
1496	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ D
1497	— — — ∪ ∪ —	D^contr ||^Bs
1498	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil ∫
1499	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1501	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
1502	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1503	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — —	ia + ba ||^Hs
1504	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1505	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1506	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1507	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1508	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1509	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1510	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1511	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Phoenissae

Τειχοσκοπία (*Ph.* 103-192)

Αν.

103	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
104	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ
105	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	T chol

Θε.

106	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia spoken
107	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia spoken
108	∪ — ∪ — — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia spoken

Αν.

109	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ —	δ
110	— — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	A
111	∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	δ

Θε.

112		3 ia
113		3 ia

Αν.

114	† †	?[137]
115	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
116	— ∪ ∪ — — —	δ

Θε.

117		3 ia
118		3 ia

Αν.

119	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	∪ D
120	∪∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	lk[138]
121-2	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	— e ∪ ibyc chol

Θε.

123	: :	3 ia

---

[137] See Diggle (1994: 342-4).

[138] See above, p. 42.

	124	3 ia
	125	3 ia
	126	3 ia
Αν.		e. m.
	127 — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	ia + δ
	128 ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∩?	enop ‖?[139]
	129 — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
	130 ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	∪ e ∪ ibyc^chol
Θε.		
	131	3 ia
	132	3 ia
Αν.		
	133 — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
	134 ∪ — ∪ — — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
Αν.		
	135 — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
	136 — ∪ ∪ — — — — —	4 da ∧
	137 ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ ‖^H
	138 — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
Αν.		
	145 — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
	146 ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	enop prm[140]
	147 — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
	148 ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	3 ia[141]
	149 ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ ‖^H : :
Θε.		
	150	3 ia
Αν.		
	151 — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
	152 — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∩	6 da ‖^B
	153 ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	cr + δ
Θε.		
	154	3 ia
	155	3 ia

---

[139] See above, p. 78 n. 165.
[140] See Diggle (1994: 206).
[141] See Diggle (1994: 398).

Αν.
156	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
157	∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	δ
158	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∩	3 ia

Θε.
159		3 ia
160		3 ia
161	∪ — : : ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
162	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
163	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
164	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	enop
165	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
166	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ[142]
167	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	δ
168	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	3 ia
169	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ

Θε.
170	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
171	— — ∪ : : — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
172	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Θε.
| 173 | | 3 ia |
| 174 | | 3 ia |

Αν.
175	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ † — ∪ ∪ —	?
176	†	?
177	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ † — — ∪ ∩	?
178	†	?
179	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
180	∪ ∪ — : : ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
181	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia

Αν.
182	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
183	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	kδ + δ
184	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	A + sp
185	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
186	— ∪ ∪ — — — † ∪ — — ∪	δ?
187	— — — ∪ — — ∪ — —	δ?

---

[142] See Diggle (1994: 344-5).

188	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	δ?
189	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — †	δ?
190	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪	4 da
191	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∩	4 da
192	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	4da^{cat} ∧

Parodos (*Ph.* 202-238)

Strophe 1 ~

202	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
203	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
204	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
205	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
206	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	gl
207	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||^H
208	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	gl ∫
209	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
210	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
211	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
212	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
213	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∩	ph

~ antistrophe 1

214	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
215	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
216	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
217	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
218	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
219	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
220	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
221	— — — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	gl
222	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
223	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
224	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
225	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

epode

226	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
227	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	gl
228	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||^H
229	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
230	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∩	ph ||^B

231	— — — x — ∪ ∪ —	wil[143]
232	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
233	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
234	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	gl ∫
235	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
236	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
237	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	gl ∫
238	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∩	ph

Strophe 2 ~

239	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ||[Ba]
240	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
241	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
242	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
243	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
244	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ||[H]
245	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
246	— — — — — — —	mol+2 sp[144]
247	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr
248	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	lk + ba
249	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk

~ antistrophe 2

250	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	lk ||[B]
251	— ∪ — — — ∪ —	lk
252	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
253	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
254	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
255	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ||
256	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
257	— — — — — — —	mol+2 sp
258	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr
259	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	lk + ba
260	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk

Ph. **293-300**

Xo.

293	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	δ + hδ

---

[143] On the indeterminate quantity of the iota of ἰεῖcα see Mastronarde, comm. *Ph*., p. 214.
[144] 'Heptamakron'?

294	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	2 ia
295	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — —	3 ba
296	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2δ
297	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ
298	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ba + ia + ba
299	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2δ
300	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	δ + ba

Jocasta's Monody (*Ph.* 301-354)

Io.

301	† — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	‖ᴴᴮ
302	— ∪ — ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	?
303	— — ∪ — ∪ ∩ †	?
304	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
305	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
306a	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
306b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
307	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
308	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
309	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — —	2δ
310	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
311	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
312	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
313	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ia + ba ‖ᴮ
314	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
315	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ia + ba ‖ᴮ
316	∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ —	4 cr
317	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	lk ‖ᴮ
318	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
319	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — —	2δ ‖ᴴ
320	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr
321	— ∪ — — — —	cr + mol
322	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
323	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
324	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — — —	2 an
325	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
326	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ ‖ᴴ
327	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
328	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ ∫
329	∪ — — ∪ —	δ

330	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
331	∪ — — — ∪ —	ba + cr
332	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
333	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
334	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + cr ‖
335	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
336	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ ‖
337	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
338a	— ∪ — ∪ — ⌒	ith ‖ᴮ
338b	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
339	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
340	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
341	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
342	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
343	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia
344	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
345-6	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2δ ‖
347	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
348	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
349	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
350	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	erasm
351	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
352	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
353	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
354	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ

First Stasimon (*Ph.* 638-689)

Strophe ~

638	— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk
639	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
640	— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
641	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
642	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
643	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
644	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ † †	?
645	— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	2 tr
646	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — † — —	?
647	— — ∪ — ∪ —	?
648	†	?
649	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ † — —	?

650	†	?
651	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
652	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia
653	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
654	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
655a	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr ∫
655b	— ∪ — — ∪ — ∪	cr + tr
656	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk

~ antistrophe

657	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk
658	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
659	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
660	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
661	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
662	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
663	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk
664	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪	2 tr
665	— ∪ — † ∪ — † ∪ —	lk?
666	— — ∪ — ∪ —	pa + cr
667	† †	?
668	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
669	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
670	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
671	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia
672	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
673	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
674a	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
674b	— ∪ — — ∪ — ∪	cr + tr
675	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk

epode

676	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	lk ||[B]
677	— — ∪ — ∪ ∩	pa + cr
678	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
679	† ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	?
680	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — †	ia + cr?
681	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
682	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
683	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
684	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
685	— — — ∪ —	sp + cr

686	— — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ —	ia + ba + ia
687	— — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
688	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
689	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk

Second Stasimon (*Ph.* 784-833)

Strophe ~

784	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑	4 da
785	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	6 da ||
786	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	6 da
787	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	6 da
788	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	4 da ||^Hs
789	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — — † ⏑ ⏑ — —	6 da ?
790a	— ⏑ ⏑ — — †	2 da
790b	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	4 da
791	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ † — —	?
792	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — †	6 da ?
793	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	4 da
794a	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	3 da
794b	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	3 da
795	— — — —	2 da ||^Hs
796	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑	?^145
797a	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑	4 da
797b	— — — — —	D^contr ?
798	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑	4 da
799	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	4 da ||
800		

~ antistrophe

801	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑	4 da
802	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	6 da ||
803	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	6 da
804	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	6 da
805	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	4 da ||
806	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	6 da
807a	— ⏑ ⏑ — —	2 da
807b	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	4 da
808	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	5 da

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[145] See Diggle (1994: 122).

809	—∪∪—∪∪— ∪∪—∪∪—∪∪——	6 da
810	———∪∪—∪∪——	4 da
811a	———∪∪——	3 da
811b	———∪∪——	3 da
812	————	2 da ||
813	—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪	4 da
814	—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪	4 da
815	†———∪∪—	?
816	—∪—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪∪	?
817	—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪——†	4 da ?

epode

818	∪∪∪——∪∪—∪∪	cr + 2 da
819	—∪∪—∪∪— ∪∪—∪∪—∪∪——	6 da
820	—∪∪—∪∪— ∪∪—∪∪—∪∪——	6 da
821	—∪∪—∪∪— ————∪∪—⌒	6 da ||ᴮ
822	—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪——	4 da
823	—∪∪—∪∪— ——∪∪—∪∪——	6 da
824	———∪∪— ∪∪—∪∪—∪∪——	6 da
825	∪∪—∪∪— ∪∪—∪∪—	2 an
826	——∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—	2 an
827	∪∪——— ∪∪——	prm ||ᴴ
828	———∪∪—∪∪——	4 da
829	———∪∪—∪∪—∪∪	4 da
830	—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪	4 da ∫
831-2	—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—∪∪—	5 da
833	——∪∪—∪∪——	erasm

Third Stasimon (*Ph*. 1019-1066)

