

Some Types of Scribal Error in Manuscripts of Pindar

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THE MEDIAEVAL PARADOSIS of Pindar's *Odes* offers some contrasts with the tradition of Aeschylus in the *Oresteia*, which I analysed recently in *GRBS* 5 (1964) 85–99. Whereas the *Oresteia* paradosis offers rather numerous examples of graphical confusions deriving from the uncial stage of transmission, the earlier extant manuscripts (*veteres*) of Pindar provide comparatively few indubitable instances. To be sure the oldest extant Pindar manuscript, B (Vat.gr.1312), though hard to date, even approximately, by its writing, seems to be nearly two centuries younger than M of Aeschylus; and the Pindar scholia derived from antiquity were substantially more bulky than those of Aeschylus: so that scholars of the eleventh and twelfth centuries had more resources by which to amend the Pindar text, and in fact this seems to have undergone a good deal of contaminative correction. The *veteres*, with the possible exception of B, are all later in date than the activities of such scholars as the Tzetzes brothers and Eustathius. Nonetheless, some uncial errors survive in them.

As a basis for study of variants I took the group of manuscripts selected by Sir Maurice Bowra in his widely current edition, in which he followed largely the work of Schroeder: namely A B C D E G V, with less frequent citation of F I M N O P Q T and U. To Bowra's variants I added those given by A. Turyn, and a few of those noted by J. Irigoin in his *Histoire du texte de Pindare* (Paris 1952).

Some uncial errors concern the round forms of *epsilon*, *theta*, *omicron* and *sigma*, ΕΘΟC. For example, at *P* 4.63 B¹ offers *δυσερόου* for the correct *δυσθρόου*, showing that a Θ had been misread as Ε. At *N* 7.6 the correct *ζυγέθ'* became in the Mss *ζυγόν θ'*, in part probably from misreading of uncial Ε as Ο, together with verbal associations. At *P* 3.80 B's *ἐπίεται* for *ἐπίσται* exemplifies misreading of round *sigma* C as uncial Ε. This happened, too, in *POxy.* 1614 at *O* 6.90, *έσσι*] ΕΕCΙ. One or two variants among ancient Testimonia attest uncial confu-

sions: at N 2.11 Crates's variant *θερειᾶν* for *ὄρειᾶν* may spring from misreading of round uncials; and at I 1.68 Chryseippus's *ἄλαοῖσι* for *ἄλλοισι* exemplifies the mistaking of Λ for Α.

The Pindaric paradosis, like the Aeschylean, manifests occasional confusion of *sigma* and *gamma*, which occurs in uncials but could also happen in some minuscule scripts, especially around A.D. 1300: e.g. P 1.10 *κατασχόμενος*] *καταγχόμενος* *plerique*; N 3.5 *σέθεν*] *γέθεν* D; I 1.34 *αἴσαν*] *αἴγαν* D; I 1.21 *γεύόμενοι*] *σεύόμενοι* D; N 11.18 *μελιγδούποισι*] *μελισδούποισι* B. It may be noted that some of these are in the two less read and less edited books of odes, *Nemeans* and *Isthmians*, which had not been so much worked over by eleventh and twelfth century scholars.

Some confusions of *gamma*, *pi* and *tau* are more likely to come from the uncial stage than the minuscule. At N 11.35 D has *ἀνάτων* for the correct *ἀνάγων*. At N 7.33, for the manuscripts' *γὰρ* I would read *πὰρ* (Hermann took *παρὰ* from the scholia). At N 3.6 the development from *πρᾶγος* to D's *πρῶτος* may have been through an intermediate uncial *πρᾶτος*, with T for Γ. N 1.16 *σπεῖρε*] *ἔγειρε* shows a double uncial confusion: round *sigma* was read as round *epsilon*, and *pi* as *gamma*. A somewhat rare uncial error appears at N 11.33 *μᾶν*] *λίαν* *veteres*. Here uncial M has been misread as ΛI, presumably after some fading of the ink. At P 2.78 B absurdly has *τί δὴ οἱ* for *τελέθει*. On the whole, the scribe of B was a faithful copyist without ecdotic mentality; and the ultimate source of the corruption was probably somebody's misreading of uncial Λ as Δ. At I 8.77 D's curious *χόα πω* may derive from Theiler's reading *κόλπω*: if so, it is a case of uncial Λ being taken as Α. I find astonishing the scarcity and dubiety in Pindar of examples of confusion among the uncial letters Α Δ Λ Μ Ν, which are so often sources of error in other traditions. At N 11.18 we find D has *λαιδαλθέντα* for *δαιδαλθέντα*. This could be uncial error but may be anagrammatism. Again, types of *alpha*, *delta* and *lambda* are liable to be confused even in some minuscule writings.

In considering errors caused in part by optical confusions in minuscule letter-forms, one must usually take account also of contributory influence from the copyist's thinking. Sometimes "ear" mistakes through errors in vocalisation operate simultaneously, e.g. where *beta* becomes *upsilon*, as at O 2.86 *λάβροι*] *λαῦροι* A E *prim.*; O 8.36 *λάβρον*] *λαῦρον* ACV; P 2.87 *λάβρος*] *λαῦρος* BDG; P 3.40 *λάβρον*] *λαῦρον* BE; P 4.244 *λαβροτατᾶν*] *λαυροτάταν* E; N 8.46 *τε λάβρον*] *τελαῦρον* B;

N 7.32 ἀβρόν] ἀύρόν D. In these *beta* becomes *upsilon* partly, or mainly, through the Byzantine assimilation in pronunciation of *beta* to the consonantalized *upsilon* in the diphthong, but there is also a graphical factor, through that form of minuscule *beta* that is often made like an *upsilon* with a final tail. This type of *beta* can also approximate to a form of *kappa*, confusion of which is partly responsible for the corruption at N 9.33, where κλέπτεται became D's βλέπεται.

In some of the ill-formed minuscule hands of the Palaeologan renaissance one finds forms of *beta* and *rho* somewhat similar, whence perhaps the corruptions in D of δεύρ' to δεύβ' at N 11.35 and of ἔβαν to ἔραν at I 4.40. On the other hand, it is probably an "ear" mistake whereby *beta* and *mu* are exchangeable, e.g. P 3.34 Βοιβιάδος] μοιβιάδος B; O 9.8 μέλεσσι] βέλεσσι E γρ. V; N 6.51 καββάς] καμβάς B.

In the thirteenth century particularly a high *gamma* sometimes has a loop at the foot and resembles a form of minuscule *delta* in which the foot is skimpily written but the top is given a big flourish to the right. This graphical tendency may partly account for the corruption of ὄγ' to ὄδ' at O 10.45 (in O) and P 2.41 (in E); but confusions of particles are common enough anyway.

Exchangeability of a minuscule type of *kappa* with *mu* seems indicated by N 3.9, D's ἀκᾶς for ἀμᾶς; N 3.41, D's ἀτρεμεῖ for ἀτρεκεῖ; N 10.4, D's κακρά for μακρά.

Resemblance of the type of *nu* on a leg to a *rho* may have influenced the corruptions at P 10.52 ἄλκαρ] ἄλκᾶν D Esup G and at O 10.43 ἄρ'] ἄν A. The minuscule *nu* not on a leg is often interchanged with *upsilon*, e.g. I 6.9 κατασπένδειν] κατασπεύδειν D; N 10.47 ὄντε] οὔτε D; N 11.20 πάτραν τ'] πατραντ' D; P 1.79 εὔδρον] ἔνδρον C¹; N 7.8 εὔδοξος] ἔνδοξος D; N 9.15 καππαίει] καππάνει D; I 7.51 εὐανθέα] ἐνανθέα D.

Confusions occur of *pi* and *tau*, e.g. P 8.44 ἐπιπρέπει] ἐπιτρέπει DV; O 3.4 ποι] τοι D; N 9.24 παμβία] ταμβία D; N 9.38 παρποδίου] ταρποδίου D; I 4.71 ἀνατελλόμενα] ἀναπελλόμενα D. One may also note confusions arising from the combinations ΠΠ and ΠΤ, as at O 16.69 ἄν' ἵπποισι] ἀνίπτοισι A; P 4.201 ἐνίπτων] ἐν ἵππων C prim.; N 9.22 ἵππειοις] ἵπτείοις D. There is a form of minuscule *pi* that is apt to look as if it starts with a ligatured *sigma*, and this can give rise to confusions, as at N 10.32 ὕπατον] ὕστατον D; N 7.26 ἔπαξε] ἔσπαξε D.

The ligature *sigma+tau* may be mistaken for a simple *tau*, as at N 2.10 ἔστι] ἔτι TU; N 9.47 οὐκ ἔστι] οὐκέτι B. Conversely, a *tau* can give rise to the ligatured *sigma+tau*, as at O 2.70 ἔτειλαν] ἔστειλαν

vett. An odd case is *I* 7.43, where Mss offer $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ for $\acute{\alpha}\iota\omicron\varsigma$. An ill-written *sigma* seems to have been misread as a *delta* at *I* 7.36, where D has $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\iota\nu$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\upsilon\nu$. A *phi* turned into a *theta* at *N* 8.26 in D, with $\psi\acute{\alpha}\theta\omicron\iota\varsigma$ for $\psi\acute{\alpha}\phi\omicron\iota\varsigma$. *Theta* can develop to *sigma*+*theta*, as at *O* 1.92 $\kappa\lambda\iota\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$] $\kappa\lambda\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ E; *N* 7.93 $\omega\theta'$] $\omega\sigma\theta'$ B, though here there is also an element of trivialization.

An interesting class of error comes from confusion of the ligature *epsilon*+*upsilon* with a type of minuscule *alpha*, as at *P* 4.203 $\acute{\alpha}\xi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\upsilon$] $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\xi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\upsilon$ CD; *N* 1.14 $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho\pi\omicron\upsilon$] $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho\pi\omicron\upsilon$ D; *N* 5.27 $\xi\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha$] $\xi\nu\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha$ B. Ligatures starting with *alpha* and *epsilon* can be confused, e.g. *O* 11.8 $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\kappa\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha\iota$] $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\kappa\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha\iota$ Mss; *P* 1.34 $\acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$] $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\chi\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ C; *P* 8.6 $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\xi\alpha\iota$] $\acute{\alpha}\rho\xi\alpha\iota$ V.

The use of a compendium for *πατρι* has caused an error at *O* 10.86, where C wrote $\pi\rho\acute{\iota}\nu$, derived from the antigraph's $\pi\bar{\rho}\acute{\iota}$, but later corrected it. Errors can arise from an antigraph's abbreviation, e.g. at *N* 10.48, where D's $\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$ must come from misinterpretation as an accent of the oblique stroke standing for the terminal *-ον* in the antigraph's writing of $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\alpha\iota\omicron\nu$; and at *I* 5.44, where the text's $\nu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omicron\nu$ appears in D in the form $\nu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$. Here the antigraph's abbreviating stroke for *-ον* has been misread as an *iota*.

There are a few examples of minor dittography, e.g. *O* 2.63 $\beta\acute{\iota}\omicron\tau\omicron\nu$] $\beta\acute{\iota}\omicron\tau\omicron\nu\omicron\tau\omicron\nu$ C; *P* 8.67 $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\iota$] $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\iota$ G; *N* 10.69 $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omicron\rho\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$] $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omicron\rho\mu\alpha\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ B; *N* 11.26 $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\tau\eta\sigma'$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\nu$] $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\alpha\nu\tau'$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\nu$ D.

A curious case is *N* 7.88, $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\alpha\nu\tau'$] $\phi\iota\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha\nu\tau'$ D. It recalls an error in the early tenth century Ms A of Theognis, at 1377, where we find $\phi\iota\mu\omicron\nu$ for $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omega\nu$. It seems that the attachment of the minuscule *lambda* to the following letter made it look like *mu*. In order that this result should have been reached in D's $\phi\iota\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha\nu\tau'$, some ancestor must have made an itacist error, *iota* for *eta*, and the minuscule $\lambda\iota$ had then been read as $\mu\iota$. Here we have a two-stage corruption, which is comparatively rare in any paradosis, though would-be emenders frequently assume them.

Aural confusions are common, arising from the copyist's mental self-dictation, concurrent with the process of interpreting the group of letters in his antigraph and writing it down in the apograph. Most of these "ear" mistakes affect vowels and diphthongs, and many of them are classifiable as itacism. Confusion of *iota* and *eta* is frequent, as at *O* 4.13 $\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\iota$] $\acute{\eta}\kappa\epsilon\iota$ AD; *O* 5.10 $\acute{\iota}\kappa\omega\nu$] $\acute{\eta}\kappa\omega\nu$ A; *P* 4.126 $\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\nu$] $\acute{\eta}\kappa\epsilon\nu$ B; *P* 6.43 $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\iota$] $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\eta}\kappa\epsilon\iota$ DG; *O* 3.45 $\mu\iota\nu$] $\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$ AB; *P* 6.54 $\tau\rho\eta\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$] $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron\nu$

V *prim.*; O 6.69 κτίση] κτήση N; O 9.45 κτίσασθαι] κτήσασθαι *pler.*; O 10.25 ἐκτίσασατο] ἐκτήσατο C *prim.*; O 13.83 κτίσιω] κτήσιω *vett.*; P 6.50 τίν] τήν D; N 4.35 θιγέμεν] θηγέμεν D.

Iota and the sound ει may be interchanged, as at N 7.25 ἰδέμεν] εἰδέμεν *Mss.*; N 6.20 τρεῖς] τρις *Mss.* Iota and *upsilon* become confused, e.g. νιν] νῦν at P 6.19 (B) and P 9.6 (B *corr.* D G¹); P 3.21 φῦλον] φίλον E *prim.*; P 5.8 μετανίσειαι] μετανύσειαι E; P 5.112 ὄρνιξιν] ὄρνυξιν DG, and in due course ὄνυξιν Φ. *Upsilon* can become *eta*, P 8.41, V's ἤληθον from ἤλυθον. One finds confusion of ει, οι, υ, ι, η, υι with some strange results, as N 9.49 ἀοιδᾶ] αὐδᾶ D; P 9.36 κλυτὰν] κλειτὰν *pler.*; P 11.32 κλειταῖς] κλυταῖς V; O 7.48 ἀπύροις] ἀπείροις A; O 6.1 εὐτειχεῖ] εὐτυχεῖ C; P 5.85 ἐνδυκέως] ἐνδικέως E; P 10.52 χοιράδος] χειράδος V; N 1.17 ἵππαιχμον] ὕπαιχμον D; I 6.23 ἀῖται] ἄται *Mss.*; N 7.47 πολυθύτοις] πολυθύτης D; N 8.33 ὁμόφοιτος] ὁμόφυτος B; N 9.23 ἐρεισάμενοι] ἐρυσάμενοι D; N 9.24 νεογυῖον] νεογήους D; I 4.66 ὄπυῖται] ὄπηται D; P 9.32 κεχέιμανται] κεχύμανται D; P 5.12 τοι] τι CV; P 5.12 δέ τοι] δ' ἔτι BDEG; I 7.44 ὁ τοι] ὅτι D.

