

is the generation of flesh and blood, one cometh to an end and another is born."

τὰ μὲν . . . ἄλλα δέ = Attic form τὰ μὲν . . . τὰ δέ.

150—200. Ἐφύρη: here, the old name of Corinth. In Iliad ii. 659 is another Ephyræ.

κέρδιστος = "most cunning:" so Horace, "Vafer ille Sisyphus."

Σίσυφος Αἰολίδης: properly, "the cunning wriggler" (σόφος and αἰόλος).

Βελλεροφόντην. His original name was Hipponous: he took this name, Βελλήρου φονεύς, after the murder of his brother Bellerus, in consequence of which he fled to the Court of Prætus, for purification. The story of Antæa's frantic passion for him presents a marked resemblance to that of Potiphar's wife for the patriarch Joseph. Grote considers him the mythic son of Poseidon, the family god of the Æolids: see vol. i. p. 167.

ἄνακτα χόλος λάβεν: see on Il. iii. 342.

οἶον ἔκονσε = ὅτι τοιοῦτον, *pro iis quæ*: Jelf's Greek Grammar.

πεβάσσαντο γὰρ κ.τ.λ. = "ay, for he had scruples about that in his conscience."

σήματα λυγρά, generally supposed to be *picture-writing*, like the Mexican, and not *alphabetical characters*: see Introduction to Iliad.

πίνακι πτυκτῷ: see Herod. vii. 239.

ἀμύμονι πομπῇ = "blameless escort;" as opposed to the forbidden arts of sorcery, magic, &c.: so Iliad ix. 118.

τέμενος = 1. a piece of ground set apart for the chief, and so a king's demesne; 2. land consecrated to a god, or attached to a temple (τέμενος, "templum" = Lat. *ager sanctus*): here however in its *first sense*.

ἀρούρης = "ploughed land," from ἀρώω, as *arvum* from *aro* in Latin.

Χίμαιραν, properly a "she-goat:" this mythic conception is supposed to have arisen from the *volcanic* character of the country, in which these events took place. In the antiquities recently discovered in Lycia, we find figures of the Chimæra represented after the shape of an animal still found in that country. The old inhabitants of Lycia were "the Solymi," remains of whose language have been lately discovered: it is a mixture of Greek and Semitic: it is remarkable that Hellenic and Persian intercourse had little or no influence upon the political and social character of the Solymi.

200—300. ὃν θυμὸν κατέδωκ. So Spenser (*Færie Queene*) has,

"He could not rest—but did his stout heart eat;"

and Scott has,

"Bitterer was the grief devoured alone."

τὸ Ἀλήτιον. This plain was situated between the rivers Pyramus and Sinarus in Cilicia. "The plain of the wanderer," literally, from ἄλη. Compare Milton, *Par. Lost*, vii. 17,

"Lest from this flying steed unreined,
As once Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,
Dismounted, on the *Aleian field* I fall,
Erroneous there to wander and forlorn."

Ἄρτεμις ἔκτα: sudden deaths, especially of women and girls, are attributed to the arrows of Artemis: see Il. vi. 428. and xix. 59.