Strophe ~

1019a	∪—∪—	ia
1019b	—∪—∪—∪—∪	2 tr
1020	—∪—∪——	ith ||
1021	————∪—	mol + cr
1022	∪—∪—∪—∪—	2 ia
1023a	—∪—∪—	hδ
1023b	—∪—∪—	hδ
1024	—∪—∪—	hδ
1025	∪—∪—∪——	ia + ba
1026	————∪—	mol + cr
1027	∪—∪—∪——	ia + ba

1028	⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ∩	ith ||^B
1029	⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ith ||^Ba
1030	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑	2 ia
1031	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	ia + cr
1032	— ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ith ||
1033	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
1034	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
1035	— ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ith
1036	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
1037	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
1038a	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑	2 tr
1038b	⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
1039	— — — ⏑ — ⏑	sp + tr
1040	— — — ⏑ — ⏑	sp + tr
1041	⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑	2 tr
1042	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	tr + ith

~ antistrophe

1043a	⏑ — ⏑ —	ia
1043b	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑	2 tr
1044	— ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ith ||
1045	— — — — ⏑ —	mol + cr
1046	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
1047a	— ⏑ — ⏑ —	hδ
1048b	— ⏑ — ⏑ —	hδ
1048	— ⏑ — ⏑ —	hδ
1049	— — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ia + ba
1050	⏑ — — — ⏑ —	ba + cr
1051	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ia + ba
1052	⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ∩	ith ||^B
1053	⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ∩	ith ||^Ba
1054	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑	2 ia
1055	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	ia + cr
1056	— ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ith ||
1057	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
1058	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
1059	— ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ith
1060	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
1061	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
1062a	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑	2 tr
1062b	⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
1063	— — — ⏑ — ⏑	sp + tr

1064	— — — ∪ — ∪	sp + tr
1065	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
1066	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	tr + ith

Fourth Stasimon (*Ph.* 1284-1307)

Strophe ~

1284	— — — — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
1285	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
1286	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	ia + cr ∫
1287	∪ — — — —	δ
1288	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	lk
1289	∪ ∪∪ — — —	δ
1290	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — —	δ + 2 ba ||$^{\text{H}}$
1291	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
1292	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1293	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ia + ba ||$^{\text{Bs}}$
1294-5	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — — —	2δ

~ antistrophe

1296	— — — — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
1297	∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
1298	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	ia + cr ∫
1299	∪ — — ∪ —	δ
1300	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	lk
1301	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	δ
1302	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — —	δ + 2 ba
1303	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — — —	2δ
1304	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1305	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
1306-7	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — — —	2δ

Antigone's Monody (*Ph.* 1485-1538)

1485-6	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∩	6 da ||$^{\text{B}}$
1487	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da ∫
1488	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da ||$^{\text{H}}$
1489	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪	4 da ∫
1490	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
1491	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	5 da ∧
1492-3	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da ||$^{\text{H}}$
1493-4	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — —	6 da

1495	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
1496	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	2 da
1497a	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da ‖ᴴ
1497b	— ∪ ∪ — —	2 da ‖
1498	† ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ †	?
1499	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
1500	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
1501	— ∪ ∪ — —	2 da
1502	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ † ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ † — ∪ ∪	?
1503	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
1504	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
1505	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	2 da
1506	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
1507	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
1508	∪ — — —	e. m.
1509	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
1510	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 ch
1511	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1512	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
1513	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∩	D ‖ᴮ
1514	†∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — †	?
1515	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io ‖ᴴ
1516	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	3 io
1517	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
1518	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∩	ia + ba ‖ᴮ
1519	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	3 ch
1520-1	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	3 ch
1522-3	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	3 ch
1524	∪∪ ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ —	3 cr ∫
1525	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr
1526	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 ch
1527	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
1528	— ∪ ∪ — —	ad
1529	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ch + ad
1530	∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr
1531	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
1532	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ia + ba ‖ᴮ
1533	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2δ
1534	†— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ † — ∪ ∪	?
1535	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
1536	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — —	4 ba

1537	∪ — — ∪ —	δ
1538	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz |||[146]

Lyric duet (*Ph.* 1539-1581)

ΟΙΔΙΠΟΥC

1539	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ba + 2 io
1540	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
1541	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	3 io ∫
1542	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
1543	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
1544	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ
1545	— ∪ ∪ — —	ad

Αν.

1546	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an (4 da)[147]
1547	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	prm
1548	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	prm
1549	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	(6 da) ||[H]
1550	— ∪ ∪ — —	(2 da) ||[H]

Οι.

1551-2	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —† ∪ †	?
1553	— — — — — — — —	2 an (cf. *Ba.* 596)
1554	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an (4 da) ||[H]

Αν.

1555	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	2 an (4da)
1556	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an (4da)
1557	∪ ∪ — —	an
1558	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	(6 da)
1559	— ∪ ∪ — —	(2 da) ||[H]
1560	— — ∷ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1561	— ∪ ∷ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1562	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
1563	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	4 da
1564	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da
1565	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
1566	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	6 da
1567a	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪	tr

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[146] See Parker (1968: 267).
[147] See above, p. 46.

1567b	⏑⏑⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	tr + cr
1568	⏑⏑⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑	2 tr
1569	⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	lk ‖
1570	— ⏑ ⏑ — — — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑	4 da
1571	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	4 da
1572	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	D
1573	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	4 da
1574	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑	4 da
1575	— — — — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	2 an
1576	— ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	4 da
1577	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	6 da
1578	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	6 da
1579	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑	4 da
1580	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	4 da ∧
1581	⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	T + ba

Final lyric scene (*Ph.* 1710-1557)

Αν.

1710	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	3 ia
1711	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
1712	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	2 ia + ba

Οι.

1713	⏑ —	e. m.
1714	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
1715	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia

Αν.

1716	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
1717	⏑ — ⏑ — — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia[148]

Οι.

1718	⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑	2 tr
1719	— ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk

Αν.

1720	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
1721	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	lk ‖[H]
1722	— ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ith

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[148] Caesura-less trimeter. See Diggle (1991: 138 n. 18; 1994: 360, 475 n. 158).

Οι.

1723	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ia + cr + ia
1724	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + cr +ia
1725	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith

Αν.

| 1726 | ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — | ia + cr + ia |
| 1727 | — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — | cr + 2 ia |

Οι.

1728	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia ∫
1729	∪ — ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia
1730	†— ∪ — ∪ —†	?
1731	— — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	ia + ba

Αν.

1732	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
1733	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	tr + ith
1734	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr
1735	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr
1736	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
1737	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1738	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	2 ia + ba
1739	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia

Οι.

| 1740 | — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — | lk |

Αν.

1741	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1742	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
1743	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1744	∪ — ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ia + cr + ia
1745	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1746	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

Οι.

| 1749 | ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — | 2 ia |
| 1747 | ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — | 2 ia |

Αν.

| 1748 | ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — | lk |
| 1750 | ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — | lk \|\| |

Οι.

| 1751 | ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — | 2 ia ∫ |
| 1752 | ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — | 2 ia |

Av.

1753	— — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	?[149]
1754-5	⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	A
1756	⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⌒	tr + ith ‖[B]
1757	⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⌒	tr + ith ‖[B]

---

[149] See West (1982: 104).

Orestes

Parodos (*Or.* 141-207)

Strophe 1 ~

Xo.
140	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	hδ + δ
141	∪ — — ∪ —	δ

Ηλ.
142-3	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — — —	2δ

Xo.
144	∪ — — ∪ —	δ

Ηλ.
145	∪ — — — ∪∪ — ∪ —	δ + cr[150]
146	— — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — — — —	2δ

Xo.
147	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
148	∪ — :: — — —	δ
149	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2δ
150-1	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2δ
152	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

~ antistrophe 1

Xo.
153	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	hδ + δ
154	∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	δ

Ηλ.
155-6	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — — —	2δ

Xo.
157	∪ — — ∪ —	δ

Ηλ.
158	∪ — — ∪ ∪∪ — — —	δ + mol

---

[150] On the response, see Diggle (1994: 201).

159	∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ

Xo.
160	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
161	∪ — : : — — —	δ
162	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2δ ∫
163-4	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2δ
165	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

Strophe 2 ~

Xo.
166	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

Hλ.
167	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ia + ba ‖[B]
168	— — — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	δ + cr ‖[H] : :

Xo.
169	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ia + ba ‖[BH] : :

Hλ.
170	— ∪ — — — ∪ — —	2 tr[151]
171	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — —	2 ia[152]
172	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ ‖[H]

Xo.
173	∪ — — : : ∪ — —	2 ba
174	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	δ
175-6	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
177-8	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ ‖[Ba]
179	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∩	δ + cr ‖[BHa]
180-1	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
182	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ D
183	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪	diom
184	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
185	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2δ ∫
186	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

~ antistrophe 2

Xo.
187	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

---

[151] For the word-end after long anceps, see Parker (1966: 16).
[152] See above, p. 120 (n.262).