The assimilation in sound of αι and ε leads to further confusions, as N 10.2 ὑμνεῖτε] ὑμνεῖται D; I 8.69 γεραίρετε] γεραίρεται D; P 2.4 βάσσαισι] βάσει C; O 3.17 αἶται] ἔται D¹; P 4.233 ἐόλοι] αἰόλλαι *Mss.*; O 10.73 παραίθυξε] παρέθηξε ABO; O 12.12 πεδάμειψαν] παῖδ' ἄμειψαν A; O 13.79 δ' ᾧ] δαι CD *prim.*, δέ BG *prim.*; P 3.81 δαίονται] δέονται E; I 5.38 πεδόθεν] παιδόθεν D; N 3.75 αἰών] ἐών B; κε] καί at O 1.82 (C *prim.* E), O 6.6 (A), O 10.20 (*pler.*), P 3.111 (C¹ V).

Aural confusions in the sounding of consonants are fewer than those involving vowels and diphthongs; but they do occur, as at O 13.7 ὁμότροφος] ὁμότροπος *pler.*; O 9.2 κεχλαδῶς] κεκλαδῶς A. There can be confusion of liquids, as in P 2.80 ἔρκος] ἔλκεος C¹; P 4.65 μέρος] μέλος C *prim.*; P 3.9 πρὶν] πλὴν E. Miscellaneous errors include O 8.44 βαρυγδούπου] βαρυκτύπου A; N 11.26 ἀμπλάκιον] ἀμβλάκιον B; O 14.2 καλλίπωλον] καλλίβωλον C *prim.*; P 4.24 ἄγκυραν] ἄγγυραν D *prim.* E; O 11.16 ἐγγυάσομαι] ἐγκυάσομαι EO.

Clusters of consonants were liable to be simplified by the scribes, thus: O 1.53 λέλογχε] λέλοχε CENU; O 2.87 παγγλωσσία] παγλωσσία D, παγκλωσσία C *prim.*; O 7.31 παρέπλαγξαν] παρέπλαξαν D; P 1.1 φόρμιγξ] φόρμιξ D; P 3.22 παπταίνει] παπαίνει C; P 4.72 ἀκάμπτοις] ἀκάμποις C; P 4.176 φορμικτὰς] φορμικτὰς BDEG; P 8.31 φθέγματι] θέγματι E; P 12.31 ἀελπία] ἀελπία B; N 9.52 θεμιπλέκτοις] θεμιπλέτοις D; I 2.8 ἀργυρωθεῖσαι] ἀγγυρωθεῖσαι D; I 2.39 προσέπτυκτο]

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προσέπυκτο D; I 4.63 πορθμόν] ποθμόν D; O 6.33 βρέφος] βέφος E; N 7.18 βλάβεν] λάβεν D; I 5.36 πράθον] πάθον D; P 4.217 ἐκδιδάσκησεν] ἐδιδάσκησε B.

Less commonly a scribe might complicate further a consonantal cluster, e.g. O 7.2 καχλάζοισαν] καγχλάζοισαν A; O 12.18 ἄμερσε] ἄμερψε N; P 4.14 ἀλιπλάκτου BG] ἀλιπλάγκτου EV, ἀλιπλεγκτου C; I 7.22 αἴσχιον] αἴσχιον D.

Consonants specially liable to drop out were *mi* and *ni*, but they were about equally liable to intrude erroneously. For loss of *mi* consider O 8.44 πεμφθὲν] πεφθὲν C; O 9.73 ἔμβαλεν] ἔβαλεν V; P 3.108 ἀμφέποντ'] ἀφέποντ' V; P 4.62 ἄμφανεν] ἄφανεν C; P 10.27 ἀμβατὸς] ἀματὸς V; N 8.30 ἀλεξιμβρότω] ἀλεξιβρότω D; I 5.65 σύμπεμφον] σύμπεψον B. Contrariwise *mi* is added at O 4.9 ὄβριμον] ὄμβριμον CEV; P 4.237 ἀφωνήτω] ἀμφωνήτω C; N 10.74 φρίσσοντα πνοᾶς] φρίσσοντ' ἀμπνοᾶς B; I 1.61 ἔπορεν] ἔμπορεν B.

Examples of the loss of *ni* are somewhat more numerous: O 10.51 νώνυμος] νώνυμος (-ον) vett.; O 10.64 εὐθὺν τόνον] εὐθύτονον Mss; O 12.2 Ἰμέραν] Ἰμέρα pler.; O 13.46 ποντιᾶν] ποτιᾶν BG prim.; P 4.27 ἀνσπᾶσαντες] ἀσπᾶσαντες V; P 5.33 δώδεκ' ἄν δρόμων] δωδεκαδρόμων CEV, δωδέκα δρόμων BDG; P 5.40 ἀνδριάντ'] ἀδριάντ' CV; P 9.41 ἀμφανδὸν] ἀμφαδὸν Mss; P 10.57 Ἰπποκλέαν] Ἰπποκλέα pler.; N 5.52 πύκταν] πύκτα D; N 6.41 ἄν] ἄ V; N 7.65 πέποιθ' ἔν τε] πέποιθέ τε D; I 4.7 ὦν] ὦ D; I 8.69 ἄν νάπος] ἀνάπος D; I 1.25 ὁπότ' ἐν] ὁπότε Mss. At N 8.44 D offers πίσταν, B πίστα, and perhaps one should read μαστεύει δε καὶ τέρψις ἐν ὄμμασι θέσθαι πίστ' ἄν. Aorist infinitive with ἄν depending on a verb of wishing is found at Thuc. 7.61 and Ar. Nub. 1130.

To compensate for their omissions of an occasional *ni*, the scribes insert one wrongly about as often, as at O 1.59 ἀπάλαμον] ἀπάλαμον vett.; O 10.80 πυρπάλαμον] πυρπάλαμον C; O 8.16 πρόφατον] πρόφαντον vett.; O 9.65 ὑπέρφατον] ὑπέρφαντον V; P 2.51 ἔκαμφε] ἔκναμφε C; P 4.72 ἀκάμπτοις] ἀκνάμπτοις pler.; P 4.126 Ἀμυθάν] ἀμυθάν B; P 10.17 Κλυταιμῆστρας] κλυταιμνήστρας Mss; N 10.6 Ὑπερμῆστρα] ὑπερμνήστρα D; N 3.50 ἐθάμβευν] ἐνθάμβευν D; N 4.77 πάτραν ἴν'] πάτραν νιν Mss; N 10.64 ἐμήσαντ'] ἐμνήσαντ' D, ἐμνήσατ' B; P 10.54 ἄλλοτ'] ἄλλον τ' E; P 11.39 μέ] μέν EF; P 4.198 ἀντάύσε] ἀντάνυσε C prim.; P 5.50 πετόντεσσι] πεντόντεσσι E; I 7.41 ἔπειμι] ἐπεί μιν D; N 3.30 μάτευε] μάντευε D.

Omissions of whole words and longer passages are noted in Pindar,

as in other authors. The book of *Isthmian Odes* is incomplete, an extra fragment of a further ode being found only in the manuscript D. Most of the omissions are of small words, for example 20 omissions of $\tau\epsilon$ or τ' , 13 of $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ or δ' , 8 of $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$, and 14 of other particles; 17 of $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ and 9 of other prepositions; 9 of articles; 9 of pronouns. These figures are unlikely to be complete, because editors do not always report every trivial omission. For example, of the 13 omissions of $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ or δ' I do not find any in the *Nemeans* or *Isthmians*. But the relative frequency of omission of particular words or types of word is not likely to be seriously misleading.

Connective particles are particularly liable to be omitted, especially $\tau\epsilon$ or τ' , dropped 20 times: at O 1.41 (*pler.*), O 1.79 (U), O 1.87 (CN), O 2.83 (N), O 5.7 (G), O 6.17 (A), O 6.43 (A), O 8.77 (B), O 10.43 (C), O 10.93 (GNO), O 13.106 (G), P 2.41 (G), P 4.135 (B), N 1.56 (U), N 4.19 (D), N 6.39 (B), N 7.22 (Mss), I 4.15 (D), I 4.77 (Mss), I 8.41 (D).

The 13 omissions of $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ or δ' are at O 2.2 (CDG), O 2.5 (A), O 4.6 (C), O 7.11 (A), O 7.61 (N), O 7.64 (N), O 9.89 (A), O 10.69 (EF), O 10.76 (E), O 10.99 (Mss), P 3.39 (D), P 8.13 (V), P 11.54 (V). It may be noted how rarely these omissions occur in *all* our manuscripts: so that the considerable totality of omissions must be seen in perspective. Taken as a whole, the Pindar paradosis for the *Odes* is sound and dependable. Schroeder correctly called it "satis bonam librorum Pindaricorum condicionem" (Preface to his third Teubner edition [1930]).

The 8 omissions of $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$ occur at O 7.26 (A), O 9.68 (D), O 10.15 (EF), O 12.13 (O), P 2.50 (D), P 10.15 (EF), P 10.46 (E), N 1.30 (U).

There are 4 omissions of $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, at O 7.73 (B), O 13.104 (G), P 1.22 (V), P 8.64 (V); 2 of $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$, at O 6.54 (C), N 3.3 (D); 2 of $\tau\omicron\iota$, at O 9.21 (A) and P 3.85 (CEV); one of $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ at O 11.20 (Mss); 3 of $\kappa\epsilon(\nu)$, at O 1.109 (CD), P 3.76 (E), P 10.29 (Mss); and 2 of $\gamma\epsilon$, at P 3.98 (D) and N 10.33 (D).

Haplography accounts for three omissions of $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$: at O 4.26 (AN), O 7.12 (*pler.*), and N 3.38 (Mss). Fourteen unmotivated omissions of $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ occur at O 9.76 (CO), O 9.86 (N), O 10.82 (NO), O 13.33 (E), O 13.47 (C), P. 2.65 (E), P 3.64 (*vett.*), P 3.90 (E), P 4.16 (DG), P 4.223 (C), P 11.46 (*vett.*), N 1.69 (Mss), N 3.72 (V), I 5.5 (D). $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ is omitted 4 times, at O 8.47 (B), O 10.12 (G), P 1.70 (*pler.*), P 10.30 (G); $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ twice, at P 11.20 (V) and N 10.38 (Mss); and there is one omission of each of the following prepositions: $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron$ P 8.41 (V); $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}$ O 8.84 (C); and $\mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}$ O 2.34 (E).

Parts of the definite article are omitted thus: δ at N 3.75 (Mss);

τό P 8.93 (D) and I 2.9 (Mss); τόν I 6.32 (D); τάν O 7.13 (C); οί P 9.109 (V); τά O 13.98 (EG) and O 14.6 (C).

Pronouns omitted are: ὄς O 8.16 (BG); σε 4 times, at O 12.16 (*pler.*), P 2.66 (Mss), P 4.1 (E) and N 5.43 (Mss); μιν N 10.34 (D); ἴν, by haplography, at P 1.37 (Mss); τις P 8.8 (V); and τι at O 1.28 (B) and O 8.77 (B).

Monosyllabic words omitted are ᾠ at O 14.13 (Mss), P 12.3 (D) and N 3.1 (BV); and χρή at P 4.141 (C¹).

Disyllabic words omitted are O 10.97 (V) ἔθνος; P 4.132 (E) λόγον; N 11.41 (B) πλούτω; I 4.34 (B) ἄκρον; O 6.45 (C) αὐτόν; P 1.44 (V) ἔξω; P 2.59 (E) ἦδη; P 4.64 (*pler.*) ᾧτε; O 2.27 (E) φιλεῖ; P 11.57 (*pler.*) ἔσχεν; I 8.14 (Mss) βλέπειν. Uncertain disyllables are omitted at I 2.10 and I 6.36 by the Mss there. Haplography accounts for loss of ἄλλοις at I 1.47 in B before ἄλλος, and for loss of ἔτ' at P 10.69 (Mss). The other omissions are not obviously explicable.

Trisyllabic omissions include: P 4.180 (B¹DG) θεμέθλοισ; P 12.7 (*vett.*) Γοργόνων; N 1.52 (*vett.*) φάσγανον; O 11.1 (V) ἀνθρώποις, by homoeoarcton; O 6.51 (G¹) γενεάν; P 3.42 (F) βαρεῖα and P 4.231 (C) χρυσέω, both by homoeoteleuton; P 5.118 (Mss) ὁμοῖα (for which the manuscripts have an inadequate stopgap, ᾠ); N 9.18 (D) αἰσιᾶν; N 6.25 (Mss) πλεόνων; O 10.35 (V) ὄπισθεν; O 11.10 (Mss) ὁμοίως; P 11.49 (V) ἦλεγξαν. At N 6.17 the manuscripts omit a trisyllabic verb, perhaps ἀπάγειν, which could have been lost by homoeoarcton. An uncertain trisyllable is omitted by all at N 9.17, and a quadrisyllable at N 10.84.

Omissions of more than one word include: O 2.58 (N) τᾶδε Διὸς; O 3.35 (N) σὺν βαθυζώνοιο; P 8.24 (D) δ' ἔχει; I 4.2–3 (D) Ἴσθμίοις, ὑμετέρας; and I 6.52 (D) ὄν αἰτεῖς. Two lines are omitted by D at N 11.22–23.

In rough compensation some, and rarely all, of the Mss contain additions to the text. Most of these are of small words, in the same categories as those omitted. For example, there seem to be some 21 additions of τε or τ'; 20 of δέ or δ'; 12 of ἐν; and 6 of καί. The motivation of the addition is usually clear enough from the context; occasionally it is to avoid hiatus at a place that the copyist did not realise to be a verse-end, where hiatus is licit.

Additions of τε or τ' occur at O 3.94 (A), 6.55 (A), 6.68 (*pler.*), 6.100 (C), 7.10 (N O), 8.47 (A), 9.80 (A), 10.9 (AC), 13.29 (O), 13.115 (Mss), 14.5 (C); P 1.70 (DGV), 4.97 (E), 9.14 (E), 9.101 (*vett.*), 10.38 (D), 10.58 (B); N 1.37 (Mss), 7.19 (Mss), 10.48 (*vett.*); I 8.27 (D).

The 20 additions of $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ or δ' are found at O 1.71 (*vett.*), 2.2 (AEV), 6.72 (*pler.*), 6.74 (Mss), 9.86 (D), 10.51 (C), 10.71 (Mss), 13.97 (Mss); P 2.72 (Mss), 2.89 (*vett.*), 3.105 (Mss), 4.55 (Mss), 4.179 (Mss), 8.43 (*vett.*), 8.77 (*vett.*); N 1.4 (U), 3.72 (Mss), 6.8 (Mss); 8.37 (B); I 5.54 (Mss).

Six additions of $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\iota$ are seen at O 1.108 (E), 9.57 (A); P 4.182 (E), 5.69 (Mss), 8.88 (B), 10.5 (E).

There are 5 additions of $\gamma\epsilon$ or γ' : O 6.50 (A), 6.100 (A); P 3.88 (Mss); N 3.53 (Mss); I 5.2 (Mss). Additions of $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ occur thrice: O 4.28 (A), 10.91 (*vett.*), 12.5 (G). One finds $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$ added at O 8.65 (A) and $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ at N 6.50 (Mss).

The 12 additions of $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ were noted at O 2.61 (B), 2.62 (Mss), 12.18 (A), 13.107 (B), 14.17 (Mss); P 1.35 (DEG), 3.102 (BDEG), 4.65 (BDG), 8.28 (*pler.*), 11.57 (Mss); N 1.63 (Mss), 3.46 (Mss).

Seven other prepositions are found added, among them $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ thrice: at O 6.23 (B); P 4.129 (*pler.*), 5.77 (*pler.*). The other instances are: $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}$ P 11.56 (DEGN); $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{o}$ O 10.67 (B); $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$ I 8.58 (Mss); $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}$ I 7.36 (Mss); $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$ O 3.9 (B); $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ P 11.53 (Mss). Among articles and pronouns added are $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ O 13.18 (N); $\tau\hat{\omega}\nu$ O 8.86 (C); $\tau\iota\varsigma$ N 7.16 (Mss); $\tau\iota$ I 6.42 (Mss). Monosyllables added are $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ P 1.32 (D); $\acute{\omega}$ N 9.31 (D); $\text{Ζε}\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ O 7.49 (Mss), clearly a gloss; $\pi\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$ O 2.77 (Mss), from the scholia; $\chi\rho\eta$ P 11.42 (Mss), to make sense after the misdivision at 41 of $\tau\acute{o}$ $\delta\grave{\epsilon}$ $\tau\epsilon\acute{o}\nu$ into $\tau\acute{o}$ δ' $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\acute{o}\nu$.

Disyllabic words added are O 7.81 (G) $\tau\alpha\hat{\upsilon}\tau\alpha$; O 9.83 (A) $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\acute{\iota}$; O 13.52 (F) $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega\nu$; I 4.35 (*vett.*) $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$; I 4.64 (*vett.*) $\delta\acute{\iota}$; O 4.11 (D) $\acute{\upsilon}\mu\nu\omicron\nu$; O 8.9 (A) $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega\nu$, the result of the scribe's taking the vocative $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ for an accusative; P 6.50 (Mss) $\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\iota\varsigma$, an error through somebody's having interpreted ΟΡΓΑΙΣ as the noun $\acute{o}\rho\gamma\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$ instead of the verb $\acute{o}\rho\gamma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$.

Trisyllables added include P 1.92 (Mss) $\pi\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\iota\varsigma$; P 6.46 (Mss) $\acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\sigma\alpha\nu$ (*cf.* the addition of $\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\iota\varsigma$ four lines later); O 1.73 (V) $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$; O 2.62 (A) $\acute{\alpha}\mu\omicron\chi\theta\omicron\nu$ (a gloss); O 13.107 (B) $\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\tau\omicron$; O 9.99 (A) $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\iota\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$, after $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\alpha\iota\sigma\iota\nu$, by memory of O 1.91. The quadrisyllable Ἡρακλέης is added at O 10.25. In about half of these additions an ecdotic or a glossing mentality is clearly at work. The addition or substitution of glosses will be discussed later.

The faithful but uncritical scribe of B has several double writings: of one word at N 9.33; 3 words at N 7.30; 4 at N 9.49 and 4 at N 9.53; 7 at N 7.31f; and 16 at I 4.48. These are all in the less worked over *Nemeans* and *Isthmians*.

Transpositions of word-order occur in the manuscripts, the great

majority being of pairs of words immediately adjacent: these can be listed briefly by mentioning the words of the correct text, as editors reconstitute it, followed by the sigla of manuscripts that transposed the words. O 3.29 ἔλαφον θήλειαν CN; O 6.82 λιγυρᾶς ἀκόνας Bergk, to avoid hiatus, as in the Mss; O 7.93 ἔχει θαλίας A; O 7.94 μιᾷ μοίρα pler.; O 8.43 φάσμα λέγει O; O 10.22 παῦροί τινες DEGV; O 10.35 Ἐπειῶν βασιλεὺς BDEGV; O 10.79 νίκας ἀγερώχου O; O 13.22 ἐν δὲ] δ' ἐν N; P 2.52 παρέδωκ' ἐμὲ δὲ] παρέδωκε δ' ἐμὲ E; P 2.78 μάλα τοῦτο CV; P 4.171 τρεῖς ἀκαμαντομάχαι C; P 4.280 μέγαρον Βάττου Mss; P 5.23 σὲ μὴ Mss; P 5.70 Ἄργει τε] τ' ἄργει V; P 6.44 νῦν δὲ Mss; P 8.97 φέγγος ἔπεστιν Mss; P 11.34 γέροντα ξένον Vett.; N 6.27 σκοποῦ ἄντα Mss; N 7.4 ἀδελφέαν ἐλάχομεν B; N 7.43 δὲ περισσὰ Mss; N 7.81 θρόον ὕμνων pler.; N 8.31 ἐν πολυφθόροις Mss; N 10.48 χειρῶν τε D; I 1.47 ἄλλοις ἄλλος D; I 4.70 τέκε οἱ Mss; I 4.73 τέρμ' ἀέθλων] ἀέθλων τέρμα Mss; I 7.8 πυκναῖς, Τειρεσίαο] τειρεσίαο πυκιναῖς Mss; I 8.41 χεῖρας Ἄρει D.

I 8.36 γόνον ἄνακτα πατρὸς τεκεῖν of the Mss should not be transposed, with Ahlwardt, for the text will scan as a glyconic, either with double short base, or by lengthening the -ον of γόνον, as Fennell allows.

A few transpositions involve more than pairs of juxtaposed words: O 1.65 προῆκαν υἱὸν ἀθάνατοί οἱ] οἱ προῆκαν υἱὸν ἀθάνατοι vett.; P 1.42 σοφοὶ καὶ χερσὶ] χερσὶ καὶ σοφοὶ C; P 9.24 παῦρον ἐπὶ γλεφάροις ὕπνον] ὕπνον ἐπὶ βλεφάροις παῦρον V; N 7.37 πλαγχθέντες δ' εἰς Ἐφύραν ἴκοντο] ἴκοντο δ' εἰς Ἐφύραν πλαγχθέντες Mss. At P 12.29 F and V ante corr. write the phrase ἦτοι σάμερον δαίμων after the word χρόνος, which is the eighth word later.

Anagrammatism, or disordering of the letters of a word, may occur at any stage, in uncials or minuscules, as witness O 1.57 ἄντοι Fennell] τάν οἱ Mss; O 8.46 τερτάτοις (Ahrens)] τετράτοις pler., τετάρτοις C; P 4.47 τετράτων] τετάρτων E; O 6.33 πορσαίνειν] προσαίνειν E; O 10.55 πόρσω] πρόσω vett.; O 13.10 θρασύμυθον] θρασύθυμον C; P 4.232 κροκόεν] κρόκεον pler.; P 8.45 θαέομαι] θεάομαι DG. P 9.116 σχήσοι] σχοίση E; P 11.23 χόλον] λόχον V; N 10.69 ἀνέχασσαν] ἀνέσχασσαν D; N 10.87 ὑπένερθεν] ὑπέρνεθεν B; N 11.30 ἔβαλον] ἔλαβον B; N 11.42 οὕτως ἔθνος] οὕτω σθένος Mss; I 6.36 κύρησεν] κήρυσσε B; O 6.21 ἐπιτρέψοντι] ἐπιτέρψοντι A; N 5.17 ἀτρεκῆς] ἀτερκῆς D; P 1.63 ἔκγονοι] ἔγκονοι E; P 4.79 ἔκπαγλος] ἐκπλάγιος C prim.; P 9.12 ἔρατὰν] ἀρετὰν G; P 9.15 κλειναῖς] κελειναῖς G; N 9.16 ἀνδροδάμαντ'] ἀνδρομάδαντ' D; N 9.51 ἀργυρέαισι] ἀργυραῖσι D. Particularly common are

anagrams of the syllables *καρ-* and *κρα-*: O 13.16 *καρδίαις*] *κραδίαις* G; N 1.54 *κραδία*] *καρδία* Mss; O 13.81 *κραταίποδ'*] *κραταίποδ'* *vett.*; O 13.95 *καρτύνειν*] *κρατύνειν* DEV; P 11.18 *κρατερᾶν*] *καρτερᾶν* *pler.*; I 5.31 *κρατεροὶ*] *καρτεροὶ* BD; I 7.10 *καρτερᾶς*] *κρατερᾶς* D; I 6.38 *καρτεραίχμαν*] *κρατεραίχμαν* D; O 1.97 *ἀμφὶ βίστον*] *ἀμφιβόητον* A instantiates metathesis of sounds along with itacism and misdivision.

Seven examples of anagrammatism affect proper names: O 6.84 *Στυμφαλῖς*] *σταμφυλῖς* E; O 9.22 *Ὀπόεντος*] *ὄπέεντος* E; O 13.109 *Σικυῶν*] *συκίων* E; N 6.45 *Φλιοῦντος*] *φιλοῦντος* B; N 9.17 *Οἰκλείδα*] *ιοκλείδα* B; N 10.24 *Οὐλία*] *άλίου* D *corr.*; N 10.61 *Λυγκεὺς*] *γλυκεὺς* D.

Names are somewhat liable to be confused by the scribes, as at O 1.78 *Ἄλιν*] *αἶλιν* C; O 3.38 *Ἐμμενίδαις*] *εὐμμενίδαις* A; O 5.12 *Ῥωαν*] *ῶανον* AEG; O 6.29 *Κρονίω*] *κρονίωνι* E; O 6.99 *Στυμφαλίων*] *στυμφαλίδος* O; O 6.100 *Ἀρκαδίας*] *ἀρκαδάς* C; O 7.85 *Βοιωτίων*] *βοιωτῶν* BEG, *βοιωτίας* C; O 7.93 *Ἐρατιδᾶν*] *ἐραστειδᾶν* *vett.*; O 9.112 *Ῥιάδα*] *οἰλιάδα* AN; O 10.17 *Ῥα*] *ἰόλα* ACE; O 10.66 *Μιδέαθεν*] *μηδέαθεν* A; O 10.70 *Σᾶμος ὠλιροθίου*] *σᾶμ' ἄλιροθίου* *pler.*; O 13.42 *Τερψία θ'*] *τέρψιες* *pler.*; O 13.109 *Αἰακιδᾶν*] *αἰολιδῶν* N; O 14.17 *Ἀσώπιχον*] *ἄσώπιον* E; P 1.62 *Παμφύλου*] *παμφίλου* V; P 1.65 *Ἀμύκλας*] *ἀμάκλας* V; P 1.72 *Τυρσανῶν*] *ταρσανῶν* G; P 1.78 *Μήδειοι*] *μῆδοι* CDGV; P 3.34 *Βοιβιάδος*] *μοιβιάδος* B; P 4.49 *Μυκανᾶν*] *μηκυνᾶν* CD; P 4.160 *Φρίξος*] *φρύξος* E; P 4.179 *Ἐρυτον*] *εὔρυτον* Mss; P 8.20 *Δωριεῖ*] *δωρεῖ* E; P 9.65 *Ἀρισταῖον*] *ἀριστεῖον* E; P 9.106 *Ἰρασα*] *ἰρασσαν* Mss; P 10.16 *Φρικίαν*] *φρυκίαν* E; N 5.12 *Ἐνδαίδος*] *ἐνδαίδεος* D; N 5.30 *Ἀκάστου*] *ἀκάστα* D; N 7.29 *Ζεφύριοι*] *ζεφύρεο* D; N 9.13 *Ἀμφιαρῆ*] *ἀμφιάρηόν* Mss; N 10.48 *Λύκαιον*] *λυκαῖ* D; N 10.56 *Θεράπνας*] *θεραπέας* D; N 11.11 *Ἀρκεσίλαν*] *ἀγησίλαν* B; I 5.33 *ἐπ' Εὐρώτα*] *ἐπερώτα* D; I 7.15 *Αἰγείδαι*] *αἰδεῖσθαι* D; I 8.74 *Ἀλκαθῶν*] *ἀλκάθου* D.

Patronymic endings are apt to go wrong, as at P 5.28 *Βαπτιδᾶν*] *Βαπτιαδᾶν* *vett.*; N 4.47 *Τελαμωνιάδας*] *τελαμωνίδας* V; N 8.12 *Πελοπηιάδαι*] *πελοπηήδαι* Mss; I 6.38 *Ἀμφιτρωνιάδαν*] *ἀμφιτρωνίδαν* B; I 8.56 *Ἀτρείδαισι*] *ἀτρεάδαισι* Mss. At N 6.31 Didymos had a variant, *Βουδίδαισιν*, for *Βασσίδαισιν* of the paradosis, which raises a query.