Ηλ.
| 188 | ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ⌒ | ia + ba ‖^{BH} |
| 189 | — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — | hδ + cr ‖^{Hs} ∶∶ |

Χο.
| 190 | ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ⌒ | ia + ba ‖^{BH} |

Ηλ.
191	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 tr
192	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
193	∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	δ

Χο.
194	∪ — — ∶∶ ∪ — —	2 ba
195	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	δ
196-7	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
198-9	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ⌒	2δ ‖^B
200	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ⌒	δ + cr ‖^{BH}
201-2	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
203	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ D
204	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪	diom
205	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
206	∪ ∪ † †	2δ
207	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

First Stasimon (*Or.* 316-347)

Strophe ~
316	— —	sp
317	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ —	cr + cr
318	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ ‖^H
319	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 δ
320	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ
321	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
322	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	2 δ
323	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 δ ‖^{Ha}
324	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
325	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 δ ∫
326	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ ∫
327	∪ — — — — — — — ∪ —	2 δ
328	∪ — — —	δ
329	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
330	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia + cr

331 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —   2δ

~ antistrophe

332   — —   sp
333 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ —   cr + cr
334 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —   δ
335 ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —   2 δ
336 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — — —   δ
337 ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —   2 δ
338 — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — — —   2 δ
339 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —   2 δ ||ᴴ
340 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —   2 δ
341 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —   2 δ
342   ⏑ — — — — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — — —   2 δ
343   ⏑ — — — — — — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ —   2 δ ∫
344   ⏑ — — ⏑ —   δ
345 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —   2 ia ∫
346   ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —   2 ia + cr
347 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —   2δ

Second Stasimon (*Or.* 807-843)

Strophe 1 ~

807 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —   wil
808 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —   wil
809 ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —   wil
810 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — —   wil + ba
811 ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —   ia + ch + ia
812 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —   wil ∫
813   ⏑ †   † — ⏑ ⏑ —   ?
814 — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ —   wil
815   ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ —   wil
816 ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —   ⏑ gl ∫¹⁵³
817   — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —   gl ∫
818   — — — ⏑ ⏑ — —   ph

~ antistrophe

819 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —   wil
820 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —   wil
821 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —   wil

---

¹⁵³ See above, p. 113.

822	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	wil + ba
823	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ia + ch + ia
824	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ∫
825	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
826	— ∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ∫
827	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
828	— — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	— gl ∫
829	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
830	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

epode

831	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	4 da^cat
832	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
833	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	phal ||^H
834	— ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	cr + ch
835	∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	ba + ch
836	— ∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
837	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
838	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz ||
839	— ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 ch
840	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
841	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	4 da^cat
842	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2 ia ∫^154
843	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar

Third Stasimon (*Or.* 960-981)

Strophe ~

960	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
961	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
962	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith ||
963	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
964	— ∪ — † †	
965	∪ — — — ∪ —	ba + cr
966a	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪	2 ia
966b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
967	— ∪ — —	tr ||^Ha
968	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
969	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk

---

[154] See above, p. 119 (n. 259).

970	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith

~ antistrophe

971	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
972	∪ — ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	3 ia
973	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith ||
974	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
975	— ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	cr + ith ||
976	∪ — — — ∪ —	ba + cr
977a	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	2 ia ∫
977b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
978	— ∪ — —	tr ||ᴴ
979	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
980	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
981	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ith

Electra's Monody (*Or.* 982-1011)

982a	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
982b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia
983a	— — — ∪ —	sp + cr
983b	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
984a	∪∪ ∪ — — — ∩	cr + mol ||ᴮ
984b	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith ||ᴴ
985	∪ — — — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	ba + cr + ba
986	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ||ᴴ
987	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
988	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith ||
989	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ba + cr + ba
990	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
991a	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia ∫
991b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
992	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
993	— ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	hδ + δ
994	— ∪ — ∪ —	hδ
995	— ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba ||
996	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
997	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
[998]	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
999a	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	2 ia ∫
999b	†	?
1000	†	? ||ᴴ

1001	∪∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
1002	— ∪ — ∪ ∪∪∪ — ∪	2 tr
1003	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
1004a	†	lk ?
1004b	†	reiz ? ||ᴴ
1005	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪	4 da
1006	— ∪∪ — — — ∪∪ — —	4 da
1007	† †	4 da? ∫
1008	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — —	4 da
1009	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪	4 da ∫
1010	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪	4 da
1011a	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪	4 da
1011b	∪ — ∪∪∪ — ∪ — —	δ + ba

κομμός (*Or.* 1246-1285)

Strophe ~

Ηλ.

1246	∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	∪ D
1247	∪ — ∪ ∪∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — — —	kδ + δ

Χο.

1248	∪∪∪ — — — ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪∪ —	2δ
1249-50	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ

Ηλ.

1251	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ ∩	3 ia
1252	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia

Χο.

1253	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1254	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	δ

Ηλ.

1255	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
1256	∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪	erasm
1257	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — — —	ibyc^chol

Χο.

1258	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1259	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1260	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Ηλ.

1261-2	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ

Χο.

1263-4	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ e ∪ D
1265	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	δ

~ antistrophe

Ηλ.

1266	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ D
1267	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	kδ + δ

Χο.

1268-9	† †	
1270	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ

Ηλ.

1271	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1272	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia

Χο.

1273	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1274	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ

Ηλ.

1275	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
1276	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	erasm
1277	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	ibyc^{chol}

Χο.

1278	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia ‖^H
1279	— — ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia ‖^H
1280	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Ηλ.

1281-2	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ

Χο.

1283-4	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ e ∪ D
1285	∪ ∪∪ — — —	δ

σφαγή **scene (*Or.* 1286-1310)**

Ηλ.

1286	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1287	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia

Χο.

1288-9	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
1290-1	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ

Ηλ.
1292	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1293	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ⌒	3 ia

Χο.
1294-5	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — —	4 ba

Ελ. (ἔϲωθεν)
1296	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Ηλ.
1297	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1298	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	3 ia

Χο.
1299	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
1300	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	prax

Ελ. (ἔϲωθεν)
1301	∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia

Ηλ. καὶ Χο.
1302	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	erasm
1303	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	ddd ∪[155]
1304	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
1305	— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
1306	∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	δ
1307	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2 ia
1308-9	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
1310	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — —	2δ

Strophic pair (*Or.* 1353-65~1537-49)

Strophe (~ 1537-1549)

Χο.
1353a	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ
1353b	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
1354	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
1355	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1356	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1357	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
1358	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ⌒	2δ ‖ᴮ

---

[155] See above, p. 74.

1359	— — ∪ — — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	3 ia
1360	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1361	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1362	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	δ
1363	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	A ∪
1364	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — — —	2δ
1365	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

Phrygian's Monody (*Or.* 1369-1502)

1369a	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	4 da^{cat 156}
1369b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
1370	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ∫
1371	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ia + ba ||^B
1372	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1373	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
1374	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith ||
1375	— — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —	2 δ ∫
1376	∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —	δ
1377	— ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —	2 cr
1378	— ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 cr
1379	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∩ : :	ba + ia ||^B

Χο.
1380		3 ia

Φρ.
1381	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	4 da^{cat}
1382	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	δ + hδ ∫
1383	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
[1384]		?
1385	— ∪ — ∪ — †	?
1386	†	?
1387	— — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — — —	2 δ
1388	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr ∫
1389a	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith ||
1389b	∪∪ ∪ —	cr ||^H
1390	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1391	— ∪∪ — — —	δ ||
1392	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	A ∪ — ||
1395	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — —	4 da

---

¹⁵⁶ For this colon thus interpreted, see Diggle (1994: 386).

1396	— ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ith ‖ᴮ
1397	— — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ — — ∪∪ —	2 an
1398	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
1399	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba ‖ᴴ
1400a	— ∪ — ∪ —	hδ
1400b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1401a	∪ — ∪ — — —	ia + sp
1401b	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — —	ia + sp
1402a	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1402b	∪ — — ∪ —	δ ‖ᴴ
1403	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
1404	— ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
1405	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
1406	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
1407a	— — — — ∪ —	mol + cr
1407b	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + ia
1408	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1409	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
1410	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
1411	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1412a	∪ — — — ∪ —	ba + cr
1412b	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
1413	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1414	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia
1415	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — — —	δ + mol ‖ᴴ
1416	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia
1417	— ∪ ∪∪ —	hδ
1418	∪ — — — ∪ —	ba + cr ∫
1419	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr
1420	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr
1421	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr
1422	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr
1423	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr
1424a	— ∪ — — ∪ ∪∪	2 cr
1424b	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr ‖
1426	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
1427	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — —	prm
1428	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
1429	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	prm
[1430]		
1431	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	4 da ᶜᵃᵗ

1432	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
1433	— ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —	2 cr
1434	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an ∫
1435	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
1436-7	— ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪∪ — — —	2 δ
1438	∪ — — ∪ — —	2 ba
1439	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — —	3 ba
1440	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	4 ba
1441	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia
1442	∪ — — — ∪ —	ba + cr ||
1443	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + cr ||
1444	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
1445	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
1446a	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1446b	† ∪ — ∪ — — — †	ia + sp
1447	† †	?
1448a	∪ — — — ∪ —	ba + cr ∫
1448b	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
1449	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1450	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1451	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + cr
1452	∪ — ∪ — — —	ia + sp
1454a	— — — — — — ∩	prm ||ᴮ
1454b	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	prm
1455	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
1456	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	enop[157]
1457a	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1457b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
1458	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr ∫
1459a	∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	kδ
1459b	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + ia ||ᴴ
1460	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1461	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
1462	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 ia + cr ||
1463	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	2 ia
1464a	∪ — — — ∪ —	ba + cr
1464b	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∩	ba + cr ||ᴮ
1465	— ∪ ∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	5 da^cat ||[158]

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[157] This colon is found elsewhere only at *Herc.* 883b.
[158] On this colon thus interpreted see Diggle 1994: 390.