Misdivision was a source of error, often accompanied by aural confusions, as at O 2.16 *ἐν δίκᾳ τε*] *ἐνδικά τε* DE; O 4.11 *κῶμον*] *καὶ ᾠμον* C *prim.*; O 6.51 *οὔποτ' ἐκλείψειν*] *οὐδέπω τέκεν λείψειν* A; O 9.2 *φωνᾶεν*] *φωνᾶ ἐν* BE *prim.* V *prim.*; O 9.16–17 *ἀρεταῖσι | σὸν*] *ἀρεταῖς ἴσον* Mss; O 9.112 *Αἶαν, τεόν τ'*] *αἰάντειόν τ'* Mss; O 10.55 *δὲ σαφανὲς*] *δ' ἐς ἀφανὲς* CDE *γρ.*; O 13.98 *ἔπει θήσω*] *ἐπιθήσω* B; P 1.52 *μέτα λάσσοντας*

Hermann], μεταλ(λ)άσ(σ)οντας Mss; P 3.6 τέκτονα νωδυνίας I] τέκτον' ἀνωδυνίας pler.; P 3.27 τόσσαις ἄϊεν] τόσσ' ἑσάϊε B; P 3.114 γινώσκομεν· ἄ] γινωσκομένα Mss; P 4.5 ἀποδάμου] ἀπὸ δάμου D; P 11.41 τὸ δὲ τεόν] τὸ δ' ἑτεόν veteres; P 12.25 θαμὰ] θ' ἄμα V; P 12.30 οὐ παρφυκτόν] οὐπα φυκτόν V; N 1.70 λαχόντ'] λαχών τ' V; N 2.12 Ὀαρίωνα νεῖσθαι] ὠαρίων' ἀνεῖσθαι vett.; N 3.4 μένοντ'] μόνον τ' V; N 4.91 ἀντιτύχη] ἄν τις τύχη Mss; N 6.62 παῖ, σέ τ'] παῖς ἔτ' D; N 7.98 ἐμπεδοσθενέα] ἔμπεδα σθενέα D; N 8.10 ἀναξίαις] ἄν ἀξίαις Mss; N 9.41 ἔνθα Ῥείας] ἔνθ' Ἀρείας Mss; N 10.61 πεδαυγάζων] πέδ' αὐ γάζων D, πόδ' αὐ γάζων B; N 10.72 δ' ἐκαίοντ'] δὲ κέοντ' Mss; N 11.26 δηριόντων] δηρίων τῶν B; I 3.19 ἄλλοτ'] ἄλλοι τ' ἄλλοι τ' B; I 7.20 ἔπειτεν] ἔπει τ' ἐν B; I 8.52 νεαρὰν ἔδειξαν] νέ' ἀνέδειξαν Mss; I 8.66 ἐσλόν γε] ἐς λόγον γε D.

A large number of variants arise from scribal preferences in spelling and in the choice of dialectal variant forms. It is of little interest to detail such variants as those at P 1.85 κρέσσων, κρείσσον, κρείσσων, representing different attempts to interpret Pindar's original ΚΡΕΣΣΩΝ. Collators commonly neglect the Atticisations that appear in the manuscripts. Since Pindar was partly educated at Athens, one cannot be sure that he never used an Atticism. After all, it would be genuine Panhellenism to mix dialects, even if the lyric diction had long been dominated by Aeolic, Doric and West Greek influences. Some Ionic forms may be epicisms. On the other hand, hyperdorisms present some interest, e.g. O 13.50 μᾶτιν NO; O 13.67 φώνασε Mss; P 1.20 τιθάνα C; P 3.7 ἄρωα B; P 4.270 ἰατὰρ E; I 1.3 θάσομαι D. Scribes are capricious in switching between shorter and longer forms of dative plurals, e.g. O 7.34 χρυσέαις] χρυσέαισι vett.; O 7.57 ἄλμυροῖς] ἄλμυροῖσι pler.; O 8.26 παντοδαποῖσιν] παντοδαποῖς pler. Dialect is more consistent in the papyri than in the mediaeval manuscripts.

The scribes' tendency to normalize or trivialize is not uniform, and sometimes they slip in a more poetic or dialectally recondite form, e.g. an Aeolic participle in -αις for -ας; G has -ας. The bewildering variety of their practices may be illustrated by a more or less random selection of collation variants: O 9.83 ἦλθον] ἦλυθον vett.; P 3.99 ἦλυθεν] ἦλθεν CV; O 10.91 ἔρξαις] ῥέξας A; O 11.10 πρᾶπίδεσσι] πρᾶπίσιν C; O 10.36 στερεῶ] στερρῶ NO; O 10.24 θέμιτες] θέμιστες A; O 14.12 αἰέναν] ἀένναν Mss; O 14.5 ὕμμιν] ὕμῖν Mss; P 1.92 εὐτράπλοισ] εὐτραπέλοισ pler.; P 2.16 χρυσοχαῖτα] χρυσοχαίτας vett.; P 2.49 τέκμαρ] τέκμωρ C V¹; P 2.79 ἐχοίσας] ὄχοίσας B; P 2.95 λακτιζέμεν] λακτισδέμεν CV; P 3.14 ἀκειρεκόμα BCV] ἀκερσεκόμα DEG: Pindar has the first

form at *I* 1.7 and the second, Homeric, form at *Raeian* 9.45. *O* 13.44 πολέσιν] πολέεσσι *D*; *P* 7.7 πολίεσ'] πολίεσσι *pler.*; *P* 4.51 λέχεσιν] λεχέεσσι *C*; *P* 2.1 βαθυπολέμου] βαθυππολέμου *DG*; *O* 2.7 ὀρθόπολιν] ὀρθόπολιν *AD*; *O* 4.20 φιλόπολιν] φιλόπτολιν *A*; *O* 13.68 δέκευ] δέχεν *BGV*, δέχου *E*; *O* 13.92 δέκονται] δέχονται *pler.*; *O* 13.18 ταῖ] αἰ *N*; *O* 14.21 Φερσεφόνας] περσεφόνας *C*: so *D* at *I* 8.60; *P* 1.50 Φιλοκτήταο] φιλοκτήτου *V*, φιλοκτήτοιο *C prim.*; *P* 3.57 ἄλωκότα] ἑάλωκότα *Mss*; *P* 4.34 γίνωσκε] γίγνωσκε *BDG*; *P* 4.58 πυκινὰν] πυκνὰν *E*; *P* 4.4 αἰετῶν] ἀετῶν *D*; *I* 8.38 Ζηνὶ] διὸ *D*; *O* 13.105 Δὶ] διὸ: so too at *P* 8.99, *N* 1.72, 4.9 and 10.56: *O* 13.5 Ποτειδᾶνος] ποτιδᾶνος *EFG*, ποσειδᾶνος *BC*, ποσειδῶνος *N*; *P* 4.89 Ἐπιάλτα] ἐφιάλτα *vett. fere*; *P* 4.101 θαρρήσας] θαρρήσας *DEG*; *P* 4.114 κρύβδα] κρύβδαν *vett.*; *P* 4.169 ἀτὰρ] αὐτὰρ *BCV*; *P* 4.181 ἔντυεν] ἔντυεν *pler.*; *P* 4.183 πεφρίκοντας] πεφρικότας *D*; *P* 4.228 ὀρόγυιαν] ὄργυιαν *Mss*; *P* 4.245 πεντηκόντερον] πεντηκόντορον *BC*; *P* 5.114 ποτανὸς] πτηνὸς *D*; *P* 4.273 αὐτίς] αὐθίς *CV*; *P* 8.17 δμᾶθεν] δαμᾶθεν *B*; *P* 5.18 αἰδοιότατον] αἰδοιέστατον *Mss*; *P* 10.58 παλαιτέροις] παλαιότεροις *G*; *P* 9.88 ἀε] αἰεὶ *pler.*; *P* 10.28 ἀπτόμεσθα] ἀπτόμεθα *vett.*; *P* 11.33 ὄλεσσε] ὤλεσε *V*; *N* 2.24 εὐκλέϊ] εὐκλεεῖ *Mss*; *N* 3.19 ἐὼν] ὦν *Mss.*; *P* 9.8 τρίταν] τριτάταν *BE*; *N* 3.72 τρίτον] τρίτατον *fere Mss*; *P* 4.10 ἐβδόμα] ἐβδομάτα *E*; *P* 9.34 σκιοέντων σκιούντων *D*; *N* 3.61 ἐγχεσφόροις] ἐγχεσιφόροις *B*; *P* 8.16 ἑκατόγκρανος] ἑκατοντοκάρανος *B*, ἑκατοντακάρανος *vell.* *N* 3.55 μαλακόχειρα] μαλθακόχειρα *Mss*; *N* 3.60 δορίκτυπον] δορύκτυπον *D*; *N* 4.3 θύγατρεις] θυγατέρες *Mss*; *N* 6.27 τυχεῖν] τετυχεῖν *B*; *N* 6.30 ἐκόμισαν] ἐκόμιξαν *Mss*; *N* 7.104 τετράκι] τετράκεις *Mss.* *N* 10.5 καταφοίκισθεν] κατώκισθεν *Mss*; *N* 11.10 δωδεκάμηνον] δυωδεκάμηνον *Mss.* *N* 11.21 μεγαυχεῖ] μεγαλαυχεῖ *Mss*; *I* 1.1 ἐμὰ] ἀμὰ *B*; *I* 1.26 ἦν] ἦεν *B*, ἦς *D*; *I* 5.58 ἔκνισ'] ἔκνιξ' *vett.*; *I* 4.26 Ἄωσφόρος] ἑωσφόρος *D*; *I* 6.17 ἔσπεσθαι] σπέσθαι *Mss*; *I* 8.64 ἔχεαν] ἔχευαν *D*; *O* 1.6 φαεινὸν] φαινὸν *D*; *O* 1.12 σκάπτρον] σκάπτρον *E prim.* and *PBerol.* 17047; *O* 6.93 σκάπτω] σκάπτρω *BD*; *O* 1.88 σύννευον] ζύννευον *A*; *O* 1.99 ἔνεκεν] ἔνεκα *B*; *O* 2.32 ἀελίου] ἀλίου *BE* and *POxy.* 1614; *O* 2.56 μιν] νιν *AN*; *O* 2.38 μόριμος] μόρσιμος *pler.*; *O* 2.69 ἔχειν] ἐχέμεν *C*; *O* 2.88 ὄρνιχα] ὄρνιθα *A¹V*; *O* 2.94 ἀφθονέστερον] ἀφθονώτερον *N*; *O* 3.31 Βορέα] βορέαο *A*, βορέου *CN*; *O* 3.18 σκιαρόν] σκιερόν *CD*; *O* 7.69 πετοῖσαι] πεσοῖσαι *A*; *O* 7.75 τρίχα] τριχθὰ *A*; *O* 7.92 ἔχραον] ἔχρεον *A*; *O* 8.53 ἔσεται] ἔσεται *BDE*; *O* 9.46 ὀνόμασθεν] ὀνόμασθεν *pler.*; *O* 6.16 τοιοῦτον] τοιοῦτο *B*; *O* 6.20 σαφέως] σαφῶς *EG*; *O* 6.67 ἄγνωστον] ἄγνωτον *A*; *O* 7.14 εὐθυμάχαν] εὐθύμαχον *A*; *O* 2.19 ἐσλῶν] ἐσθλῶν *pler.*; *O* 2.63 ἐσλοῖ]

260 TYPES OF SCRIBAL ERRORS IN MANUSCRIPTS OF PINDAR

ἐσθλοὶ CDV; P 1.84 ἐσλοῖσιν] ἐσθλοῖσιν CD; N 7.35 Πριάμον] πριάμοιο D; O 1.54 Ὀλύμπου] ὀλύμποιο V; O 3.35 βαθυζώνοιο] βαθυζώνου Mss; I 4.5 βιότου] βίου vett.; I 8.16 βίου] βιότου Mss; N 7.87 ἔμμεναι] ἔμμεν vett.; I 6.20 ἔμμεν] εἶναι Mss; I 8.32 ἔμμεν] ἔμμεναι D. So too A at O 7.56. P 5.5 θεόμορ'] θεόμοιρ' Mss; N 6.14 ἄμμορος] ἄμοιρος D: so too D and E at O 1.84. P 4.239 ἐταῖροι] ἔταροι vett.; I 7.10 ἐτάρων] ἐταίρων Mss; P 8.59 γᾶς] γαίας vett.; O 7.75 γαίαν] γᾶν A; P 9.60 Γαία] γᾶ fere Mss. N 7.8 πενταέθλοισ] πεντάθλοισ BD; I 6.72 ἀθληταῖσιν] ἀθηταῖσιν Mss; P 3.46 νόσους] νούσους BG; N 3.34 μόνος] μούνος Mss; P 9.19 οἰκοριᾶν] οἰκουριᾶν pler.; N 5.20 γονάτων] γουνάτων vett.; O 9.56 κορᾶν] κουρᾶν vett.; P 9.13 κούρα] κόρα EV; P 10.41 οὐλόμενον] ὀλόμενον E; O 6.17 δουρὶ] δορὶ A; O 12.6 τάμνοισαι] τέμνοισαι B; O 13.57 τάμνειν] τέμνειν EV; P 3.68 τάμνων] τέμνων Mss; O 3.36 ἐπέτραπεν] ἐπέτρεπεν pler.; I 1.48 τράφει] τρέφει D; φρασὶν became φρεσὶν at P 3.59 (Mss), P 4.109 (B) and O 7.24 (pler.); ὄπιθεν became ὄπισθεν at O 10.35 (ACDE), N 7.101 (Mss) and N 3.31 (B prim. D); and at P 1.93 we find in most Mss ὄπισθόμβροτον for ὄπιθόμβροτον. O 9.110 ἀνέρα] ἀνδρα A; P 2.65 ἀνδρεσσι] ἀνδράσι Mss; and conversely N 6.10 ἀνδράσιν] ἀνδρεσσιν Mss; P 9.6 ἔνεγκε] ἔνεικε V; O 3.15 ἔνεικεν] ἔνεγκε E; P 3.104 πνοαὶ] πνοιαὶ CV; O 8.7 ἄμπνοαν] ἄμπνοιαν O; P 3.52 περιάπτων] περάπτων CE; N 11.40 περόδοις] περιόδοις Mss. P 1.97 κοινανίαν] κοινωνίαν Mss; N 3.12 κοινάσομαι] κοινώσομαι Mss; O 10.52 ἄρα] ἄρ G; N 10.90 χαλκομίτρα] χαλκεομίτρα Mss; O 8.1 χρυσοστεφάνων] χρυσοστεφάνων AV; O 3.12 γλεφάρων] βλεφάρων AC; P 9.24 γλεφάροις] βλεφάροις pler. σφισι(ν) became σφι(ν) at O 10.14 (A), O 7.15 (AE), P 4.124 (pler.); and conversely σφι(ν) became σφισι(ν) at N 6.46 and N 11.7 (vett.), P 5.59 (BE) and O 9.47 (AC).