1466	— — — ∪ — ∪ — — — —	2 δ
1467	† †	?
1468	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	ia + erasm (?)
1469	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr + cr[159]
1470	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ia + cr + ia
1471a	∪ — — — ∪ —	ba + cr ∫
1471b	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1472a	— — — — ∪ —	mol + cr ∫
1472b	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + ia ||
1474	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ
1475	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1476	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1477	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1478	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1479	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪∪ ∩	ia + D ||[B]
1480a	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
1480b	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	ia + ith
1481	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	3 ia ∫
1482	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ||
1483	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	T (?)
1484	† †	?
1485	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ — —	2 an
1486	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ —	2 an
1487	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
1488a	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
1489	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1488b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	2 ia ||[B]
1490	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
1491a	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2 δ
1491b	∪ ∪∪ — — —	δ ||
1492	∪ — — — ∪ —	ba + cr
1493a	† †	? (pe + hδ?)
1493b	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	ba + ia ||
1494a	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1494b	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1495	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	2 ia + ba ||[B]
1496	— — — — — — — —	4 sp
1497a	— — — ∪ —	δ
1497b	— ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	2 hδ

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[159] See Parker (1990: 333).

1498	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia ∫
1499	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ⌒	2 ia ||ᴮ
1500	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 δ
1501	— ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪	2 δ ∫
1502	∪ — — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2 δ

~ antistrophe (~ 1353-1365)

Xo.

1537a	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	δ ||ᴴ
1537b	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
1538	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
1539	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ⌒	3 ia ||
1540	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia ||ᴴ
1541	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
1542	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ⌒	2δ ||ᴮ
1543	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
1544	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
1545	∪∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	lk[160]
1546	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	δ
1547	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	A ∪
1548	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
1549	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ

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[160] See Diggle (1994: 341).

Bacchae

Parodos (*Ba.* 64-169)

64	∪∪ — ∪∪ — —	2 io^{cat}
65	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	3 io
66	∪∪ — ∪∪ — —	2 io^{cat}
67a	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io ∫
67b	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io^{cat}
68	∪∪ — ∪∪ — —	2 io^{cat}
69	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
70	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	3 io
71	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
72	∪∪ — ∪∪ — —	2 io^{cat}

Strophe 1 ~

73	— ∪∪ — ∪ — —	ar ∫
73-4	— ∪∪ — ∪ — —	ar ∫
74	— ∪∪ — ∪ — — —	ar —
75	— ∪∪ — ∪ — —	ar ∫
76	— ∪∪ — ∪ — —	ar ∫
77	— ∪∪ — ∪ — — —	ar — ‖
78	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io ∫
79	∪∪ ∪∪ — ∪∪ — —	2 io
80	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
81	— — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
82	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io ‖^{H}
83	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
84	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
85	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
86-7	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	3 io ∫
88	∪∪ — ∪ — — — ∪∪ ∩	3 io^{cat}

~ antistrophe 1

89	— ∪∪ — ∪ — —	ar ∫
89-90	— ∪∪ — ∪ — —	ar ∫
90	— ∪∪ — ∪ — — —	ar —
91	— ∪∪ — ∪ — —	ar ∫

92	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar ∫
93	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	ar — ||
94	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io ∫
95	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
96	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
97	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io ||[Hs]
98	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io ||[Hs]
99	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
100	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
101	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
102-3	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	3 io ∫
104	∪ ∪ — ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	3 io[cat]

Strophe 2 ~

105	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar ∫[161]
106	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
107	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	ia + ba[162] ||
108	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
109	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	ch + ia
110	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
111	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
112	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	aeolic colon[163]
113	— — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	3 io
114	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	3 io
115	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	aeolic colon
116	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	4 da ∧
117	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	2 da
118	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
119	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

~ antistrophe 2

120	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar ∫
121	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
122	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	ia + ba ||[Ha]
123	— ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	ar
124	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	ch + ia
125	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
126	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl

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[161] See above, p. 106.
[162] See Diggle (1994: 470).
[163] See Parker (1997: 199 and 450), who favours the label 'aeolic dactyls'.

127	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	aeolic colon
128	— — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	3 io
129	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	3 io
130	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	aeolic colon
131	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	4 da ∧
132	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	2 da
133	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
134	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

epode

135	— ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	2 cr
136	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
137	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia
138	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl
139	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
140	— ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	3 cr ?
141	† †	?
	— —	e. m.
142	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — —	4 da
143	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∩	ch + ia ||[B]
144	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 io ∫
145	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 io
146	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
147	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
148a	∪ — — ∪ — —	2 ba
148b	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	∧2 io
149	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io ∧
150	∪ ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	3 io
151	† †	?
152	— ∪ ∪ — —	ad ||[H]
153	— ∪ ∪ — —	ad ||
154	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
155	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	D —
156	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
157-8	— ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	cr + 3 da?
159	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
160	— ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪	2 cr
161-2	∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪	2δ
163-4	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da ∫
165-6	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
167-9	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	6 da

First Stasimon (*Ba.* 370-433)

Strophe 1 ~

370	∪∪——∪∪—	2 io^{cat}
371	∪∪——∪∪—	2 io^{cat}
372	∪∪—∪∪∪∪—	2 io^{cat}‖^{Ha}
373	∪∪——∪∪—	2 io^{cat}
374	∪∪——∪∪—	2 io^{cat}
375	∪∪——∪∪——	2 io
376	∪∪——∪∪——	2 io ∫
377	∪∪——∪∪——	2 io ∫
378	∪∪——∪∪——∪∪—	3 io^{cat}
379	∪∪——∪∪—	2 io^{cat}
380	∪∪——∪∪—	2 io^{cat}
381	∪∪——∪∪——	2 io
382	∪∪——∪∪——	2 io
383	∪∪——∪∪——	2 io ∫
384	∪∪——∪∪——	2 io ∫
385	∪∪——∪∪—∪——	3 io^{cat}

~ antistrophe 1

386	∪∪——∪∪—	2 io^{cat}
387	∪∪——∪∪—	2 io^{cat}
388	∪∪——∪∪—	2 io^{cat}‖^H
389	∪∪——∪∪—	2 io^{cat}
390	∪∪——∪∪—	2 io^{cat}
391	∪∪——∪∪——	2 io
392	∪∪——∪∪——	2 io
393	∪∪——∪∪——	2 io ∫
394	∪∪——∪∪——∪∪—	3 io^{cat}
395	∪∪——∪∪—	2 io^{cat}
396	∪∪——∪∪—	2 io^{cat}
397	∪∪——∪∪——	2 io
398	∪∪—∪∪∪∪——	2 io
399	∪∪——∪∪——	2 io ∫
400	∪∪——∪∪——	2 io
401	∪∪——∪∪—∪——	3 io^{cat}

Strophe 2 ~

402	∪——∪∪——	ph ‖
403	———∪∪——	ph ‖
404	∪——∪∪—∪—	gl ∫
405	———∪∪——	ph ‖
406	∪——∪∪—∪—	gl

407	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
408	— — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||^H
409	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
410	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
411	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||^H
412	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	2 ia
413	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∩	ph ||^B
414-5	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia ∫
416	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar

~ antistrophe 2

417	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
418	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
419	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
420	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
421	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
422	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
423	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||^{Hs}
424	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
425	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
426	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||^{Hs}
427-8	†	?
429	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — †	?
430-1	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	3 ia ∫
432-3	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar

Second Stasimon (*Ba.* 519-575)

Strophe 1 ~

519	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	2 io^{cat}
520	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
521	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
522	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∩	2 io^{cat} ||^B
523	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	3 io
524-5	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — —	3 io
526	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr ∫
527	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr ||
528	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io ∫
529	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
530	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
531	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
532	∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr

533	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
534	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
535	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
536	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — ∪ — —	3 io^{cat}

~ antistrophe 1

[537]

538	∪∪ — — ∪∪ —	2 io^{cat}
539	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
540	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
541	∪∪ — — ∪∪ ∩	2 io^{cat} ||^B
542	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	3 io
543-4	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — ∪∪∪∪ — —	3 io
545	∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
546	∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr ||
547	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io ∫
548	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
549	∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
550	∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
551	∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	anacr
552	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
553	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
554	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
555	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — ∪ — —	3 io^{cat}

epode

556	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io ∫
557	∪∪ — — ∪ —	2 io^{cat}
558	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
559	∪∪ — — ∪∪ —	2 io^{cat} ||
560	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	3 io
561-2	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	3 io
563	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
564	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io ||
565	∪∪ — — ∪∪ —	2 io^{cat} ||
566	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io
567	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io ∫
568	∪∪ — — ∪∪ —	2 io^{cat}
569	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io ∫
570	∪∪ — — ∪∪ — —	2 io

571-2	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	'asclepiad'[164]
573	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	ch + ia[165]
574	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
575	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Lyric scene (*Ba.* 576-603)

Δι.