Apocope caused the scribes some trouble, e.g. P 4.27 ἀνσπάσαντες] ἀνασπάσαντες DE; N 8.19 ἀμπνέων] ἀναπνέων D; N 11.28 ἀνδησάμενος] ἀναδησάμενος Mss; I 6.61 ἀνὰ δ'] ἀν δ' BD; O 9.52 ἀνάπτωτιν] ἄμπωτιν vett.; P 1.79 παρὰ] πὰρ vett. Contrariwise, πὰρ becomes παρὰ at P 1.58 and N 10.49 (Mss), O 1.74 (C), O 8.17 (AE), O 10.25 (F). P 3.87 ἔγεντ'] ἐγένετο CEV; P 6.28 ἔγεντο] ἐγένετο pler.

Comparatives and superlatives are misapplied at O 2.62 ἀπονέστερον] ἀπονέστατον C; O 7.26 φέρτατον] φέρτερον A; P 11.52 μακροτέρω] μακροτάτω DG; N 1.11 μεγάλων] μεγίστων DV.

Loss of augment sometimes occurs in Mss: O 5.5 ἐγέραρεν] γέραρεν pler.; O 6.78 ἐδώρησαν] δώρησαν pler.; O 10.47 ἔθηκε Byz.] θήκε Mss (perhaps licit in syncopated iambic dimeter); N 10.70 ἤλασε] ἔλασε D.

More often scribes add augment: O 1.26 ἔξελε] ἐξεῖλε *vett.*; O 1.74 φάνη] ἐφάνη *AE*; O 1.75 εἶπε] ἔειπε *pler.*; O 2.81 Ἑκτορα σφᾶλε *A* and *POxy.* 2092] ἔκτορ' ἔσφαλε *pler.*; O 3.31 ἴδε] εἶδε *AB*; O 6.14 φθέγξατ'] ἐφθέγξατ' *A*; O 7.40 ἔντειλεν] ἐνέτειλε *A*; *P* 2.41 ἀνδέξατ'] ἀνεδέξατ' *vett.*; *P* 4.70 ἀρχὰ δέξατο] ἄρχ' ἐδέξατο *pler.*; *P* 4.86 οὐ γίνωσκον] οὐκ ἐγίνωσκον *B*; *P* 5.84 ἴδον] εἶδον *DEG*; *N* 1.43 ἄντεινεν] ἀνέτεινε *vett.*; *N* 9.23 πίαναν] ἐπίαναν *Mss*; *I* 8.64 στάν] ἔσταν *Mss*.

Inflectional endings are liable to be changed, sometimes clearly under the influence of the context, but elsewhere from no discernible cause. A change of gender often results, as at O 6.14 φαιδίμας] φαιδίμους *EN*; O 6.17 ἀμφότερον] ἀμφοτέρα *N*; *P* 4.79 ἀμφοτέρα] ἀμφοτέρων *pler.*; *I* 1.6 ἀμφοτερᾶν] ἀμφοτέροις *D*; O 7.81 κλεινᾶ] κλεινῶ *A*; O 9.79 δαμασιμβρότου] δαμασιμβρότας *B*; O 9.100 πολλοὶ] πολὺ *A prim.*; *N* 11.6 πολλὰ] πολλοὶ *B*; O 9.108 τοῦτο] τοῦτον *C*; O 10.58 πρῶτα] πρῶτος *B*, πρῶτα *D*; O 14.22 νέαν] νέον *B*; *P* 1.35 φερτέρου] φερτέρα *DV*; *P* 1.82 μείων] μείον *C*; *P* 2.79 βαθὺν] βαθὺ *Mss*; *P* 3.100 ἀθανάτα] ἀθάνατος *E*; *P* 5.122 μέγας] μέγα *V*; *P* 11.58 κράτιστον] κρατίσταν *pler.*; *N* 8.18 ποντία] ποντίω *D*; *N* 9.8 αὐτὰν] αὐτὸν *Mss*; *N* 10.41 ὄσαις] ὄσοις *D*; *N* 10.78 ἀντίος] ἀντία *B*; *I* 7.36 ἐσχάταις] ἐσχάτοισιν *D*; *P* 4.20 τόν] τήν *B*; *I* 8.71 τὸν] τὸ *D*; *N* 3.68 τάνδε] τάδε *D*; *P* 6.21 τὰ] τὰν *Mss*; *N* 2.2 τὰ] τὸ *TU*; *P* 10.64 ὄσπερ] ὄπερ *E*.

One notes some examples of change from neuter plural to neuter singular or the reverse: O 1.52 ἄπορα] ἄπορον *vett.*; *N* 3.45 ἴσα] ἴσον *Mss*; *P* 4.31 δεῖπν'] δεῖπνον *D*; O 7.45 ἀτέκμαρτα] ἀτέκμαρτον *Mss*; *P* 10.63 ἀτέκμαρτον] ἀτέκμαρτα *I*. It is odd that dative singulars turn into plurals six times, and the contrary process occurs once: O 7.79 θεῶ] θεοῖς *A*; O 10.21 παλάμα] παλάμαις *AC*; O 10.41 ἀβουλία] ἀβουλίαις *vett.*; *N* 4.37 ἐπιβουλία] ἐπιβουλίαις *V*; O 10.62 ἄρματι] ἄρμασιν *B*; *P* 10.27 αὐτῶ] αὐτοῖς *pler.*; *N* 10.8 βέλεσιν] βέλει *D*.

Confusion of the endings *-οις* and *-οιο* occurs: O 2.45 δόμοις] δόμοιο *A*; O 14.23 εὐδόξοις] εὐδόξοιο *Mss*; *P* 9.78 σοφοῖς] σοφοῖο *B*; *I* 1.5 ἀγαθῖος] ἀγαθοῖο *D*; *P* 1.66 πολέμοιο] πολέμοισι *Mss*. Change of governance of a preposition is noted twice: O 6.40 λόχμας ὑπὸ κυανέας] λόχμαις ὑπὸ κυανέαις *A*; O 8.48 ἐπ' Ἴσθμῶ ποντία] ἐπ' Ἴσθμὸν ποντίαν *D prim.* *E*.

Other changes are too random to classify: O 1.24 εὐάνορι] εὐάνορος *v.l.* in *ACN*; O 1.114 βασιλεῦσι] βασιλεῦ *D*; O 2.27 Ζεὺς] ζεῦ *G*; O 2.46 ἔχοντα] ἔχοντι *pler.*; O 3.4 Μοῖσα] μοῖσαι *C*; O 3.42 αἰδοιέστατον] αἰδοιέστατος *A*; O 5.4 Καμάρινα] καμάριναν *vett.*; O 6.75 πρώτοις]

πρῶτον B; O 6.95 *έορτάν*] *έορτάς* A; O 7.42 *πρῶτοι*] *πρῶτον* C; O 7.51 *πᾶσαν*] *πασῶν* D; O 7.76 *μοίρας*] *μοῖραν* Mss; O 7.86 *έτερον*] *έτέρου* A; O 8.47 *εύίππους*] *εύίπποις* B; O 9.43 *καταβάντε*] *καταβάντες* A; O 9.85 *έργον*] *έργου* A; O 10.13 *πόλιν*] *πόλις* A; O 10.25 *βωμῶν*] *βωμῶ* BDG, *βωμὸν* C; O 10.87 *νεότατος*] *νεότατι* *pler.*; O 12.2 *εύρυσθενέ'*] *εύρυσθενέος* CD *prim.*; O 13.6 *κασιγνήτα*] *κασιγνήται* B; O 13.31 *πρότερον*] *πρότερος* CNO; O 13.107 *Ἄρκας*] *ἀρκάσιν* Mss; O 13.115 *τέλει'*] *τέλειαι* B, *τέλειε* *pler.*; P 1.18 *άλιερκέες*] *άλιερκές* C; P 1.23 *αἰθων'*] *αἰθωνος* V; P 1.45 *μακρά*] *μακραῖ* C; P 1.66 *ὄρνύμενοι*] *ὄρνύμενον* D; P 1.85 *οἰκτιρμού*] *οἰκτιρμῶν* DV; P 2.28 *πολυγαθέες*] *πολυγαθέος* D *corr.* EG *prim.*; P 3.4 *εύρυμέδοντα*] *εύρυμέδοντος* C; P 3.60 *γνόντα*] *γνόντας* C; P 3.106 *πολὺς*] *πολλοῖς* E; P 4.26 *έρήμων*] *έρήμου* E; P 4.180 *θεμέθλοις*] *θέμεθλα* *pler.*; P 4.188 *ἄωτος*] *ἄωτον* E; P 4.234 *ἀνάγκα*] *ἀνάγκας* *pler.*; P 4.255 *ἀκτῖνος*] *ἀκτῖνας* Mss; P 4.255 *ὄλβου*] *ὄλβω* DG, *ὄλβον* C; P 4.256 *νύκτες*] *νυκτὸς* DEG; P 4.297 *ἀπαθῆς*] *ἀπαθῆ* V; P 8.14 *έκόντος*] *έκόντες* B; P 8.32 *μοι*] *μου* G; P 8.37 *Κλειτομάχοιο*] *κλειτόμαχον* V; P 9.13 *μιχθέντα*] *μιχθέντι* DGV; P 9.67 *ὠκεία . . . πράξις*] *ὠκείαι . . . πράξεις* DG; P 9.82 *Σπαρτῶν*] *σπαρτὸς* E; P 9.105 *δόξα*] *δόξαν* Mss; P 9.125 *Νίκας*] *νικᾶν* V, *νίκαν* D; P 11.30 *ἄφαντον*] *ἄφαντος* D; P 11.41 *μισθοῖο*] *μισθῶ* Mss; P 11.57 *θανάτοι'*] *θάνατον* *pler.*, *θανάτου* B; P 12.5 *εύδόξω Μίδα*] *εύδόξου μίδα* EF; P 12.27 *χορευτᾶν*] *χορευταῖ* B; N 3.3 *Δωρίδα*] *δωρίδων* V; N 3.14 *Μυρμιδόνες*] *μυρμιδόνος* V; N 3.29 *έσλὸς* (*accus. pl.*)] *έσλὸν* BV^{sup}; N 3.65 *ὔμνος*] *ὔμνον* D; N 4.11 *ὔμνου*] *ὔμνον* D *prim.*; N 4.17 *ἀγῶνος*] *ἀγῶνα* D; N 5.28 *ποικίλοις*] *ποικίλοι* D; N 7.1 *πάρεδρε*] *πάρεδρος* D; N 7.6 *πότμω*] *πότμος* D; N 8.6 *ποιμένες*] *ποιμένος* D; N 8.24 *λάθα*] *λάθαν* D; N 11.35 *χαλκεντέα*] *χαλκεντέων* D; I 1.28 *ἀθρόοις*] *ἀθρόους* D; I 1.61 *Ἡροδότοι'*] *ἥροδότῳ* Mss; I 2.7 *μελιφθόγγου*] *μελίφθογγοι* Mss; I 5.61 *νόω*] *νόων* D; I 6.43 *θυμῶ*] *θυμὸν* D; I 6.44 *θεσπεσίαις*] *θεσπεσίαν* Mss; I 6.46 *τῷδε*] *τόνδε* D; I 6.61 *μάτρως*] *μάτρωες* Mss; I 8.38 *τριόδοντος*] *τριόδοντας* D; I 8.52 *ἄνακτε*] *ἄνακτα* *vett.*; I 8.71 *γενεά*] *γενεᾶν* D.

At a few places one can see scribes conflating variants that may have been in the relevant antigraph: O 13.52 *Κορίνθω*] *κορίνθου* NO, *κορίνθω. ου* G; P 5.49 *μναμήι'*] *μναμήιον* CV, *μνημήιον* B, *μναμήια* D, *μνημίαιον* G; N 3.47 *σώματα*] *σώματι* D, *σωμάτια* B; N 6.19 *Ἴσθμοῖ*] *ἰσθμῶ* B, *ἰσθμοῖω* D; N 6.56 *παντὶ*] *παντιὸς* D, conflating *παντὶ* with a variant *παντὸς*; N 7.41 *κτέαν' ἄγων*] *κτέατ' ἀνάγων* D, suggesting that his antigraph had *κτέαντ' ἄγων*.

In the inflections of verbs a good many changes occur in tense,

voice, or person: O 1.109 κλείζειν] κλείζειν CEV; O 2.92 αὐδάσομαι] αὐδάσομεν B; P 4.145 λεύσομαι] λεύσομαι V; O 2.98 περιπέφευγεν] περιφεύγει A; O 3.27 δέξατ'] δέξετ' G; O 6.27 ἀναπιτνάμεν'] ἀναπεπταμέν' A; O 6.30 τεκέμεν] τεκέσθαι A lemma; O 6.32 ἐκέλευσεν] ἐκέλευεν A; O 6.53 ἐγκέκρυπτο] ἐκρύπτετο A; O 7.59 λίπον] λείπον A; O 7.68 τελεύταθεν] τελεύτασαν pler.; O 7.74 ἔχον] ἔχοντι pler.; O 7.81 ἐστεφανώσατο] ἐστεφάνωτο GV; O 8.24 διακρίνειν] διακρίναι A; O 8.55 βαλέτω] βαλλέτω A; O 9.31 ἤρειδε] ἤρεισε D; O 9.33 ἔχε] ἔχει E; O 9.77 παραγορεῖτο] παραγορεῖ O; O 10.7 καταίσχυνε] καταισχύνει vett.; O 10.16 συγκωμάξατ'] συγκωμάζετ' O; O 10.78 ἐπόμενοι] ἐσπόμενοι B; O 10.84 ἀντιάξει] ἀντιάζει C; O 13.43 ἀριστεύσατε] ἀριστεύσατο E; O 13.79 πιθέσθαι] πείθεσθαι pler.; O 13.86 ἔπαιζεν] ἔπαιξε C; P 1.13 ἀτύζονται] ἀτύζεται V, ἀτύζεται DG; O 7.42 ἰάναιεν] ἰάναι BDV; P 1.59 πίθεο] πείθεο vett.; P 1.80 καμόντων] καμνόντων E; P 2.30 ἔχε] ἔσχε vett.; O 9.61 ἔχεν] ἔσχεν CD; I 8.32 D again; P 2.90 ἐλκόμενοι . . . ἐνέπαξαν] ἐλκόμενος . . . ἐνέπαξεν BC prim. V; P 2.44 ὀνύμαξε] ὀνύμαξε CE; P 3.78 μέλπονται] μέλποντι CV; P 4.30 ἄρχετο] ἄρχεται pler.; P 4.46 τίκτε] τίκτει BEG; P 4.129 τεύχων] τεύξων C; P 4.150 νέμει] νέμεν C prim. V; P 4.207 λίσσοντο] λίσσοντι V; P 4.223 μίξιεν] μίξαι CV; P 4.257 τέλλετο] τέλλετε B, τέλλεται E; P 4.295 ἐκδόσθαι] ἐκδιδόσθαι E; P 5.34 κρέματα] κρέμανται CV; P 5.58 φύγον] φεύγον vett.; P 10.71 κεῖται (schema Pindaricum)] κεῖνται BEFG²V; P 11.21 πόρουσ'] πόρου E corr. V; N 1.18 ἐπέβαν] ἐπέβα B; N 1.38 ἐγκατέβα] ἐγκατέβαν V; N 1.60 φράζει] φράζετο D; N 5.22 ἄειδεν] ἀείδει Mss; N 7.39 φέρει] φέρεν B; N 7.72 ἐξέπεμψας] ἐξέπεμψε D; N 9.3 πράσσετε] πράσσεται D; I 2.7 ἐπέρναντο] ἐπέρνατο B; I 3.18 διέστειχον] διέστιχον Mss; I 4.80 κωμάξομαι] κωμάζομαι B; I 5.13 ἀκούη] ἀκούση D; I 5.57 κατάβραχε] κατέβραχε D; I 6.53 κέκλευ] κέκλετ' Mss.

Some changes of verbal inflection affect mood, including *hac vice* the infinitive and participle: O 1.100 στεφανώσαι] στεφανῶται B; O 2.21 πέμπη] πέμποι C, πέμψη A; O 2.17 δύναιτο] δύναται E; O 6.102 παρέχοι] παρέχει GV; O 6.69 κτίση] κτίσει B, κτίσοι E; O 6.76 ποτιστάξη] ποτιστάζει ABEN; O 7.42 θέμενοι] θεμένοι O; O 8.11 ἔσπετ'] ἔσπητ' G, ἔσποιτ' D in *litura*; O 8.88 ἀέξοι] ἀέξει V; O 9.90 μένεν] μένοι N; O 10.100 αἴνησα] αἰνήσας A; O 11.4 πράσσοι] πράσσων C; O 13.46 λέγειν] λέγων E; P 1.45 ἀμεύσασθ'] ἀμεύσεσθ' CEV; P 1.72 ἔχη] ἔχοι CE; P 4.3 αὔξης] αὔξαις C; P 4.9 ἀγκομίσαι] ἀγκομίσασθ' pler.; P 4.27 δέξατ'] δέξαιτ' D; P 4.56 ἀγαγὲν] ἀγαγε BD; P 4.217 ἐκδιδάσκουσαν] ἐκδιδάσκουσα E; P 4.234 δήσαις] δῆσεν BCV; P 4.264 ἐξερεΐψη]

ἐξερεΐφαι Mss; P 7.4 ὄνυμάξαι] ὄνυμάξει Mss; P 9.21 κερáιζεν] κερáιζειν E; P 9.37 κείραι] κείρε B; P 9.70 ἀμφέπει] ἀμφέπειν E; P 10.26 ἴδη] ἴδοι Mss; P 11.10 κελαδήσειτ'] κελαδήτε Mss; P 12.8 διαπλέξαισθ'] διαπλέξασθ' D; N 1.72 αἰνήσειν] αἰνήσει B; N 7.13 δεόμεναι] δέομαι D; N 10.46 ἐξελέγχειν] ἐξελέγχει D; N 10.56 νέμονται] νέμοντα D; I 2.26 πίτνοντα] πίτνοντο D; I 5.25 κιρνάμεν] κιρνάμεναι vett.; I 8.30 ἔρισαν] ἐρίσας D; I 8.76 παρέχει] παρέχειν D; N 5.36 πράξειν] πράξον D, perhaps intending πράξων.

Prepositions are apt to be interchanged by copyists, whether alone or in composition: P 4.94 ἀνά] ἐπί B; P 2.28 εἰς] ἐπ' E; I 2.2 ἐς] ἐν B (perhaps the Boeotian form, meaning "in" of motion); O 10.13 ἐπὶ] ἀμφὶ A; O 13.106 ἐπ'] ὑπ' C; P 8.89 ἐπὶ] ἀπὸ E; O 14.16 ἐπ'] ὑπ' N; O 6.10 παρ'] ἐν A; O 12.10 παρὰ] περὶ C; P 1.58 πὰρ] περὶ C corr. V; P 5.37 πεδὰ] μετὰ BC^{sup} E; I 7.27 πρὸ] πρὸς Mss; O 9.34 πρὸς] ἐς ACDE; O 8.40 ἀνόρουσε] ἐσόρουσε pler.; I 4.80 ἀποστάζων] ἐπιστοχάζων D; P 4.145 ἀφίσταντ'] ἀμφίσταντ' pler.; P 8.86 ἀπάοροι] ἐπάοροι E; O 13.99 ἐπέσσεται] ἀπέσσεται E; O 12.12 πεδάμειψαν] ποτάμειψαν B^{sup}; P 9.87 περιβάλλει] παραβάλλει D; O 13.54 προπόλοισ] προσπόλοισ C^{sup}DV; O 5.27 προστιθείς] προτιθείς C; O 9.108 προσφέρων] προφέρων O; O 2.67 ἀπροσόρατον] ἀπροόρατον CN.

Though in general, as is well known, and exemplified by inflectional changes, the ends of words are more liable to be corrupted by scribes than the starts, yet there is a contrary tendency in regard to prepositions dropped from or added to verbs and other classes of word. Loss is commoner than addition, as witness: O 2.92 ἐνόρκιον] ὄρκιον C; O 8.40 ἀνόρουσε] ὄρουσε A; O 9.58 ἀναρπάσαις] ἀρπάσας AV; P 1.26 προσιδέσθαι] ιδέσθαι V; P 4.25 ἐπέτοσσε] ἔτοσσε E; P 4.217 ἐκδιδάσκησεν] διδάσκησε CV; P 4.271 προσβάλλοντα] βάλλοντα CV; P 5.107 ἐπαινέοντι] αἰνέοντι vett.; P 10.32 ἐσελθὼν] ἐλθὼν DG; P 10.60 ὑπέκνιξε] ἔκνιξε Mss; N 4.61 ἔκφερον] ἔφερε D; N 7.12 ἐνέβαλε] ἔβαλε Mss; I 6.56 ἀναγήσασθ'] ἀγήσασθ' Mss; I 8.3 ἀνεγειρέτω] ἀγειρέτω D; I 8.34 ἐπάκουσαν Triclinius] ἤκουσαν D, defended by Farnell as a molossus responding to a choriamb. Examples of addition of a preposition in composition are: O 10.87 τὸ πάλιν] τοῦμπαλιν vett.; O 10.93 πνεύσαις] ἐμπνεύσας NO; P 1.45 ἀντίως] ἐναντίως C; P 4.285 ἐρίζω] ἐξερίζων C; N 7.41 ἄγων] ἀνάγων D.

Copyists are liable to error in both elision and non-elision. Sometime they elide a vowel before an initial syllable where a *digamma* has been lost or where Homer allows hiatus and Pindar imitates Homer.

One may cite O 2.93 γε ἐτέων] γ' ἐτέων pler.; O 12.49 δὲ ἴδιος] δ' ἴδιος vett.; P 11.62 τε ἀναξ] τ' ἀναξ vett.; N 7.5 ἐπὶ ἴσα] ἐπ' ἴσα vett.; N 9.44 δ' οἱ] δὲ οἱ vett.; I 8.48 δὲ ἐσπέραις] δ' ἐσπέραις D; I 7.12 οὔνεκεν ὀρθῶ] οὔνεκ' ὀρθῶ Mss. N 10.5 καταφοίκισθεν Schroeder] κατώκισθεν Mss is an example of contraction after loss of *digamma*.

At O 6.30 παῖδ' ἰοπλόκαμον vett. and I 7.23 δ' ἰοπλοκάμοισι Mss, the elisions arose through loss of initial *digamma*, and, in light of the possibility of resolved syllables in a strophic responsion, all is well if we read παῖδα ἰοπλόκαμον and δὲ ἰοπλοκάμοισι.

Errors of non-elision include: O 13.7 ταμί'] ταμίαι Mss; O 13.52 ψεύσομ'] ψεύσομαι vett.; P 3.63 ἔναι'] ἔναιεν vett.; I 2.40 ὑπέστειλ'] ὑπέστειλεν vett.; P 8.100 κάγαθῶ] καὶ ἀγαθῶ vett. is an example of non-crisis.

Erroneous singling or doubling of consonants contributes some wrong words and unmetrical forms to the Pindar paradosis, as P 4.7 κτίσσειεν] κτίσειεν BCV, whence κτήσειεν D; N 1.60 ἐκκάλεσαν] ἐκάλεσαν Bac UV; N 2.23 δ' ἐν Νεμέᾳ] δ' ἐνεμέα D; N 5.52 Χάρισσιν] χάρισιν Mss; N 10.75 τέγγων] τέγων D; O 4.9 ἵπον] ἵππον A Cac V; O 10.14 μέλει] μέλλει BCV; O 13.71 τόσα] τόσσα pler.; P 3.25 λῆμα] λῆμμα CD; P 4.71 ἄλοις] ἄλλοις D; P 4.195 ἄματα] ἄμματα B; P 5.71 ἔνασσεν] ἔννασεν D.

Iota adscript or subscript is neglected innumerable times by scribes, and they tend to drop *iota* elsewhere, as at P 6.33 δαιχθεῖς] δαχθεῖς B. P 11.36 χρονίῳ] χρόνῳ pler. P 12.9 παρθενίους] παρθένους V; I 1.26 πεντάθλιον] πένταθλον Mss; P 6.4 νάϊον] ναὸν MSS; P 8.4 κλαῖδας] κλάδας B. I 4.66 ὄπυιει] ὄπυει B; P 10.2 μάκαιρα] μάκαρα E; I 6.36 δαιτυμένων] δαυτυμένων D; O 5.14 ὑψίγυιον] ὑψίγυιον pler.; O 13.107 ἀνάισσων] ἀνάσσων Mss. Metre is spoiled by loss of *iota* at O 13.51 ἠρωαῖς pler.; P 4.220 πατρῶϊων vett.; P 5.33 πατρῶϊαν vett.; P 10.72 πατρῶϊαι fere vett.; N 10.66 πατρῶϊω Mss.

In compensation scribes often add *iota* to a form or word where it is metrically or otherwise incorrect: I 2.39 δαίτας] διαίτας Mss; O 6.77 ὄρος] ὄροις Mss; P 1.75 ἀρέομαι] αἰρέομαι pler.; P 5.123 φίλων] φιλίων B; P 8.87 δεδαγμένοι] δεδαῖγμένοι Mss; P 9.38 χλαρὸν] χλιαρὸν pler.; P 9.52 ὑπερ πόντου] ὑπερποντίου DG; P 3.8 Φλεγύα] φλέγυια BCEV; N 10.15 ἔναρεν] ἄνειρε B; O 14.19 ἄ] ἰα C; N 8.11 κρανααῖς] κραναιαῖς D; N 6.36 ἀδῶν] ἄδων fere Mss; O 1.23 ἵπποχάρμαν] ἵππιοχάρμαν vett.; O 1.30 μείλιχα] μειλίχια Mss; O 2.4 ἀκρόθινα] ἀκροθίνια C; O 14.17 Λυδῶ] λυδίω Mss; P 11.25 ἔνυχοι] ἐννύχοι B; P 11.43 Πυθονίκω]

πυθιονίκω *pler.*; P 11.55 ἡσυχᾶ] ἡσυχία Mss; N 1.39 βασίλεα] βασιλεία Mss; N 8.33 αἰμύλων] αἰμυλίων *vett.*

Many scribal errors result from the addition of a single letter to a word, as at O 2.63 δέκονται] δέρκονται *pler.*; O 4.31 θαμάκι] θαμὰ καὶ *pler.*; O 10.94 ἀναπάσσει] ἀναπλάσσει ACFN; P 1.8 ἀγκύλω] ἀγκύκλω C *prim.*; P 1.61 κείναν] κλεινὰν CE; P 2.14 εὐαχέα] εὐαυχέα DG; P 2.7 ἀλκτῆρα] ἀλεκτῆρα BE; P 3.48 ξυνάονες] ξυνάοντες C; P 4.63 δυσθρόου] δυσασθρόου C¹; P 4.202 ταχεῖαν] τραχεῖαν CV; P 4.294 κράνα] κυράνα DG; P 5.58 δείματι] δείγματι D; P 6.51 προσέχεται] προσέρχεται Mss; P 9.113 ἐλεῖν] ἐλθεῖν *pler.*; N 1.68 πεφύρσεσθαι] πεφυρήσεσθαι V; N 3.53 βαθυμῆτα] βαθυδμητα BD *prim.*; N 8.25 ἀντέταται] ἀντέτακται D; O 13.96 ἐκῶν] εἴκων *vett.*; P 9.106 μοναστήρες] μοναστήρες F. Irigoin (*Histoire*, 317) notes that the copyist of F was probably a monk.