	∪ —	e. m.
576	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
577	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl

Χο.

578	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	lk
579	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk ||

Δι.

580	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||^H
581	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Χο.

582	∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	cr + 2 da
583	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2 cr (cf. 590)
584	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	lk ||

Δι.

585	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da

Χο.

586	— —	
587	∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	2 tr ∫
588	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	lk ||^B
589	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	lk ||
590	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ —	2 cr
591	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
592	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	2 tr ∫
593	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ||^H

Δι.

595	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da

Χο.

596	— — — — — — — —	4 da
597	— ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪	3 cr

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[164] So Seaford (comm. *Ba.*, p. 194).
[165] See Diggle (1995: 40).

598	— ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	3 cr
599	— — — —	2 sp
600	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr
601	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	2 da
602	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	3 tr
603	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∩	lk ||

Third Stasimon (*Ba.* 862-912)

Strophe 1 ~

862	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
863	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz[166]
864	∪ ∪∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
865	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl
866	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl ∫
867	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
868	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
869	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
870	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
871	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
872	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil ||
873	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
874a	— — — ∪ ∪ —	hex
874b	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
875	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	2 ia ∫
876	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	oct ||
877	† ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — †	?
878	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
879	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
880	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
881	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

~ antistrophe 1

882	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
883	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
884	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
885	— — — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl ∫
886	— — — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl ∫
887	— — — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl

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[166] See above, p. 107.

888	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
889	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
890	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
891	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
892	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ||
893	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ⌡
894a	— — — ∪ ∪ —	hex
894b	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
895	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	2 ia
896	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	oct ||
897	† ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — †	?
898	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
899	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
900	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
901	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

epode

902	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp[167]
903	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	gl[168]
904	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp
905	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia
906	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp ||
907	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
908	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
909	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
910	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
911	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	gl
912	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Fourth Stasimon (*Ba.* 977-1023)

Strophe 1 ~

977	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
978	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ ||[Hs]
979	∪ — — ∪ ∪∪	δ
980	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
981	— — — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
982	— — — ∪ — — — ∪∪ ∪ —	2δ

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[167] See above, p. 99.
[168] See Diggle (1994: 471).

983	† — ⏑⏑⏑ † — ⏑ —	kδ ?
984	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	2δ
985	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — — — — — —	2δ
986	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ — — —	2δ
987	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⌒	δ ‖ᴮ
988	— ⏑ — — ⏑ —	2 cr
989-90	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑⏑	2δ
991	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ ⌒	2δ ‖ᴮ
992	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	2 ia
993	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ia + ba ∫¹⁶⁹
994	⏑ — — ⏑ — —	2 ba
995	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	2δ
996	⏑ — — ⏑ —	δ

~ antistrophe

997	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — — —	2δ
998	† ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑ — †	?
999	⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑⏑	δ
1000	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	2δ
1001	— — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	2δ
1002	†	?
1003	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	?
1004		?
1005		?
1006		?
1007	†	?
1008	— ⏑ — — ⏑ —	2 cr ∫
1009	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑⏑	2δ
1010-11	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	2δ ‖
1012	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	2 ia
1013	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ia + ba ∫
1014	⏑ — — ⏑ — —	2 ba
1015	⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —	2δ
1016	⏑ — — ⏑ —	δ

epode

1017	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑⏑ —	⏑ e ⏑ D
1018	⏑ — — ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	ba + cr
1019	⏑ — — ⏑ —	δ ‖
1020	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — — —	2δ

---

¹⁶⁹ See above, p. 121 (n. 268).

1021	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2δ
1022	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia ∫
1023	∪ — — ∪ —	δ

Ba. 1034-1038

Χο.

1034	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
1035	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	2δ
1037	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — — —	2 tr + mol
1038	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ

Ba. 1153-1164

Χο.

1153	∪∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∩	cr + δ		ᴮ
1154	∪∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ —	cr + d
1155	— — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	— e — D		ᴴ
1156	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1157	— — ∪ ∪ † †	?
1158	∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	δ
1159	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
1160	— — — — —	δ
1161	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	3 ia		ᴮᴴ
1162	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	δ
1163	∪ ∪ ∪ — †	?
1164	†	?

Lyric scene (*Ba.* 1168-1199)

Strophe ~

Αγ.

| 1168 | ∪ ∪ ∪ — — — :: ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — | 2δ |

Αγ.

1169	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ
1170	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia[170]
1171	∪ ∪ ∪ — — —	δ

---

[170] See Diggle (1994: 398 n. 122).

Xo.
1172 ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — — ⌒   2δ || : :

Αγ.
1173 ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —   2 ia
1174 ‹   › ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑
1175 — ⏑ — ⏑ ⌒   hδ ||

Xo.
1176 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —   δ

Αγ.
1177 ⏑ — — : : ⏑ — —   2 ba

Αγ.
1178 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —   δ

Xo.
1179 ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ : : — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —   ⏑ e ⏑ D
1180 ⏑ — ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —   ⏑ e ⏑ D

Xo.
1181 ⏑ — — : : ⏑ — —   2 ba

Xo.
1182 ⏑ — — : : ⏑ — ⌒   2 ba ||
1183a ⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ —   2δ ∫
1183b   ⏑ — — ⏑ —   δ

~ antistrophe

Αγ.
1184 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — — — — : : ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —   2δ

Αγ.
1185 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —   δ ∫
1186   ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑   2 ia
1187 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — — —   δ

Xo.
1188 ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —   2δ ||^H : :

Αγ.
1189 ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —   2 ia
1190 ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑   enop[171]
1191 — ⏑ — ⏑ ⌒   hδ ||^B

Xo.
1192 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —   δ

---

[171] Cf. *Med.* 207, *Ph.* 128 and above, p. 78.

Aγ.
1193 ⏑ — — : : ⏑ — — 2 ba

Aγ.
1194 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — — — δ

Xo.
1195 — — ⏑ — — : : — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — e — D
1196 ⏑ — ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ e — D

Xo.
1197 ⏑ — — : : ⏑ — — 2 ba

Xo.
1198 ⏑ — — : : ⏑ — ⌒ 2 ba ||ᴮ
1199a ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — 2δ
1199b ⏑ — — ⏑ — δ

Iphigenia in Aulide

Agamemnon's lyric anapaests (*IA* 115-137)

115	— — — — — — —	prm
116	— — — — — — —	prm
119	— — — — — — — —	2 an
120	— — — — ∪ ∪ — — —	2 an
121	— ∪ ∪ — —	an
122	— — — — — —	prm
123	— — — — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — —	prm
128	∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
129	— — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	2 an
130	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	2 an
131	— — — — — — —	prm
132	— — — — — — —	prm
136	— — — — — — —	prm
137	— — — — — — —	prm

Parodos (*IA* 164-302)

Strophe 1 ~

164	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
165	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	gl
166	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
167	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ‖
168	— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	?[172]
169	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ibyc
170	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ‖
171	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	3 io
172	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	3 io ∫
173	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
174	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
175	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph[173]

---

[172] See Itsumi (1982: 63, 68).
[173] See above, p. 95.

176	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	dod
177	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	A + sp
178	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T ʃ
179	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
180	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪	gl
181	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
182	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
183	— — — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	gl
184	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

~ antistrophe 1

185	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ʃ
186	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	gl
187	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
188	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||ᴴ
189	— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	?
190	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ibyc
191	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
192	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	3 io
193	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	3 io
194	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io ʃ
195	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
196	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ʃ
197	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	dod
198	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	A + sp
199	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T
200	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
201	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪	gl
202	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
203	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
204	— — — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	gl ʃ
205	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

epode

206	∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil[174]
207	— — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — —	ia + ba[175]
208	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept

---

[174] Interpretation of this colon hinges on the metrical shape of the word ἱκάνεμον. LSJ indicate that the alpha is short, but Günther (p. 62) admits the possibility that it may be scanned as long. The iota of ἴϲοϲ is short, as the accent confirms, but in compounds (e.g. ἰϲόθεοϲ) it is long.

[175] See Diggle (1994: 471).

209	— — — — ∪ ∪ — ⌒	ph ||[B]
210-11	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	A
212	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
213	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
214	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ⌒	reiz ||[B]
215	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
216	∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
217	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
218	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
219	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
220	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
221	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
222	— — — — ∪∪ ∪ ∪ —	wil[176]
223	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
224	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
225-6	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
227-8	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
229	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
230	— — — ∪ — ∪ — —	sp + ith

Strophe 2 ~

231	— — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	sp + lk
232	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ||[Ba]
233	— ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	cr + lk
234	— — — ∪ † — ∪ ∪ † — ∪ —	?
235	— ∪ — ∪ —	hδ
236	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
237	? — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	sp + lk
238	— — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	sp + lk
239	— ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	cr + lk ∫
240	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ||[Ba]
241	— — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	sp + lk

~ antistrophe 2

242	— — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	sp + lk
243	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ⌒	lk ||[B]
244	— ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	cr + lk
245	— — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	sp + lk
246	— ∪ — ∪ —	hδ
247	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk

---

[176] The resolution in the first long of the choriamb is suspect: see above, p. 95.