There are, in the sixteen manuscripts, numerous confusions in small words, but seldom in all the Mss at once; the rare usage of τὰ at O 1.82, supported by Gregory of Corinth, being the Boeotian neuter plural = τῖνα, is trivialised in most Mss to τί. O 3.4 ποι] που C; O 4.8 ἀλλὰ] ἀλλ' ὦ C; O 6.70 αὐ] αὐτῶ *pler.*; O 8.39 αὐθι] αὐ B; O 9.106 ἀμέ] ἄμε E, ἄμμε FGN *corr.*, ἄμα ACN *prim.* O, ἀμέ^{ρα} B, perhaps altering ἀμέ in the direction of ἄρα. O 13.6 τᾶ] τᾶδε *pler.*; O 13.107 ἕξ] ἐν ENO; O 7.20 τοῖσιν] τοι νῦν C, τοῖνυν D *prim.*; P 2.39 ἄντε] τάν τε CV, ἄν ποτε D, ἄν ποτε G; P 4.36 ἰν] ἰνυ Mss; P 4.149 τοὺς] οὓς BDEG; P 4.164 με] σε B; P 4.259 ἔνθεν] ἐνθα E; P 5.10 τεὰν] ἐὰν C, ἐὰν V; P 6.38 δ' ὀ] δὲ DG; P 6.50 ὄς] ὄσον B; I 2.1 οἶ] ὄσοι Mss; P 8.6 ὄμως] ὄπως B; P 8.53 τύχα] τάχα V; P 8.77 ὑπερθε] ὑπερ V; P 9.105 ἐῶν] τεῶν *vett.*; N 7.25 ἐ τὰν] ἐὰν Mss; N 7.71 ὡσεὶ] ὡσεῖτε *vett.*; N 7.98 σύ ἰν] σφιν Mss; N 9.52 ἀμᾶ] ἀμφι Mss; N 10.11 τοῦτον] τὸν Mss; N 10.15 τῶ] τί οἶ Mss; I 1.24 οἶά τε] οἶς τε D; I 2.19 τόθι] τότε D; I 4.27 κὰν] κείν B, κῆν D; I 5.52 τὰ τε] τὰδε *vett.*; I 8.75 ἐν] εἰ D; O 3.38 πα] παῖ BE, ποῖ A *prim.*(?); O 4.23 ἄπερ] ἄτε C; O 10.8 βαθὺ] βραχὺ A¹; O 10.20 ποτὶ] ποτέ A; O 10.57 ὄπως] ὄπου O; O 12.11 οἶ] ἐν O; O 13.10 Κόρου] κούρου E; O 13.61 ἐν] ἄν O; O 13.70 ὄρφνα] ὄφρα C¹; O 13.82 εὐθύς] ἐγγύς NO; O 13.106 τοῦτ'] τό τ' E; P 3.41 ἀμόν] ἐμόν E; P 7.18 νέα] νῦν V¹; P 8.67 ὠναξ] ἄναξ E; P 8.73 πόνω] χρόνω V¹; N 1.32 εὐ] ἦ D; N 2.14 σὲ] σὰ TUV; N 9.36 οὔνεκεν] θ' ἔνεκεν D; N 10.65 πάθον] πόθον D; N 10.78 πόνω] πόντω D; N 10.80 τόνδε] τόν D; I 5.6 διὰ] δις D; P 3.57 δι'] δ' CE; N 6.64 δι'] δ' B; O 12.18 δις] δι' A; I 5.30 ἐν] τὸν D; I 5.63 νέον] νόον D; O 6.2 ὄτε] τε C; P 3.24 τοι ταύταν] τοιαύταν I; N 4.7 κε] περ Bsup V; N 7.62 ἐς] ὡς D; O 10.28 ὡς] ὡστ' A; P 1.91 ὡσπερ] ὡστε

pler. ὤτε becomes ὥστε at O 10.86 (Mss) and P 10.54 (*pler.*) and ἄτε at I 4.20 (B). ποτέ becomes ποτὲ at P 2.89 (D) and τότ' becomes ποτ' at I 2.6 (B). P 9.112 ποτ'] τ' V; N 9.13 ποτε] τε D; P 9.33 νιν] μὲν DG; N 11.17 μιν] μὲν Mss; O 9.10 τὸ] ὁ G; P 1.74 ὄ] ὄς E.

Connectives are particularly liable to be confused, sometimes unexpectedly. δὲ or δ' became τε or θ' at O 13.107 (C), P 11.28 (D), N 10.56 (D), and in CNO at O 10.97, 13.3 and 13.29. It became γὰρ at O 2.22 (A), καὶ at O 10.69 (A), γε at P 4.211 and P 3.36 in C, δ at N 1.58 (TU), and δὴ at P 11.25 (*vett.*). δὴ became δὲ at N 10.75 (Mss) and N 5.15 (D). τε or τ' became δὲ or δ' at O 2.10 (ACD), O 11.19 (EF), O 13.37 (CNO), O 13.103 (CNO), O 13.111 (O); γε at P 9.63 (E), and τοι at O 13.11 (B). οὐδὲ became οὔτε at O 14.8 (Mss) and I 8.62 (D). P 6.10 οὔτε] οὐ *pler.*; O 11.21 οὔτ'] οὐδ' A; O 11.18 μῆτ'] μηδ' Mss. μὲν became μὰν at P 4.50 (*vett.*), N 2.14 (*vett.*) and O 13.104 (NO), μ' ἂν at O 2.25 (C), and δὲ (by a polar error) at P 6.23 (V). μὰν became μὲν at N 10.29 (Mss), O 13.104 (NO), N 9.39 (D), N 1.69 (TUV), and became καὶ at I 4.37 (D). P 10.58 καὶ] τε *vett.*; P 4.277 καὶ] ἦ V; O 3.43 γε] δὲ AD; O 13.65 γε] τε C; I 8.11 γε] τε D. At I 2.24 (D) and P 4.87 (C) τι is reported as becoming τοι. Conversely, τοι became τι at O 8.59 (BE), P 1.87 (E), and N 3.76 (D). τοι became τε at O 7.93 (A) and P 5.122 (V).

Confusions of longer words are more interesting, and would be more disastrous if they occurred frequently in all the manuscript tradition at once—which, fortunately, rarely occurs in Pindar. A great many confusions involve only one letter, altered, dropped, or added, and a good many more only one syllable: O 7.61 ἄμπαλον] ἄμπελον O; P 1.8 κατέχευας] κατέχεσας C², perhaps explicable in terms of the scribe's subconscious feelings at the moment. P 4.179 ταχέες] ταχέως V; P 8.48 προτέρα] ποτέρα G; P 8.75 κορυσσέμεν] κηρυσσέμεν V; P 11.57 γλυκυτάτα] γλυκύτατι V; O 1.8 πολύφατος] πολύφαμος V; O 1.107 κᾶδος] κῦδος CE γρ.; O 2.67 ὀκχέοντι] ἐκχέοντι AE *prim.* V; O 5.10 εὐηράτων] εὐηλάτων CD; O 6.63 χώραν] χῶρον *pler.*; O 6.83 προσέρπει] προσέλκει G *v.l.*; O 6.97 θράσσοι] θραύσοι Mss; O 6.98 εὐηράτοις] εὐκράτοις AN¹O¹; O 6.105 ἄεξ'] δέξ' ANO *corr.*; O 7.63 εὐφρονα] ἔμφρονα V; O 11.19 ἐμφυῆς] εὐφυῆς A; O 9.14 κλεινᾶς] κλειτᾶς A; O 9.65 ὑπέρφατον] ὑπέρφυτον A; O 9.86 χάρμαι] χάρμα A; O 10.24 σάματι] σώματι D; O 14.9 ταμίαι] τιμίαι T; O 14.16 εὐμενεῖ] εὐγενεῖ V; P 1.43 ἔλπομαι] ἔλκομαι D; P 1.26 παριόντων] παρεόντων C; P 3.6 τέκτον'] τέκνον B; P 4.238 δύνασιν] δύναμιν E; P 5.31 ξενωθεῖς] ξυνωθεῖς B; P 11.8 συνίμεν] συνέμεν DG; P 11.8 ὀμηγυρέα] ὀμηγερέα BE;

N 7.41 κτέατ'] κτέαν' B; N 11.4 πέλας] πύλας B; I 4.40 παίδεσσι] παίδεσιν D; I 6.46 ξείνον] κείνον D; I 8.3 πρόθυρον] πρόθυμον D; N 2.5 πολυμνήτω] πολυμνήτω TU; N 8.16 Νεμεαῖον] νέμειον Mss.

A single syllable is affected in a good many other confusions of longer words: O 1.104 κυριώτερον] καιριώτερον A; O 1.113 ἀλλοίοισι] ἄλλοισι Mss; O 3.25 ὄρμαιν'] ὄρμα A; O 6.38 πάθας] πάθους B; O 6.54 ἀπειρίτω] ἀπειράντω *plet.*; O 6.101 ἀπεσκήμφθαι] ἀπεσκήφθαι A, ἀπεσκάφθαι O; O 6.103 εὐτερπές] εὐπρεπές EG; O 10.20 φύντ'] φῶτ' CE; P 2.24 ἐποιχομένους] ἐπερχομένους V; P 3.58 ἐνέσκιμψεν] ἐνέσκηψεν B; P 4.90 κραιπνόν] τερπνόν C; P 4.157 τοῖος] τοιοῦτος *vett.*; P 4.162 βελέων] βουλέων D; P 4.184 παμπειθῆ] παμπληθῆ DE; P 8.20 Παρνασσίδι] παρνασιά Mss; P 9.62 χῶπόθεν] χ' ὤτι πόθεν BEG; P 9.125 πτερὰ] παρὰ V; P 11.24 δαμαζομέναν] δαμαλιζομέναν DGV; P 12.2 ὄχθαις] ὄχθους V; N 1.25 εὐθείαις] ἠθείαις D; N 5.20 ἔχω] ἔξω BD; N 6.52 ἀκμᾶ] αἰχμᾶ Mss; N 7.3 εὐφρόναν] εὐφροσύναν D; P 9.62 θαησάμεναι] θησάμεναι E¹G, θηκάμεναι E²DV, θακάμεναι B; N 10.60 ἀκμᾶ] αἰχμᾶ Mss; I 1.47 ἔργμασιν] ἄρμασιν D; I 4.58 ἄκαμπτος] ἄκομπτος B; I 5.44 πάλαι] πάλιν B; I 8.62 λέλιπον] λίπον Mss; O 2.66 ἄδακρυν] ἀδάκρυτον A; O 6.22 ἡμίονων] ἡμίονιον N; O 6.37 Πυθῶνάδ'] πυθῶν' C; O 7.11 ζωθάλμιος] ζωφθάλμιον CNO^{ac}; O 13.99 ἀμφοτέρωθεν] ἀμφοτέρωθι O; P 10.63 ἐνιαυτὸν] ἐμαντὸν F *prim.*; N 2.15 τλάθυμος] θυμὸς D; P 4.206 λίθων] λίθων *vett.*; O 10.16 Ὀλυμπιάδι] Ὀλυμπία BC; O 2.76 μέγας] γᾶς Mss; O 14.15 ἐπακοοῦτε] ἐπάκοοι Mss; P 1.47 ἀμνάσειεν] ἄν μνάσειεν Mss; N 9.47 πρόσωθεν] πρόσω D, πόρω B; I 2.22 νεῖμ'] νῶμ' Mss; I 7.25 Ἄρης] ἄρ' D; P 5.36 δαίδαλ'] δαιδάλματ' Mss; P 1.12 κῶμω] κῶματι C, where the majority reading is defended by H. Höhl, *Responsionsfreiheiten bei Pindar* (Diss. Köln 1950) 60–63.

Finally, here are confusions where two or more syllables have been affected in disyllabic or longer words: O 2.14 κόμισον] κόσμησον T; O 2.63 ἀκμᾶ] ἀλκᾶ B; O 2.69 ἐκατέρωθι] ἐκάτερθε C; O 2.77 ὑπέρτατον] ὑπατον *vett.*; O 3.32 θαύμαινε] θάμβαινε A; O 5.26 κτεάτεσσι] κτεάνεσι A; O 6.91 ἀγαφθέγκτων] ἀφθόγγων A; O 6.97 μολπαῖ] πολλαὶ C; O 7.57 βένθεσιν] νέφεσι Q; O 8.87 ἄγων] ἔχων A; O 10.49 ἀνάκτων] ἀθανάτων C; P 1.26 προσιδέσθαι] πυθέσθαι DEG; P 1.79 εὐδρον] εὐάνδρον E¹; P 1.92 εὐτράπλοισ] ἐντραπέλοισ C¹; P 2.43 ἀνδράσι] ἀνθρώποισι CV; P 2.59 κτεάτεσσι] κτεάνοισι CV; P 2.92 μητίονται] μηχανῶνται B; P 3.76 πόντον] πόρον CV; P 4.106 κομίζων] καινίζων B; P 4.113 μίγα] μετὰ B, μέγα E *prim.*, μέσα C *prim.*; P 4.213 ὄξυτάτων] ὠκυτάτων BDEG; P 4.263 ὄξυτάτω] ὄξυτόμω CV; P 4.271 τρώμαν]

τραῦμα C; P 5.52 ἀγλαῶν] ἀγαθῶν *pler.*, ἀγαυῶν V; P 8.10 θεοδμάτων] θεοσδότην V, θεοδώτων E; P 11.64 ἔνδον] ἔδος E; N 1.48 δέος] βέλος V *prim.*; N 1.72 νόμον] δόμον BD, γάμον V; N 2.7 εὐθυπομπός] εὐθύποντος D; N 3.39 ἀκμάν] ἀλκάν B; N 7.29 εὐθυπνούου] εὐθυπόρου B; N 7.29 πομπαὶ] πνοαὶ B; I 4.80 ἀποστάζων] ἐπιστοχάζων D; I 5.12 ἄλπνιστον] ἀνέλπιστον BD; O 7.63 πολύβοσκον] πολύβυσσον O; O 10.56 πολέμοιο] πολέμιον E; O 11.10 ὁμοίως] ὄμως ὦν CNO; N 1.62 κτανῶν] καταγῶν T¹U; I 4.20 ἄνθησεν] ἄνθος D; P 4.158 ἀμφιπολεῖ] ἀμφελεῖν C; N 3.4 μελιγαρύων] μὴ γαρύων D; P 4.255 σπέρμ'] *περ* Mss, the product of two-stage corruption. The initial *sigma* was lost by haplography and the *mu* was then dropped to make a word, even though not a word adequate to the sense of the passage. A few of the foregoing confusions betray some degree of ecdotic mentality, or a glossing mind at work. At N 8.14, for φέρων, D writes φίλων, under the influence of φίλας in the line above. At I 7.28, where manuscripts offer ἀμύνων, the true reading is probably Thiersch's ἄντα φέρων, from the scholiasts' ἐναντίον φέρων, and the corruption may have resulted from the influence of ἀμύνεται in the line above. At P 6.48, for ἦβαν, Eustathios has the variant ὕβριν, which may have emerged from the ecclesiastic's subconscious.