248	⏤ ⏤ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	sp + lk
249	⏤ ⏤ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	sp + lk
250	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	cr + lk ∫
251	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ∩	lk ‖ᴮ
252	⏤ ⏤ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	sp + lk

Strophe 3 ~

253	⏤ ⏤ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	sp + lk
254	⏤ ⏤ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	sp + lk
255	⏤ ⏤ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	sp + lk
256	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	hδ
257	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	lk
258	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪	cr + tr
259	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	lk
260	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	lk ‖ᴴᵃ
261	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	lk
	‹	
	›	
262	∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	2 ia
263	⏤ ⏤ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	sp + lk
264	∪∪ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	lk

~ antistrophe 3

265	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	cr + lk
266	⏤ ⏤ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	sp + lk
267	⏤ ⏤ ∪∪ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	sp + lk
268	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	hδ
269	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	lk
270	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪	cr + tr
271	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	lk
272	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	lk ‖ᴴ
273	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	lk
274	∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	2 ia
	‹ ›	
275	⏤ ⏤ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	sp + lk
276	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	lk

Second epode

277	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	cr + lk
278	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	lk
279	⏤ ⏤ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ∩	sp + lk ‖ᴮ
280	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ∩	lk ‖ᴮ
281	⏤ ∪ ⏤ ⏤ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤ ∪ ⏤	tr + lk

282	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
283	— — ∪ — ∪ —	pa + cr
284	∪ ∪ ∪ † — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ †	?
285	— ∪ — ∪ — ⌒	ith ‖^B
286	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr
287	— — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	sp + lk
288	— — ∪∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	sp + lk
289	† — ∪ — ∪ —	?
290	— ∪ — — ∪ ∪ ∪	?
291	— — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ †	?
292	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
293	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	tr + lk
294	— ∪ — — — ∪ —	lk
295	— ∪ — ∪ —	hδ
296	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
297	— ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr
298	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ‖^H
299	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
300	— ∪ — ∪ — ⌒	ith ‖^B
301	∪∪∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — —	cr + tr +mol
302	— — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	sp + lk

First Stasimon (*IA* 543-589)

Strophe ~

543	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
544	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
545	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ‖
546	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
547	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
548	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
549	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
550	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
551	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
552	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
553	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
554	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
555	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
556	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil ∫
557	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

~ antistrophe

558	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
559	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
560	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
561	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
562	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
563	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
564	† — — — — — — ∪ —	?
565	∪ ∪ ∪ — ? — — — ∪ ∪ — †	wil ?
566	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
567	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
568	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
569	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept ∫
570	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
571	† — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	?
572	— † — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

epode

573	† ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ †	gl
574	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
575	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
576	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
577	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
578	∪ — ∪ — † ∪ — †	?
579	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	gl
580	† ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ † ∪ —	lk ?
581	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||ᴴ
582	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T ∫
583	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
584	∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
585	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	erasm
586	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith ||
587	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	tr
588	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	4 daᶜᵃᵗ
589	† — — — — ∪ ∩ †	?

Second Stasimon (*IA* 751-800)

Strophe ~

751	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
752	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
753	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil

754	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil[177]
755	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ar
756	— — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	hept
757	— — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	hept ∫
758	— — — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil
759	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	ibyc
760	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
761	— ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ — —	?[178]

~ antistrophe

762	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
763	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph
764	— ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil
765	— ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil
766	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ar
767	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	hept
768	— — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	hept ∫
769	— ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil
770	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	ibyc
771	— — — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	gl
772	— ⏑ ⏑ — — — ⏑ — —	?

epode

773	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
774	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph
775	— — — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil
776	— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — † — —	4 da∧ ?
777	⏑ — ⏑ — — †	?
778	— — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	tel ||
779	— — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	hept ∫
780	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil ||[H]
781	— ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	gl
782	⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	reiz
783	⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⌒	reiz ||[B]
784-5	— ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	cr + gl
786	— ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph ||[H]
787	— — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	ph
788	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	wil
789	— — ⏑ ⏑ — —	reiz

---

[177] On the odd response, see Itsumi (1984: 72 n. 17).
[178] On this colon, see Diggle (1994: 505-6) and above, pp. 99-100.

790	— — — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl
791	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
792	† ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — †	ia + ch ?
793	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	ia + dod
794	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ⌢	wil + ia ‖ᴮ
795	— — — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ —	ph
796	† ∪ ∪ ∪ — — † — ∪ — — ∪ —	?
797	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
798	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
799	— — ∪ ∪ — — —	tel
800	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp

Third Stasimon (*IA* 1036-1097)

Strophe ~

1036	∪∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	3 ch
1037	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
1038	— — — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	gl ∫
1039	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ‖
1040	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	ph + ch [179]
1041	— ∪ ∪∪ † — — ∪ ∪ — †	?
1042	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	D ∪
1043	— — — — —	pentamakron
1044	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ‖ᴮᵃ
1045-6	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	hex + 2 ch
1047	— — — ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	hipp
1048	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	ith
1049	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T
1050	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1051	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T ∫
1052	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1053	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ‖
1054	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	gl
1055	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	tel
1056	— — — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl
1057	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz

~ antistrophe

1058	∪∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	3 ch
1059	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch

---

[179] See above, p. 113.

1060	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1061	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
1062	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ + — — ∪ ∪ —	ph + ch[180]
1063	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	4 da^cat
1064	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪	D ∪
1065	— — — — —	pentamakron
1066	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∩	ph ||^B
1067-8	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ —	hex + 2 ch
1069	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp
1070	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
1071	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T
1072	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
1073	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T
1074	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1075	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||
1076	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1077	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
1078	— — — ∪ ∪ — — —	gl
1079	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz

epode

1080	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	ia + hept
1081	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1082a	— ∪ ∪ — —	ad
1082b	∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
1083	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪	ch + ia ?
1084	— — — — — ∩	hexamakron ||^B
1085	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1086	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1087-8	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	gl
1089	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	dod ||
1090	— ∪ — — — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	cr + wil
1091	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∩	reiz ||^B
1092	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	ia + ch
1093	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	gl[181] ∫
1094	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||^H
1095	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
1096	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl

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[180] The invocation (cf. above, p. 25) would suggest period-end, but the break in the strophe is awkward.

[181] Cf. *Ba.* 112~127, 115~130.

343

1097	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Iphigenia's Monody (*IA* 1283-1335)[182]

1283	∪ — ∪ —	ia
1284	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	lk ‖[B]
1285	— — ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪	sp + tr
1286	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr
1287	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1288	∪∪ ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪	cr + tr
1289	∪∪ ∪ — — ∪ —	2 cr ʃ
1290	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 tr + cr ‖
1291	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
1292	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr ʃ
1293	— — ∪ — ∪ —	pa + cr ‖[H]
1294	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da[183]
1295	— — — —	2 sp
1296	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	sp + da + sp?[184]
1297	— — — ∪ ∪ —	D ?
1298-9	— ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪∪	4 cr
1300	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	tr + 2 cr?
1301-2	† †	?
1303	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
1304	— ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — ∩?	cr + tr ‖[B?]
1305	— — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪	pa + tr
1306	— — ∪ ∪∪ —	pa + cr
1307	∪∪ ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
1308	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr
1309	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr ʃ
1310	— ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	lk
1311	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	lk ‖[B]
1312	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪	2 tr
1313	— — ∪ — — ∪	2 pa
1314	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	2 tr
1315	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1316	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	2 ia
1317	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1318	∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia ‖
1319	— — — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an

---

182 See above, pp. 55-7.
183 See above, pp. 68-9.
184 Parker analyses as 'anapaestic tripody' (1997: 516).

1320	— — — — — — — —	2 an
1321	†	(prm?)
1322	†	(prm?)
1323	— — — — — — — —	prm
1324	— — — — — — — —	2 an
1325	— — — — — — — —	2 an
1326	— ∪ ∪ — —	an
1327	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 an
1328	— — — — — — — —	2 an
1329	— ∪ ∪ — —	an
1330	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∩	6 da
1331-2	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
1333	— ∪ ∪ — —	cr + sp
1334a		e. m.
1334b	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr
1335	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	tr + lk

Iphigenia's second Monody (*IA* 1475-1531)

ΙΦ.

1475	∪ ∪∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	ia + cr
1476	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ||
1477	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia ∫
1478	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1479	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith ||
1480	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∩	ia + ba ||[B]
1481	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1482	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1483-4	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 tr + cr
1485	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	δ ?[185]
1486	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith ||[H]
1487-8	— ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	3 ia
1489	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	δ
1490	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk ||[H]
1491	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
1492	∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
1493	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪	δ
1494	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	lk
1495	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	lk

---

[185] Cf. Diggle (1994: 411).

1496	⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ith ‖
1497-8	⏑ — — — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	ba + lk
1499	⏑ — — — ⏑ — — ⏑ — —	ba + ith ‖

Xo.
| 1500 | ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — | 2 ia |
| 1501 | ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — | 2 ia ‖ |

ΙΦ.
| 1502 | ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — | 2 ia |
| 1503 | ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — | 2 ia |

Xo.
| 1504 | ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — | 2 ia ‖ |

ΙΦ.
1505	⏑ — ⏑ —	ia
1506	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
1507	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ —	2 ia ∫
1508	— ⏑ — — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	3 cr
1509	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk ‖

Xo.
1510a	⏑ — ⏑ —	ia
1510b	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	ia + cr
1511	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
1512	— — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
1513	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ia + ith
1514	— — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
1515	⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
1516	† ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia
1517	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — — —	?
1518	⏑ — — ⏑ — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ †	?
1519	⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	ia + cr
1520	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk ‖
1521	— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	lk
1522	— — ⏑ — ⏑ —	pa + cr
1523	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia ‖ᴴ
1524	— ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	3 ia
1525	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —	2 ia
1526	— ⏑ — — — ⏑ —	cr + ia = lk[186]
1527	† — ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ —	?
1528	⏑⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ — —	?

---

[186] See Diggle (1994: 341).

1529	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	?
1530	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — †	?
1531	∪ ∪ ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	cr + ith ‖

Rhesus

Parodos (*Rh*. 23-51)

Strophe ~

23	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
24	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
25	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ —	ia + ba + ia
26	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
27	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	4 da^{cat}
28	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ D
29	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	e — D —
30	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
31	— ∪ — — — ∪ — —	e — e — ||
32	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
33	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	cr + ith

~ antistrophe

41	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
42	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
43	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — — ∪ —	ia + ba + ia
44	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
45	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	4 da^{cat}
46	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ D
47	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	e — D —
48	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
49	— ∪ — — — ∪ — ⌒	e — e — ||^B
50	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
51	— ∪ ∪∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	cr + ith

Rh. 131-201

Strophe ~

131	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
132	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
133	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
134	∪ — — ∪ —	δ

135	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
136	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	δ ∫
137	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr

~ antistrophe

195	∪ ∪∪ — ∪∪ ∪ ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
196	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
197	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ ∫
198	∪ — — ∪ —	δ
199	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
200	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	δ
201	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr

Rh. **224-263**

Strophe 1 ~

224	— — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	ia + D
225	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
226	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	∪ e — D — ∫
227	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
228-9	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	e — D —
230	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	e — D
231	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	— D
232	— — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba

~ antistrophe 1

233	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	ia + D
234	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
235	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	∪ e — D — ∫
236	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
237-8	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	e — D —
239	— ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	e — D
240	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	— D
241	— — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba

Strophe 2 ~

242-3	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ia + ch + ia
244	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	4 da^cat
245	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	D —
246-7	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D ∪ D
248	— ∪ — —	e —

350

249	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	diom + cr[187]
250	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ —	hδ ∫
251	— ∪∪ — — ∪∪ —	2 ch
252	— ∪∪ — ∪ — —	ar

~ antistrophe 2

253-4	∪ — ∪ — — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	ia + ch + ia
255	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	4 da^cat
256	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — —	D —
257-8	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	D ∪ D
259	— ∪ — —	e —
260	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	diom + cr
261	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	hδ ∫
262	— ∪∪ — — ∪∪ —	2 ch
263	— ∪∪ — ∪ — —	ar

Rh. **342-379**

Strophe 1 ~

342	— — — ∪∪ — ∪ —	gl
343	— — — ∪∪ — ∪ —	gl
344	∪ — — ∪∪ — —	ph
345	— — — ∪∪ — ∪ — —	hipp
346	— — — ∪∪ — —	ph ||^HBa
347	— — ∪ — — ∪∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ar
348	— — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	— D
349	— ∪ — — — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	e — D ∫
350	— ∪∪ — ∪ — —	ar

~ antistrophe 1

351	— — — ∪∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
352	— — — ∪∪ — ∪ —	gl
353	— — — ∪∪ — —	ph
354	— — — ∪∪ — ∪ — —	hipp
355	∪ — — ∪∪ — ∩	ph ||^B
356	— — ∪ — — ∪∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ar
357	— — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	— D
358	— ∪ — — — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	e — D
359	— ∪∪ — ∪ — —	ar

---

[187] Cf. *IT* 1271. See above, p. 75.

Strophe 2 ~

360	—∪∪—∪—∪——∪∪—	ch + ia + ch
361	—∪∪—∪—∪—	ch + ia ∫
362	—∪∪—∪——	ar
363	——∪—∪∪——∪∪——	ia + 2 io
364	∪∪—∪—∪——	anacr
365	∪∪—∪∪——	io∧ + io
366	———∪∪—	hex
367	—∪∪—∪——	ar ||ᴴᵃ
368	—∪∪—∪—	dod
369a	—∪∪——∪∪—	2 ch ∫
369b	—∪∪—∪——	ar

~ antistrophe 2

370	—∪∪—∪—∪——∪∪—	ch + ia + ch
371	—∪∪—∪—∪—	ch + ia ∫
372	—∪∪—∪——	ar
373	——∪—∪∪——∪∪——	ia + 2 io
374	∪∪—∪—∪——	anacr
375	∪∪—∪∪——	io∧ + io
376	———∪∪—	hex ∫
377	—∪∪—∪——	ar || ᴴᵃ
378	—∪∪—∪—	dod
379a	—∪∪——∪∪—	2 ch
379b	—∪∪—∪——	ar

Rh. 455-466~820-831

Strophe ~

	∪—∪—	
455	∪∪∪—∪—∪∪∪—∪—	2 δ
456	∪∪∪∪∪∪∪—	?[188]
457	—∪∪—∪—∪—∪——	d ∪ ith
458	∪∪—∪∪—∪—∪—	cyren ||ᴴ
459	—∪—∪—∪—	lk
460	——∪∪—∪∪— ————	— D + 2 sp ||ᴴ
461-2	∪∪—∪∪—∪—∪—∩	T + ba
463	———∪∪——	Dᶜᵒⁿᵗʳ — ||ᴴˢ
464	—∪∪—∪∪—∪	D ∪

---

[188] See Willink (2010: 573-4) and Liapis (comm. *Rh.* pp. 194-5).

465	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —	lk + cr
466	— ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — —	ch + ia + sp

~ antistrophe

820	∪ — ∪ —	
821	†	?
822	†	?
823	— ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	d ∪ ith
824	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	cyren ‖ᴴ
825	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
826	— — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — — — — —	— D + 2 sp ‖ᴴˢ
827	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ⌒	T + ba
828	† †	?
829	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪	D ∪
830	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —	lk + cr
831	— ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — —	ch + ia + sp

Rh. 527-555

Strophe ~

527-8	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — — — ∪ — — ⌒	∪∪ D — e spᴮ
529	— ∪ — — — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	e — D
530	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	D
531	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	T + ba ‖ᴴ
532	— — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — —	— D —
533	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	D
534	— — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — —	— D —
535	— — — ∪∪ — —	ph
536-7	— ∪ — — — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — —	e — + decasyll

~ antistrophe

546-7	— — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — —	— D ∪ e sp ‖
548	— ∪ — — — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	e — D
549	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	D
550	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	T + ba ‖
551	— — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — —	— D —
552	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	D
553	— — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — —	— D —
554	— — — ∪∪ — —	ph
555	— ∪ — — — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — —	e — + decasyll

Rh. **675-689**

Xo.
675a		
675b	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪	2 tr
676	∪ — —	ba
677	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
680	— ∪ — ∪ —	hδ
681	— ∪ — — ∪ — ∪	cr + tr
678-9	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	4 tr^{cat}
682	∪∪ ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪∪ ∪ —	3 cr

Οδ.
683	— ∪ — ∪ — :: ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	4 tr∧
684	— ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	4 tr^{cat}

Οδ.
685	† :: †	?
686	— ∪ — — — ∪ — — :: — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	2 tr + 2 ia ‖^{BH}
687	— ∪ — ∪ :: — ∪ — :: — ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	4 tr∧

Xo.
688	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ :: — ∪ :: ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	4 tr^{cat} ? ‖^{H}
689	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ :: — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	‖

Xo.
690	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	4 tr^{cat}
	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	

Rh. **692-727**

Strophe ~
692	∪ — — ∪ —	δ
693	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
694	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ
695	∪ — — ∪ — —	2 ba
696	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	δ
697	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ ∩	3 ia ‖^{B}
698	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — — ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
699	— ∪ ∪ —	d
700	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
701	— — ∪ — — ∪∪ ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
702	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	2 ia
703	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ

704	— — ∪ — — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	3 ia
705	— — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — — — — ∪ —	3 ia
706	∪ — — ∪ — —	2 ba
707	∪ — — ∪ — —	2 ba
708	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — —	3 ba
709	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

~ antistrophe

710	∪ — — ∪ —	δ
711	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
712	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	δ
713	∪ — — ∪ — —	2 ba
714	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	δ
715	∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia ||
716	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ
717	— ∪ ∪ —	d
718	∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ δ — ∪ —	2δ
719	∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
720	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
721	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ —	2δ
722	— — ∪ — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
723	— — ∪ — — — — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
724	∪ — — ∪ — —	2 ba
725	∪ — — ∪ — —	2 ba
726	∪ — — ∪ — — ∪ — —	3 ba
727	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia

Muse's Monody (*Rh.* 895-914)[189]

Strophe ~

ΜΟΥϹΑ

895	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ D
896	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	∪ D
897	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
898	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	erasm||
899	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	sp + D[190]
900	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	T + ba

---

[189] See Fantuzzi (2007).
[190] Cf. above, p. 73.