Spelling blunders and miscellaneous confusions that result in more or less nonsense may be noted here and there in the sixteen manuscripts considered: they help to complete the picture of the scribes' propensities and general reliability or otherwise, which varies with individuals. O 1.27 κεκαδμένον] κεδμένον N; O 1.34 μάρτυρες] μάρτυροι D (after ἐπίλοιποι); O 1.50 ἀμφὶ δεύτατα] ἀμφὶ δεύματα V *prim.*, ἀμφίδευρα Athenaeus; O 1.86 ἐφάψατο] ἐφέψατο E; O 2.53 δεδαϊδαλμένοις] δαιδαλμένοις DEG; O 2.65 τιμίους] ταμίους B; O 2.73 χερσόθεν] χρυσόθεν DE *prim.* (under the influence of χρυσοῦ 72); O 6.26 Ὀλυμπία] ὄλυμ B¹; O 6.40 κυανέας] κυκεανέας C; O 6.97 ἐφέρπων] εὐφέρπων O; O 6.103 εὐθὺν δὲ πλόον καμάτων] εὐθνε πλόον καμάτων δ' A; O 8.41 Ποσειδᾶν] ποσδᾶν E; O 9.2 κεχλαδῶς] κεχλαδῆς E; O 9.14 ἐλελίζων] ἐγχελίζων G, perhaps thinking of eels for lunch; O 10.16 ἐν Ὀλυμπιάδι νικῶν] ἐν ὀλυμπιονικῶν A; O 12.19 λουτρὰ] λουτρὰν A (*Νυμφᾶν* precedes); O 13.26 γένοιο] μένοιο B; O 10.85 φάνεν] φάνα G, φάνάϊ E, φάναιεν F, conflating the variants; O 13.20 ἔντεσσι] ὄντεσι N; O 13.72 ἔδοξεν] ἄνδοξεν E; O 13.78 δαμασίφρονα] δαμαήφρονα O; P 1.30 γαίας] γαίη D; P 1.69 ἀγητῆρ] ἀγιστῆρ DGV; P 4.25 ἐπέτοσσε] ἔποσσε B¹; P 4.133 παρεκοινᾶθ'] πᾶσι κοινᾶθ' BC¹V; P 4.136 ἐρασιπλοκάμου]

λασιπλοκάμου C¹; P 4.158 κυμαίνει] κρυμαίνει V; P 4.172 δαιοὶ] δυοὶ B; P 4.187 ἔας] ἰās B; P 4.216 ὄρνιν] ἔρνιν B; P 4.227 πέλασσεν] πέπλασε G; P 4.147 χαλκοτόροις] χαλκοτέροισι BE, χαλκοπέροισι V; P 4.150 νέμει] νύμες B; P 4.190 θεοπροπέων] θεοπρεπέων B; P 5.50 πετόντεσσι] πεπόντεσσι V, πεσσόντεσσι C; P 8.17 κεραυνῶ] κερκυνῶ D; P 10.36 γελᾶ] γαλᾶ D; P 5.91 ἀλεξιμβρότοις] ἀλξιμβρότοις E; O 6.103 εὐτερπῆς] εὐερπῆς D; P 4.272 ἀφανροτέροις] φανροτέροις CV; N 7.63 ποτίφορος] ποτίφρος D; P 8.82 κακὰ] κάκτα B; P 11.14 τρίτον] τάτον V; P 12.25 λεπτοῦ] λευποῦ V; P 12.29 τελευτάσει] τελεύσει D; N 1.63 αἰδροδίκας] ἀνδροδίκας U; N 1.68 ἀντιάζωσι] αἰτιάζωσι U; N 3.66 κλαδέων] κλαδέων D; N 5.13 τίκτ'] τίκατ' D.

Useful as it is for the text of the two later books of *Odes*, D offers rather many blunders along here: N 6.56 λέγεται] μέγεται; N 3.80 ποτανοῖς] πετανοῖς; N 5.23 μέσαις] μοίσσαις (*Μοισᾶν* had appeared at the line-start); N 7.12 ἀλκαὶ] αἰκαὶ; N 7.95 πειθέμεν] πειθέμιν; N 7.97 δυσβάτων] δυσβά; N 7.103 ἀτρόποισι] ἀτρόπασι; N 8.2 παρθενηῖοις] παρθενηῖοισι; N 8.6 ἀμφεπόλησαν] ἀμφεπόληαν; N 8.38 γυῖα] γῆα; N 9.40 ἀμφ'] φ'; N 9.45 ὄλβον] ὄλαον; N 10.43 οἰνηραῖς] οἰνοραῖς; N 10.71 ψολόεντα] ψιλόεντα; N 10.72 κρεσσόνων] κρασόνων; N 10.73 ἀδελφεοῦ] ἀλφεοῦ; N 10.88 δόμοισιν] δόμεναι; N 11.1 πρυτανεῖα] πρυτανεῖς; I 1.25 ἀσπιδοδόποισιν] ἀσπιδόσιν ποισιν; I 8.41 ἀκμὰν] ἀεμὰν; I 1.29 ρέέθροισι] ρέέθροισι; I 4.70 υἱοῦς] υἱῆς; I 5.57 κατάβρεχε σιγᾶ] κατέβραχέσιν; I 5.59 γυιοδάμαις] γηοδάμαις; I 6.52 ἔσσεται] ἔσαιται; I 8.16 τὰ] ταὸν; I 8.71 ἀφύκτω] ἀφύκτε.

B shares some errors with D in these later odes: I 4.2 ἔφανας] ἔφανες; I 5.32 ἵπποσόας] ἵπποσίαις. B has also some slips of its own: N 11.35 χαλκεντέα] χαλκῶν τε; N 10.77 ἐπίτειλον] ἐπίτελλον; I 6.61 εὐφύλλου] εὐφύγλου; I 7.6 θυρέτροις] θερέτροις; I 7.10 ἀμπέμψας] ἀνπέμψας; I 7.19 ζυγὲν] ζευγὲν.

The Pindar paradosis seems not to have suffered severely from the intrusion of glosses by addition or substitution. The additions of *τις* N 7.16, *Ζεὺς* O 7.49, *παῖς* O 2.77, *χρῆ* P 11.42, *διὸ* I 4.64, *ἄπασαν* P 6.46, *πάσαις* P 6.50, *πετάσαις* P 1.92, in all older Mss, and of *Ἡρακλῆς* O 10.25 in all but A, derive mainly from ancient editorial rather than strictly glossing activities. But at O 11.15, for *Ζεφυρίων* most Mss write *τῶν ἐπιζεφυρίων*, clearly a gloss, just as at O 10.13, where A and B have *ἐπιζεφυρίων* for *Ζεφυρίων*.

At O 2.52, the true reading may be *ἀφροσυνᾶν*, supported by *POxy.* 2092, and the manuscripts' *δυσφροσύναν* may derive from an old gloss

on that. At O 9.102, A's ἀρέσθαι gets some support from Aristides's error αἰρεῖσθαι, and the reading ἀνελέσθαι of most of the veteres may derive from a gloss, ἐλέσθαι, made compound by dittography from the end of the preceding word, ὤρουσαν.

Some individual Mss have gloss additions. At O 4.11, D adds ὕμνον after κῶμον. At O 2.62, A writes ἄμοχθον after ἀπονέστερον. At P 8.92, Q adds χρόνῳ after ὀλίγῳ. Among the confusions of longer words the main candidates for the status of substituted glosses are B's μηχανῶνται for μητίονται at P 2.92 and C's τραῦμα for τρώμαν at P 4.271. At P 4.71, P's δεσμοῖς replacing ἄλοις is a clear example of gloss substitution. Not very doubtful is μέρος substituted for γέρας at O 7.68 in A and C, and in B as a γρ(άφεται) variant. In T at O 13.108 βωμὸς has been extruded by διὸς, a gloss on Λυκαίου. At O 3.9, for πρεπόντως, B writes Θήρωνος, plainly derived from a gloss on Αἰνησιδάμου παιδὶ earlier in the line. At P 5.62, T writes for μὴ ταμία the curious mixture μὴ τὰ τῷ μία, having wrongly copied in from its antigraph the article τῷ added over ταμία.

There are in the paradosis a few readings that look less like glosses than like possible author's variants. At O 2.27, after the end of the strophe, we find the veteres offering the phrase φιλέοντι δὲ Μοῖσαι. Aristophanes had athetized it, according to the scholiast in A, and it is clearly *extra metrum*. Either it arose from some reader's marginal noting of a parallel passage, or else it could have come from Pindar's original draft. In specifying the deities who showed affection for Semele he might have thought of starting his antistrophe with a reference to the Muses, and written down φιλέοντι Μοῖσαι. He then abandoned that idea, and went on to write of Semele's sister Ino, with the words, at 28, λέγοντι δ' ἐν καὶ θαλάσῃ. Some later copyist of Pindar's holograph read the cancelled words, and copied them with the more or less automatic addition of a δὲ to avoid asyndeton. Whatever the source of the error, it is a proof of the conservatism of copyists that it should have survived past the age of the Tzetzes brothers.

There is an interesting variant at N 5.52, where the better manuscript B offers the text

.. φθέγξαι ἐλεῖν Ἐπιδαύρῳ τριπλόαν
νικῶντ' ἀρετάν, . . .

D, independent and usually inferior, offers διπλόαν, which is hardly

likely to arise from mere scribal confusion of mind, though that cannot be excluded. In the same ode, at 29, B offers

ψεύσταν δὲ ποιητὸν συνέπαξε λόγον,

where D writes the perfectly possible variant *συνέπλεξε*. It could, of course, arise from corruption of ΣΥΝΕΠΑΞΕ to ΣΥΝΕΠΑΞΕ in uncials, altered to *συνέπλεξε*. But perhaps D at 29 and 52 has Pindar's first thoughts, and B his corrections, on being informed of a further victory at Epidauros for which occasion the ode might have been revived.

There is a curious group of variants at *N* 3.56, where Pindar tells of Cheiron supervising the marriage of Thetis. Recent editors print

*νύμφευσε δ' αὖτις ἀγλαόκολπον
Νηρέος θύγατρα, . . .*

ἀγλαόκολπον appears in B *in lineā* and, according to Turyn, perhaps in D *ante correcturam*. Also attested is *ἀγλαόκαρπον* by B *supra*, perhaps D *ante correcturam* (again according to Turyn), and by Triclinius. It could be derived from *καρπός* (B), "wrist". D *post correcturam* offers *ἀγλαόκρανον*, which would be a *hapax*, "with glorious head", in contrast to the Homeric epithet for her, *ἀργυρόπεζα*, "with silvery foot" (or "slipper"). The less reputable manuscript V offers *in lineā* *ἀγλαόκαρνον*, a variant of D's final reading, and writes above the odd word *ἀγλαόκολνον*. As candidates for author's variants perhaps we should take seriously *ἀγλαόκολπον* and *ἀγλαόκαρπον*, which might have been Pindar's first thought, in the sense "fair-wristed", later dropped because his hearers would be likely to take it in the sense "with glorious crops", which would not suit Thetis.

Aristarchos is the authority for an interesting variant at *P* 3.43, where Apollo is rescuing the babe Asklepios from the cremation of Koronis. The *paradosis* offers us

*ὡς φάτο· βάματι δ' ἐν πρώτῳ κιχῶν παῖδ' ἐκ νεκροῦ
ἄρπασε· . . .*

But the scholiasts say that Aristarchos read *τριτάτῳ*. This would be, they claim, a paraphrase of Homer's verse about Poseidon, *Il.* 13.20,

τρίς μὲν ὀρέξατ' ἰών, τὸ δὲ τέτρατον ἵκετο τέκμωρ, . . .

In fact, if Pindar were imitating that, he would rather have written *τετράτῳ*: therefore the scholiasts' reference to Homer is probably

erroneous. But they are right in remarking ἔστι δὲ σεμνότερον καὶ πρέπον τῷ θεῷ τὸ ἅμα τῷ πρώτῳ βάματι ῥύσασθαι τὸν παῖδα. Clearly Aristarchos's variant is less effective poetically. But whence did he derive it? It is an unlikely corruption for a scribe to make. Moreover, it raises a metrical question of responsion. The resolution is licit if what it is now fashionable to call "dactylo-epitrites" are really a type of Aeolic metre, polyschematist choriambics, which is indeed suggested by the fact that both Pindar and Bacchylides admit in them the Aeolic colon called "Pherecratean." Perhaps the most likely solution is that Pindar first wrote τριτάτῳ and later thought of the more sweepingly swift and hyperbolic πρώτῳ.

In the third *Nemean*, at 75, Aristarchos supports B in reading:

ἔλα δὲ καὶ τέσσαρας ἀρετὰς

⟨ὄ⟩ θνατὸς αἰῶν [ἔων B], φρονεῖν δ' ἐνέπει τὸ παρκείμενον.

"And mortal life drives four virtues (like a chariot team), and bids us think thoughts appropriate to the time present." But D and V offer what may be an author's variant, ⟨ὄ⟩ μακρὸς αἰῶν, "a full lifetime, the full span of life." Neither θνατὸς nor μακρὸς is a probable copyist's error for the other. Farnell correctly defends the view that Pindar is thinking of the four virtues "of the old popular morality inherited by Plato, courage, temperance, justice, wisdom." Probably Simonides's τετράγωνον (fr. 4 Diehl, 37 = 542 Page) relates to the Pythagorean reformulation of the same traditional view that the perfectly virtuous man is a "square." Pindar's image of the chariot team of virtues anticipates in part Plato's image in the *Phaedrus* (246) of the soul's chariot pair. But what would be the point of Pindar's changing from θνατὸς to μακρὸς, if indeed he did so? It is rational enough to speak of a human life driving a team of virtues, but by changing to μακρὸς Pindar gains emphasis for the thought that a full span of life is desirable to realize adequately all the four virtues.*

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