901	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	T + ba
902	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	4 da∧
903	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — —	enop prm

~ antistrophe

906	∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	∪ D
907	∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	∪ D
908	— ∪ — ∪ — —	ith
909	∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ⌢	erasm ‖[HB]
910	— — — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	sp + D
911	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	T + ba[191]
912	† †	?
913	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	4 da∧
914	— — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — —	enop prm

---

[191] See above, p. 27 with n. 23.

Phaethon

Parodos (*Phaeth*. 63-101)

Strophe 1 ~

63	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
64	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ‖ᴴᵃ
65	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept
66	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil ‖ᴴᵃ
67	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept ∫
68	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
69	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel (~ hept)[192]
70	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

~ antistrophe 1

71	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
72	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ‖ᴴ
73	∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept
74	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil ‖ᴴ
75	— — — — ∪ ∪ —	hept ∫
76	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
77	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	hept (~tel)
78	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph

Strophe 2 ~

79	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
80	∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
81	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an ‖ᴴ
82	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	prm ‖ᴴ
83	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	prm ?
84	— — — ∪ ∪ —	Dᶜᵒⁿᵗʳ
85	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
86	— — ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba

---

[192] See above, p. 110.

~ antistrophe 2

87	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	2 an
88	— — ∪∪ — — — ∪∪ —	2 an
89	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	2 an ||
90	— — — — — ∪∪ — —	prm ||
91	— — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — —	prm
92	— — — ∪∪ —	D^{contr}
93	∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	2 an
94	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — —	2 ia + ba

epode

95	∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	3 ia
96	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr
97	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — —	5 da[193]
98	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	ia + cr[194]
99	∪∪∪ — ∪ ∪∪ — ∪	2 tr
100	∪∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	lk
101	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia +cr + ba

Wedding song (*Phaeth.* 227-244)

Strophe ~

ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΙ

227	∪ — ∪ —	ia
228	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	D ∪ e ||^{Ha}
229	∪ — — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	e — e — e
230	∪ — ∪∪ — ∪ — —	hag ||^{Ha}
231	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — — ∪ — —	D — e — ||^{Ba}
232	— ∪ — — — —	e — e^{syncp}
233	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ —	D
234	— — ∪∪ — ∪∪ — —	erasm
235	— ∪ — — ⌢?	cr + sp

~ antistrophe

236	— — ∪ —	ia
237	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — — — ∪ —	D — e ||^{H}
238	— ∪ — — — ∪ — — — ∪ —	e — e — e
239	— — ∪∪ — ∪ — —	hag ||^{H}
240	— ∪∪ — ∪∪ — — — ∪ — ⌢	D — e — ||^{B}

---

[193] See Diggle (1996a: 195).
[194] See Parker (1990: 343).

241	— ∪ — — — —	e — e^{syncp}

241	— ∪ — — — —	e — e$^{\text{syncp}}$
242	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
243	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	erasm
244	— ∪ — — —	cr + sp

Xo.

270	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
271	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	∪ D + sp $\|\|^{\text{H}}$
272	∪ — ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	ia + D ∫
273	∪ — ∪ — — —	ia + sp $\|\|^{\text{H}}$
274	∪ — — —	e. m.
275	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ
276	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ —	cyren
277	∪ — — ∪ —	δ
278	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — ∪ —	2δ
279	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2δ $\|\|^{\text{H}}$
280	— — ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — — ∪ —	3 ia
281	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	δ
282	† ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	?
283	†	?

Hypsipyle

24	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
25	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
26	— ∪ ∪ — — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
27	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
28	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
29	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	4 da
30	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
31	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ith

(ΧΟΡΟϹ)

32(~75)	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
33(~76)	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
34(~77)	— — — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	gl
35(~78)	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph ||ᴴ
36(~79)	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
37(~80)	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
38(~81)	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
39(~82)	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∩	ph ||ᴮ
40(~83)	∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	tel ?[195]
41(~84)	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
42(~85)	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
43(~86)	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
44(~87)	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
45(~88)	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
46(~89)	† — ∪ — † — — ∪ ∪ — ∩	wil — ||ᴮ ?
47(~90)	— — — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
48(~91)	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
49	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪	gl
50	— — — ∪ ∪ — — —	4 da ?
51	— ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ — —	4 da ?

---

[195] See above, pp. 96-7.

Hypsipyle's Monody

61	∪ — ∪ ∪ — — —	tel
62	— — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz ‖
63	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io ∫
64	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	2 io
65	— — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ia + io ‖ᴴ
66	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — ∪ —	2 ia
67	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D
68	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	D ‖
69	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
70	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	an
71	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an ‖
72	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
73	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	an
74	∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ — —	ith

Xo.

75	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
76	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
77	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
78	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
79	— — — ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	wil
80	∪ ∪ ∪ — — — ∪ ∪ —	wil
81	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
82	— ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
83	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel
84	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
85	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
86	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
87	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
88	∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
89	— — — — — ∪ ∪ — —	wil — ?

105	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	3 io
106	∪ ∪ — — ∪ ∪ — —	3 io
107	∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪ ∪ ∪∪	2 ia[196]
108	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
109	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — : ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an
110	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	an

---

[196] Bond (p. 63) analyses '2 tr', but iambics prevent split resolution.

111 ⏑⏑⏑ — ⏑ — — ith

Fr. 754 Kannicht

1 ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑⏑ δ + cr ?
2 — — — — ⏑ — — ⏑ ⏑ — — — 2δ
3 ⏑ — ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ? δ + ⏑ ⏑ —

TrGFS

244 ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ 2 δ
245 ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — — ⏑ — 2 δ
246 — ⏑ — ⏑ — — ⏑ — hδ + cr?

Ὑψ.

256 — — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ ⏑⏑ ia + δ
257 — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — — — — ⏑ — 2δ
258 ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — 2δ
260 ⏑ ⏑⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — 2δ
261 ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — — — A
262 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — δ
264 — — ⏑⏑ ⏑ — δ
265 ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — A ⏑ —
266 ⏑ — — — — δ
268 — — — — 2 sp
269 — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — D
270 ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ diom
271 — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⌒ D — ||ᴮ
272 — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ibyc
273 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — δ

Εὔν.

274 — — ⏑ — — :: — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⌒ — e — D — ||ᴮ
275 — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — D
276 ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — cyren
277 ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — 2 ia
279 ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — — — cyren^chol
281 — — ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — 2δ
282 ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — δ
284 † ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — † ia + δ ?
285 ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — 2 ia
288 † ⏑ — — — † ⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑⏑ ? + δ
289 — — — ⏑ — δ

Fr. 8/9 p. 33 Bond = Fr. 753 Kannicht

6	[…12…] — — — ∪ ∪ — —	
7	[…5…]∪ — ∪ ∪ —	
8	[…8…]∪ ∪ —	
9	∪ — […] —	
10	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	T (tel)
11	— — — ∪ ∪ —	hex
12	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	reiz
13	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	2 an ∫
14	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ —	an
15	— ∪ — — — —	cr + mol

CRESPHONTES

Fr. III (*TrGFS*) = Fr. 453 Kannicht

Strophe ~
1	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
2	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
3	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp ||
4	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	tel[197]
5	∪ — ∪ — ∪ — —	ia + ba
6	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	enop
7	— — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
8	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
9	∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ —	lk[198]

~ antistrophe
10	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl ∫
11	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
12	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp ||

---

[197] With Kannicht's text, 'ia + cr'.
[198] Cf. *Telephus* II.5. See Diggle (1994: 388 n. 86).

Fr. III (*TrGFS*) = Fr. 369 Kannicht

1	— — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	sp + A
2	⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ — —	A + ba
3	— — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — —	enop
4	— ⏑ — — — ⏑ ⏑ — —	e — d —
5	⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —	A
6	— — ⏑ — — — ⏑ —	— e — e ʃ
7	⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — —	ia + ba

Telephus

Fr. II (*TrGFS*) = Fr. 727c Kannicht

1	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	decasyll
2	— — — ∪ ∪ — —	ph
3	∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —	prm
4	∪ — — ∪ ∪ — ∩	ph ‖^B
5	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∩	lk ‖^B
6	— ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	ar
7	∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hag
8	— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — — —	lk + sp
9	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —	gl
10	— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ — —	hipp

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12. Frederico Lourenço, *The Lyric Metres of Euripidean Drama* (Coimbra, Classica Digitalia/CECH, 2011).

This is the first complete survey to appear in more than a hundred years (and the first ever to be published in English) of Euripides' metrical practice in the songs of all his extant plays and longer lyric fragments. All interpretations and scansions of Euripides' lyrics offered in this book are based on James Diggle's Oxford Classical Text.